AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1992

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

FISCAL YEAR 1992 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

Errata Sheets for Basic Documentation:

1. Food for Peace narrative, p. 97

   Explanation: Metric tonnage for private voluntary organization (PVO) and World Food Program (WFP) development initiatives was incorrectly shown as 1.425 million in lieu of Congressionally mandated 1.450 million metric tons.

2. Africa section, p. 174

   Explanation: Africa regional map was inadvertently omitted.

3. Europe and Near East section, p. 544

   Explanation: Europe and Near East regional map was inadvertently omitted.

The three major categories of non-emergency programs are maternal and child health, school feeding and food for work. Title II commodities are provided through private voluntary organizations (PVOs), the World Food Program (WFP), and, in the case of emergencies, through international relief organizations and directly to governments. Title II commodities also may be sold commercially (monetized), with the proceeds used for specific development purposes.

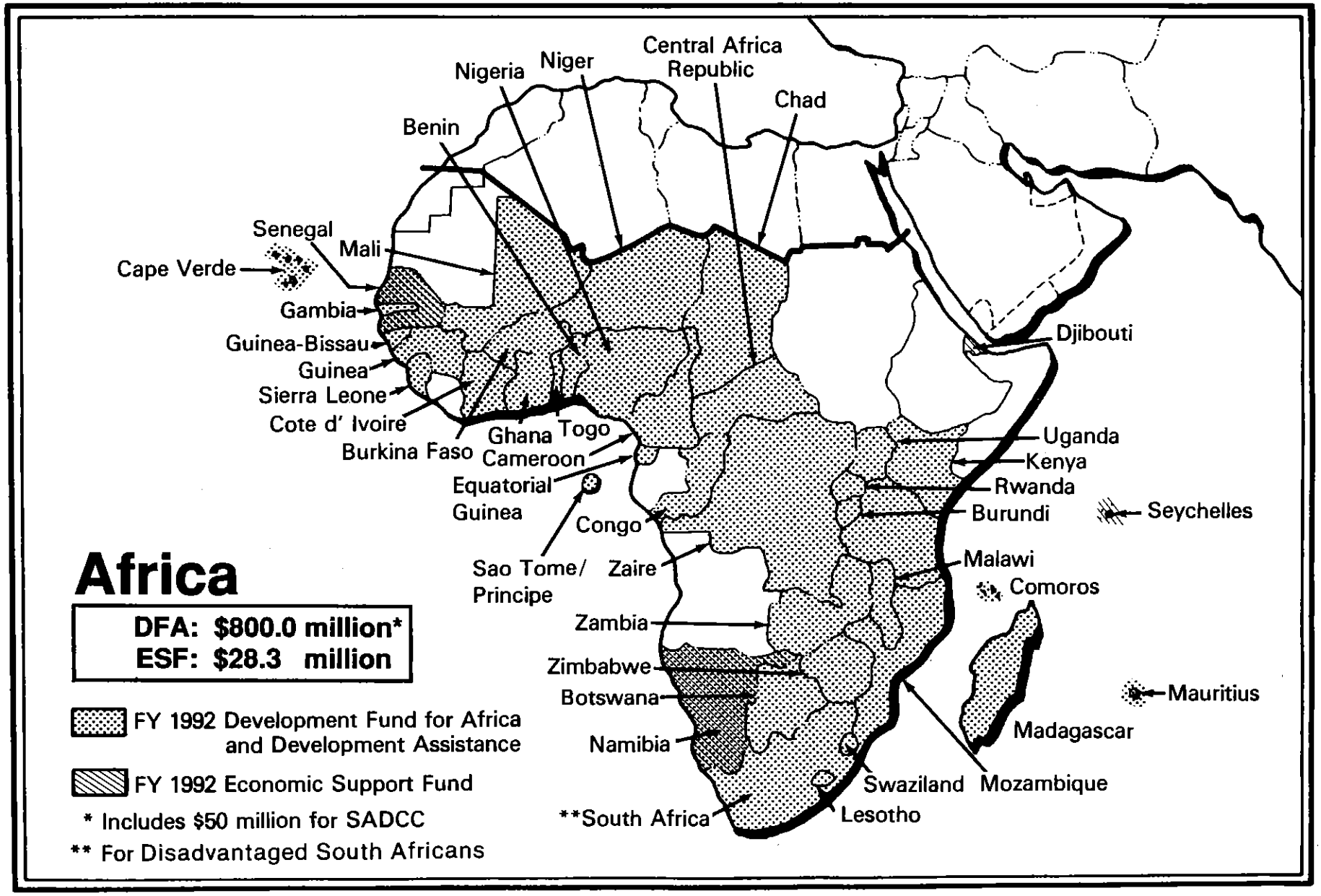
The new legislation has revised the Title II program tonnage minimums and subminimums: The $627 million FY 1992 Title II request will finance the mandated 1.950 million metric tons of food, which includes 1.450 ~~1.425~~ million metric tons for PVO and WFP development initiatives. The A.I.D. request includes $10.0 million for financial assistance for PVOs and cooperatives as authorized by the new legislation. Monetization programs associated with economic development food aid projects will continue to be encouraged. The projected commodity mix for FY 1992 should allow compliance with the requirement that at least 75% of the tonnage for non-emergency Title II developmental programs be comprised of processed, fortified or bagged commodities.

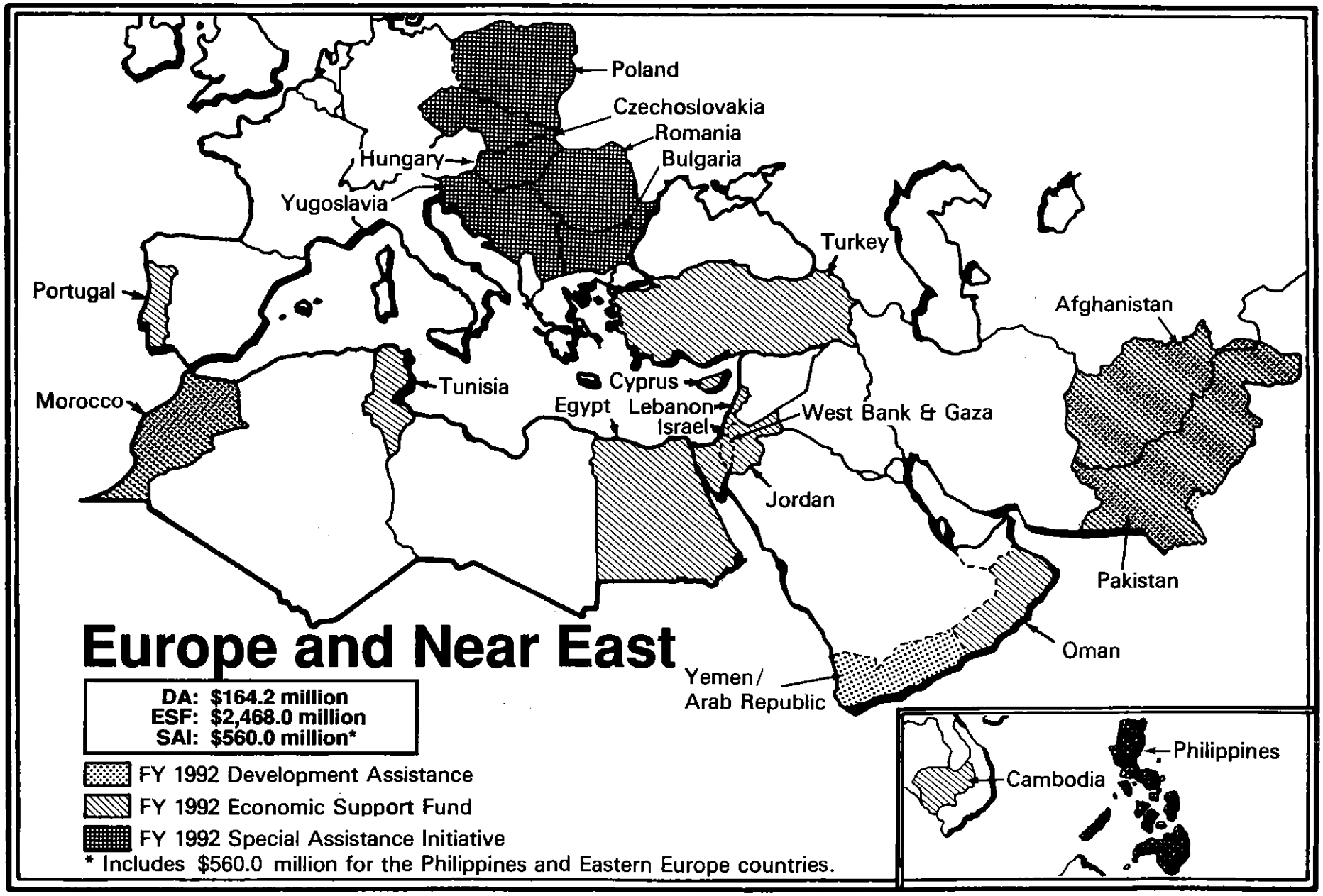
Meeting the needs of refugees and displaced persons continues to be a major factor in Title II planning for FY 1992. In FY 1991, over 44 percent of Title II funding ($338.0 million) is estimated to be required to help meet emergency needs of distressed populations in Ethiopia, Liberia, Sudan, Angola, and in countries affected by the Persian Gulf conflict. In FY 1992, a high level of need for food aid is likely to continue for the over 3.5 million African refugee population. A combination of the proposed Title II country levels and resources from the emergency reserve should be adequate to meet anticipated requirements. Major re-programming will be necessary should the situation in the Persian Gulf substantially increase these numbers. A.I.D. will seek ways to link refugee and displaced population food aid requirements with other assistance efforts addressing longer-term development problems.

Title III. Under the 1990 Farm Bill, Title III bilateral grant programs are intended to advance food security objectives in least developed countries and to allow their sales revenues to be used for developmental activities. At the FY 1992 proposed $309.2 million level, Title III programs are planned in 18 countries.

Some of the proposed Title III countries previously were Title I recipient countries. These countries will benefit economically in that they will not incur debt through food commodity purchases, and will not have to use foreign exchange to cover transport costs.

Title III programs will stress food security efforts and privatization of food and agriculture systems through commodity and local currency use. The program will de-emphasize the involvement of


Africa
DFA: $800.0 million*
ESF: $28.3 million
FY 1992 Development Fund for Africa and Development Assistance
FY 1992 Economic Support Fund
* Includes $50 million for SADCC
** For Disadvantaged South Africans
Senegal
Mali
Cape Verde
Gambia
Guinea-Bissau
Guinea
Sierra Leone
Cote d' Ivoire
Burkina Faso
Ghana
Togo
Benin
Nigeria
Niger
Central Africa Republic
Chad
Cameroon
Equatorial Guinea
Sao Tome/ Principe
Congo
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe
Botswana
Namibia
**South Africa
Lesotho
Swaziland
Mozambique
Madagascar
Comoros
Mauritius
Seychelles
Malawi
Burundi
Rwanda
Kenya
Uganda
Djibouti


Poland
Czechoslovakia
Romania
Bulgaria
Hungary
Yugoslavia
Turkey
Portugal
Afghanistan
Morocco
Tunisia
Cyprus
Egypt
Lebanon
Israel
West Bank & Gaza
Jordan
Pakistan
Oman
Yemen/
Arab Republic
Philippines
Cambodia
Europe and Near East
DA: $164.2 million
ESF: $2,468.0 million
SAI: $560.0 million*
FY 1992 Development Assistance
FY 1992 Economic Support Fund
FY 1992 Special Assistance Initiative
* Includes $560.0 million for the Philippines and Eastern Europe countries.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

320 TWENTY FIRST STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

February 28, 1991

The Administrator

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

On behalf of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), I am pleased to transmit the Agency's request for authorization and appropriation for fiscal year 1992.

As we move into the nineties, the Agency has an opportunity to establish new international partnerships for development with the developing countries, with the U.S. and indigenous private sector, and with other donors and multilateral financial institutions.

Our programs will be guided by six principles set forth in a new Statement of Mission for the Agency: (1) support for free markets and broad-based economic growth; (2) concern for individuals and the development of their economic and social well-being; (3) support for democracy; (4) encouragement of responsible environmental policies and prudent management of natural resources; (5) support for lasting solutions to transnational problems; and (6) provision of humanitarian assistance to those who suffer from natural or man-made disasters.

A.I.D. also has launched five initiatives to refocus and redefine our program for the future. These include: (1) the Environmental Initiative to address prudent and responsible management of natural resources and reduction of environmental pollution; (2) the Democracy Initiative to support and strengthen local institutions in their efforts to develop democratic systems; (3) the Business and Development Partnership to engage the American private sector in efforts to develop and sustain free-market principles and broad-based economic growth; (4) the Family and Development Initiative to strengthen and increase the participation of families in the development process; and (5) the Strategic Management Initiative to achieve a high-quality program and to demonstrate excellence in the stewardship of resources.

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

Ronald W. Roskens

PHONE: (202) 647-9620 FAX: (202) 647-1770

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 1992 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	5
Statement of the Administrator	7
Budget Summary Tables and Charts	15
A.I.D. Authorization and New Budget Authority Requests (FY 1992)	16
International Affairs Budget Authority Tracking Table (FY 1990 - FY 1992)	17
International Affairs Appropriations Request (FY 1992)	21
A.I.D. Program Trends (FY 1989 - FY 1992)	22
Program Allocations by Region (FY 1988 - FY 1992)	24
Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund, Countries Assisted in FY 1991 or FY 1992	25
Program Overview	27
Central Programs	49
Central Program Overview	50
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	78
Guaranty Programs	89
International Disaster Assistance	92
P.L. 480 Food for Peace	96
Operating Expenses	99
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	106
Inspector General Operating Expenses	107
Special Reports	
Consulting Services	110
Economic Support Funds	111
Metric System Implementation	118
Poverty Reduction	121
Property Management Fund	145
Private and Voluntary Organization Activities	146
Sub-Saharan Africa	147
Regional Programs	
Africa	
Economic and Social Data (Regional Summary)	175
Overview of Africa Programs	189
Benin	211
Botswana	215

Page

Burkina Faso 221
Burundi 225
Cameroon 231
Cape Verde 239
Central African Republic 243
Chad 247
Comoros 253
Congo 257
Cote d'Ivoire 261
Djibouti 267
Equatorial Guinea 271
Gambia 275
Ghana 281
Guinea 287
Guinea-Bissau 295
Kenya 301
Lesotho 307
Madagascar 313
Malawi 321
Mali 327
Mauritius 335
Mozambique 339
Namibia 345
Niger 351
Nigeria 359
Rwanda 363
Sao Tome/Principe 371
Senegal 375
Seychelles 381
Sierra Leone 385
South Africa (for Disadvantaged South Africans) 389
Swaziland 395
Tanzania 403
Togo 409
Uganda 413
Zaire 419
Zambia 425
Zimbabwe 429
Southern Africa Regional 435
Africa Regional 441
African Economic Policy Reform Program 451

Asia

Economic and Social Data (Regional Summary) 457
Overview of Asia Programs 465
Bangladesh 477
Cambodia (see Europe and Near East)
Fiji 485
India 489
Indonesia 497
Mongolia 505

Page

Nepal 511
Philippines (see Europe and Near East)
Sri Lanka 517
Thailand 525
South Pacific Regional 531
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) 535
Asia (APRE) Regional 539

Europe and Near East

Economic and Social Data (Regional Summary) 545
Overview and Europe and Near East Programs 555
Afghanistan Humanitarian Assistance 565
Cambodia 571
Cyprus 577
Egypt 581
Israel 591
Jordan 597
Lebanon 607
Morocco 611
Oman 619
Pakistan 625
Philippines 633
Portugal 643
Tunisia 649
Turkey 655
West Bank and Gaza 661
Yemen Arab Republic 665
Eastern Europe Regional 669
(includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia)
Europe and Near East Regional 681

Latin America and the Caribbean

Economic and Social Data (Regional Summary) 689
Overview of Latin America and Caribbean Programs 699
Belize 717
Bolivia 721
Chile 729
Costa Rica 733
Dominican Republic 739
Ecuador 745
El Salvador 751
Guatemala 759
Guyana 767
Haiti 771
Honduras 779
Jamaica 785
Nicaragua 793
Panama 805
Peru 811

Page

Caribbean Regional 819
Central American Regional (see LAC Regional)
Regional Office of Central America Progams (ROCAP) 825
Latin America and Caribbean Regional 829
Andean Counterdrug Initiative 835

Explanation of Economic and Social Data 837

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms 845

Introduction

The Agency for International Development's (A.I.D.'s) FY 1992 Congressional Presentation (CP) reflects the Administration's program and budget justification for the bilateral foreign assistance program.

The document summarizes the budget request and discusses the programs and activities implemented through its centrally funded programs and through the four geographic regions (Africa, Asia, Europe and Near East, and Latin America and the Caribbean). Project-level details for the programs appear in the statistical annex.

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 of 1961, as amended.

Included as a separate annex (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 1990 - FY 1992 (including the entire Function 150 International Affairs account).

STATEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

New International Partnerships

It has become commonplace to cite the enormous political and economic changes which have swept over the world during the past two years. More quickly than most Americans have been able to absorb, we have witnessed the collapse of repressive governments in country after country in Central and Eastern Europe, followed by the struggle to establish democratic governments and free market economies. In South Africa, there is movement toward establishment of a non-racial democracy. After nearly a decade of deteriorating economic and political conditions, many African states are embarking, sometimes eagerly and in other cases tentatively, upon political and economic reforms to open their societies politically and to establish sustained economic growth. In Latin America, we have seen a resurgence of democracy as military regimes have given way to civilian, popularly elected governments. In Asia, demands for democracy and economic reforms continue in China and Burma. At the same time, Southeast Asian economies continue to grow and mature, becoming increasingly robust partners in international trade and commerce.

Despite these global changes, Americans remain committed to the same basic values which have guided our foreign policy and foreign assistance program from the beginning. At a similar historic juncture fifty years ago, President Franklin Roosevelt summarized our national commitment in a way that still rings true today. The American vision of which he spoke so eloquently in the dark days of 1941 is a universal vision of a world founded upon four essential human freedoms:

- the freedom of speech and expression;
- the freedom of every person to worship in his or her own way;
- the freedom from want, to be realized from the dynamism of free enterprise and international economic cooperation throughout the world; and
- freedom from fear -- a world in which no nation will be permitted to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor.

Today in the Persian Gulf, American men and women continue to uphold a long American tradition of sacrifice to secure a stable world order free from aggression, not just for Americans but for all the world's citizens. Their commitment shows the relevance of our enduring vision to the demands of the future.

We cannot be complacent. The achievements by courageous individuals committed to free their countries over the past two years are by no means assured. We have seen the extent to which the initial euphoria in Eastern Europe has given way to a more sober assessment of the difficulties of massive economic and political adjustment. The success of the free election in Nicaragua must be followed by sustained reforms and effective steps to restore the economy, just as the progress toward democracy in Nepal, Mongolia and Namibia need to be nurtured and consolidated. The impressive economic achievements of Southeast Asia need to be matched by strengthened democratic processes. In many countries, commitment to democracy is under grave threat from ethnic and religious factionalism and violence.

While the basic values which lie at the heart of the U.S. economic assistance program remain unchanged, the ways and means of achieving them must evolve to take advantage of the new opportunities which lie before us. We particularly have an opportunity to establish new international partnerships for development. These partnerships include a strengthened and more collaborative relationship with recipient countries, who must play an active role in planning the use of U.S. assistance. They will also reach out to engage the skills, expertise and resources of other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Commerce and Labor, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Export Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Program. The partnerships extend as well to the private sector, the scientific community, universities, businesses, private and voluntary organizations, and other U.S. institutions in addressing the problems of the developing world.

The times are favorable for the establishment of such a partnership. Never before has there been such a broad international consensus that market-oriented economies offer the best chance for sustained, broad-based growth. Emerging and industrialized nations alike are finding new vigor through international investment, trade and technological change. All over the world, there is a growing recognition that every nation needs to enter and compete in the global market place, and new economic partnerships are forming. Never before has there been such a demand throughout the world for political reforms to establish democratic political systems. Recently Freedom House, which has reported the state of freedom throughout the world for the past 25 years, announced that about 60% of the world's population are now living in free or largely free societies -- the highest number since their surveys began.

Responding to the Challenges of the Future

In this changing environment, Secretary of State James Baker has outlined the Bush Administration objectives for U.S. foreign policy in the 1990s:

- Help consolidate the worldwide trend toward democracy;
- Help build strong, free-market economies, because democacy and development must go hand in hand;
- Support peace makers to reduce regional tensions and conflict;
- Work with the international community to address transnational threats, such as environmental degradation, drug trafficking and terrorism;
- Meet urgent humanitarian needs by responding quickly to alleviate suffering through disaster assistance, food and refugee assistance.

To meet these objectives, A.I.D.'s economic assistance program will change in some important ways as we move forward to forge our new international partnership. We will place greater emphasis on sound economic policies and improved governance in developing countries as a critical basis for sustained, broad-based growth. Second, we will strengthen our efforts to work with the U.S. and indigenous private sector in advancing trade, investment and economic growth objectives in developing countries. Third, we will give greater attention to establishing mutually beneficial trade linkages between the United States and developing countries in an increasingly integrated world economy. Fourth, we will move toward increasingly close collaboration and coordination with other donors and multilateral financial institutions. A key element of our new

international partnership will be joining with these donors and institutions in shaping basic policies guiding our common efforts, as well as sharing some of the costs involved. Fifth, our economic assistance program must be prepared to deal effectively with new demands for flexibility to respond to rapidily changing circumstances and new, unanticipated needs. Finally, we will give increased emphasis to managing for results. With scarce budget resources and growing domestic requirements, we cannot accept an economic assistance program which is unable to demonstrate clear results.

A.I.D. has already started to reshape its program to respond to the demands of this new era and to lay the foundations of the new partnership for development. In September 1990, we issued a new Mission Statement, pledging A.I.D. to assist "developing countries to realize their full national potential through the development of open and democratic societies and the dynamism of free markets and individual initiative." Our programs will be guided by six principles:

- Support for free markets and broad-based economic growth;
- Concern for individuals and the development of their economic and social well-being;
- Support for democracy;
- Encouragement of responsible environmental policies and prudent management of natural resources;
- Support for lasting solutions to transnational problems; and
- Provision of humanitarian assistance to those who suffer from natural or man-made disasters.

New A.I.D. Initiatives

The prudent and responsible management of natural resources and reduction of environmental pollution will continue to be a major development challenge throughout the world. In May 1990, A.I.D. announced an Environmental Initiative which includes not only funding specific development programs, but also a commitment to strengthening internal staff resources. A.I.D. is planning three major areas of intervention in this sector. First, we will devote staff and resources to the design and implementation of improved economic and environmental policies. Second, A.I.D. will help build an indigenous public and private sector capacity to promote the economically and environmentally sound programs and policies. Finally, we will continue efforts to address priority problem areas in each geographic region (e.g., management of tropical forests and rangelands in Africa; energy efficiency and urban pollution in Asia; urban and industrial pollution in Eastern Europe; coastal zone management in Latin America).

In addition, in December 1990, A.I.D. launched four other initiatives to refocus and redefine our program for the future. These do not replace our continuing interest in attacking poverty through ongoing programs such as assistance to increase agricultural productivity, improve health services and strengthen education systems. We will also continue to give a high priority to economic reforms and the emergence of private, market-oriented economies. However, these

initiatives are designed to address new and critical issues of the 1990s which cut across the development spectrum and which should be reflected in all of our programs and activities.

The Democracy Initiative is complementary to, and supportive of, the transition to market-oriented economies and sustained, broadly based growth. A.I.D. will support and strengthen local institutions in their efforts to develop democratic systems. Specifically, we will focus A.I.D. experience, skills and resources to:

1. Strengthen democratic institutions, such as effective electoral bodies, informed legislatures and independent judiciaries;

2. Establish the promotion of democracy as a strategic goal over the broad range of A.I.D. programs;

3. Include progress in establishing democracy as a factor in determining allocations of A.I.D. funds; and

4. Seek legislative authorities to respond quickly to democratic breakthroughs, and create new programming mechanisms to meet unanticipated needs.

While describing what this initiative will do, it is also important to emphasize what it is not intended to do. A.I.D. is not attempting to export American institutions and impose them on developing countries. It would be unacceptable and ultimately self-defeating to try to recreate exact copies of American insitutions, support specific parties or candidates, or manipulate the political process to achieve specific results. Respect for national sovereignty and self-determination is fundamental to the way democracies conduct their foreign affairs and is a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy.

The objective of the Business and Development Partnership is to engage the American private sector in efforts to develop and sustain free-market principles and broad-based economic growth. A.I.D. believes the U.S. private sector can be an effective vehicle to help emerging countries achieve their development objectives. We envision using our economic assistance program for the mutual benefit of both developing countries and the U.S. economy. Six specific activities are currently planned:

1. Support for developmentally sound capital projects of direct strategic relevance to U.S. trade competitiveness;

2. A business and development network to provide advice, information, insight and counsel to U.S. firms seeking to do business in developing countries;

3. Business advisory councils both in Washington and field missions to help engage the business community in the implementation of the initiative and draw on private sector expertise to guide it;

4. Pilot projects in a few select U.S. industries (e.g., environmental products, financial services and telecommunications) which promise extraordinary economic development impact from U.S. private sector investments in developing countries;

5. A university partnership to engage the talents of the best U.S. universities and business schools to address the challenges of emerging economic issues affecting U.S. business; and

6. Internships to assist the U.S. private sector to develop a cadre of young Americans equipped with the business skills for emerging markets and an understanding of the business cultures in countries where A.I.D. operates.

The purpose of the Family and Development Initiative is to use the family, a sometimes forgotten unit, as a starting point for analysis of what people need, how they use the resources they have, and as an organizing principle for mobilizing the energy of people to create progress. Traditionally, many development programs have been designed and their impact measured with emphasis either on the individual level or on the national level. To focus on individual or aggregated statistics obscures the dynamic that goes on at the family level. It is this dynamic that can spell success or failure for development efforts. The objectives of this initiative are to:

1. Strengthen and increase the participation of families in the development process;

2. Identify innovative ways to increase the mobilization of family resources to stimulate growth and social development;

3. Build on successful programs that have focused on the family as the keyto the achievement of development objectives;

4. Expand the use of the family as a critical unit of analysis in understanding people's needs, aspirations and patterns of resource use; and

5. Use the family concept and analytical framework to improve and enrich the results of monitoring, research and evaluation of development impacts.

The goal of our Strategic Management Initiative is to do fewer things, and to do them well. We want to achieve a high-quality program and to demonstrate excellence in the stewardship of resources. The near-term objectives are to undertake major evaluations of current programs; tighten financial controls and accounting systems; develop human resources within A.I.D. and improve incentives for excellent performance; and streamline administrative procedures and upgrade information technologies. Over the long term, we intend to focus country program strategies further and to develop a management system emphasizing quality programs and services.

Previous Page Blank

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 1992 AUTHORIZATION AND BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUESTS
AND FY 1992 PROPOSED PROGRAM
(in thousands of dollars)

	FOR. ASSIST. AUTHORIZATION REQUEST	BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST	REIMBURE-MENTS AND CARRYOVER	PROPOSED A.I.D. PROGRAM
Development Programs.....	1,277,000	1,277,000	--	1,277,000
Deob/Reob	N/A	36,000	--	36,000
Development Fund for Africa.....	800,000	800,000	--	800,000
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad....	30,000	30,000	--	30,000
Disaster Assistance.....	40,000	40,000	--	40,000
Housing Guaranty Liquidating Account...	N/A	N/A	--	31,460
Housing Guaranties Limitation.....	N/A	[100,000]	--	[100,000]
Housing Guaranty Admin/Subsidy Costs...	9,500	9,500	--	9,500
Private Sector Investment Program (PSIP)	N/A	[114,000]	--	[114,000]
PSIP Administrative Expenses.....	1,367	1,367	--	1,367
Advanced Acquisition of Property.....	N/A	N/A	--	100
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds.....	2,157,867	2,193,867	0	2,225,427
Operating Expenses.....	483,300	483,300	5,500	488,800
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General.....	37,739	37,739	--	37,739
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	N/A	41,351	--	41,351
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,678,906	2,756,257	5,500	2,793,317
Economic Support Fund.....	3,228,000	3,228,000	--	3,228,000
Deob/Reob	N/A	12,000	--	12,000
Total Economic Support Fund.....	3,228,000	3,240,000	0	3,240,000
Special Assistance Initiatives.....	560,000	560,000	--	560,000
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.....	6,466,906	6,556,257	5,500	6,593,317

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ($ Thousands)

BUDGET AUTHORITY	FY 1990 ACTUAL	FY 1991 APPROP 1/	FY 1992 REQUEST
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE			
Inter-American Dev. Bank	31,482	57,449	57,313
Fund for Special Operations	63,451	20,850	20,576
Inter-American Investment Corp	---	13,000	12,500
Subtotal: IADB	94,933	91,299	90,389
World Bank	49,786	110,592	70,126
International Finance Corp.	74,607	40,331	---
International Development Association	960,851	1,064,150	1,060,000
Asian Development Fund	174,973	126,854	200,481
African Development Fund	104,548	105,452	---
African Development Bank	9,493	10,136	8,987
European Development Bank	---	70,021	70,021
MDB Other	---	---	185,000
Subtotal: MDBs	1,469,191	1,618,835	1,685,004
IO & P (Voluntary Contrib.)	274,137	284,730	250,212
Int'l Fund for Agricultural Dev.	[34,438]	[30,000]	[18,362]
TOTAL: MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE	1,743,328	1,903,565	1,935,216
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE - A.I.D.			
Development Programs	---	---	1,277,000
Ag., Rural Dev. & Nutrition	526,045	462,413	---
Population	219,463	243,153	---
Health	150,411	125,097	---
Child Survival Fund	70,694	97,701	---
AIDS Prevention & Control	41,239	50,805	---
Education & Human Resources	136,050	125,716	---
Private Sector, Env. & Energy	145,361	145,574	---
Science & Technology	8,625	8,624	---
Deob/Reob Authority	[74,241]	60,000	36,000
Total: Functional Development Asst.	1,297,888	1,319,083	36,000
Development Fund for Africa	571,823	788,000	800,000
Private Sector Investment Limitation	[91,833]	[114,000]	[114,000]
Private Sector Investment Admin Exp.	---	---	1,367
American Sch. & Hosp. Abroad	35,350	29,500 2/	30,000
International Disaster Assistance	29,893	40,000	40,000
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	2,845	---	---
Housing Guaranties Limitation	[499,570]	[150,000]	[100,000]
Housing Guaranty Borrowing Auth.	24,000	30,679	---
Housing Guaranty Liquidating Account	---	---	[31,460]
Housing Guaranty Subsidy Account	---	---	9,500
Foreign Service Retirement & Dis.	40,147	40,341	41,351
Trade Credit Insurance Program	[199,140]	[200,000]	---
TCIP for Poland	[199,140]	[200,000]	---
Operating Expenses	431,894	456,200	483,300
Operating Expenses - IG	30,453	33,884	37,739
Subtotal: Development Assistance	2,464,293	2,737,687	2,756,257

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ($ Thousands) BUDGET AUTHORITY	FY 1990 ACTUAL	FY 1991 APPROP 1/	FY 1992 REQUEST
Economic Support Fund	3,936,910	3,110,800	3,228,000
International Fund for Ireland	19,769	20,000	---
Deob/Reob Authority	[40,169]	14,000	12,000
Economic Support Fund Total	3,956,679	3,144,800	3,240,000
Special Assistance Initiatives	159,312	529,675	560,000
MAI for the Philippines	[159,312]	[160,000]	[160,000]
Eastern Europe	---	[369,675]	[400,000]
Central Am. Reconciliation Asst.	26,360	---	---
Subtotal: A.I.D.	6,606,644	6,412,162	6,556,257
Trade & Development Program	31,499	35,000	35,000
Peacekeeping Operations	32,773	32,800	28,000
International Narcotics Control	129,540	150,000	171,500
Inter-American Foundation	16,859	25,000	28,794
African Development Foundation	8,845	13,000	14,950
Peace Corps	165,649	186,000	200,000
Migration & Refugee Assistance	428,473	485,648	490,557
Emergency Refugee & Migration Fund	84,785	35,000	20,000
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	9,974	12,026	15,000
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp (OPIC)			
Loan Subsidy & Admin Expenses	---	---	10,649
(Limitation on direct loans)	[19,914]	[40,000]	[25,000]
(Limitation on Guar. Loans)	[211,537]	[250,000]	[375,000]
TOTAL: BILATERAL ASSISTANCE	7,515,041	7,386,636	7,570,707
MILITARY ASSISTANCE			
Int'l Military Education & Training	47,196	47,196	52,500
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	[278,796]	[350,000]	[275,000]
Foreign Military Financing	4,811,142	4,708,421	4,650,000
Grants and Administration	4,406,888	4,304,921	4,610,000
Loan Subsidy and Admin Expenses	404,254	403,500	40,000
Relocation of Facilities, Israel	---	(5,419)	---
TOTAL: MILITARY ASSISTANCE BA	4,858,338	4,750,198	4,702,500

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ($ Thousands) BUDGET AUTHORITY	FY 1990 ACTUAL	FY 1991 APPROP 1/	FY 1992 REQUEST
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK			
Subsidy BA and Grants	[129,441]	---	555,778
Limitation on Direct Loans	612,356	750,000	n/a
(Limitation on Guaranteed Loans)	[10,191,408]	[10,599,064]	n/a
IMF, U.S. Quota	---	---	12,158,000
IMF Enhanced Structural Adj Fac.	139,398	10,602	---
Enterprise for the Americas Initiative			
Debt Restructuring	---	[38,307]	304,273
Multilateral Investment Fund	---	---	100,000
Presidential Contingency Fund (155)	---	---	20,000
TOTAL: FOREIGN OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE	14,868,461	14,801,001	27,346,474
AGRICULTURE SUBCOMMITTEE			
P.L. 480			
Title II & III Grants	810,038	1,064,500	936,200
Title I Loan subsidy & admin	168,183	(53,647)	365,052
Total Food Assistance (BA)	978,221	1,010,853	1,301,252
Enterprise for the Americas Initiative			
Debt Restructuring	---	[59,051]	5,408
TOTAL: AGRICULTURE SUBCOMMITTEE	978,221	1,010,853	1,306,660
CONDUCT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (153)	2,892,385	3,123,889	4,078,788
(Unassigned to Approp Committee)	(142,071)	(145,717)	(151,120)
FOREIGN INFO & EXCHANGE ACT. (154)	1,316,573	1,240,138	1,303,136
(Unassigned to Approp Committee)	1,694	13,123	9,547
TOTAL: APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE	20,196,017	20,308,475	34,176,631

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ($ Thousands)

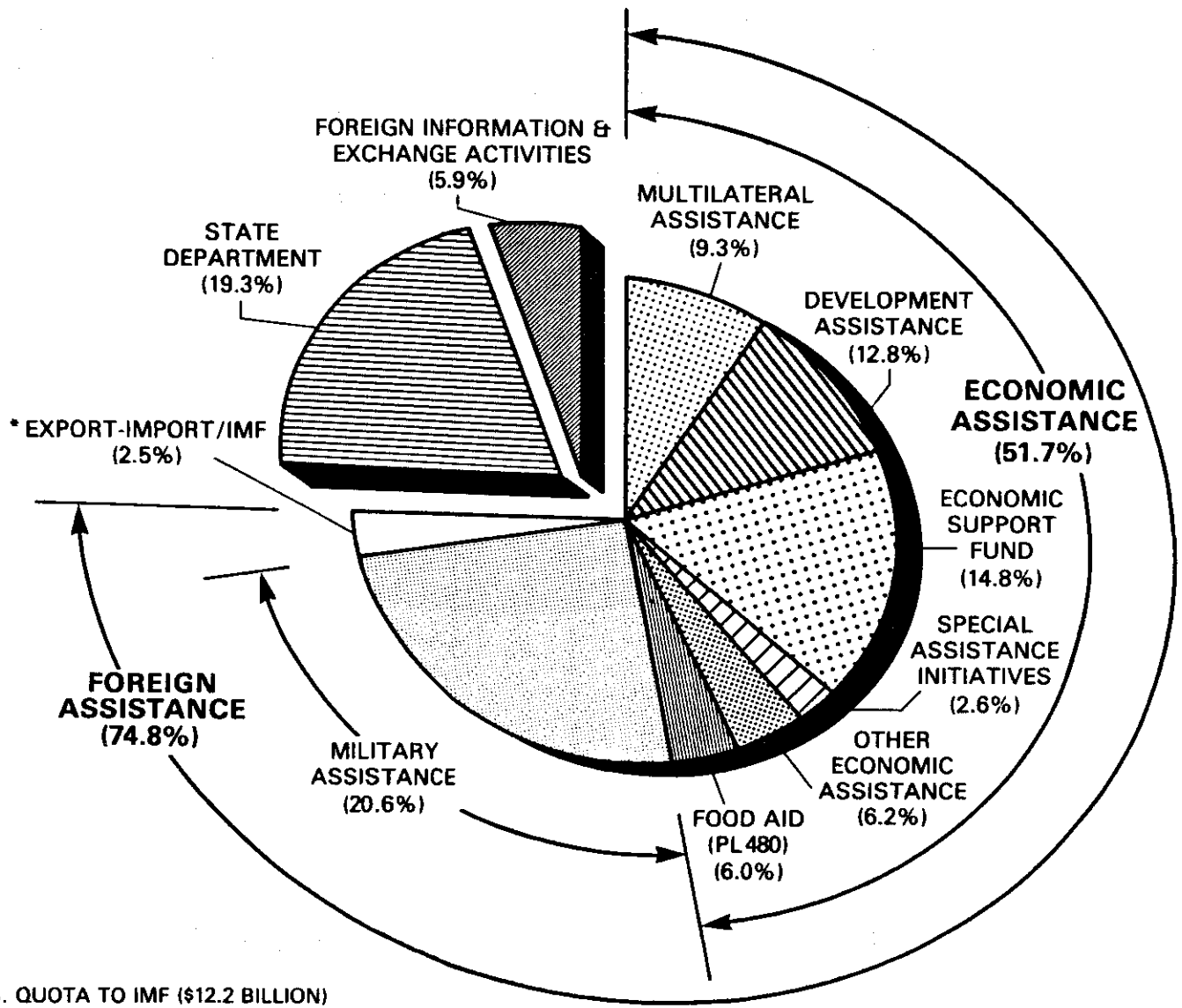
BUDGET AUTHORITY	FY 1990 ACTUAL	FY 1991 APPROP 1/	FY 1992 REQUEST
SUBFUNCTIONS 151,152,155 MANDATORIES	(1,246,110)	(384,683)	1,639,590
Misc. Trust Funds - A.I.D.	3,552	5,000	5,000
Misc. Trust Funds - Peace Corps	378	1,583	1,591
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	2,392	3,643	5,630
Housing Guaranty Liquidating Account	---	---	31,460
IAF gifts and contributions	4	---	---
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts - DOT	(3,568)	(5,025)	(5,030)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts - A.I.D.	(1,705)	(5,000)	(5,000)
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(451,927)	(430,000)	(449,000)
Foreign Currency Loan Repayments	(25,667)	(25,677)	(25,667)
FMF Receipts	(232,122)	(230,638)	(384,325)
FMF liquidating account (pre-92, GRF)	(259,175)	46,408	(206,373)
FMF - Contract Authority	10,665,370	11,231,000	10,965,000
FMF - Liquidation of contract auth.	(10,292,733)	(10,300,000)	(10,000,000)
Ex-Im Liquidating Account	(556,814)	(580,000)	1,804,200
Treasury Loan Repayment (U.K.)	(94,095)	(95,977)	(97,896)
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	18,809,530	19,791,198	35,674,648

1/ Does not reflect 1.9% sequester in the International Affairs discretionary accounts. A restoration is being proposed.

2/ Includes $500 thousand of U.S. Food Aid-generated Polish currencies for the Research Center on Jewish History and Culture of the Jageillonian University of Krakow, Poland. These funds were not designated for ASHA by the Congress and, although they appear in the President's Budget under the ASHA program, they are to be administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST

FY 1992



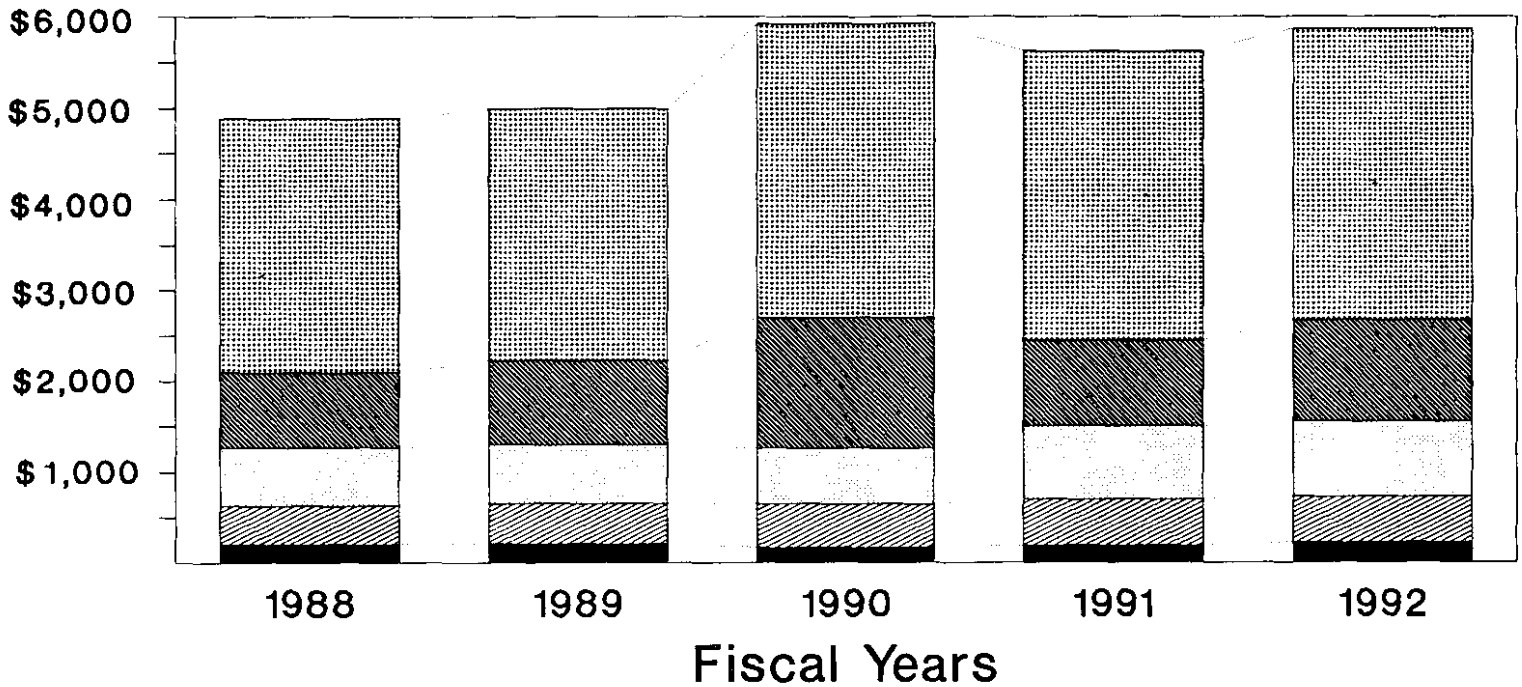
* EXCLUDES U.S. QUOTA TO IMF ($12.2 BILLION) AND EXPORT-IMPORT LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT ($1.8 BILLION)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM TRENDS: FY 1989 - FY 1992 1/
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ACTUAL	FY 1991 ESTIMATE 2/	FY 1992 PROPOSED
Development Programs	--	--	--	1,277,000
Functional Development Assistance:				
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nut.	553,800	542,752	465,384	--
Population Planning	201,579	225,649	245,102	--
Health	135,969	147,919	135,097	--
Child Survival Fund	71,000	72,679	97,701	--
AIDS	39,999	41,313	50,805	--
Education & Human Resources Dev.	148,925	142,801	126,006	--
Private Sector, Environment & Energy	129,453	157,555	146,423	--
Science and Technology	8,662	8,625	8,624	--
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund	--	--	--	--
Deob/Reob	[90,516]	[74,241]	60,000	36,000
SUBTOTAL	1,289,387 3/	1,339,293	1,335,142 4/	36,000
Grants, included above	1,287,843	1,334,542	1,335,142	36,000
Loans, included above	1,544	4,751	--	--
Sahel Development Program	6,353	1,916	2,624 4/	--
Development Fund for Africa	549,928	570,643	796,939 4/	800,000
SUBTOTAL, Geographic & Central Programs	1,845,668	1,911,852	2,134,705	2,113,000
Private Sector Revolving Fund	5,000	3,400 5/	15,000 5/	--
Private Sector Investment Prg (PSIP)	[50,000]	[91,833]	[114,000]	[114,000]
PSIP Administrative Expenses	--	--	--	1,367
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	33,500	35,350	29,500 6/	30,000
International Disaster Assistance	32,163	32,960	44,933 4/	40,000
Humanitarian Relief (McCollum Amdt.)	[3,000]	[2,845]	--	--
Housing Borrowing Authority	13,000	24,000	30,679	--
Housing Guaranties Loan Limitation	[125,000]	[499,570]	[150,000]	[100,000]
Housing Guaranties Liquidating Account	--	--	--	31,460
Housing Guaranties Subsidy/Admin.	--	--	--	9,500
Advanced Acq. of Property	82	79	100	100
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds	1,929,413	2,007,641	2,254,917	2,225,427
Operating Expenses	433,735 7/	438,728 7/	461,600 7/	488,800 7/
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General	28,084	30,351	33,884	37,739
Foreign Service Retirement & Dis.	40,533	40,147	40,341	41,351
Trade Credit Insurance Prg (Cent Am.)	[200,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]	--
TCIP Poland	--	[200,000]	[200,000]	--
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,431,765	2,516,867	2,790,742	2,793,317
Economic Support Fund	3,411,679	4,010,857	3,390,468 4/	3,240,000
ESF Deob/Reob	[20,000]	[40,169]	[14,000]	[12,000]
Total ESF	3,411,679	4,010,857	3,390,468	3,240,000
Special Assistance Initiatives	--	119,484	569,503	560,000
Philippines	--	[119,484]	[199,828] 4/	[160,000]
Eastern Europe	--	--	[369,675]	[400,000]
Central American Reconciliation Asst.	56,895	37,140	256 4/	--
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	5,900,339	6,684,348	6,750,969	6,593,317

1/ Excludes Section 517 reappropriation.
2/ Does not reflect 1.9% sequester in the International Affairs discretionary accounts. A restoration is being proposed.
3/ Excludes transfers to the Private Sector Revolving Loan Fund.
4/ Includes unobligated funds carried forward as follows:
Health - $10 million; Disaster Assistance - $4.933 million; Sahel - $2.624 million; DFA - $6.5 million; $245.668 million Economic Support Fund; CARA - $.256 million; SA1 - $39.828 million.
Also includes Section 517 funds as follows: $2.971 million of ARDN; $1.949 million of POP; $.290 million of EHR; $.849 million of PSEE; $4.808 million of ESF; and $2.439 million of DFA. Also includes $.021 million of other ESF no-year money.
5/ Funded from Private Sector Revolving Fund reflows.
6/ Includes $500 thousand of U.S. Food Aid-generated Polish currencies for the Research Center on Jewish History and Culture of the Jageillonian University of Krakow, Poland. These funds were not designated for ASHA by the Congress and, although they appear in the President's Budget under the ASHA program, they are to be administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
7/ Includes offsetting collections of $5.311 million in FY 1989, $5.509 million in FY 1990, $5.4 million in FY 1991, and $5.5 million in FY 1992.

PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
DA, ESF & SAI



Asia
Central Programs
Africa
Latin America & Caribbean
Europe & Near East

(Millions)

Philippines, Cambodia and Pakistan are included within Europe and Near East.

Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund
Countries Assisted in FY 1991 or FY 1992

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Belize
Benin
Bolivia

Botswana
Burkina
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon

Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
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

India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Jamaica

Jordan

Kenya
Lebanon
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi

Mali
Mauritius
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique

Namibia
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria

Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines

Portugal
Rwanda
Sao Tome
Senegal
Seychelles

Sierra Leone
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Swaziland
Tanzania

Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda

USSR (Armenian Earthquake)
Yemen
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

I. INTRODUCTION

Foreign assistance is one of the key building blocks of U.S. foreign policy. While the Persian Gulf crisis frequently has overwhelmed the thoughts of all U.S. citizens, we cannot forget the many recent advances which have taken place in our world -- countries increasingly turning toward democracy and market economies and becoming allied with U.S. values and interests. U.S. assistance has aided in this transition. The programs in this budget, which is submitted in the spirit of carrying out international partnerships with those who want to institute and sustain these changes, will help cement these positive developments.

This cooperative effort, this partnership enterprise, must not only include A.I.D. and the developing countries, but also to a greater extent than ever before our own private voluntary organizations, U.S. businesses, other donors, and certainly the Congress.

This budget request is being submitted in a time of great uncertainties about where A.I.D. will be able to operate on the ground, as it is uniquely established to do through overseas missions, and, therefore, precisely where and to what extent some of the programs proposed in this budget can be carried out. This calls for flexibility in how our foreign assistance programs are to proceed. There will be a need for frequent consultations between Congress and the Administration given this fluctuating situation.

II. STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

The Administrator's Statement which opens this volume discusses six principles which will guide our programs in meeting foreign policy objectives in the future -- the Mission Statement for A.I.D. Five initiatives were also discussed in that statement. These initiatives -- the Environment Initiative, the Democracy Initiative, the Business and Development Partnership Initiative, the Family and Development Initiative, and the Strategic Management Initiative -- will serve as guides in focusing our programs to meet these objectives. Programming to meet the objectives will emerge through the country programming process and will be effected through changes in some ongoing programs as well as development of new activities.

The Strategic Management Initiative, which links all the others, has as its goal to ensure high-quality programs and a commitment to excellence in stewardship. We must be able to concentrate our energies to assure quality of programs, services and operations -- to ensure we are well equipped to carry out our mission. Some changes have already been initiated.

Immediate steps are being taken to evaluate our programs more fully, find ways to tighten funds control and assure that the full potential of the workforce is realized and recognized. The Agency will also work toward streamlining its portfolio and structure and using the best information technology. There is a clear need to focus activities at the country level, to concentrate energies, skills and limited budgets on a more carefully defined range of problems.

Evaluation

There has been a major expansion of the staffing, responsibilities, and authority placed in our central evaluation office, the Center for Development Information and Evaluation. A strengthened evaluation function in Washington and overseas will assure that A.I.D.'s story is told fully and honestly, and that A.I.D. more purposefully learns from and applies its experience as new programs are designed and funded. By better measuring and reporting on the program, both internal and external benefits will be realized.

With a clearer purpose and strategy for evaluation that is tied to the overall A.I.D. mission, managers will be able to channel funds and staff to key areas where analysis and reporting are most crucial. More comprehensive program performance coverage will be carried out through ongoing evaluations in all major program areas, reviews of operations and management as they affect programs and the development of agency-wide program performance information systems.

Evaluations will focus more sharply on results, using more rigorous methods.

With more and better evaluation information, managers can more readily replicate success. A more structured and broader dissemination of information gleaned, on a regular basis, will assure a more direct influence on strategic program and policy decisions.

While this expanded effort is nascent, results are already being seen. A series of evaluation studies which reviewed the status of activities after assistance had been terminated has been used to develop a sustainability strategy for child survival programs in Africa. This strategy will have relevance for other programs in the health sector. Another study examining the key aspects of completed evaluations to determine those elements which produced the best results is nearing completion. This will be used to develop a more relevant guide on how to conduct useful and informative program evaluations.

Financial Management

A.I.D.'s ability to control adequately the use of its funds in the developing country context has improved over the years, but more improvements are necessary. The Administrator of A.I.D. has established a Management Control and Review Committee which is charged with overseeing audit results, making needed changes in systems and

policies and reporting on these matters to the A.I.D. Administrator and the President. Related to this, the Agency's primary accounting system is being replaced. Increased efficiency, security and reliability are expected. Billings, payments and reports needed by executives and external clientele will be improved. Along with the new accounting system, the plan includes related staff training and regular assessment of overseas mission controller functions.

Workforce

The men and women who work for A.I.D. are its primary and most valuable resource for achieving the Agency's mission. The size, deployment and professional growth of the A.I.D. staff will be addressed through a more systematic and integrated approach to workforce planning. A more aggressive program of rewards and incentives to strengthen accountability and to recognize program and management accomplishments of successful teams will be introduced. Recruitment and training will be more focused on both present and anticipated needs, reflective of Agency policy and program directions, and will seek to tap the rich diversity of the American workforce of the 1990s.

Streamlining

Another management goal will be a streamlined A.I.D. -- a leaner structure, simplified procedures and paperwork, clearer roles and functions for Washington support offices, more focused programs at the country or regional level, and better use of information technology.

To ensure that A.I.D. will be properly structured to carry out its new objectives and challenges, we support Congress' call for a "Commission on Management of the Agency for International Development." The White House is currently setting up this Commission.

In addition, A.I.D. has instituted a review of its current management structure. Several work groups have begun to examine the Agency's functions to determine how the organizational structure can be adapted to meet A.I.D.'s objectives more efficiently. Through streamlining and reducing redundancies in the A.I.D. Washington structure, and by strengthening senior management focus on operations, headquarters support for the delivery of A.I.D. products to the field will be more responsive.

The information system of the Agency is being upgraded to meet program and efficiency objectives, as well as to reduce vulnerability to misuse. A.I.D.'s information resource strategy encompasses new hardware, software, user skills and user-friendliness. In these ways, and through standardization of data management, all personnel will have accurate and reliable information. These actions are essential to meet accountability standards and to improve productivity at all levels, both overseas and in Washington.

The above actions are occurring or planned largely within current policy and statutory contexts. They will result in concrete improvements and build a new environment of trust for the Agency. But, if foreign assistance is to remain the important foreign policy tool it is designed to be, more basic steps must be taken. The effort will start with the revision of the Foreign Assistance Act planned for FY 1992. A new mandate will provide an essential focus for improved management of foreign economic assistance.

III. FUNDING SUMMARY

For FY 1992, A.I.D. is requesting an appropriation of $6,587,717,000, which compares to $6,412,162,000 appropriated in FY 1991. This request includes funding for Development Assistance (DA), the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and the Special Assistance Initiative (SAI). It excludes P.L. 480, Titles II and III, which is requested by the U.S. Department of Agriculture but administered overseas by A.I.D.

A. Development Assistance

For Development Assistance, the FY 1992 request totals $2,787,717,000, compared to the FY 1991 appropriated level of $2,737,687,000. Development Assistance includes funding for 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 Investment Program and the Housing Guaranty program.

1. Development Programs 1/

The Agency's FY 1992 request for Development Programs is $1,277,000,000, 2/ compared to an FY 1991 appropriation of $1,259,083,000 3/ for the Functional Development Assistance accounts. 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.

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/ Excludes $36 million in deobligation/reobligation estimates which would apply to prior year Functional Development Assistance accounts funds.

3/ Excludes $60 million in deobligation/reobligation estimates and $54 million appropriated to A.I.D. for transfer to other agencies.

The proposal for a single non-functional Development Programs account will be supported in proposed foreign assistance legislation which is scheduled to be submitted by the Administration concurrently with this budget request.

2.. Development Fund for Africa

The FY 1992 DA request includes $800,000,000 for the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), which includes $50,000,000 for activities supported by the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). This is the same level as appropriated in FY 1991, which included $12 million used for operating costs as provided by FY 1991 appropriations legislation. The DFA, established by Congress in FY 1988, has been very successful. It has allowed greater flexibility in programming of funds through performance-based budgeting to respond to development problems on a country-specific basis. As a pilot effort, it also has shown that, even within the latitudes allowed under a single account, the Agency remains committed to specific target areas. (See the Africa regional narrative in this volume for more details.)

3. Other Development Assistance Programs (Programs mentioned under this section are more fully covered under separate narratives in this volume.)

- Agency Guarantee Programs include the Private Sector Investment Program and the Housing Guaranty Program.

  -- In FY 1992, A.I.D. is proposing investment limitation authority of $114,000,000 (the same as in FY 1991) under the Private Sector Investment Program in addition to $1,367,000 for the subsidy and administrative costs component now required to be budgeted separately under the new credit reform legislation.

  -- Under the Housing Guaranty Program, A.I.D. is requesting $100,000,000 under the guaranties limitation compared to $150,000,000 in FY 1991. Also requested is $9,500,000 in program funds for administrative and loan subsidy costs, as newly required by credit reform. Use of permanent appropriation authority to pay claims costs is estimated at $31,460,000 in FY 1992.

- International Disaster Assistance funds are being requested at a level of $40,000,000 for FY 1992 for emergency relief efforts. In addition, A.I.D. plans to provide funding of $5,500,000 under the Development Programs account for helping foreign countries better prepare for emergency relief efforts by establishing early warning systems and improving their own mitigation techniques and internal response capabilities. The FY 1991 appropriation was $40 million for both components of the program.

- 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 1992, A.I.D. is requesting $30,000,000 for this program, compared to the FY 1991 appropriation of $29,500,000.

- Operating Expenses (OE) cover salaries and other support costs of A.I.D. operations in Washington and at overseas locations, except for the Office of the Inspector General and the costs of administering the Agency's various credit programs, all of which are budgeted separately. The OE request of $483,300,000 for FY 1992 compares to an FY 1991 level of $466,300,000 which includes $31,280,000 of funds authorized to be transferred or allocated from program accounts in addition to the original appropriation for OE of $435,000,000. This requested level will allow A.I.D. to maintain essentially the same level of operations in FY 1992 as in FY 1991. The full dollar costs of A.I.D. management operations are consolidated into this account. However, it is difficult to make assumptions about operating costs at this time. Unstable world conditions have already required evacuation of employees from certain overseas posts. The totality of the potential for continued evacuations, the uncertainty about when and where employees will be able to return to posts, and the extent of the need for any repairs or replacement of field post facilities are all unknown factors at this time.

- The Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, set at $41,351,000 for FY 1992, covers costs associated with the inclusion of A.I.D. career foreign service employees in the Fund beginning in FY 1974. This compares to $40,341,000 appropriated in FY 1991.

- Inspector General (IG) Operating Expenses are appropriated separately and cover the cost of domestic and overseas operations of A.I.D.'s Inspector General. A.I.D. is requesting $37,739,000 for IG Operating Expenses in FY 1992, which compares to $33,884,000 appropriated in FY 1991.

B. Economic Support Funds

Economic Support Funds (ESF) address economic and political foreign policy interests of the United States, frequently in conjunction with military base rights or access rights agreements. To the extent feasible, the use of ESF conforms to the basic policy directions underlying development assistance. ESF can finance balance of payments and economic stabilization programs, frequently in a multi-donor context. It is a vital part of both our program to enhance the long-term security of the United States and our programs to advance development. Major ESF programs are in Israel, Egypt, the Philippines, and Central American countries. The ESF request also includes $250,000,000 to fund a key part of the Andean Narcotics Initiative.

The request level for ESF for FY 1992 is $3,228,000,000 excluding deobligation/reobligation operations estimated to be $12,000,000. These proposals compare to the FY 1991 appropriated levels of

$3,130,800,000 as a whole for ESF, excluding $14,000,000 for deobligation/reobligation activities.

C. Special Assistance Initiatives (SAI)

The SAI program was established in legislation in FY 1990 and provides funding for extraordinary economic assistance in developing countries. These funds have been used to finance the U.S. contribution to the Philippines Multilateral Assistance Initiative (MAI) and to support the democratic evolution in Eastern Europe. For FY 1992, A.I.D. is requesting a total of $560,000,000 -- $160,000,000 for the MAI and $400,000,000 for Eastern Europe. FY 1991 funding included $369,675,000 for Eastern Europe and $100,000,000 originally appropriated for the MAI, which was supplemented by DA and ESF transfers totalling $60,000,000.

D. P.L. 480 and Other Food Programs

FY 1992 will be the first full year of program implementation under the 1990 revision of the Agricultural Development and Trade Act, also referred to as Public Law 480, which authorizes the Food for Peace Program. Under the revised legislation, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is solely charged with implementation of the Title I concessional lending program. Title I program levels, therefore, are not included in this presentation. A.I.D. is charged with implementing the revised Title II and Title III grant programs, although funding for both programs is appropriated through USDA. In addition, A.I.D. is responsible for implementing the Farmer-to-Farmer program, a new grant program to provide cash support to private voluntary organizations and cooperatives (PVOs) implementing food aid programs, and for establishing a Food Aid Consultative Group with participation of PVOs. The two food assistance programs managed by A.I.D. are:

- Title II, which provides grant food aid for emergency programs in general, and regular programs sponsored by private voluntary agencies and cooperatives or the World Food Program to benefit needy people either by the direct distribution of the food or the use of local currencies generated by sale of the food (monetization) in the recipient country. Budget authority requested for Title II in FY 1992 is $627,000,000, of which $10,000,000 will be for PVO support grants. This compares to $713,000,000 for Title II grants in FY 1991, after a planned $17,000,000 transfer from Title I to Title II.

- Title III, a new bilateral grant program created by the 1990 legislation, which authorizes the provision of grant food assistance through governments of least developed countries which meet specific eligibility criteria established in the legislation. All of the countries proposed for Title III assistance, especially those which were previously Title I countries, will receive substantial economic benefits as they will get relief from future debt through food purchases, and since transportation costs will be charged to the P.L. 480 budget, they will not be required to use

scarce foreign exchange to cover these costs. The FY 1992 budget authority requested for Title III is $309,200,000, as compared with an FY 1991 level of $368,500,000.

IV. PROGRAM FOCUS

More and more countries around the world are expanding their democratic, participatory political and economic structures, in order to give their people a larger stake in their countries' political and economic futures. Totalitarianism is being replaced by democracy, exclusionary politics by more participatory forms of government. In addition, more countries, especially developing countries, are taking steps to restructure their productive capacities to increase their economic competitiveness in the world economy. They recognize that such changes are necessary to attract the capital and know-how needed for economic growth, which is becoming accepted as the surest, most effective way to sustain long-term improvements in the economic well-being of their peoples.

As these economic and political changes spread and take firmer root in the countries that started the process earlier, the overall form and nature of A.I.D. cooperation will have to evolve if our assistance is to be effective. Support for these kinds of economic, political and social policy shifts will increase the calls on flexible forms of A.I.D. assistance -- those which are not tied to specific sectoral uses.

The challenges the United States faces as we enter the 1990s are unlike those of the past. As noted earlier, we are at the threshold of a new age in international relations, a threshold which brings widespread political and economic reforms not limited to the developing world. As a consequence, the foreign assistance program of the United States must be reshaped to reflect the demands being placed on it for the future. We have to rethink priorities and how we are going to address them. We have to have the right tools for the job as well.

1. Present Account Structure

The eight dedicated accounts that make up the traditional Functional Development Assistance Program (FDAP) have little flexibility, even as a whole, because each can be used only for the purposes for which it was established in authorizing legislation. As a result, if resources were needed to support an expansion of a participatory democratization process, for example, we would most likely have to look to the Private Enterprise, Environment and Energy account for such funding, except when that support is clearly tied to a sector which could be funded from another account (such as the establishment of local school boards under the Education and Human Resources account). The present account structure limits our ability to respond to individual country needs. Because programs or projects are generally for three to five years, an excellent project for a given country may be jeopardized as global

functional account priorities and funding levels change from year to year. Once the overall level and composition of A.I.D.'s budget has been set for a given year, especially once we have allocated that budget among competing uses and started implementing that budget, our ability to respond to fast-breaking situations is constrained by the availability of the right kind of resource.

Flexible forms of assistance already exist: the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) and the Economic Support Fund (ESF) can be used to respond to a wide variety of development needs. However, the DFA can be used only in Africa, and ESF, justified primarily on security and related foreign policy grounds, may not be available for a given country and may already be slated for other purposes where available.

The efficient way to resolve this situation is not necessarily to provide more resources, but to change the flexibility with which resources may be used. Two examples from our recent experience help illustrate why flexibility is important -- the first from Burundi, for which DFA resources were available for an enterprise promotion program, and the second from Haiti, for which sufficient Private Sector, Environment and Energy (PSEE) account resources were not available.

- Burundi. Since FY 1985, A.I.D. has implemented the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP), a special resource dedicated to supporting specific, important policy reforms in Africa. The AEPRP, funded under the ESF account for its first three years and the DFA since then, has been used to support changes at the cutting edge of what A.I.D. does in Africa. ESF and DFA both permit a variety of uses. AEPRP resources are not programmed until the year of implementation because the AEPRP is intended to respond to the highest priority opportunity then needing support. This operation would be impossible if the AEPRP were funded with resources whose uses are restricted to one or another area, because specific uses are not known with sufficient anticipation to make budgetary provision for them.

  In FY 1990, A.I.D. determined that Burundi's record of policy reform warranted AEPRP support. As a result, A.I.D. entered into an agreement to support policy reforms aimed at increasing the employment and net incomes of Burundi's poor by fostering the growth of private enterprise, especially in secondary towns. In the absence of DFA funds (ESF resources were unavailable to Burundi), this assistance would have required funding from the PSEE account, traditionally in great demand because of the large number of activities for which it is the appropriate source. Without the flexibility of the DFA, this activity might not have been funded at all, or some other high-priority PSEE activity might have been displaced. Because the DFA can be used for any Development Assistance activity, the program was not held hostage to the unavailability of funding in the PSEE account.

- Haiti: Sudden shifts toward democracy -- the resignation of the military government last spring and the recent successful

presidential elections -- required immediate funding flexibility to meet urgent requirements to support the new government. Last spring, replenishing an exhausted fuel supply was one of the most critical needs A.I.D. could meet to show support for the interim government. Last year, in the FY 1990 Dire Supplemental Act, Congress gave A.I.D. the authority to use any Development Assistance account to meet needs in Haiti. This year, A.I.D. needed additional PSEE to support the new Haitian government's initiatives in the areas of employment, democratic processes, fiscal and monetary policy, and private sector development. The lack of funding flexibility forced A.I.D. to shift very scarce PSEE funds from similar activities in other bilateral and regional programs in order to respond. As a result, the lack of flexibility with functional accounts prevented A.I.D. from increasing the Haitian program without disrupting A.I.D.'s activities in the rest of the Latin America and Caribbean region.

Prioritization within and between countries is always difficult. Choices among priorities are especially difficult when new requirements become known and some previously planned, successful activity must be delayed or dropped. As a result, the lowest-priority activity in a well-funded account can be accorded higher real priority than the displaced activity in an account with heavy demand, even though the displaced activity could have very important development impacts. In effect, displacements due to a lack of account flexibility lower the cost-effectiveness of the Agency's overall program.

The inefficiencies of the FDAP structure, exacerbated by the constraints on existing transfer authorities imposed by earmarking within functional accounts, contribute directly to a perception that A.I.D. is slow-moving and unresponsive to shifting development challenges. A.I.D. has to be in a position to respond quickly and effectively to changing conditions in the developing world if it is to be a premier bilateral development institution.

2. Development Program Account

As a result of the lack of flexibility in the present account structure, A.I.D. is requesting that the traditional functional accounts be replaced by the Development Programs account, a single non-functional account for worldwide use to increase the operational efficiency and effectiveness of the program. A.I.D., however, is not proposing that the new account replace the Development Fund for Africa. The DFA would continue as at present.

The new Development Programs account will be a keystone in the revised, more focused mandate for the A.I.D. program embodied in the revision of the Foreign Assistance Act that will be transmitted to Congress as soon as Executive Branch consultations are completed. We believe that our proposal will fully recognize and incorporate Congressional concerns for both what we do and how we do it, while at the same time providing adequate Congressional oversight mechanisms. The legislation will propose a simplification of purposes, programs and reporting and will increase our accountability for obtaining positive results.

In this process, A.I.D. will not lose sight of its traditional role -- a visible means by which the American people can express their concern for the world's poor and one way in which America can help bring democracy and economic progress to the world. On the contrary, A.I.D.'s ability to perform these primary functions will be enhanced as a result of the changes being proposed, and the cost-effectiveness of the Agency's operations will also increase.

A.I.D. will also continue to follow the basic precepts under which it operates. In particular, A.I.D. will continue to be a development agency, fully aware of the special role assigned to it by law and policy that distinguishes it from other U.S. agencies. The Agency will continue to be guided by the precepts of Section 102 of the Foreign Assistance Act, operating under the policy guidance of the President and the Secretary of State. A.I.D. will continue the country-based approach to strategy development and decentralized program implementation that have made it a leader in the development field.

We will ensure that several activities of special concern receive substantial funding in FY 1992, at levels consistent with the current-year allocations. These areas are AIDS prevention and control, basic education, child survival, the environment and population. They are discussed below, along with other areas of particular interest.

* * * * * * * * * *

AIDS Prevention and Control

In FY 1992, A.I.D. will support an effort of $55 million in Development Assistance funds for AIDS activities and programs. Building on its extensive experience in health promotion, A.I.D. has worked since 1986 to support new partnerships among multilateral, bilateral, public and private agencies in an effort to stop AIDS. In FY 1992, A.I.D. and its partners will continue to:

- Improve the monitoring and surveillance of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection within individual countries and provide assessments of the potential social and economic impact;
- Increase government and public awareness of HIV prevention through information, education and communication channels;
- Assist governments and organizations in designing and implementing effective HIV prevention programs that promote behavior change among those persons most at risk of infection; and
- Conduct operations research to evaluate the impact and improve the effectiveness of programs; behavioral research to improve understanding of risk behaviors and target audiences; and applications research to develop prevention technologies suitable for developing countries.

Also in FY 1992, A.I.D. plans to continue to support the World Health Organization's Global Program on AIDS (WHO/AIDS) at $25 million and to provide an equivalent amount in bilateral support.

Child Survival

In FY 1992 A.I.D. proposes to fund a total of $188 million in Development Assistance funds and $12 million in Economic Support Funds for child survival activities. Between FYs 1985-1990, A.I.D. obligated over $1 billion for child survival efforts in over 60 countries. A.I.D. is committed to continuing efforts to promote the health and survival of the children of the developing world. The recent World Summit for Children has given A.I.D. the opportunity to emphasize this commitment by launching two new initiatives.

The first commits the agency to providing $50 million over the next five years to combat measles among children in developing countries. The agency will join global efforts to reach the goal of reducing the number of deaths due to measles 95% by 1995. A.I.D. efforts towards this goal will include improving equipment and technology, training of health immunization workers, and mass communication to mothers about the importance of complete immunization. A.I.D. will also provide technical assistance to improve the skills of health program managers.

A second initiative, undertaken jointly by A.I.D. and the Department of Health and Human Services, is a study of the barriers to improving children's vaccines. This study will look at legislative, legal, financial, and patent issues, as well as the basic science issues inhibiting the improvement in children's vaccines.

In addition to these activities, in FY 1992, A.I.D. will continue to focus its child survival efforts in the following areas:

- Inexpensive, proven technologies to improve infant and child health, such as: immunization against childhood diseases; oral rehydration therapy to prevent death from diarrhea; a nutrition program emphasizing breastfeeding and proper infant and child feeding; and reduction of high-risk births.

- Country-specific strategies include: involvement of the voluntary and for-profit private sector in the delivery of services and the production and distribution of commodities; cooperation on the global and country levels with other governments, donors and organizations, including the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization and U.S. technical expertise to support country programs; and linkage of service delivery with research and evaluation.

Basic Education

In FY 1992, A.I.D. expects to provide more than $70 million in Development Assistance funds for basic education activities.

A.I.D. is continuing to develop new education sector programs which provide budgetary support for education sector policy reform and targeted technical assistance to support technical and administrative changes in the education sector. There are ongoing education sector or technical assistance programs in Mali, Guinea, Ghana, Swaziland, Botswana, South Africa, Indonesia, Yemen, and Afghanistan. New sector programs are being developed in Malawi, Namibia, Lesotho, and Uganda. In several cases, education sector programs have been designed in conjunction with other multilateral and bilateral donors to address the overall education requirements of the recipient country.

A.I.D. continues to design and implement education projects in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as in Europe, the Near East and Asia.

The Science and Technology Bureau is maintaining its portfolio of basic education activities, including assistance to programs that support increased participation of girls in basic education; the development and use of education technology; education research and dissemination; improved efficiency of education systems; and improvement in the quality of basic education.

Finally, A.I.D. is working within the Framework For Action agreed upon at the World Conference on Education for All. This framework emphasizes the need for each country to assess its needs, to set goals and to take responsibility for the development and implementation of a national plan to achieve educational goals including the identification of sector policy reforms. A.I.D. along with other donors is helping countries to coordinate assistance within national frameworks and to achieve national goals.

Population

In FY 1992 A.I.D. plans to provide $228 million in Development Assistance funds for population activities. Additional population programs are expected to be funded under ESF and targeted programs under the Development Fund for Africa.

A.I.D. has been, and remains, the dominant donor in international population assistance, accounting for approximately 45% of all donor population assistance. This compares with an 18% U.S. share of all global development assistance. A.I.D. supports the ability of families to voluntarily plan for the spacing and number of their children. Concomitantly, A.I.D. maintains its firm opposition to abortion as a method of family planning, as well as coercion of any sort within family planning programs.

The Agency is planning to continue its strong effort in providing contraceptive commodities, expanding access to services, enhancing the cadres of trained family planning personnel, and providing technical assistance in implementing population policies. A.I.D. will also

devote increased effort to evaluating the impact of family planning programs, and to developing standardized measures of evaluation. Lastly, further effort will be given to understanding the linkages between population growth and environmental degradation.

More specifically, the Agency is enhancing the provision of family planning services through a new agreement with CARE, in which CARE will integrate family planning into many of its current projects. Also, A.I.D.'s private sector efforts will develop new strategies to tap into private sector resources to fund family planning activities.

A.I.D. will be developing a number of new country population programs. In Zimbabwe, A.I.D. is commencing a new project which will seek to increase the access to and use of a wider selection of family planning methods delivered through a sustainable system that includes an expanded role for the private sector. In Latin America, A.I.D. will be starting four new bilateral family planning projects (in Guatemala, Peru, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic), all of which will stress private sector activity and cost recovery. In Indonesia, A.I.D. is already in the process of assisting the government in the privatization of various elements of family planning services. Finally, in Romania, a country without legal family planning services for the past 30 years, in FY 1991 the Agency is planning its first bilateral population project. A.I.D. will assist the Romanian National Family Planning Association in the development of the capacity to deliver a full range of family planning services.

Environment

In FY 1992, A.I.D. will fund at least $210 million in Development Assistance funds for environmental activities and programs; planned programs funded under the DFA, ESF and SAI should substantially increase this level. These resources will be allocated primarily to support the following activities.

In developing countries, much needed rapid economic growth will exacerbate the already severe stresses on tropical forests, mountain slopes, watersheds, arid and semi-arid regions, peripheral urban areas, coastal zones and many other ecosystems. As the World Resources Institute has noted, this is one of the crucial dilemmas of our time: how can the developing countries attain rapid economic growth rates while preserving the environment? How this question is answered is likely to determine our planet's prospects for the coming century.

A.I.D.'s environmental strategy is guided by one of the six objectives articulated in A.I.D.'s Mission Statement: to support responsible environmental policies and prudent management of natural resources. A.I.D.'s new Environmental Initiative identifies two global objectives: (1) to help recipient countries establish sound economic and environmental policy frameworks; and (2) to help them strengthen environmental institutions in both the public and private sectors. In addition, the initiative contains statements from A.I.D.'s regional bureaus in which they identify several technical environmental problem

areas on which they would focus the bulk of their resources. These technical areas are:

- In Africa, sustainable agriculture, tropical forestry and biological diversity;

- In Asia, Near East and Europe (subsequently reorganized into two separate bureaus), water and soil resource management, energy efficiency, urban and industrial pollution, and tropical forestry and biological diversity; and

- In Latin America and the Caribbean, sustainable agriculture, tropical forestry and biodiversity, watershed management, and coastal zone management.

A.I.D.'s Environmental Working Group is developing specific action plans to implement the Environmental Initiative. Action plans will cover key technical areas such as tropical forestry and biodiversity, sustainable agriculture, urban and industrial pollution, watershed management, and coastal zone management.

A.I.D. also works closely with the Environment (Working Party) of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The Working Party is harmonizing environmental practices and coordinating support on environmental issues among the bilateral donor agencies of the OECD members. A.I.D. participates in preparations for the upcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) to be held in Brazil in 1992. A.I.D. also participates in U.S. Government efforts to encourage environmental reforms in the multilateral development banks (MDBs). A.I.D. prepares a semiannual list of problem MDB projects and distributes that list to Congress, interested nongovernmental organizations and other donor agencies.

A.I.D. will provide the U.S. contribution to the World Bank's Global Environmental Facility (GEF), a three-year pilot facility to address global as opposed to national environmental issues. A.I.D. will design and fund up to $50 million in GEF projects in concert with the Bank in the following areas: tropical forest conservation, biodiversity, energy efficiency and conservation and pollution control of international waters.

* * * * * * * * * *

The following are among the additional areas of continuing program and policy emphasis.

Agriculture

A.I.D.'s agriculture assistance strategy encourages free markets and broad-based economic growth, which is one of the six principles underpinning A.I.D.'s overall mission. This strategy supports agricultural systems that are productive, sustainable, and

environmentally sound. It also supports activities that will increase incomes, especially in the rural sector. Advances in agricultural productivity in the poorest nations contribute to broadly based growth in income while at the same time stimulating increased demand for both domestically produced and imported products and increased consumption.

A.I.D.'s agriculture assistance programs also encourage responsible environmental policies and prudent management of natural resources, which is another principle underpinning A.I.D.'s overall mission. Advances in agricultural productivity that come at the expense of the natural resource base are not sustainable and will serve only to jeopardize growth for future generations.

In FY 1992, A.I.D. plans to obligate an estimated $984 million to fund agricultural activities. (This figure includes related environmental activities.) These DA, DFA, ESF and SAI resources will be allocated to support six key program objectives that are essential to successful agricultural development.

These six objectives consist of agricultural services (including agribusiness services typically provided by the private sector); technology development (much of which is undertaken by the U.S. university community as well as the international agricultural research centers); economic planning and agricultural policy reform (including structural adjustment activities necessary to stabilize the agricultural sector in recipient countries and to improve agricultural performance); rural infrastructure (including rural roads which permit private entrepreneurs to distribute essential agricultural inputs and to market agricultural outputs); natural resources development (especially soil and water conservation); and activities designed to encourage more efficient land use and land productivity (including improved land, water, and tree tenure practices).

Narcotics

In FY 1992, a total of some $294 million in DA and ESF assistance will be provided for counter narcotics activities worldwide (compared to a FY 1991 level of $208.3 million), of which $283.8 million of ESF and $10.3 million of DA will be provided. Of this amount, $280.5 million in ESF and $5 million in DA is planned for the Andean countries, contingent on effective counter-narcotics performance and sound economic programs.

A.I.D. also plays a major role in the U.S. Government's overall international drug control strategy by providing grants to selected developing countries for drug-awareness programs and economic development. Counterdrug efforts are one of the major areas where A.I.D. supports U.S. foreign policy objectives of protecting the world community against transnational dangers. Clearly, illicit narcotics production, trafficking and consumption pose, among other dangers, impediments to legitimate economic development, subversion of democratic institutions, and public health and environmental harm that certain developing countries must confront, in addition to other systemic economic, social and political problems.

- A.I.D. economic assistance contributes to the U.S. Government's strategy of encouraging and, when necessary, assisting source and transit countries in meeting their responsibilities for reducing cultivation, production and trafficking in illicit narcotics.

- There are five principal types of A.I.D. narcotics-related program activities: area-targeted development, narcotics-awareness programs, balance-of-payments support, improvements in the administration of justice, and projects to provide alternative sources of income and foreign exchange as counternarcotics efforts progress. They are funded primarily with ESF but also with DA assistance.

- The Andean counterdrug strategy calls for the preponderance of ESF to be for quick-disbursing balance-of-payments support to cushion the effects of a reduction of illicit foreign exchange inflows, to generate jobs and income, and to support economic stabilization programs.

Private Sector

New initiatives mentioned in the Administrator's statement at the front of this volume include a Business and Development Partnership Initiative. This new effort recognizes that the involvement of U.S. business in developmentally sound business ventures in A.I.D. countries leverages additional resources from the private sector to accomplish A.I.D.'s development objectives.

While there are various trade or investment programs throughout the U.S. Government (including Export Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Department of Commerce), A.I.D.'s contribution is unique due to its 30 years of experience in understanding developing country economic, cultural and political conditions. Other U.S. Government agencies rely on the knowledge of A.I.D.'s field staff regarding the local economy and financial sector in some 65 countries.

A.I.D. contributes to private sector development in several ways.

Perhaps the most prominent ongoing private sector program is the microenterprise program. In FY 1992, A.I.D. plans to continue support for microenterprise activities at a level consistent with that of prior years. This is an important element of A.I.D.'s overall development strategy in a number of countries. The Advisory Committee on Microenterprise Development, selected by the Administrator, advises the Agency on its microenterprise program. Committee members are drawn from the private voluntary community, banking and academia, and each has first-hand experience in microenterprise programs for different areas of the world.

The A.I.D. microenterprise program assists the poor through four primary mechanisms -- credit assistance, support for local organizations that assist microenterprises, training for

microentrepreneurs, and policy and regulatory reform. Credit assistance plays an important role in this program. Operating in nearly 50 countries, approximately 44% of the resources of the program went to credit assistance in recent years. In 1989, nearly 40% of the loans made were estimated to be under $300. Women are a large and growing proportion of the beneficiaries of this program, now totalling nearly 37%. A new data gathering system now under development will provide the agency a more comprehensive reporting and monitoring system in FY 1992. Further statistics on this program is being provided in a separate report to Congress in March 1991. (See also the centrally funded narrative in this volume.)

In addition to microenterprise programs, A.I.D. actively engages in policy reform dialogue to open economies, borders and markets; provides technical assistance and training to ensure investments can be sustained and built-upon with indigeneous resources and expertise; supports infrastructure projects that expand the private sector; provides development assistance to build a human resource base; and provides loans or guarantees to encourage private sector lending on the part of local financial institutions.

A.I.D. has two guarantee programs: the Private Sector Investment Program (PSIP) and the Housing Guaranty (HG) program. PSIP is a 50% guarantee program provided through private sector institutions to broaden the availability of credit to private enterprises in less developed countries. HGs are 100% guaranteed loans provided through U.S. lenders for housing and urban programs. Most HGs are loans to governments or "sovereign debt."

Debt Relief

Section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989, authorizes forgiveness of DA and ESF loans to sub-Saharan Africa and "relatively least developed" countries (RLDCs) that have IMF or World Bank adjustment programs. Executive Order 12695 of November 1, 1989, delegated authority for Section 572 to the A.I.D. Administrator. The Administrator exercises this authority with concurrence of an inter-agency group.

Debt relief has been used to support the efforts at structural adjustment by African countries that have complied with IMF or World Bank adjustment programs. Thus far, this initiative has been limited to sub-Saharan Africa. As of February 22, 1991, almost $500 million of Foreign Assistance Act debt for 14 reforming African countries has been forgiven. A.I.D. will expand use of the debt relief authority to selected non-African countries in FY 1991.

Women In Development

In FY 1988 A.I.D. began a renewed effort to include women in development concerns throughout all A.I.D. projects and programs. This initiative was given increased impetus by congressional legislation in

FY 1989 and FY 1990, which required A.I.D. to integrate women as participants, agents, and beneficiaries in all development assistance activities.

A.I.D.'s response to these mandates can be measured by numerous and continuing accomplishments:

- Action Plans for integrating gender issues into assistance activities have been developed in all regional and central bureaus, in all missions in Asia and the Near East, and in more than 90% of the missions in the Africa and Latin America and Caribbean areas.

- Since 1989, 50% or more of all program and project documents disclose clear evidence of improved gender integration.

- Since 1989, training has been conducted for 640 staff from A.I.D. Washington and the field missions, as well as numerous personnel from host country institutions and A.I.D. contractors.

- Women constituted 23% of 19,000 beneficiaries of A.I.D.'s participant training program in 1990, a 35% increase from 10 years earlier.

- Over 60 technical assistance activities have been conducted in Washington and the field during FYs 1989-1990.

Matching funds will continue to help leverage progress through continued training of A.I.D. staff, applied research, and technical assistance. There will be increased support to organizations which emphasize the full integration of women into the economies of developing nations. Finally, monitoring and evaluation techniques will be refined to focus on integrating gender concerns into country, program, and sector-specific performance indicators.

Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs)

In FY 1992 A.I.D. expects to provide around $525 million in support of PVO and cooperative development organization activities overseas. These key A.I.D. partners provide direct channels for private people-to-people initiatives which broaden the participation of citizens in developing countries in the social and economic decisions which affect their daily lives. In addition, PVOs play an important role in generating awareness and understanding among the American public of the U.S. role in assisting developing countries by involving U.S. citizens in, and mobilizing private U.S. contributions for, their programs.

In its work overseas, the PVO community demonstrates the traditional American values of pluralism, voluntary action, and concern for others. In recent years, the hallmark of PVO efforts has been their commitment to building the capacities of their indigenous partners in the field. More and more U.S. PVOs are offering training, technical assistance, and support to local affiliates and community organizations at the grass-roots level to strengthen the organizations' ability to

carry out their own technically sound, effective development projects. This is occurring in areas such as microenterprise, child survival and democratic institution building. These are the foundation upon which A.I.D.'s development assistance programs are based and upon which A.I.D.'s partnership with PVOs is focused. This emphasis must continue during the 1990s if development is to be sustainable.

Previous Page Blank

CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

Central Bureau programs complement and support A.I.D.'s overseas programs by addressing critical problems of the developing world. They are a conduit for accessing the research and service capabilities of the U.S. scientific community, universities, the private sector, private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), and other U.S. institutions in addressing these problems. Central programs will help to implement three new A.I.D. initiatives: the partnership for business and development through trade and investment programs and support to universities, family and development through programs that improve the lives of people, and the democracy initiative through support of local institutions and the development of democratic systems.

For FY 1992, the proposed level for central programs is $486,189,000. This consists of:

- -- $387,379,000 for the Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T), including $11,162,000 for the Office of the Science Advisor (SCI);
- -- $22,310,000 for central programs of the Bureau for Asia and Private Enterprise (APRE);
- -- $56,000,000 for the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance (FVA); and
- -- $20,500,000 for the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC).

Other central programs discussed separately are the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, International Disaster Assistance, Guaranty Programs, and P.L. 480 Food for Peace.

Consistent with the new development partnership initiative, A.I.D. is establishing the Center for University Cooperation in Development to build, promote and strengthen cooperation and partnerships between A.I.D., U.S. institutions of higher education and their developing country counterparts.

Private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), through centrally funded programs, play an instrumental role in tackling the problems of poverty, malnutrition and illness, and environmental degradation throughout the developing world. The A.I.D. Matching Grant program supports a true public and private partnership with PVOs, not only through an equal cost share but also through equally shared responsibility for identification and implementation of a common development agenda. The Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, an independent citizens group supported by A.I.D., provides guidance and recommendations to the Administrator on PVO involvement with the Agency. A.I.D.'s Biden-Pell Development Education grant program supports U.S. nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in their efforts to explain to the U.S. public the linkage between U.S. security and economic prosperity and needs of developing countries.

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) is the point of contact between A.I.D. and small, minority, and women-owned

businesses; it explains to them Agency programs, policies, and procedures and advises them on Agency needs in the areas of contracting and consulting. Two changes have recently been made to the Gray Amendment: what had been an Agency 10% contracting goal for small, minority and women-owned businesses has been changed to a 10% set-aside for both contracting and subcontracting; further, the number of entities eligible for prime contractor set-asides has been increased. OSDBU is helping to draft Agency regulations to implement this new program.

SUPPORT FOR FREE MARKETS AND BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH

A critical objective of foreign assistance is the promotion of broad-based and sustainable economic growth. Competitive markets and the expansion of efficient private enterprises generate increased income, purchasing power, employment opportunities and overall economic growth. Knowledge, skills and technology as well as a policy environment conducive to growth and free enterprise are needed to achieve private sector growth in developing countries. Centrally funded activities support the promotion of free markets and broad-based growth through activities which focus on agricultural technologies, private sector development, microenterprises, and energy development.

Agricultural Technologies. By the beginning of the 21st century, agriculture will have to rely almost entirely on higher yields, rather than on expanding acreage, to grow more food and cash crops. The steadily increasing pressure on land and water resources implies a greater need for a science and technology focus rather than the resource expansion strategy of the past. Toward this end, agricultural technology development aimed at increasing food output and reducing production costs per unit of product will have to be closely linked with efforts to promote sustainable agriculture; greater emphasis will have to be placed on prudent management of our natural resources.

Agricultural technology development is an integral part of the collaborative research support programs (CRSP) developed under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act. Through these programs, U.S. land grant institutions collaborate with national and international organizations in research and development activities, including genetic improvements in animals and food crops. Increased emphasis is being placed on sustainability through the existing CRSPs and through the development of a new Sustainable Agriculture CRSP discussed separately below. American farmers and consumers are among the big winners in that new technologies reduce the risk, expense, and environmental damage associated with U.S. food production, while increasing productivity and profits.

Sorghum/Millet CRSP scientists confirmed a breakthrough in breeding and selecting improved sorghum varieties for resistance to striga, a persistent parasitic weed which is especially devastating in semi-arid climates of Africa and Asia. New snap-beans, bred by Bean/Cowpeas CRSP researchers with germplasm from Brazil and other developing countries, fix 50 pounds of nitrogen per acre as compared to only 10 to 30 pounds from other varieties. Peanut CRSP researchers have recently developed a method to use clay to absorb and control aflatoxin, a carcinogenic compound found in peanuts.

The Small Ruminant CRSP developed a new vaccine against contagious caprine pleuropneumonia in Kenya. Once widely available, the vaccine will prevent an average of 82 annual local outbreaks involving an estimated 300,000 goats in Kenya alone. The Aquaculture Pond Dynamics CRSP has developed a comprehensive scientific base for warm-water pond aquaculture, allowing the field to emerge from cultural methods based primarily on tradition to those based on scientific understanding. CRSP researchers have demonstrated that low-cost agricultural products, such as soybean meal, and by-products can be used as successful substitutes for pelleted fish feed, often at considerable financial savings.

A.I.D. is a principal donor to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which supports 13 research centers around the world. While continuing to extend yield increases where possible, the CGIAR system is now giving greater attention to increasing the sustainability of agricultural production and broadening its focus. The CGIAR will incorporate centers devoted to irrigation management and banana and plantain improvement and review further the likelihood of centers on aquatic resources and vegetables. Several other centers and programs are under study, including facilities for forestry and agroforestry research. All are aimed at increasing incomes in developing nations through ecologically sustainable technologies.

The Program in Science and Technology Cooperation continues innovative research, applying biotechnology and chemistry to develop new and improved agricultural technologies. The program emphasizes developing sustainable research capacity in developing countries as well as innovative research. The U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Programs support Israeli research, technical assistance, and training to address a range of developing country assistance needs for which Israeli experience, technology, and expertise are particularly well-suited. Priority efforts include arid lands cropping, water management, and rural development.

The Agricultural Policy Analysis (APAP) project targets developing country policy makers and helps promote sustainable economic growth by improving agricultural policies. APAP has helped over 30 countries to develop or manage policy reform programs, and is collaborating with other A.I.D. offices to identify and guide the Agency's strategic agenda in this important policy area.

The Agricultural Marketing Improvement Strategies project has helped identify key regulatory and policy concerns which hinder market system development in over 20 countries. 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.

A.I.D. has developed a computerized decision support system for agrotechnology transfer (DSSAT) consisting of a natural resource data-base management system, crop simulation models, expert systems and application programs to enable decision makers to recommend reliable alternatives for solving problems. A.I.D. also has developed a Commodity Systems Assessment Methodology to assist agriculturalists in developing countries

to quantify losses and identify marketing problems and solutions for perishable commodities.

A recent research breakthrough in the control of marine 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. The private sector in Indonesia has accepted milkfish culture techniques.

Appropriate Technology International (ATI) has developed high-impact, small-farmer technologies and marketed them through small and micro businesses. ATI is helping small entrepreneurs disseminate hand-operated injection planters for maize and beans and foot-operated irrigation pumps affordable by small-scale vegetable growers. It is also experimenting with technology financing mechanisms such as small venture-capital companies.

Private Sector Development. A.I.D.'s private sector development program is designed primarily to promote a climate conducive to private sector activity in developing countries. The program encompasses activities involving financial markets, trade and investment, privatization, and technology transfer as well as microenterprises and private sector energy development discussed separately below.

The Financial Sector Development project is a resource for A.I.D. field missions to promote more efficient capital mobilization and allocation, develop equity markets for wider ownership of businesses, and reform the financial policy and regulatory environment. Through the project, A.I.D. has provided support to the Indonesia stock exchange, has assisted the central banks of Honduras and Morocco, and will be providing assistance to India for local housing bond guarantees. A.I.D.'s Cooperative Initiatives Program is supporting the World Council of Credit Unions in the development of a supportive regulatory environment for independent, democratic credit unions in the newly emerging democracies of Eastern Europe.

A.I.D.'s trade and investment programs further a new A.I.D. Partnership of Business and Development initiative by identifying developmentally sound, commercial opportunities for U.S. business participation within selected A.I.D. portfolios and by responding to requests for information from the U.S. private sector.

A.I.D. has supported many privatization actions, including successful ones in Costa Rica, Honduras, Tunisia and Jamaica. These actions have expanded the ownership of major developing country corporations to tens of thousands of individuals, mobilized large amounts of local capital, and reduced the subsidy burdens of developing country governments. In Eastern Europe, A.I.D. is assisting in privatization of the publicly owned housing stock and the development of private real estate and developer industries. To help implement the privatization of the national telephone system in Poland, A.I.D. is funding work of the U.S. National Telephone Cooperative Association to expand the cooperative telephone service to rural areas through training and systems installation.

The Implementing Policy Change project will support private sector development by helping host country governments realign incentives away from state-owned or parastatal enterprises and towards market-oriented, private sector activities.

Over the past 25 years, the International Executive Service Corps has sent retired U.S. business executives to over 90 countries to provide technical and management expertise through consultation and training that improves business skills, management systems, and shop floor technologies of local private enterprises. The Entrepreneurs International Program, a training and trade initiative designed to improve and expand indigenous private sectors, matches foreign entrepreneurs with American counterparts for practical training. Participants learn how to sustain functioning enterprises and are exposed to American goods, services and technologies.

Microenterprises. The Advisory Committee on Microenterprise Development, selected by the Administrator, advises the Agency on its microenterprise program. Committee members are drawn from the private and voluntary community, banking, business, and academia; they have first-hand experience in microenterprise programs for different areas of the world.

Under the Growth and Equity through Microenterprise Investment and Institutions project, A.I.D. is carrying out long-term research on growth patterns in the microenterprise sector that will make microenterprise policy formulation more effective. The project is testing 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 research program will focus on gender-based constraints. 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.

Through the Financial Resources Management project, A.I.D. promotes policies and institutional changes to stimulate rural savings and increase access to financial services in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mozambique, the Philippines, and Zaire. The project links micro-level research and analysis to national level policy formulation to promote the types of policy and practical changes needed to create sustainable financial institutions in developing countries.

The Institutional Reform and Informal Sector project will provide technical assistance to help local groups analyze and suggest improvements in the laws governing property rights, copyrights, bankruptcy, taxes and insurance, court systems, licensing procedures, and democratic rule-making processes.

A.I.D. and the Peace Corps are jointly sponsoring microenterprise skill training for volunteers and their counterparts, and are supporting microenterprise programs in Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Lesotho, Senegal, Kenya, Ghana, Mali, Botswana, Fiji, Western Samoa, Pakistan, and Poland.

Energy Development. Many developing countries face serious energy shortages because of the cost of importing oil and the lack of capital to expand electrical generation capacity. Also, uncontrolled combustion of fossil fuels, especially oil and coal, can cause serious local and regional air quality problems and contribute to increased carbon dioxide concentrations. Large hydroelectric facilities can affect forest lands and cause resettlement difficulties.

A.I.D.'s energy portfolio attempts to address both the economic and environmental challenges. A.I.D.'s emphasis on global warming issues, least-cost planning, energy efficiency, and renewable energy systems is directly responsive to major concerns of the Congress.

The Private Sector Energy Development program (PSED) has adopted a multi-faceted approach to accelerate the development of private energy and power projects in selected developing countries. The program has provided technical assistance to the governments of Indonesia, the Philippines, Guatemala, Morocco, Jordan, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, and Kenya in developing private power projects. In Bangladesh, following an A.I.D.-sponsored presentation on private power, senior government officials endorsed the involvement of the private sector in power generation. Similarly, following an A.I.D.-sponsored conference on private power in Jamaica, that government expressed a strong commitment to allow private sector participation in Jamaica's electric and petroleum sectors. PSED has provided direct financial assistance to U.S. companies seeking to work in Poland, the Philippines, Indonesia, Turkey, and Pakistan. Through its database, seminars, and consultations, the program is providing private companies with essential market and investment climate data about the electric power and energy sectors in developing countries.

With A.I.D. support, the U.S. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association is establishing an improved utility pole technology and managerial system for developing countries utilizing local materials. Imported utility poles can account for up to 60% of the cost of rural electric construction in developing countries.

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. In addition, the Agency has formed, in cooperation with Winrock International, a new nonprofit venture investment company called the Environmental Enterprise Assistance Fund to support the introduction of commercially feasible renewable energy and environmental management technologies.

A.I.D. has launched a Global Energy Efficiency Initiative in cooperation with other Federal agencies, national laboratories, universities, NGOs, and environmental groups to promote the rapid implementation of energy efficiency worldwide, particularly in developing and Eastern European countries. A.I.D. initiated a major efficiency project in Costa Rica which will be a model for other countries. To maximize the impact of its assistance on global warming, 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.

Another "hands-on" approach to mitigating the environmental impacts of power generation involves collaboration by the A.I.D.-chaired Multi-Agency Group on Power Sector Innovation (MAGPI) in developing an Environmental Manual for Power Development. The manual, a first draft of which has been completed, identifies procedures, methodologies, and computer-based analytical tools to assess the environmental impacts of electricity generation technologies.

A.I.D. and the World Bank are developing a pricing policy framework for natural gas development as a response to global climate change. Despite the high initial capital costs that have discouraged many developing countries from developing this resource, the long-term economic cost of gas for many countries may be lower than other fossil fuels.

A.I.D. is supporting two energy efficiency centers in Poland and Brazil. Near term projects being developed for the Polish center, largely funded by A.I.D. and the Environmental Protection Agency, are likely to include the creation of a computerized energy database and analyses of investment opportunities in selected industries. In Brazil, A.I.D. is working with the German foreign aid agency, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank to create a semi-private institute that will develop a range of programs promoting energy efficiency, with a probable focus on the industrial sector.

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. An A.I.D.-sponsored team in Indonesia is assessing the feasibility of generating electricity from processing wastes of palm oil and sugarcane. A.I.D. will also help to identify site-specific bankable applications of renewable energy, including photovoltaics for vaccine refrigeration, wind farms, and improved cookstoves.

New training initiatives for individuals from developing countries will address the need for authoritative information on global climate change and other environmental problems as well as on policy responses and technological options to reduce the environmental impacts of energy-related emissions while promoting economic growth.

RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND PRUDENT MANAGEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The vital connection between the earth's environmental integrity and economic development is becoming increasingly evident. Air and water pollution, solid and hazardous waste, soil erosion, loss of forest cover, and destructive exploitation of natural resources contribute to global climate change, loss of biodiversity, and reduced agricultural productivity. To deal with these problems, A.I.D. central programs focus on the environment, natural resource management, forestry and agroforestry, and sustainable agriculture.

A.I.D. plays a vital role in increasing understanding of the implications of environmental degradation; gathering, organizing, and disseminating environmental information; emphasizing policy reform and

consciousness-raising; increasing participation of indigenous NGOs; and expanding cooperation with U.S. NGOs, such as the World Resources Institute and the World Wildlife Fund, and government agencies (U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency) that have similar goals. In Africa, A.I.D. is assessing monitoring programs of the major U.N. agencies to determine their relevance in developing country-level indicators of changes in biological diversity, vegetative cover, and soil fertility that can be used to track A.I.D.-supported activities.

A new FY 1992 initiative on environmental quality planning and management will provide an important channel for expanded cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency and private organizations on urban pollution, toxic contaminants, and deteriorating environmental health in developing countries. This new project will complement existing urban and industrial pollution activities in A.I.D. such as the Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH) project and contracts with the World Environment Center (WEC) and the International City Management Association (ICMA). WASH has provided economic, engineering, and health services on aspects of water supply and sanitation for over 10 years. WEC provides environmental experts to help developing countries implement industrial health, safety, and pollution prevention programs. ICMA provides the services of U.S. local government administrators and political leaders to advise on urban environmental management including public water supplies, sewers and sewage treatment and solid waste management issues.

A new research initiative on global climate change is proposed in the Program in Science and Technology Cooperation for FY 1992. Developing country research will help determine the extent and impact of climate change, and developing countries will be assisted to do some of the required global research.

The new FY 1991 Environmental and Natural Resources Policy and Training project will strengthen the capabilities of U.S. and developing country institutions to analyze the relationship between economic policy and environmental problems, and to design policies that are consistent with the need to protect and enhance the environment. The Forest Resources Management II (FRM-II) project will help to foster the development of economically viable methods for managing tropical forests. By enhancing utilization of a greater number of woody species found in the tropical forest, FRM-II should reduce pressure from unsustainable exploitation. The ongoing Forestry and Fuelwood Research and Development project will use its existing network of Asian research organizations to focus new research attention on natural tropical forest management in that region. This effort will also include Latin America, where well-monitored scientific forest management research demonstrations will be carried out in selected countries.

A new initiative to combat deforestation caused by slash-and-burn cultivation and the clearing of forest lands for livestock production will be facilitated by these projects through networking in tropical forest research, expanded technical services in tropical management, agroforestry and buffer zone development, nature tourism, and expanded cooperation with other donors.

The Agricultural Policy Analysis project has conducted a series of innovative natural resource policy inventories throughout Central America, which identify the full range of government policies--from economic reforms to forest protection--affecting natural resource use. The project will replicate these studies in selected Asian and African countries and identify common themes in a global guidelines paper.

In 1991, the Administrator will convene a national select committee to develop a common agenda for promoting sustainable agriculture in developing countries. The agenda will provide a generalized framework and direction for the many organizations working on sustainable agriculture and associated natural resource matters, thereby encouraging cooperation and support of the efforts of national, international and multilateral governments and organizations.

A.I.D. is working with the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to design and initiate a new CRSP in sustainable agriculture and natural resource management. The CRSP will stimulate and support innovative, integrated systems-based research into the physical, biological, environmental and socio-economic characteristics of sustainable agriculture within the world's major agroecosystems. The program will explore the principles of agricultural sustainability and devise means to transfer research results to farmers.

Utilizing technologies from the Soils Management CRSP, low-input technologies are being introduced to permit permanent, highly remunerative agriculture in the fragile humid area of the Amazon. A.I.D. supports the development of soil inventories for planning more appropriate land use in Uganda and India, and alternative crop rotation and bush-fallow systems in traditional farming areas of the Sudan.

The Development Strategies for Fragile Lands project is training Indians in Ecuador in sustainable natural resource use. The project has also helped develop an innovative natural resource management program, featured in the June 4, 1990 issue of U.S. News & World Report, for Guatemala's richly forested Peten, a region of great biological diversity (e.g., home to more than 300 species of birds). In 1991, the project will expand its geographic scope to include key countries in Africa and possibly Asia.

Through the Land Tenure Center, A.I.D. supports research in Africa on impediments to sustainable resource management arising from forestry codes and legislation which were intended to protect the forests; common property issues in natural forest and grazing management; and tenure factors affecting the adoption of alley farming and other agroforestry practices on individual farms. In Latin America and the Caribbean, a major issue of interest is the effect of tenure insecurity and agrarian structure on sustainable land, forest, and water use. Gender differences in access to forest resources are also being studied.

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research is increasing its activities in the natural resources area. In agroforestry and forestry, several centers either are expanding their programs or adding new ones. At International Centers Week 1990, the CGIAR decided in principle to incorporate into its system an existing international

agroforestry center in Africa and to establish a new international forestry center.

The Conservation of Biological Diversity project supports developing country efforts to inventory, protect, and sustainably manage critical natural habitats, including tropical forests, savannas, and coral reefs. Program assistance includes biological diversity assessments, technical assistance with conservation project development and implementation, grants to indigenous conservation organizations, personnel training, innovative research, and information dissemination. A new component of the project is the inter-agency agreement with the National Science Foundation to encourage research related to the conservation of biological diversity. Other A.I.D. programs also support biological diversity by helping to incorporate biological resource conservation within country development strategies.

A.I.D.'s Coastal Resources Management project is supporting the development of integrated coastal resources management programs in three pilot countries--Ecuador, Sri Lanka, and Thailand--and transferring techniques developed in these countries to other A.I.D.-assisted nations. The project has emphasized a "two-track" approach with policy formulation, planning, implementation, and institutionalization simultaneously carried out at both the local and national levels. This approach also emphasizes public education and participation, training and strengthening of local professionals, as well as private sector and NGO involvement.

The Housing and Urban Programs project has launched a multi-faceted program to address urban environmental issues in the developing world, including: development of urban environmental indicators; improvement in the collection and disposal of solid waste by privatizing these municipal services; improvement of host country capacity to analyze environmental data; and development of new methodologies to analyze urban environmental problems. Adaptation of the comparative risk assessment methodology has already been undertaken and cofinanced by A.I.D. and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Under the Environmental and Natural Resources Policy and Training project and the Coastal Resources Management project, short courses will be designed and implemented for developing country personnel in state-of-the-art approaches to environmental policy analysis, regulation, and administrative mechanisms supporting integrated natural resources management. A separate environmental and natural resources training initiative is planned to develop short courses in other priority areas such as natural forest management, integrated pest management, and toxic and hazardous waste management. The project will also support a clearinghouse for compiling and disseminating information on environmental training programs and courses in the United States and overseas.

To train Agency staff and increase awareness of environmental issues as they relate to development, A.I.D. is engaging a contractor to design and implement an environmental and energy training program for up to 100 A.I.D. staff each year for the next three years. Additionally, short-term workshops and other programs to heighten awareness will be provided for

mission directors and others not directly responsible for project development and implementation.

CONCERN FOR INDIVIDUALS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING

A primary challenge for A.I.D. is to identify and support programs that improve the lives of people. People are not only the ultimate beneficiaries of economic growth, but also the actors who must bring it about. In order to participate effectively in the development process, individuals must survive the diseases of childhood, be healthy and well-nourished, and have the basic education and skills needed in the workplace. A.I.D. will continue its strong commitment to alleviating hunger and malnutrition, to improved levels of health and child survival, to the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), to improvements in basic education, and to the provision of voluntary family planning services. Experience worldwide with these and other programs has shown that the economic and social role of the family is a critical variable in their success. A new A.I.D. Family and Development Initiative will use the family, a sometimes forgotten unit, as a starting point for analysis of what people need, how they use the resources they have, and as an organizing principle for mobilizing the energy of people to create progress. This initiative will enhance the effectiveness of our programs by recognizing the critical role that the family plays in the success or failure of social and economic development.

Alleviating Hunger. Chronic malnutrition affects the lives of 700 million people in the developing world. New results from the Nutrition CRSP have documented that populations regularly consuming diets marginal in dietary quality function poorly, both biologically and behaviorally. Children who are physically stunted also have impaired cognitive development and limited school performance.

The Food Security in Africa project has developed and successfully applied a household-oriented research methodology in studying factors that impede access to adequate food supplies. In Mali, Senegal, Rwanda, Zimbabwe and others, the project has empirically unmasked incorrect assumptions about the way rural households respond as producers and consumers to policy changes, institutional reform and technological breakthroughs. This knowledge has enabled local policy makers and formulators to enhance the food security effects of policy changes.

Sharing U.S. Technology to Aid in the Improvement of Nutrition (SUSTAIN) is a collaborative effort between the U.S. private food industry and A.I.D. to upgrade food processing by private sector firms in developing countries. Serving as the cornerstone for nutribusiness activities, SUSTAIN experts have made site visits and provided written technical responses to inquiries from numerous medium-sized private companies in Latin America and Africa. SUSTAIN activities extend the life of perishable food products, improve the nutritional quality of the diet, and contribute to the growth of related enterprises in transportation, storage, distribution and marketing.

A.I.D. has played a pioneering role in demonstrating the impact of vitamin A supplementation on child survival, reduction of nutritional blindness and improved nutritional status. A.I.D. leads the field in demonstrating vitamin A's contribution to improved nutrition and health. Recent advances in vitamin A nutrition research in Nepal, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Sudan, and Guatemala indicate an important role for vitamin A in reducing childhood mortality and morbidity. Research findings in India validate previous studies and confirm that supplementation with vitamin A in deficient communities can reduce child mortality by 30%. Vitamin A fortification of a commonly eaten food assures the delivery of the vitamin when absent in the customary diet. A.I.D. has taken part in successful fortification programs in Guatemala, Honduras and Panama, and fortification of monosodium glutamate in Indonesia is currently in process. A.I.D. also promotes the production and consumption of low-cost carotene containing vegetables and fruits in many countries--a potential long-term solution to vitamin A poor diets.

The Bean/Cowpea CRSP works to overcome constraints to the production and marketing of beans and cowpeas, important sources of dietary protein. It focuses on the needs of small farmers, especially women. Using California Blackeye #5 seed, cowpea production in Senegal was increased four-fold in two years.

A.I.D. continues to lead the field in innovative approaches in nutrition communication. A.I.D. designs, implements and evaluates nutrition education and communication activities by formal and informal means to achieve behavioral change to improve family food consumption patterns and nutrition.

Improving Primary Health Care. Though A.I.D.'s health agenda will undergo a transition to respond to the growing health needs of the twenty-first century, its strong commitment to improving child survival and maternal health continues for two important reasons. First, poor health remains a major problem in many developing countries: life expectancy does not exceed 55 years; 15% to 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. Second, 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. Globally, immunization coverage has reached impressive levels: 73% for the third dose of polio; 71% for the third dose of diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT); 81% for immunization against tuberculosis (BCG); and 66% for measles.

Dehydration from diarrhea remains a major killer. A.I.D. collaborates with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Childrens' Fund to support national programs in diarrheal disease control, promote the use of oral rehydration therapy, and encourage research on improved methods to prevent and reduce the impact of diarrhea. WHO estimates that since 1982, the incidence of deaths resulting from diarrhea in infants and

children has been reduced by about 30%. Nevertheless, approximately 3.7 million children will die in 1991 from dehydration caused by diarrhea. A.I.D. is collaborating with the commercial sector in order to reach the large numbers of children at risk who do not have access to public health care providers or facilities. Private physicians, pharmacists and other health care providers are becoming major partners in the global effort to educate mothers on the correct management of diarrhea in the home.

About 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, early initiation of exclusive breastfeeding, nutritional improvements for women, immunizations of women to prevent neonatal tetanus, and safe delivery practices. Recent research findings that show relatively few women practice exclusive breastfeeding, as opposed to partial breastfeeding, point up the need to promote exclusive breastfeeding for infants through 4-6 months of age. This will be done through a new breastfeeding initiative beginning in FY 1991.

A.I.D. will also continue to support the WELLSTART program to reverse the trend away from breastfeeding. To date, the program has educated 300 teams of health care professionals from Asia, Africa and Latin America. By 1993, the program is expected to reach approximately 380,533 secondary and tertiary trainees and 60 million mother-infant pairs, setting the stage for improved nutrition through sound lactation practices.

In its child survival programs, Save the Children has pioneered the use of a family registration system to identify high-risk infants and mothers and to address overall family health problems. Save the Children has also shown improved infant nutrition where mothers have had access to a small loan program. PVOs already working with adolescent girls and street children will expand child survival activities involving these high-risk groups.

Current measles vaccination programs are preventing some 1.3 million deaths annually, but measles is still killing about 1.6 million children each year, many of whom are under 9 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. WHO plans to include the new measles vaccine in its expanded programs in immunization worldwide. A.I.D. will spend $50 million over the next five years on a measles initiative as part of a global effort to reduce measles deaths.

A.I.D. is supporting efforts to develop children's vaccines that are more heat stable and can be combined and administered in fewer doses earlier in infancy to protect children against a wide range of childhood diseases. The Program in Science and Technology Cooperation supports innovative research on biotechnology and immunology related to health problems of developing countries. A.I.D. sponsors vaccine research through several of its bilateral programs, as well as through central grants to universities, other government agencies and international organizations such as the World Health Organization and the International Centre for Diarrheal

Disease Research in Bangladesh. A program with the Department of Health and Human Services has supported the development and field evaluation of new vaccines for rotavirus, typhoid, measles, pertussis and pneumonia.

A major research effort is underway to develop a malaria vaccine made more urgent by the resurgence of the disease. Under the joint sponsorship of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Defense, and A.I.D., the Institute of Medicine is undertaking to review the current status of malaria prevention and control activities worldwide and to provide recommendations for the most promising and cost-effective strategies for future efforts in global malaria prevention and control. The results of this study will be taken into consideration in planning A.I.D. malaria-related activities for the remainder of the decade.

Reducing deaths and incapacitation caused by polio is the aim of the Rotary Foundation's Polio Plus campaign--an extraordinary expression of private sector support for child survival. 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.

A.I.D. will initiate a three year pilot program to assess the feasibility of using PVOs to improve the capacity of governments in delivering ivermectin, an effective treatment for river blindness. Field missions in the onchocerciasis endemic countries of West Africa and Latin America are targets for this pilot program.

A.I.D. will expand the Health and Child Survival Fellows program to assist U.S. junior health professionals to develop international health skills while providing developing countries with expertise in child survival and primary health care. The Agency continues its Technical Advisors in AIDS and Child Survival program that provides experts for overseas posts as well as technical positions in the United States. The Agency has also begun training African health professionals in key child survival areas under the newly established Mickey Leland Fund, a joint activity of the Government of Japan, the United Nations Children's Fund and A.I.D.

Central programs seek to improve, adapt, and lower the cost of basic health technologies. A.I.D. supported the development of non-reusable syringes to reduce the risk of infection in immunization programs. A.I.D. also supports the development and testing of new diagnostics for the diseases most common in the developing world, namely malaria, diarrheal diseases, pneumonia and AIDS, with the hope that these diseases can be more simply and rapidly identified, leading to better progress in treatment and prevention. A major assessment of the quality of care provided in child survival programs revealed widespread, but previously unnoted, shortcomings in the way services and counselling are actually provided. In response, A.I.D. has developed a quality assurance project to refine and institutionalize improved approaches.

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

Through 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 leadership in the increased emphasis on AIDS prevention and control. 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. A.I.D. provides worldwide leadership as the major donor to the World Health Organization's Global Program on AIDS (WHO/GPA). A.I.D.'s bilateral 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 help monitor the HIV/AIDS pandemic in individual countries, increase government and public awareness of the problem, and develop and implement AIDS prevention programs. The President of Uganda recently changed his position to support condom promotion after viewing a presentation of an A.I.D.-supported AIDS Impact Model (AIM), which showed the value of condom use in decreasing the disease's spread.

A.I.D. continues to be active in water supply, waste water management, and solid waste management through the Water and Sanitation for Health project and the Housing Guaranty program and in vector-borne diseases through the Vector Biology and Control project. Innovative research in these fields is continuing in the Program in Science and Technology Cooperation. A.I.D. is now considering support to additional environmental health areas, namely air pollution control, toxic, radiological and hazardous waste management, occupational health and public safety, and food hygiene.

Also in FY 1991, A.I.D. will provide support to orphans and displaced children in selected countries such as Ethiopia, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, and Bolivia. A.I.D. will also evaluate previous efforts in this area to develop a deeper appreciation of the various issues and approaches that will help in designing future projects. The Agency is continuing support to civilian victims of civil strife concentrating on prosthetics and orthotics, but also developing new initiatives in vocational rehabilitation and job placement. Nicaragua and Ethiopia are two of the countries under consideration for FY 1991 funds. In FY 1992, funding will continue at the FY 1991 level of $5 million for each program.

Expanding Access to Quality Basic Education. Many children in the developing world, especially girls, are receiving little or no basic education. In many countries, particularly in Africa, fewer than half the students complete the first six grades. Equally important, those attending school often obtain an education of such poor quality as to be nearly useless.

The widespread perception in both developed and developing nations that basic education systems are failing to answer the needs of society brought together educational and political leaders from 150 nations and the major development agencies in March 1990 for the extraordinary World Conference on Education for All in Thailand. There, a new international commitment to quality education for all children was entered into, which was reaffirmed at the September 1990 World Summit on Children. A.I.D. played a leading role in the World Conference, as well as in the Summit on Children. Since then, A.I.D. has helped create the U.S. Coalition for Education for All (USCEFA). The goal for the next decade, agreed to at the World Conference, is to assure an acceptable standard of learning achievement by at least 80% of the children in all developing countries, while reducing adult functional illiteracy by half.

A.I.D.'s program over the next two years will be characterized by a comprehensive approach to basic education, broadly defined by the World Conference. A.I.D.'s central programs support education reforms designed to improve educational services and conduct policy research to reduce barriers to achieving universal, quality basic education, with special emphasis on increasing access for girls. Central programs have provided the professional expertise needed to initiate A.I.D. basic education projects in Africa, including Mali, Ghana, Uganda, Malawi, Guinea, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Namibia.

Education costs often represent a quarter to a third of a developing country's public expenditures. A.I.D. will be assisting Jordan, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Guinea, Ghana, Botswana, Mali, Namibia and others to make more efficient allocation and use of their educational resources, especially at the primary school level. Closer monitoring and evaluation will help countries track the educational impact of their improvement efforts and make needed mid-course corrections.

The low literacy rate for females and other underserved groups is a major deterrent to the success of many development efforts. Over the next year, A.I.D. will test methodological tools to track and analyze the participation of underserved populations and will implement several pilot projects to increase female participation in schooling.

A.I.D. has developed a major tool for improving student learning through "interactive radio" in Lesotho, Honduras, Costa Rica, Bolivia, and the Dominican Republic. Today, more than a million students are learning mathematics, science, health, or English as a second language through interactive radio. Improvements in the quality of their learning outcomes are dramatic, yielding the largest and most cost-effective learning gains of any intervention tested in the developing world. Other approaches to improving quality will be added during the next two years, including an effort to assess weaknesses in providing effective education at the classroom level. New links with the U.S. Office of Education and the strong U.S. domestic research community will add a new dimension and strength to A.I.D.'s work.

A new nonformal education program will improve the effectiveness of community-level training and the linkages between training and credit. Emphasis will be on producing participatory learning materials, using

interactive training techniques, and evaluating program success on the basis of tangible improvements in the lives of the rural and urban poor.

The interest in early childhood development at the World Conference and the Child Summit has sparked A.I.D. to form an inter-agency, inter-sectoral Working Group on Early Childhood Development to help assess the potential impact that donor programs in education will have on the children of the developing world.

Reducing Population Pressures. The consequences of rapid population growth are now more widely understood than ever before. 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. 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 Tunisia, the total fertility rate declined from 5.7 in 1978 to 4.3 in 1988. In Thailand, the average completed family size declined from about seven children in 1965 to 2.1 children in 1987. In Mexico, fertility declined from 5.9 in 1976 to 3.8 in 1986. In Kenya, average births per woman fell from 7.7 to 6.7 between 1984 and 1989.

Progress has been made in expanding family planning service delivery programs in Africa and in low-prevalence countries in the Middle East and Asia. The new Service Expansion and Technical Support (SEATS) project is helping to develop national level country programs in Tanzania, Cameroon, Malawi, Madagascar, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Rwanda, Cote d'Ivoire, Yemen, and Papua New Guinea.

A.I.D. has developed an array of effective strategies to transfer family planning costs and responsibilities to private sector groups such as employers, health care providers, financial intermediaries, and financial providers. Through the Enterprise program in Mexico, A.I.D. assisted a multi-product manufacturing company to integrate family planning services into its employee benefits. The birth rate among the company's employees fell by over 30% in a two-year period; the company estimates savings of $6,000 per month in maternity leave costs. In Zimbabwe, the Enterprise program provided start-up capital to add family planning to the health benefits at eight mining communities of Lonhro, one of the largest

multinational companies in Africa. Returns have been such that the company is replicating the family planning program in its other corporate divisions. A.I.D. will continue its private sector strategies through the new Promoting Financial Investments and Transfers (PROFIT) project. PROFIT will feature such innovations as debt conversions for population assistance, corporate blocked funds, local production of contraceptives, provision of credit to microenterprises, and assessment and reduction of trade barriers.

The contraceptive social marketing program this year will identify alternative private sector suppliers of contraceptives to serve as partners in our commercial marketing programs. New programs have been launched in Haiti and Turkey, and plans call for commercial programs in Malawi, Togo, Mali and Rwanda this year. These represent a major expansion of marketing initiatives in African settings, where alternative service-delivery approaches are essential.

About 25% of the A.I.D. population budget is used to purchase contraceptives which are sent to family planning programs in over 80 countries. Beginning in FY 1991, the newly approved NORPLANT will be added to the list of contraceptive methods supplied by A.I.D. As the worldwide demand for high-quality family planning services increases, A.I.D. is collaborating with other donors, especially the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the World Bank, and other bilateral donors, and with local service providers to identify and recruit additional sources of contraceptive supplies. A.I.D. is also supporting efforts to improve contraceptive sustainability, especially among the more mature family planning programs in the advanced developing countries.

A.I.D. continues to place high priority on applied research to acquire more effective, appropriate contraceptive methods and to design, implement, and evaluate cost-effective delivery systems. Current contraceptive development priorities include: NORPLANT - 2, new condoms for men and women, new implants and injectables, improvements in voluntary surgical contraception, new methods of natural family planning to detect the fertile period, and improved guidelines on when breastfeeding can be used as an effective contraceptive method. In applied service delivery research, priority continues to be on innovative service delivery approaches. Systematic efforts are now underway to: introduce NORPLANT in A.I.D.-supported family planning programs, demonstrate the feasibility and acceptability of family planning services in Africa, and emphasize cost-recovery and sustainability of family planning programs in Latin America, Asia and the Near East.

Over the past three years, A.I.D. has spent over $1 million on population/environment activities. Under the Resources for Awareness of Population Impacts on Development (RAPID) project, A.I.D. has supported special analyses of population and environment interactions in Madagascar, Rwanda, Costa Rica and Guatemala. Under the Innovative Materials for Population Action (IMPACT) project, the Population Reference Bureau has developed a series of publications for LDC policymakers addressing population and environment issues. Also forthcoming is an issue of

Population Reports devoted to an examination of research on population and the environment.

A.I.D. strengthens the capability of developing country family planning institutions by training program personnel to manage population and family planning programs and deliver effective family planning information and services through training of service providers at the management, medical, and community levels.

A.I.D. will continue to strengthen developing country family planning communication and promote innovative use of the mass media. Over 160 communication 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. Over the next two years, A.I.D. will improve family planning communication programs in over 40 countries.

A.I.D. is undertaking a major initiative to evaluate its population activities, placing emphasis on a more systematic assessment of overall program impact. This will include developing guidelines for comprehensive and systematic country-level evaluations relying on common evaluation criteria and measurement standards. The initiative will be implemented through three mechanisms: strengthening evaluation activities within existing projects, in-house research by staff, and a new evaluation project to be developed in FY 1991. The FY 1991 appropriation presents a unique opportunity to improve the implementation of A.I.D.'s population activities through an increased operating expenses budget that allows for increased travel, specialized technical assistance, and a fully integrated automation system that will enable staff to exploit existing data systems and capitalize on the new evaluation initiative.

Participant Training. Following the Agency's commitment in 1982 to expand the Participant Training Program, the number of A.I.D.-supported participants in the United States has grown dramatically. In FY 1979, fewer than 6,000 participants were trained, of which 17% were women. In FY 1990, the number in training exceeded 19,000, of which 5,220 (27%) were women. Academic training in the United States accounted for 49% of all participants, while technical training constituted 51%. Approximately 9.5% of all participants were enrolled in Ph.D. programs, 19% in Masters programs, and 21% in undergraduate programs. The heaviest concentration of participants related to private sector development (24%), agriculture (23%), public administration (23%), and health and family planning (9%). A.I.D. participants are trained in almost every state at over 1,000 facilities, including over 600 four-year colleges and universities and over 100 community colleges.

The centrally funded Training Evaluation and Support Services project provides vital links among missions, participants, the training providers and the American host community. Project funds have been used to provide grants to the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs and to the National Council for International Visitors.

SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY

Several A.I.D. central programs will support local initiatives and strengthen local institutions in their efforts to develop democratic systems.

In FY 1992, A.I.D. will initiate a program on transitions to democracy under existing projects. The program will establish networks with developing country institutions and carry out collaborative efforts designed to enhance our understanding of the transition process. The objective will be to identify ways to support institutions in establishing the foundation for a democratic society.

Under the Decentralization: Financial Management project, local level government units are viewed as effective channels of communication between the national government and local communities. Expanded participation at the local level is viewed as laying the foundation for transition to a more democratic society and promoting national unity through access in the planning and decision-making process that increases the stake in maintaining political stability.

The Labor Organization Development project annually provides approximately 80 selected trade union, government, and private sector officials in developing countries with special training to enable them to develop effective labor policies and programs within the framework of a democratic society.

Increasing municipal management capacity and providing local governments with the skills necessary to provide required services are key factors in supporting democracy around the world. A new contract with the International City Management Association allows the Agency to readily transfer domestic municipal management, finance, and training expertise to municipal governments in developing countries. Another example of the Agency's support for democracy in action is the $25 million Honduran Municipal Development project authorized in FY 1990, which will provide substantial technical assistance and training resources to upgrade the management, planning, financial, and technical capacity of selected municipalities.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Environmental Quality Planning and Management (EPM II)	DP			FY 1992 2,500	Life of Project Funding 37,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
936-5559 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 2000	FY 2002

Purpose: To strengthen the capabilities of public and private institutions in developing countries to protect environmental quality and manage natural resources for long-term, sustainable development.

Project Description: The project will support continued cooperation between A.I.D. and the World Resources Institute (WRI) to strengthen developing country institutions dealing with environment and development issues. The project will enhance WRI's capacity to provide policy advice and technical advisory services and disseminate information on environmental planning and management technologies. Separate cooperative mechanisms will be established with the Environmental Protection Agency and one or more U.S. private organizations to mobilize U.S. public and private expertise in pollution control for delivery of assistance to developing countries. The project will establish an environmental and natural resource information center, which will improve A.I.D. access to data and analyses supporting the planning, management, and assessment of environmental and natural resources program interventions.

Sustainability: By mobilizing U.S. capacity and advancing environmental cooperation between U.S. and developing country institutions, both public and private, the project will promote long-term bilateral relationships that support sustainable development.

Relation of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The project will promote the three cross-cutting themes of A.I.D.'s environmental strategy: (1) sound economic and environmental policies; (2) institutional development; and (3) technology generation and commercialization.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be developing country agencies and private institutions concerned with the protection of environmental quality and the management of natural resources. Local populations will benefit through improved national policies and capabilities and from the design of environmentally sound development programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Developing country governmental agencies and private organizations will cooperate in designing and implementing in-country activities. Other donors (World Bank, other bilateral assistance agencies) will help to finance country environmental action plans (EAPs) and improved environmental management technologies.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Resource assessments, EAPs	20
Nongovernment organization assessments and training	30
Agroecosystem workshops and training programs	20
Environmental resource planning missions	50
Environmental quality technical advisory missions	50
Pollution control training courses/study tours	20
Analytical studies and reports	50
Information center publications and reports	100

A.I.D.-financed Inputs (life-of-project):	($000)
Personnel	13,000
Travel	7,000
Consultants	3,000
Research/feasibility studies	3,000
Logistical (training workshops, etc.)	2,000
Commodities	3,000
Information Center	6,000
TOTAL	37,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	0	0	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	0	0	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	0	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,500	34,500	37,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

World Resources Institute
Environmental Protection Agency
Others - 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)	
Energy Efficiency	DP			FY 92 895	Life of Project Funding 20,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
936-5743 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 92	FY 2000	FY 2001

Purpose: To implement activities in A.I.D.-assisted countries that will reduce energy consumption and CO_2 emissions and contribute to the reduction in global warming.

Project Description: The activities in this project will include information dissemination, public education and awareness programs, technical training, energy audits and feasibility studies, policy development and institutional support, and technology demonstration projects. It is designed to apply the advances made in the United States to reduce end-use energy consumption to developing countries.

Initial U.S. efforts will be used to introduce technologies related to load reduction, load control, and the monitoring of energy consumption. Demonstration efforts must be followed by widespread implementation of national-scale energy management and planning programs.

Activities of the Energy Efficiency Project (EEP) will be balanced over all four A.I.D. regions, focusing on those countries with the greatest need. Country selections will be based on economic development need, current levels of energy efficiency, level of expertise of counterparts and institutions, greenhouse gas emissions, and level of installed technology. The EEP will serve as a quick-reaction project, immediately responsive to requests for technical assistance from A.I.D. regional bureaus and Missions and host country governments.

Sustainability: Energy conservation and management measures will be implemented by local counterpart institutions, whose staff will receive in-service training. These professionals will remain in place after the project is completed. Continuing coordination will be assured through cooperation among these institutions, the local private sector, non-government organizations, relevant government ministries, and universities.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D. recognizes that energy inefficiency is detrimental to both local economic development and the global environment. Improved energy management is required to help solve problems related to insufficient energy supplies, power blackouts, and slow economic development.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will include local energy consumers benefitting from reduced prices and better service. Also the countries will benefit from reduced outflows of foreign exchange, reduced deforestation, improved local air quality, and increased productivity. The global community will benefit by the reduction of CO_2 emissions.

Major Outputs for All Years:

1. Identification and implementation of 16 joint projects with Missions and other donors in key global warming countries.
2. Four regional conferences on energy demand management in the power sector.
3. Assistance to the U.S. industry sector in identifying opportunities in energy conservation and management in developing countries. Facilitate trade missions to 10 countries.
4. Publication of quarterly newsletters of energy conservation programs and opportunities for the private sector.
5. An analysis of energy consumption in the urban buildings sector and identification of priority programs to reduce electricity demand in eight A.I.D.-assisted countries.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Personnel	9,500
Travel and Per Diem	3,500
Equipment and Supplies	3,000
Training	4,000
TOTAL:	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	---	---	---
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	---	---	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	---	---	---
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	895	19,105	20,000

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)	
Energy & Environmental Policy & Planning	DP			FY 92 500	Life of Project Funding 20,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
936-5744 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 92	FY 2000	FY 2001

Purpose: To promote sustainable development through economically sound energy strategies compatible with local and global environmental stability.

Project Description: Developing nations face a daunting "triple-bind" in meeting their energy needs for economic development: a) the capital requirements of $100 billion annually to meet power demands far exceed the capital available; b) many developing country energy institutions exhibit deteriorating financial performance; and c) the local and global environmental impacts of energy projects require innovative technological, policy, institutional and financing approaches.

The Energy and Environmental Policy and Planning Project (EEPP) will promote environmentally sustainable economic growth through:

- o Strengthening and expanding donor collaboration so that A.I.D. resources can effectively leverage the investment programs of the major multi-lateral development banks, including the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).
- o Adopting least-cost power investment planning approaches to include capital constraints, efficiency, and environmental criteria.
- o Promoting sound environmental management practices in the energy sector.
- o Improving the institutional performance of electric power systems in developing countries, including new options for rural power delivery.
- o Developing and strengthening technology innovation and commercialization programs, such as the Program to Accelerate Commercial Energy Research in India (PACER).

Project activities will include pre-investment studies, workshops, trade missions and reverse trade missions, training, and technical assistance in energy technology selection, energy sector assessments, and loan portfolio design.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: By promoting trade and investment in environmentally sound energy technology and employing a market-based approach to technology development involving linkages between the science and technology community, host governments and private sector utilities, the project is consistent with AID's objectives of support for broad-based economic growth and prudent management of natural resources.

Beneficiaries: This project will benefit private sector institutions as well as industrial, commercial and residential consumers. Developing countries will benefit from reduced debt burdens, improved energy services, an enhanced environment, and a modern productive industrial sector.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Project activities will be conducted worldwide. Collaborative projects will be undertaken with other bilateral donors and with the multilateral development banks.

Major Outputs	All Years
Country Assessments/Appraisals	30
Prefeasibility Studies	20
Major Investments Leveraged	10
Workshops/Trade Missions	15
Training Courses	10

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	($000)
Travel	1,000
Training and Resources	2,000
Evaluation and Monitoring	500
Equipment and Supplies	1,500
Personnel	15,000
Total	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	---	---	---
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	---	---	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	---	---	---
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	500	19,500	20,000

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)	
Service Agencies for Nonformal Education	DP			FY 92 375	Life of Project Funding 4,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
936-5840	☒ NEW				FY 92	FY 97	FY 97
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To develop nonformal education service agencies in developing countries to strengthen the training capacity of grassroots development organizations, agencies and groups, and so improve their ability to transfer information and skills.

Project Description: The project will seek out organizations which are potential service agencies, identifying at least one such organization in each of ten countries. The project will provide technical assistance and training to prepare these agencies to market and offer their services to NGOs and public institutions in their respective countries in order to improve the nonformal education elements of their programs. The service agencies will develop participatory, client-centered teaching materials, teach extensionists and trainers to use them properly, and design evaluation protocols based on their participants' behavioral changes and community improvements.

Sustainability: A.I.D.'s early experimentation with service agencies produced solid evidence of the durability of this organizational approach. ST/ED-supported service agencies in Lesotho and Ecuador have continued to operate with no A.I.D. funding since the mid-1980s. Another example is Nepal's literacy program, which is sustained by selling its materials and training to client organizations such as those described in the section above. The Centro al Servicio de la Accion Popular, a privately-funded service agency in Venezuela, has sustained itself in this way for more than a decade.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: The new Assistance Strategy for Basic Education calls for experimentation with the development of service agencies in countries whose basic education enrollment and completion rates already meet the targets adopted by the World Conference on Education for All. This project will also include at least two of the world's poorest countries.

Host country and Other Donors: World Bank staff have expressed specific interest in the service agency approach. The concept was reviewed by the organizers of the World Conference on Education for All last year, and was featured in the formal background document prepared for that occasion. Host country interest is active in Namibia and several Latin American countries.

Beneficiaries: Participants in grassroots nonformal education programs are the beneficiaries of this approach. Benefit-cost studies carried out by ST/ED have shown a consistently positive return. Women and those whom the school system has failed comprise the majority of the beneficiaries.

Major Outputs for All Years:

1. Service agencies in operation in eight to ten countries.
2. Surveys/inventories of client agencies using nonformal education in each country.
3. Participatory materials and training techniques developed, tested and in use in each country.
4. Measurable benefits realized by participants in the client programs working with the service agencies.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Personnel	2,000
Travel/per diem	1,500
Equipment and supplies	1,000
Training	2,500
	7,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	--	--	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	375	3,625	4,000

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)	
Private Health Service Delivery	DP		1,000	FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number 936-5993	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1997

Purpose: To support A.I.D.'s worldwide efforts to improve the health status of families, especially women and children, through the establishment of private family health clinics offering an appropriate mix of affordable preventive and curative services of good quality.

Project Description: Access to free-standing, clinic-based, private family health services in urban and peri-urban areas of developing countries is an important complement to government subsidized services. Surveys of A.I.D.-supported health services in urban and peri-urban areas show that low and middle income families prefer and can afford private curative and preventive services. A review of the Agency-supported initiatives underway to date suggests that there is an unmet need to provide free-standing clinic-based family health services to the middle and lower income households resident in urban and peri-urban areas of selected countries of the developing world. This five-year project will provide technical assistance, collect and analyze data, disseminate results, and assist private management consulting firms in selected developing countries to design and establish private family health clinics.

Sustainability: This project focuses on providing affordable health services to families, especially women and children, through sustainable, surplus-generating private health clinics. This project builds on A.I.D.'s experience with the private sector in increasing access to health services and goods.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D.'s health, child survival, and private sector strategies, and the newly introduced Family and Development Initiative and the Business and Development Partnership stress the importance of supporting and extending measures that provide social services in a sustainable manner.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be local managers, entrepreneurs, and private practitioners. Secondary beneficiaries will be low to middle income families resident in urban and peri-urban areas who require access to affordable preventive and curative health care of good quality.

Host-Country and Other Donors: Project activities will complement health initiatives of the World Bank which strive to mobilize private capital. Host country governments will be informed and encouraged to adopt policies needed to facilitate the private provision of health services. However, most activities will be carried out by and through private, commercial firms.

Major Outputs for all Years:

Network for private family health clinics established	4 countries
Studies on private sector services in health conducted	6 countries
Short-term TA carried out	8 countries

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
T.A., Training, Travel and Per Diem	2,850
Surveys and Results Dissemination	1,500
Evaluation	150
Contingencies	500
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	4,000	5,000

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)	
Environmental Health	DP			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 25,000

Number 936-5994	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1998	FY 1999

Purpose: To reduce morbidity and mortality in developing countries due to environmental factors.

Project Description: The impacts of rapid urbanization and population growth, coupled with industrialization, make it necessary for A.I.D. to address environmental health issues.

In many areas of Africa, Asia, and the Amazon region of Latin America, intense development, driven by pressing needs of population growth, has changed dramatically the incidence patterns of diseases related to environmental causes.

This project addresses both the direct and indirect health impacts of environmental degradation in the following areas of potential intervention: 1) water supply and sanitation; 2) wastewater management; 3) solid waste management; 4) air pollution control; 5) occupational health; 6) food hygiene; 7) toxic/radiological/hazardous waste management; 8) injury prevention; 9) housing and shelter; and 10) vector borne disease control.

A.I.D. already has capability in water supply and sanitation through the Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH) project (936-5973), vector-borne disease control through the Vector Biology Control (VBC) project (936-5948), and housing and shelter issues through the Housing Guaranty and Urban Program. Collaborative agreements will be developed with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and state level public health programs to bring their expertise to bear on other problem areas where appropriate.

Sustainability: Long-term sustainability will depend upon host countries' willingness and ability to institutionalize the social and economic policies required to improve environmental health conditions.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: The project is fully consistent with the A.I.D. strategy which favors preventive health interventions over curative interventions.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project will enable A.I.D. to respond to host country needs in developing activities to address environment-related health problems and to collaborate with other donors and multilateral agencies active in environmental health. Multi-lateral agencies will provide significant loan funding for infrastructural improvements; other bilateral programs and host countries will provide equipment and personnel.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the host country institutions. Secondary beneficiaries will be residents of the developing countries.

Major Outputs for All Years:
- Environmental health policies institutionalized in 10 countries
- Network of information exchange on environmental health
- Technologies modified in 6 to 10 countries

A.I.D.-financed Inputs:	Life of Project (000)
Technical Assistance	23,200
Equipment and Supplies	800
Short-term Training	1,000
TOTAL:	25,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	24,000	25,000

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)	
Emerging Health Problems	DP			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 7,000

Number 936-5995	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1998

Purpose: To identify, assess and adapt interventions and strategies which address the major causes of morbidity and premature mortality affecting the family in developing countries.

Project Description: The project will address the growing number of health problems that affect the work force and family in developing countries.

The project will support applied research focused on major causes of preventable adult mortality and morbidity, such as tuberculosis and hepatitis, and strategies to extend the impact of health services to unreached families including those in urban areas. The Project will support:

1) A core project agreement devoted to identification and evaluation of interventions and strategies.
2) Support for and coordination of research under other projects (Through buy-ins and add-ons).
3) Support for research grants to U.S. and developing country researchers in priority areas.

Sustainability: Research and trials will be carried out in collaboration with health ministries and research institutions contributing to their long-rang ability to carry out independent research on emerging health problems. The identification of more efficient approaches to growing health problems will improve the use of resources in the health sector and enhance prospects for overall sustainability in the sector.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: AID's health strategy supports applied research to improve the delivery and effectiveness of existing technologies as part of AID's overall goal of increasing life expectancy and efficient use of health resources.

The project will build on earlier A.I.D. investments and experience in the health sector and apply proven problem-solving approaches to new issues.

Host Countries and Other Donors: The project will collaborate with the World Bank, WHO and other donors through joint activities and sharing of results. Host countries will make substantial in-kind contributions through the involvement of personnel and health care and research facilities.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be host country care providers and recipients and researchers who will participate in project-funded research. Potential beneficiaries are families who could benefit from improved health care.

Major Outputs for All Years

1. 12-15 preventive technologies and approaches identified, assessed and adapted to LDC country settings.
2. 8-10 field research trials and evaluations in 5-7 countries.
3. Dissemination of research results through workshops and communications networks.
4. Application of at least one improved technology and/or approach in 6-8 countries.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Personnel	1,500
Travel and Per Diem	500
Equipment and Supplies	300
Research Activities	4,000
Communications	700
Total	7,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-0-		
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-0-		
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-0-		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	6,000	7,000

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)	
Microenterprise Monitoring System	DP			FY 1992 500	Life of Project Funding 735

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
940-0400 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1995

Purpose: To create a capability in cooperating implementing organizations in developing countries to systematically collect specific data on their A.I.D.-funded microenterprise programs in order to improve their management and efficiency.

Project Description: A recent survey by the General Accounting Office demonstrated that A.I.D. does not possess a systematic means for producing accurate and timely data on its microenterprise program. The lack of such data prevents A.I.D. from making accurate assessments of program performance, and limits the ability of project implementing organizations to manage their programs effectively and efficiently. This project will address this deficiency by creating a system to produce these needed data.

Two levels of data will be collected. First, data will be collected from the field on obligations and spending levels, providing a general overview of how resources are allocated, and for what purposes. Second, local implementing organizations will be helped to create a capacity to generate detailed data on their portfolios, allowing them to monitor more closely their programs' performance, and to help A.I.D. to determine the characteristics of the programs' beneficiaries and to assure that target populations are being assisted effectively. The types of data to be collected will include: (1) size distribution of loans, (2) gender of loan recipients; (3) number and value of loans; (4) types of training provided; and (5) gender of training recipients.

Sustainability: Technical assistance provided to local implementing institutions through the project will enable them to continually gather and report accurate data. Improved data will strengthen the management and operations of these local institutions.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D. is committed to providing assistance to microentrepreneurs worldwide. By creating more accurate data, this project assists the Agency in allocating resources among projects and in identifying programs which perform most effectively. By improving the data-gathering within local implementing organizations, this project will enable these organizations to manage their operations more efficiently, and consequently provide more and improved services to microentrepreneurs.

Host Country and other Donors: Many A.I.D.-supported organizations working on microenterprise development receive funding from other donors. The performance benefits to be derived from improvements in monitoring and management information systems envisaged by this project will be shared by these other co-financing donors.

Beneficiaries: Improved data collection will directly benefit the local organizations implementing microenterprise programs. Microentrepreneurs, especially the poor and women, will benefit directly from improved, more efficient programs.

Major Outputs:

1. Microenterprise reporting systems in all A.I.D. cooperating microenterprise organizations.
2. A sustainable reporting system capable of profiling A.I.D.'s worldwide microenterprise program.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Personnel	384
Travel and Per Diem	338
Equipment and Supplies	13
Total	735

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	500	235	735

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
35.4 1/	29.0 2/	30.0

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

A.I.D. through the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program assists private, U.S.-sponsored, non-profit schools and hospitals overseas that serve citizens of other countries. These institutions meet all or most of their operating expenses from sources other than the U.S. Government--from tuition, fees, private contributions, earnings from endowments and the sale of services.

ASHA grants help selected institutions to build and renovate facilities, to purchase equipment and, in a few cases, to meet operating costs of educational and medical programs. ASHA-assisted institutions train future leaders in a wide variety of disciplines. These include agriculture, economics, business and public administration, medicine, nursing, public health, education, engineering, and the arts and sciences. They also conduct a variety of adult education programs to improve the skills of those already in the workforce. Training is provided at a fraction of the cost of comparable education in the United States. Costs range from $1,000 to $12,000 a student per year depending on the country, level and kind of education. In most instances costs are under $6,000. This compares with a cost of $20,000 or more for A.I.D.-sponsored education in the United States.

ASHA-assisted institutions effectively adapt American methods to local needs using professional staffs composed principally of U.S. citizens and U.S.-educated foreign nationals. They make a continuing contribution to institutional and human resources development in the countries they serve.

Revenue-Generating Services Produce Sustainable Institutions

Most ASHA grant recipients meet a market test. They must rely on tuition and fees to meet a portion of annual operating expenses. This provides a strong incentive to provide better services and to meet "customer" needs. It also contributes to institutional sustainability. For example, the 46 institutions assisted in FY 1990 have collectively over 2,500 years of service to mankind. Most of the institutions have provided educational and medical services for generations, many since the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

These long records of service are attributable to the collective strength and diversified interests of U.S. citizens. Thousands devote their careers to expanding educational and medical opportunities beyond our shores and hundreds of thousands contribute their time, energy and resources on their behalf. The local support enjoyed by the institutions is also a key element in their ability to sustain themselves.

---

1. Includes $500,000 in FY 1990 reobligations of prior year deobligated funds.
2. Excludes $500,000 of U.S. food aid-generated Polish currencies for the Research Center on Jewish History and Culture of the Jageillonian University of Krakow, Poland. These funds were not designated for ASHA by the Congress and, although they appear in the President's Budget under the ASHA Program, they are to be administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

To meet operating expenses, institutions depend on private contributions to supplement tuition and fees. As a result, resources for physical development are limited. However, present day educational and medical institutions require equipment and facilities far beyond that envisioned a generation or two ago. For this reason, institutions overseas look to the ASHA program for assistance to improve their physical plants.

Five-Year Overview

Ninety-two institutions in 36 countries and two institutions with worldwide activities have been assisted during the past five years, FYs 1986-1990. Forty-one of these 94 institutions were new to the ASHA program during this period. See the table below which shows the distribution of ASHA grants by region, country and institution for FYs 1986-1990.

Profile and Geographic Distribution of FY 1990 Grantees

In FY 1990, ASHA assisted 51% of those seeking assistance (46 of the 91 applicants). The 46 successful applicants received, on average, 55% of the funds requested. The 46 institutions assisted had annual operating costs of $325 million based on 1988 or 1989 financial reports. The institutions' facilities were estimated to have a total replacement cost of $1.4 billion. This total is based on applicant estimates, many of which A.I.D. regards as low.

Thirty of the 46 FY 1990 grants, and 64% of the $35 million granted, will assist institutions in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Sixteen grants, and 36% of the funds, will assist institutions in the Near East and Europe. The following pie charts show the distribution of ASHA grants and funds by region. The geographical distribution is the best in the history of the program.

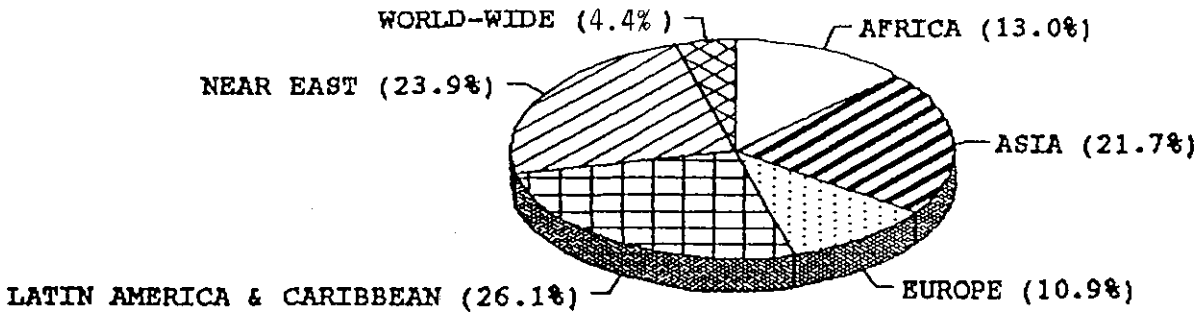
FY 1991 Program

Grants will be awarded following an assessment of 73 applicants. 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.

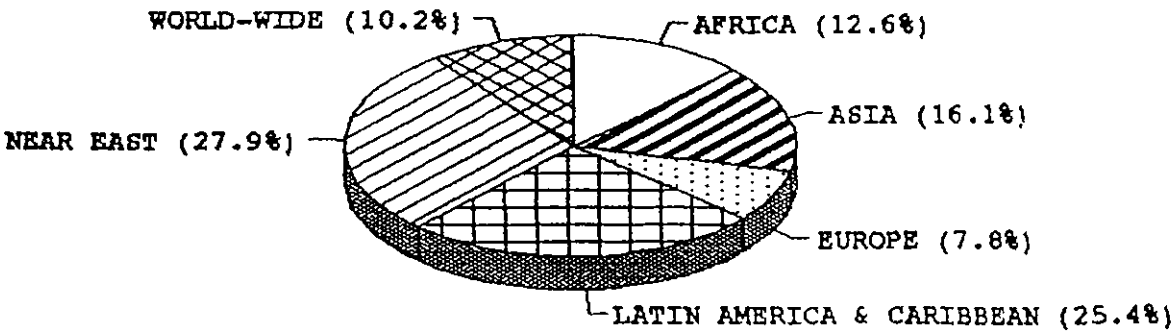
FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $30 million for the ASHA program. Priority will be given to those institutions which can best strengthen educational and health services abroad as well as U.S. relationships around the world.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASHA GRANTS BY REGION
FY 1990



DISTRIBUTION OF ASHA FUNDS BY REGION
FY 1990



AMERICAN SCHOOLS and HOSPITALS ABROAD

GRANTS by REGION, COUNTRY, INSTITUTION - F.Y. 1986-1990

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
Geographical Region: AFRICA			
BOTSWANA:			
KANYE MEDICAL CENTER		86	800,000
total for this institution ---------)			800,000
MARU A PULA SCHOOL		88	125,000
total for this institution ---------)			125,000
total for BOTSWANA =			$925,000
CAMEROON:			
CENTRAL HOSPITAL D'ENDONGAL		87	325,000
total for this institution ---------)			325,000
total for CAMEROON =			$325,000
KENYA:			
OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOL - KENYA	X	88	250,000
total for this institution ---------)			250,000
TENWEK HOSPITAL	X	87	500,000
total for this institution ---------)			500,000
UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA	X	89	500,000
total for this institution ---------)			500,000
total for KENYA =			$1,250,000
LESOTHO:			
MALUTI ADVENTIST HOSPITAL	X	89	500,000
total for this institution ---------)			500,000
OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOL - LESOTHO	X	90	375,000
total for this institution ---------)			375,000
total for LESOTHO =			$875,000
LIBERIA:			
CUTTINGTON UNIVERSITY		86	700,000

column 1

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
CUTTINGTON UNIVERSITY		87	720,000
		88	300,000
		90	400,000
total for this institution ---------)			2,120,000
total for LIBERIA =			$2,120,000
MALAWI:			
MALAMULO ADVENTIST HOSPITAL		86	550,000
		89	350,000
total for this institution ---------)			900,000
total for MALAWI =			$900,000
ZAIRE:			
GOOD SHEPHERD HOSPITAL		86	850,000
		87	800,000
		88	900,000
		89	550,000
		90	430,000
total for this institution ---------)			3,530,000
INSTITUTE DE KAMA	X	89	122,000
		90	465,000
total for this institution ---------)			587,000
total for ZAIRE =			$4,117,000
ZAMBIA:			
MACHA HOSPITAL	X	87	200,000
total for this institution ---------)			200,000
total for ZAMBIA =			$200,000
ZIMBABWE:			
AFRICA UNIVERSITY	X	90	1,600,000
total for this institution ---------)			1,600,000
SIMON MAZORODZE INSTITUTE	X	87	1,000,000
		88	1,550,000
		89	1,450,000
		90	(0)
		90	1,200,000
total for this institution ---------)			5,200,000
total for ZIMBABWE =			$6,800,000
TOTAL for AFRICA			

column 2

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
			$17,512,000

Geographical Region: ASIA

CHINA:

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
CENTER FOR AM.STUDIES-FUDAN		87	2,000,000
	X	88	2,000,000
		89	250,000
total for this institution --------->			4,250,000
NANJING CTR. CHIN/AM.STUDIES	X	88	700,000
		89	300,000
		90	400,000
total for this institution --------->			1,400,000
SINO-AMERICAN MEDICAL CENTER	X	87	1,000,000
		88	2,000,000
		89	750,000
total for this institution --------->			3,750,000
total for CHINA =			$9,400,000

INDIA:

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
DHANTARI HOSPITAL	X	89	800,000
total for this institution --------->			800,000
KODAIKANAL INT'L SCHOOL		90	145,000
total for this institution --------->			145,000
LOYOLA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION	X	90	130,000
total for this institution --------->			130,000
LUDHIANA MEDICAL CENTER		86	500,000
		88	500,000
		89	450,000
total for this institution --------->			1,450,000
LUDHIANA MEDICAL COLLEGE		90	500,000
total for this institution --------->			500,000
VELLORE MEDICAL COLLEGE		86	450,000
		87	700,000
		90	734,500
total for this institution --------->			1,884,500
WOODSTOCK SCHOOL		89	350,000
total for this institution --------->			350,000
total for INDIA =			$5,259,500

KOREA:

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
CHUNG ANG UNIVERSITY	X	86	400,000
total for this institution --------->			400,000
SOGANG UNIVERSITY		90	300,000
total for this institution --------->			300,000
total for KOREA =			$700,000

MICRONESIA:

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
XAVIER HIGH SCHOOL	X	86	600,000
		88	400,000
total for this institution --------->			1,000,000
total for MICRONESIA =			$1,000,000

PAKISTAN:

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
MEMORIAL CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL	X	89	800,000
total for this institution --------->			800,000
NANCY FULWOOD HOSPITAL	X	86	500,000
		88	700,000
		89	200,000
total for this institution --------->			1,400,000
total for PAKISTAN =			$2,200,000

PHILIPPINES:

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
ANGELES COLLEGE	X	86	650,000
total for this institution --------->			650,000
ATENEO DE DAVAO UNIVERSITY		89	230,000
total for this institution --------->			230,000
ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY		90	950,000
total for this institution --------->			950,000
ATENEO DE ZAMBOANGA UNIVERSITY		88	150,000
total for this institution --------->			150,000
DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY		88	800,000
total for this institution --------->			800,000
KING'S COLLEGE OF ISULAN	X	90	425,000
total for this institution --------->			425,000
NOTRE DAME DE MARBEL COLLEGE		87	950,000
		90	900,000
total for this institution --------->			1,850,000
NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY	X	87	850,000

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
total for this institution --------->			850,000
ST. LA SALLE UNIVERSITY	X	87	250,000
		89	250,000
total for this institution --------->			500,000
XAVIER UNIVERSITY		88	225,000
total for this institution --------->			225,000
total for PHILIPPINES =			$6,630,000
SRI LANKA:			
EASTERN TECHNICAL COLLEGE	X	87	130,000
total for this institution --------->			130,000
total for SRI LANKA =			$130,000
THAILAND:			
BANGKOK ADVENTIST HOSPITAL		87	300,000
total for this institution --------->			300,000
YONOK COLLEGE	X	86	850,000
		87	750,000
		88	1,000,000
		89	1,250,000
		90	1,200,000
total for this institution --------->			5,050,000
total for THAILAND =			$5,350,000

TOTAL for ASIA

$30,669,500

Geographical Region: EUROPE

AUSTRIA:

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
SALZBURG SEMINAR IN AM.STUDIES	X	90	500,000
total for this institution --------->			500,000
total for AUSTRIA =			$500,000
GREECE:			
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF GREECE		86	500,000
		90	700,000
total for this institution --------->			1,200,000
AMERICAN FARM SCHOOL		88	250,000
		89	298,000
total for this institution --------->			548,000
ANATOLIA COLLEGE		86	200,000
		88	300,000
		90	400,000
total for this institution --------->			900,000
ATHENS COLLEGE		87	350,000
		89	300,000
total for this institution --------->			650,000
BLEGEN AND GENNADIUS LIBRARIES	X	87	450,000
total for this institution --------->			450,000
total for GREECE =			$3,748,000
ITALY:			
BOLOGNA CENTER		86	325,000
		87	325,000
		88	300,000
		90	300,000
total for this institution --------->			1,250,000
total for ITALY =			$1,250,000
POLAND:			
POLISH-AMERICAN CHILDR.HOSP.		86	325,000
		87	400,000
		88	400,000
		89	300,000
		90	850,000
total for this institution --------->			2,275,000
total for POLAND =			$2,275,000

TOTAL for EUROPE

$7,773,000

Geographical Region: LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

BELIZE:

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE	X	89	750,000
		90	700,000
total for this institution --------->			1,450,000

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
total for BELIZE =			$1,450,000
BRAZIL:			
ESPERANCA MEDICAL CENTER		86	192,000
		87	250,000
		88	550,000
total for this institution --------->			992,000
total for BRAZIL =			$992,000
CHILE:			
SANTIAGO COLLEGE	X	90	700,000
total for this institution --------->			700,000
total for CHILE =			$700,000
ECUADOR:			
COTOPAXI ACADEMY	X	87	500,000
		88	800,000
		90	370,000
total for this institution --------->			1,670,000
total for ECUADOR =			$1,670,000
GUATEMALA:			
FRANCISCO MARROQUIN UNIV.		86	500,000
		86	1,400,000
		87	1,400,000
		88	1,150,000
		89	950,000
		90	750,000
total for this institution --------->			6,150,000
HOSPITAL DE LA FAMILIA		87	200,000
total for this institution --------->			200,000
UNIVERSITY OF THE VALLEY		86	600,000
		87	600,000
		89	850,000
		90	900,000
total for this institution --------->			2,950,000
total for GUATEMALA =			$9,300,000
GUYANA:			
ST. JOSEPH'S MERCY HOSPITAL	X	90	1,500,000
total for this institution --------->			1,500,000

column 7

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
total for GUYANA =			$1,500,000
HAITI:			
AMERICAN UNIV. OF LES CAYES	X	86	700,000
		87	900,000
		88	1,600,000
		89	1,829,005
		90	700,000
		90	21,671
total for this institution --------->			5,750,676
BOHOC TECHNICAL INSTITUTE		86	330,000
		87	200,000
total for this institution --------->			530,000
HOSPITAL SAINT CROIX		86	355,000
		87	200,000
		89	500,000
		90	225,000
total for this institution --------->			1,280,000
total for HAITI =			$7,560,676
HONDURAS:			
PANAMERICAN AGRIC. SCHOOL		86	1,443,000
		87	1,000,000
		88	1,355,000
		89	850,000
		90	950,000
total for this institution --------->			5,598,000
SAMPEDRANA INTERN'L SCHOOL		86	200,000
		88	1,250,000
		89	300,000
		90	500,000
total for this institution --------->			2,250,000
total for HONDURAS =			$7,848,000
JAMAICA:			
ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE		86	225,000
		90	1,100,000
total for this institution --------->			1,325,000
total for JAMAICA =			$1,325,000
MEXICO:			
AMERICAN/BRIT. COMDRAY HOSP.		86	1,000,000
		88	1,000,000
		89	500,000
total for this institution --------->			2,500,000
UNIVERSITY OF THE AMERICAS		87	700,000
		88	800,000

column 8

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
UNIVERSITY OF THE AMERICAS		89	350,000
		90	0
		90	600,000
total for this institution --------->			2,450,000
total for MEXICO =			$4,950,000

TOTAL for LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

$37,295,676

Geographical Region: NEAR EAST

EGYPT:

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO		86	1,750,000
		87	650,000
		88	1,300,000
		89	1,000,000
		90	1,100,000
total for this institution --------->			5,800,000
total for EGYPT =			$5,800,000

ISRAEL:

BETH YAACOV AVAT SCHOOL		87	100,000
total for this institution --------->			100,000
BOYS TOWN		87	700,000
total for this institution --------->			700,000
CHILDREN'S TOWN	X	86	500,000
		88	(11,925)
total for this institution --------->			488,075
FEINBERG GRADUATE SCHOOL		86	750,000
		87	1,000,000
		88	1,000,000
		89	1,000,000
		90	1,000,000
total for this institution --------->			4,750,000
HADASSAH MEDICAL CENTER		86	1,500,000
		87	1,650,000
		88	1,500,000
		89	1,500,000
		90	1,500,000
total for this institution --------->			7,650,000
HARRY TRUMAN INSTITUTE	X	86	150,000
total for this institution --------->			150,000

column 9

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
ISRAEL ARTS/SCIENCE ACADEMY	X	86	200,000
		89	1,500,000
		90	1,000,000
total for this institution --------->			2,700,000
MACHANAIM HIGH SCHOOL	X	86	200,000
		87	200,000
		88	200,000
total for this institution --------->			600,000
MACHON ALTE INSTITUTE	X	89	1,500,000
total for this institution --------->			1,500,000
MOTHER AND BABY HOSPITAL	X	86	1,250,000
		88	1,250,000
total for this institution --------->			2,500,000
OHR SOMAYACH WOMEN'S SCHOOL		87	1,000,000
		88	670,000
total for this institution --------->			1,670,000
OR HACHAIM GIRLS COLLEGE		89	500,000
total for this institution --------->			500,000
SANZ LANIADO MEDICAL CENTER		88	300,000
		89	900,000
total for this institution --------->			1,200,000
SHA'ALAVIM TEACHERS COLLEGE	X	86	400,000
total for this institution --------->			400,000
SHAARE ZEDEK MEDICAL CENTER		86	500,000
		87	500,000
total for this institution --------->			1,000,000
total for ISRAEL =			$25,908,075

JORDAN:

AMERICAN CTR. ORIENTAL RES.		90	300,000
total for this institution --------->			300,000
total for JORDAN =			$300,000

LEBANON:

AMERICAN UNIV. OF BEIRUT		86	6,000,000
		87	6,000,000
		88	6,500,000
		89	3,500,000
		90	3,000,000
total for this institution --------->			25,000,000
BEIRUT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE		86	200,000
		88	350,000
		89	300,000
		90	225,000

column 10

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
total for this institution --------->			1,075,000
INTERN. COLLEGE OF BEIRUT		90	275,000
total for this institution --------->			275,000
total for LEBANON =			$26,350,000
TURKEY:			
ADMIRAL BRISTOL HOSPITAL		86	725,000
		87	450,000
		88	575,000
		89	250,000
		90	700,000
total for this institution --------->			2,700,000
AMERICAN COLLEGIATE INST.	X	86	300,000
		90	400,000
total for this institution --------->			700,000
AMERICAN GIRLS' EDUC'N CTR.	X	87	400,000
		88	400,000
total for this institution --------->			800,000
ROBERT COLLEGE		87	500,000
		89	450,000
total for this institution --------->			950,000
TARSUS AMERICAN SCHOOL	X	88	500,000
		90	350,000
total for this institution --------->			850,000
total for TURKEY =			$6,000,000

TOTAL for NEAR EAST

$64,358,075

Geographical Region: WORLD-WIDE PROGRAMS

USA:

ASHA PROGRAM SUPPORT/EVALUTION		87	50,000
		89	20,995
		90	50,000
		90	(21,671)
total for this institution --------->			99,324
total for USA =			$99,324

WORLD-WIDE:

Country/Institution	new	F.Y	ASHA grant
PROJECT HOPE		86	2,000,000
		87	1,550,000
		88	1,700,000
		89	2,200,000
		90	1,800,000
total for this institution --------->			9,250,000
PROJECT ORBIS		86	1,925,000
		87	2,300,000
		88	2,400,000
		89	1,000,000
		89	1,000,000
		90	1,750,000
total for this institution --------->			10,375,000
total for WORLD-WIDE =			$19,625,000

TOTAL for WORLD-WIDE PROGRAMS

$19,724,324

NOTE - The total amount awarded by ASHA during this five-year period, is $177,332,575 . During the same period, ASHA assistance has benefitted 94 institutions. Of these, 41 were first-time recipients, of which 32 schools and 9 hospital centers.

ASHA GRANTS, BY INSTITUTION (FISCAL YEARS 1986 - 1990)

	86	87	88	89	90	ALL
ADMIRAL BRISTOL HOSPITAL	725,000	450,000	575,000	250,000	700,000	2,700,000
AFRICA UNIVERSITY					1,600,000	1,600,000
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF GREECE	500,000				700,000	1,200,000
AMERICAN COLLEGIATE INST.	300,000				400,000	700,000
AMERICAN CTR. ORIENTAL RES.					300,000	300,000
AMERICAN FARM SCHOOL			250,000	298,000		548,000
AMERICAN GIRLS' EDUC'N CTR.		400,000	400,000			800,000
AMERICAN UNIV. OF BEIRUT	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	3,500,000	3,000,000	25,000,000
AMERICAN UNIV. OF LES CAYES	700,000	900,000	1,600,000	1,829,005	721,671	5,750,676
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO	1,750,000	650,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	5,800,000
AMERICAN/BRIT. COWDRAY HOSP.	1,000,000		1,000,000	500,000		2,500,000
ANATOLIA COLLEGE	200,000		300,000		400,000	900,000
ANGELES COLLEGE	650,000					650,000
ASHA PROGRAM SUPPORT/EVALUTION		50,000		20,995	28,329	99,324
ATENEO DE DAVAO UNIVERSITY				230,000		230,000
ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY					950,000	950,000
ATENEO DE ZAMBOANGA UNIVERSITY			150,000			150,000
ATHENS COLLEGE		350,000		300,000		650,000
BANGKOK ADVENTIST HOSPITAL		300,000				300,000
BEIRUT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	200,000		350,000	300,000	225,000	1,075,000
BETH YAACOV AVAT SCHOOL		100,000				100,000
BLEGEN AND GENNADIUS LIBRARIES		450,000				450,000
BOHOC TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	330,000	200,000				530,000
BOLOGNA CENTER	325,000	325,000	300,000		300,000	1,250,000
BOYS TOWN		700,000				700,000
CENTER FOR AM.STUDIES-FUDAN		2,000,000	2,000,000	250,000		4,250,000
CENTRAL HOSPITAL D'ENONGAL		325,000				325,000
CHILDREN'S TOWN	500,000		(11,925)			488,075
CHUNG ANG UNIVERSITY	400,000					400,000
COTOPAXI ACADEMY		500,000	800,000		370,000	1,670,000
CUTTINGTON UNIVERSITY	700,000	720,000	300,000		400,000	2,120,000
DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY			800,000			800,000
DHAMTARI HOSPITAL				800,000		800,000
EASTERN TECHNICAL COLLEGE		130,000				130,000
ESPERANCA MEDICAL CENTER	192,000	250,000	550,000			992,000
FEINBERG GRADUATE SCHOOL	750,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,750,000
FRANCISCO MARROQUIN UNIV.	1,900,000	1,400,000	1,150,000	950,000	750,000	6,150,000
GOOD SHEPHERD HOSPITAL	850,000	800,000	900,000	550,000	430,000	3,530,000
HADASSAH MEDICAL CENTER	1,500,000	1,650,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	7,650,000
HARRY TRUMAN INSTITUTE	150,000					150,000
HOSPITAL DE LA FAMILIA		200,000				200,000
HOSPITAL SAINT CROIX	355,000	200,000		500,000	225,000	1,280,000
INSTITUTE DE KAMA				122,000	465,000	587,000
INTERN. COLLEGE OF BEIRUT					275,000	275,000
ISRAEL ARTS/SCIENCE ACADEMY	200,000			1,500,000	1,000,000	2,700,000
KANYE MEDICAL CENTER	800,000					800,000
KING'S COLLEGE OF ISULAN					425,000	425,000
KODAIKANAL INT'L SCHOOL					145,000	145,000
LOYOLA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION					130,000	130,000
LUDHIANA MEDICAL CENTER	500,000		500,000	450,000		1,450,000
LUDHIANA MEDICAL COLLEGE					500,000	500,000
MACHA HOSPITAL		200,000				200,000
MACHANAIM HIGH SCHOOL	200,000	200,000	200,000			600,000
MACHON ALTE INSTITUTE				1,500,000		1,500,000
MALAMULO ADVENTIST HOSPITAL	550,000			350,000		900,000
MALUTI ADVENTIST HOSPITAL				500,000		500,000
MARU A PULA SCHOOL			125,000			125,000
MEMORIAL CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL				800,000		800,000
MOTHER AND BABY HOSPITAL	1,250,000		1,250,000			2,500,000
NANCY FULWOOD HOSPITAL	500,000		700,000	200,000		1,400,000
NANJING CTR. CHIN/AM.STUDIES			700,000	300,000	400,000	1,400,000
NOTRE DAME DE MARBEL COLLEGE		950,000			900,000	1,850,000
NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY		850,000				850,000
OHR SOMAYACH WOMEN'S SCHOOL		1,000,000	670,000			1,670,000
OR HACHAIM GIRLS COLLEGE				500,000		500,000
OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOL - KENYA			250,000			250,000
OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOL - LESOTHO					375,000	375,000
PANAMERICAN AGRIC. SCHOOL	1,443,000	1,000,000	1,355,000	850,000	950,000	5,598,000
POLISH-AMERICAN CHILDR.HOSP.	325,000	400,000	400,000	300,000	850,000	2,275,000
PROJECT HOPE	2,000,000	1,550,000	1,700,000	2,200,000	1,800,000	9,250,000
PROJECT ORBIS	1,925,000	2,300,000	2,400,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	10,375,000
ROBERT COLLEGE		500,000		450,000		950,000
SALZBURG SEMINAR IN AM.STUDIES					500,000	500,000
SAMPEDRANA INTERN'L SCHOOL	200,000		1,250,000	300,000	500,000	2,250,000
SANTIAGO COLLEGE					700,000	700,000
SANZ LANIADO MEDICAL CENTER			300,000	900,000		1,200,000

ASHA GRANTS, BY INSTITUTION (FISCAL YEARS 1986 - 1990) - CONTINUED

	86	87	88	89	90	ALL
SHA'ALAVIM TEACHERS COLLEGE	400,000					400,000
SHAARE ZEDEK MEDICAL CENTER	500,000	500,000				1,000,000
SIMON MAZORODZE INSTITUTE		1,000,000	1,550,000	1,450,000	1,200,000	5,200,000
SINO-AMERICAN MEDICAL CENTER		1,000,000	2,000,000	750,000		3,750,000
SOGANG UNIVERSITY					300,000	300,000
ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE	225,000				1,100,000	1,325,000
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE				750,000	700,000	1,450,000
ST. JOSEPH'S MERCY HOSPITAL					1,500,000	1,500,000
ST. LA SALLE UNIVERSITY		250,000		250,000		500,000
TARSUS AMERICAN SCHOOL			500,000		350,000	850,000
TENMEK HOSPITAL		500,000				500,000
UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA				500,000		500,000
UNIVERSITY OF THE AMERICAS		700,000	800,000	350,000	600,000	2,450,000
UNIVERSITY OF THE VALLEY	600,000	600,000		850,000	900,000	2,950,000
VELLORE MEDICAL COLLEGE	450,000	700,000			734,500	1,884,500
WOODSTOCK SCHOOL				350,000		350,000
XAVIER HIGH SCHOOL	600,000		400,000			1,000,000
XAVIER UNIVERSITY			225,000			225,000
YONOK COLLEGE	850,000	750,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,200,000	5,050,000
ALL	33,495,000	35,000,000	39,988,075	33,500,000	35,349,500	177,332,575

ASHA GRANTS, BY COUNTRY (FISCAL YEARS 1986 - 1990)

	86	87	88	89	90	ALL
AUSTRIA					500,000	500,000
BELIZE				750,000	700,000	1,450,000
BOTSWANA	800,000		125,000			925,000
BRAZIL	192,000	250,000	550,000			992,000
CAMEROON		325,000				325,000
CHILE					700,000	700,000
CHINA		3,000,000	4,700,000	1,300,000	400,000	9,400,000
ECUADOR		500,000	800,000		370,000	1,670,000
EGYPT	1,750,000	650,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	5,800,000
GREECE	700,000	800,000	550,000	598,000	1,100,000	3,748,000
GUATEMALA	2,500,000	2,200,000	1,150,000	1,800,000	1,650,000	9,300,000
GUYANA					1,500,000	1,500,000
HAITI	1,385,000	1,300,000	1,600,000	2,329,005	946,671	7,560,676
HONDURAS	1,643,000	1,000,000	2,605,000	1,150,000	1,450,000	7,848,000
INDIA	950,000	700,000	500,000	1,600,000	1,509,500	5,259,500
ISRAEL	5,450,000	5,150,000	4,908,075	6,900,000	3,500,000	25,908,075
ITALY	325,000	325,000	300,000		300,000	1,250,000
JAMAICA	225,000				1,100,000	1,325,000
JORDAN					300,000	300,000
KENYA		500,000	250,000	500,000		1,250,000
KOREA	400,000				300,000	700,000
LEBANON	6,200,000	6,000,000	6,850,000	3,800,000	3,500,000	26,350,000
LESOTHO				500,000	375,000	875,000
LIBERIA	700,000	720,000	300,000		400,000	2,120,000
MALAWI	550,000			350,000		900,000
MEXICO	1,000,000	700,000	1,800,000	850,000	600,000	4,950,000
MICRONESIA	600,000		400,000			1,000,000
PAKISTAN	500,000		700,000	1,000,000		2,200,000
PHILIPPINES	650,000	2,050,000	1,175,000	480,000	2,275,000	6,630,000
POLAND	325,000	400,000	400,000	300,000	850,000	2,275,000
SRI LANKA		130,000				130,000
THAILAND	850,000	1,050,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,200,000	5,350,000
TURKEY	1,025,000	1,350,000	1,475,000	700,000	1,450,000	6,000,000
USA		50,000		20,995	28,329	99,324
WORLD-WIDE	3,925,000	3,850,000	4,100,000	4,200,000	3,550,000	19,625,000
ZAIRE	850,000	800,000	900,000	672,000	895,000	4,117,000
ZAMBIA		200,000				200,000
ZIMBABWE		1,000,000	1,550,000	1,450,000	2,800,000	6,800,000
ALL	33,495,000	35,000,000	39,988,075	33,500,000	35,349,500	177,332,575

ASHA GRANTS, BY REGION (FISCAL YEARS 1986 - 1990)

	86	87	88	89	90	ALL
AFRICA	2,900,000	3,545,000	3,125,000	3,472,000	4,470,000	17,512,000
ASIA	3,950,000	6,930,000	8,475,000	5,630,000	5,684,500	30,669,500
EUROPE	1,350,000	1,525,000	1,250,000	898,000	2,750,000	7,773,000
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN	6,945,000	5,950,000	8,505,000	6,879,005	9,016,671	37,295,676
NEAR EAST	14,425,000	13,150,000	14,533,075	12,400,000	9,850,000	64,358,075
WORLD-WIDE PROGRAMS	3,925,000	3,900,000	4,100,000	4,220,995	3,578,329	19,724,324
ALL	33,495,000	35,000,000	39,988,075	33,500,000	35,349,500	177,332,575

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
--	--	--

GUARANTY PROGRAMS

	FY 1990 Actuals	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
Housing Guaranty Program			
Limitation on Guaranteed Loans	[499,570]	[150,000]	[100,000]
Borrowing Authority	[24,000]	[30,679]	N/A
Liquidating Account	N/A	N/A	[31,460]
Subsidies and Administration (Fee or Appropriation)	6,851	7,149	9,500
Private Sector Investment Program			
Limitation on Guaranteed Loans	[91,833]	[114,000]	[114,000]
Administration	N/A	N/A	1,367
Subsidies	N/A	N/A	0

Housing Guaranty Program

In addressing the shelter and urbanization needs of developing countries, the Agency deals with a broad spectrum of urban issues, including municipal management and finance, water and sanitation infrastructure and services, and land tenure and employment generation. New initiatives emphasize urban environmental protection, disaster planning and assistance and support for democracy. A more comprehensive discussion of these activities can be found in the Centrally Funded Programs section under Urban Development. Programs are carried out through Regional Housing and Urban Development Offices (RHUDOs) located in Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Thailand and Tunisia, which operate in cooperation with A.I.D. Missions and provide a regional base of leadership and expertise in shelter and urban development.

Through the Housing Guaranty (HG) Program, historically A.I.D.'s primary capital resource for implementing shelter programs and related urban support activities, the U.S. private sector provides long-term financing for low-income shelter and neighborhood upgrading programs in developing countries. The U.S. Government provides a 100 percent guaranty of the repayment of the loans, and lenders charge interest at favorable commercial rates reflecting the security of the U.S. guaranty commitment. Out of $2.5 billion in guaranty authority, A.I.D has authorized approximately $2.4 billion in guaranties to date to finance more than 200 housing projects or programs in over 40 countries since the program's inception more than 25 years ago.

FY 1990 HG authorizations were based on a policy-based lending approach, which combines necessary policy reform with the provision of shelter and urban services. The majority of HG programs in FY 1990 focused on housing finance systems and the provision of urban infrastructure, with increased private sector

participation and market-oriented local financing being the primary policy agendas. Decentralization and improved municipal effectiveness also figured prominently in the policy agendas of a number of HG Programs, including those in Tunisia, Morocco, Indonesia and the Philippines.

One example of the policy-based lending approach is the five-year $100 million Shelter Resource Mobilization Program in Pakistan. In FY 1990, $15 million was authorized for this program, which is designed to foster the development of a private housing finance system and to allow the urban poor increased access to the formal housing sector. Another example is the Indonesia Municipal Finance Program, which, through cooperation with local and national institutions, aims to increase the level of domestic financial resources targeted for urban infrastructure investments and to enhance the capacity of municipalities to provide needed infrastructure to a greater share of their populations.

During FY 1991, the Agency will authorize $400 million in guarantees for Israel to assist in the provision of housing to Soviet emigres. Preliminary technical assistance was extended to prepare for beginning this program to address the dramatic need for housing in Israel; some estimates now show requirements of 30,000 new units annually. Exploratory research was also conducted in Chile in preparation of a HG program in FY 1991 which will focus on expanding the housing finance system and increasing access to affordable housing. Background studies and technical assistance will be provided to Poland, Hungary and other Eastern European countries in 1991, and will serve as the basis for possible HG financing in the future in that region.

Proposed Housing Guaranty Authorizations ($ millions)

	FY 1991	FY 1992
Asia and Near East		
Portugal	10	10
Morocco	4.5	1
Tunisia	5	9
Pakistan	15	25
Philippines	25	--
Indonesia	25	25
India	15.5	25
Latin America and Caribbean		
Chile	30	--
Paraguay	--	5
Eastern Europe		
Poland	20	--
SUBTOTAL	150	100
Israel	400	--
TOTAL	550	100

Private Sector Investment Program

Section 108 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, asserts that "private sector development is vital to the attainment of stable growth of developing countries and in the development and stability of a free, open and equitable international economic system." The Private Sector Investment Program (PSIP), formerly called the Private Sector Revolving Fund, was created to promote such private sector development.

The mandate of the PSIP is to assist the development of the private sector in developing countries by increasing credit to small businesses--a market often overlooked by many financial institutions--and effecting permanent improvements in the lending practices of developing country financial institutions.

Guarantees that cover a targeted group of eligible loan recipients are issued to private, local intermediate financial institutions. The Program targets primarily small businesses which often have difficulty obtaining adequate financing due to the conservative practices of lending institutions and the lack of alternative sources of finance outside the formal banking sector.

In addition, the PSIP provides a vehicle to assist less developed country (LDC) lending institutions in gaining experience in small business lending. It is hoped that as a result of this increased experience, such financial institutions will determine that small business lending can be profitable. In this event, this type of lending will be continued when an A.I.D. guarantee is no longer available.

The PSIP is also responsive to its mandate to engage the U. S. private sector in this process. A recently implemented $1.9 million "forfaiting" facility promotes the export of goods through guaranteeing a portion of the LDC trade finance notes. The PSIP also has provided loans to three enterprises engaged in environmental preservation activities.

The portfolio is made up of approximately $132,000,000 in loans and guarantees in 25 countries with a number of worldwide projects. In FY 1992, guarantee arrangements in some or all of the following areas are anticipated: equipment leasing operations for small business; mobilization of local currencies for financial institutions interested in expanding small business credit; additional environmental projects; venture capital activities; guarantees of bond issues; and other activities designed to help mobilize credit.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
33.0	44.9	40.0 a/

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Overview

A.I.D., through the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), is responsible for providing emergency relief assistance to foreign nations affected by natural or man-made disasters and for providing other assistance in disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness. This program has been structured to (1) concentrate OFDA relief resources on those activities which save the greatest number of lives; (2) concentrate OFDA mitigation and preparedness resources on those activities which save the greatest number of lives and protect the economic infrastructure of developing countries; (3) reorient OFDA's approach to disasters by integrating development concepts into relief, rehabilitation, prevention, mitigation and preparedness activities; and (4) encourage other U.S. Government departments, private industry, international institutions and A.I.D. regional bureaus to integrate disaster preparedness and relief principles into their projects.

The ultimate goal of this program is to save lives and reduce human suffering in disaster-prone countries. A.I.D. recognizes that property loss and subsequent economic and social disruptions associated with disasters are major deterrents to A.I.D.'s and the developing countries' goals of fostering economic growth and sustaining the viability of development assistance programs. OFDA currently works with the Agency's regional bureaus to reduce the threat posed by natural hazards to development.

Program Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy addresses the principal goal of saving the greatest number of lives by (1) responding with relief goods and services during disasters in foreign countries, and (2) preparing
for and reducing the likelihood of economic impacts and loss of life prior to the occurrence of disasters. The two main components of this strategy are as follows:

---

a/ In addition, $5.5 million is being requested from the Development Programs account for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation
and Preparedness.

- 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.

- Prevention, Mitigation, and Preparedness. A.I.D. seeks to apply multidisciplinary approaches in the fields of disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness to reduce the impacts of disasters.

FY 1990 and FY 1991 Program Summary

In FY 1990, A.I.D. responded to 52 declared disasters and administered a program totaling $60.1 million, of which $57.3 million was administered by OFDA for worldwide programs, $2.8 million was transferred from the Department of Defense budget under the McCollum Amendment, and $5.0 million in aid to Armenian earthquake victims was administered by the A.I.D. Bureau for Europe and the Near East.

Relief assistance was provided in response to civil strife and displaced persons disasters in Sudan, Mozambique, Panama, Romania, and Liberia and to such major natural disasters as earthquakes in the Philippines and Iran and the severe cyclones in Western Samoa and Thailand.

In FY 1991, A.I.D. is continuing to respond to civil strife and drought disasters in Sudan, Angola, Ethiopia, and Liberia, while also responding to sudden onset disasters such as the powerful typhoon that hit the Philippines in November and a damaging earthquake in Pakistan.

Since the 1988 establishment of the Congressional earmark for orphans and displaced children, OFDA has concentrated its orphan-related projects in African countries suffering from the twin problems of civil conflict and drought--Ethiopia, Sudan, Angola and Mozambique. These countries, as well as Liberia, will continue to receive assistance this year.

An evaluation of the past decade of OFDA's preparedness activities was completed in late 1989. This review, as well as current strategic planning within OFDA, will guide the Office's development program in prevention, mitigation and preparedness (PMP). In FY 1991, OFDA will work with A.I.D.'s regional bureaus and field missions to link PMP activities with ongoing development programs in the most vulnerable disaster-prone countries. OFDA is currently completing revision of the International Disaster Assistance Program policy, goals and objectives. This will help A.I.D.'s bureaus and field missions gain increased awareness and concern for the impacts of disasters on development.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $40 million for International Disaster Assistance (IDA) relief activities and $5.5 million in Development Programs (DP) funds for disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

Sources of Funding (thousands of dollars)

	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)			
- Appropriation	29,893 a/	40,000 e/	40,000
- Transfer	2,845 b/	--	--
- Recovery of Prior Year Obligations	2,735	--	--
- Unobligated Balance Start of Year	4,222	4,933	--
- Unobligated Balance End of Year	-4,933	--	--
- Unobligated Balance Lapsing	-1,802 c/	--	--
Total IDA Program	32,960	44,933	40,000
Development Programs	--	--	5,500
Section 492(b) Authority	27,096 d/	7 f/	--
Total Disaster Assistance Program	60,056	44,940	45,500

a/ Includes $24.893 million post Gramm-Rudman-Hollings appropriation and $5.0 million appropriated in the 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for victims of the December 1988 Armenian earthquake.

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

c/ Funds appropriated for specific disasters but subsequently returned to the Department of the Treasury because no additional obligations were expected.

d/ From other A.I.D. accounts, per authority of Foreign Assistance Act, Section 492(b), for disasters such as civil strife in Sudan, Angola and Ethiopia.

e/ Excludes 1.9% sequester on the assumption that this technical error will be corrected.

f/ Carryover of FY 1990 ESF.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness Worldwide	DP			FY 1992 5,500	Life of Project Funding 52,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
907-0001 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1997

Purpose: Reduce vulnerability of people and economic assets to natural and man-made hazards through practical, cost-effective interventions to save lives, reduce suffering, and protect development.

Project Description: The program in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness (PMP) stimulates new and dynamic approaches to reduce the impacts of disasters on potential victims in target countries. The goal is to save lives. Through pre-disaster action, OFDA assists vulnerable countries in reducing the economic and social impacts caused by disasters. The PMP program provides support to applicants from the public and private sectors, institutions, universities and agencies. Groups implementing activities are encouraged to provide matching support to ensure the transfer of findings and results. The following illustrate areas of concentration which may constitute the multi- year disaster PMP program: (1) private sector activities; (2) famine; (3) hydrometeorological events; (4) geophysical conditions; (5) medical and health concerns; (6) environmental and technological disasters; (7) A.I.D. mission program support; and (8) project design, analysis, and evaluation. The A.I.D. PMP program will support the U.S. and international goals established for the U.N. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

Sustainability: The program will provide the analytic, technical, economic and social expertise necessary to support A.I.D. policy and program interventions to reduce the impacts of disasters on development. Sustainability will be assured by not funding projects where the host government commitment is inadequate. Activities will contribute to sustaining economic development by reducing the vulnerability of the work force and economic assets to disasters.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: This program supports A.I.D. efforts to provide more effective humanitarian assistance to those who potentially would suffer from natural and man-made disasters and to intervene on their behalf prior to the occurrence of disaster. The program will also help to protect private sector investment and economic development worldwide.

Beneficiaries: Principal beneficiaries will be the potential victims of disasters in the developing countries and officials in public and private sector organizations who have disaster PMP, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction responsibilities.

Major Outputs for All Years: (1) hazard-specific technical assistance and training in selected countries based on strategic planning; (2) building host country institutional capacity to manage disasters and monitor hazards; and (3) reduction of disaster potential through protection of infrastructure, mitigation of impacts, and helping host governments plan for, prepare and, where possible, prevent disasters.

A.I.D.- Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	26,000
Training	5,000
Evaluation	2,000
Travel and Per Diem	3,000
Equipment and Supplies	16,000
TOTAL	52,000

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country as well as other donor agencies participating in this program will be encouraged to provide some matching support in order to help transfer results and findings to vulnerable populations.

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	5,500	46,500	52,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To Be Determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

FOOD FOR PEACE

FY 1992 will be the first full year of program implementation under the revised 1990 food aid legislation, which contains major revisions to the focus and management of food aid, and stresses, inter alia, combating world hunger and malnutrition, while supporting broad-based, equitable and sustainable development, and growth of private enterprise and democratic participation in developing countries. It forcefully echoes A.I.D.'s own aim to combine humanitarian concern for those suffering from natural or man-made disasters with support for free market economies and agricultural development. To enhance development impact potential, it is essential for all A.I.D.-managed food aid programs to be a fully integrated component of A.I.D.'s portfolio in each country.

In 1990, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, which authorizes the Food for Peace Program, was substantially revised. The revised legislation charges the Department of Agriculture (USDA) with implementation of the U.S. market-development-focused Title I concessional lending program. This A.I.D.-proposed FY 1992 food aid budget does not, therefore, include Title I request levels. USDA also has primary responsibility for implementation of Title I or Section 416 funded Food for Progress programs, as authorized by the Food for Progress Act of 1985, as amended.

The Title II program will finance food assistance to support emergency feeding programs and regular food aid programs sponsored by private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperatives, and the United Nations World Food Program (WFP). Also, as authorized by the new law, dollar grants will be provided to PVOs and cooperatives to help offset administrative or management costs associated with their overseas food aid programs.

The 1990 legislation created a new Title III bilateral grant program. Country eligibility is based on either per capita income criteria or a combination of per capita calorie consumption, infant mortality and food security criteria. As required, country programs for which Title III resources are requested meet either or both of these sets of criteria.

Title II. Title II authorizes food donations to --

- address famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements;
- combat malnutrition, especially in children and mothers;
- carry out activities that attempt to alleviate the causes of hunger, mortality and morbidity;
- promote economic and community development;
- promote sound environmental practices; and
- carry out feeding programs.

The three major categories of non-emergency programs are maternal and child health, school feeding and food for work. Title II commodities are provided through private voluntary organizations (PVOs), the World Food Program (WFP), and, in the case of emergencies, through international relief organizations and directly to governments. Title II commodities also may be sold commercially (monetized), with the proceeds used for specific development purposes.

The new legislation has revised the Title II program tonnage minimums and subminimums: The $627 million FY 1992 Title II request will finance the mandated 1.950 million metric tons of food, which includes 1.425 million metric tons for PVO and WFP development initiatives. The A.I.D. request includes $10.0 million for financial assistance for PVOs and cooperatives as authorized by the new legislation. Monetization programs associated with economic development food aid projects will continue to be encouraged. The projected commodity mix for FY 1992 should allow compliance with the requirement that at least 75% of the tonnage for non-emergency Title II developmental programs be comprised of processed, fortified or bagged commodities.

Meeting the needs of refugees and displaced persons continues to be a major factor in Title II planning for FY 1992. In FY 1991, over 44 percent of Title II funding ($338.0 million) is estimated to be required to help meet emergency needs of distressed populations in Ethiopia, Liberia, Sudan, Angola, and in countries affected by the Persian Gulf conflict. In FY 1992, a high level of need for food aid is likely to continue for the over 3.5 million African refugee population. A combination of the proposed Title II country levels and resources from the emergency reserve should be adequate to meet anticipated requirements. Major re-programming will be necessary should the situation in the Persian Gulf substantially increase these numbers. A.I.D. will seek ways to link refugee and displaced population food aid requirements with other assistance efforts addressing longer-term development problems.

Title III. Under the 1990 Farm Bill, Title III bilateral grant programs are intended to advance food security objectives in least developed countries and to allow their sales revenues to be used for developmental activities. At the FY 1992 proposed $309.2 million level, Title III programs are planned in 18 countries.

Some of the proposed Title III countries previously were Title I recipient countries. These countries will benefit economically in that they will not incur debt through food commodity purchases, and will not have to use foreign exchange to cover transport costs.

Title III programs will stress food security efforts and privatization of food and agriculture systems through commodity and local currency use. The program will de-emphasize the involvement of

state, state-owned or state-controlled enterprises when possible. Multi-year programming, such as that already underway in Sri Lanka, will be encouraged. To the extent practicable, local currencies will be used to support indigenous nongovernmental organization development programs.

Private Voluntary Organization and Cooperative Support. A.I.D. will increase PVO and cooperative support through greater policy involvement and the provision of additional funding for these important sponsors of food assistance programs.

- Food Aid Consultative Group. Mandated by the 1990 legislation, this new body, with U.S. government and nongovernment cooperating sponsor membership, will address food aid implementation issues and review new Title II program regulations and procedures.

- Cash Grants for PVOs and Cooperatives. To provide assistance to spur the establishment of new programs and help meet administrative or management costs associated with Title II food aid programs overseas, $10.0 million in grant funding is proposed.

- Title III Sales-generated Local Currency Support. As required, every effort will be made to provide at least 10% of sales-generated local currencies to indigenous nongovernmental organizations active in rural development or other programs and measures which assist the poor or support environmental protection.

SECTION 416: Section 416(b) of the Agriculture Act of 1949 authorizes the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to donate U.S. Government surplus commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Under an agreement, A.I.D. has assisted USDA in administering the program. In recent years, these commodities have been limited to corn and sorghum which have been used in short-term regular and emergency programs similar to those authorized under Title II of P.L. 480. Thus far in FY 1991, Section 416 commodities have been used for emergency relief in Malawi, Niger, Sudan, Bulgaria, Romania and Guatemala and for a Food for Progress program in Ecuador. If Section 416 commodities are available, A.I.D. will continue to assist USDA to administer the program.

See statistical annex for P.L. 480 program detail, including dollar and metric tonnage levels broken out by type of program by region and by country.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
441.190 [1]	466.280 [2]	483.300 [3]

OPERATING EXPENSES

The Operating Expense (OE) appropriation finances the salaries and support costs of personnel responsible for administering the Development Assistance, Development Fund for Africa, Economic Support Fund, P.L. 480 programs, and related responsibilities of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) as well as other general administrative costs of operations.

Since 1961, A.I.D. has had a specific set of resources available to meet the objectives of the Foreign Assistance Act. They include financial inputs, food, commodities, and people. Used individually, or in combination, these resources have given the Agency varying degrees of influence in the developing world. As time has passed, other aid donors have increased considerably their official development assistance flows, altering A.I.D.'s position as the preeminent financial donor.

The remaining comparative advantage of the U.S. Government in influencing the course of growth in developing countries is A.I.D.'s people -- specifically the A.I.D. presence in developing countries. Having significant staff representation in-country has been a deliberate choice on the part of the U.S. Government because such presence contributes significantly to real development objectives. An illustration of this contribution is the role played by A.I.D. personnel in influencing the content and direction of economic policy reforms by the developing country governments. A.I.D.'s direct-hire presence will also be a key factor as

---

[1] Includes $437,000,000 of New Budget Authority, $1,000,000 transferred from the Department of Defense in FY 1990 and $1,738,000 transferred in FY 1989 for the Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance to Central America, $1,850,000 in deobligation/reobligation funds, and $7,558,000 in OE costs charged to various program accounts as authorized by law and reductions of $6,077,000 pursuant to P.L. 99-177 and $1,879,000 pursuant to P.L. 101-167. Excludes $5,509,000 in reimbursements, the dollar equivalent of $64,274,000 in local currency trust funds, and $413,000 in lapsed funds.

[2] Includes $435,000,000 of New Budget Authority, $21,200,000 to be transferred from various development assistance accounts to the OE account, $1,000,000 in OE costs related to Eastern Europe to be charged to SAI, and $9,079,900 in OE costs related to Panama and Nicaragua to be charged to ESF. Excludes $5,400,000 in reimbursements, $8,265,000 currently sequestered pursuant to P.L. 99-177, and the dollar equivalent of $66,115,500 in local currency trust funds.

[3] Excludes $5,500,000 in reimbursements and the dollar equivalent of $56,804,000 in local currency trust funds.

we mobilize greater support for democracy initiatives in our programs. In this regard, the costs of supporting A.I.D. staff overseas has been seen by the Agency as a vital part of the development program. However, increasing costs combined with restricted budgets in recent years have progressively limited the ability of the Agency to maintain adequate staff overseas. The action by the Congress in FY 1991 to provide the Agency with authority to charge certain OE costs to program accounts in selected high-priority areas is an indication of an awareness of this problem.

The increased operational costs are not due to growth in staffing levels but rather to such uncontrollable factors as pay raises, inflation, exchange rate losses, and increased fuel costs. For example, in FY 1992, $8.3 million, almost half of the requested increase in the OE appropriation is required to cover the cost of U.S. direct-hire salary increases.

Recognizing the need to reduce operating costs, A.I.D. finds itself at a crossroads in its history, requiring a serious review of the Agency's method of delivery of U.S. foreign assistance. Additionally, as alternative modes of operations are considered, it will also be necessary to consider the appropriate deployment and complexion of the A.I.D. workforce of the future to manage the types of programs envisaged in such priority areas as support for democracy, family issues, and business and development partnerships.

The 1990s will be a time of challenge for the Agency as issues concerning the Agency's structure, internal procedures, a changing workforce, and accountability are addressed. The Agency has already embarked on a series of management improvements as discussed in the program overview statement of this document.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992 A.I.D. is requesting $483,300,000 in new budget authority for its Operating Expense appropriation, an increase of $17,020,000, or 3.7%, above the comparable FY 1991 level. This request will restore to the Operating Expense account all funds associated with the dollar cost of running the Agency, a portion of which were charged to various program accounts in recent years. In addition, it will provide the minimum resources necessary to carry out the management improvements described in the overview statement.

The table on the following page shows the proposed allocation of operating expenses for FY 1992. This table is for illustrative purposes, as unanticipated events will have a significant impact on final allocations of financial and personnel resources of the Agency. For example, the security concerns resulting from events in the Persian Gulf have resulted in the evacuation of large numbers of A.I.D. personnel from various countries. The financial impact on the FY 1991 and FY 1992 Operating Expense budget will not be known for some time, although it will be significant, particularly in FY 1991. The impact on FY 1992 will depend on such factors as when, and how many, A.I.D. personnel return to evacuated posts, and the extent of damage, if any, to A.I.D. property.

OPERATING EXPENSE ALLOCATIONS
(Dollars in thousands)

Overseas Costs	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimate	FY 1992 Request
USDH Salaries and Benefits	$ 96,197	$ 105,472	$ 107,087
Other USDH Costs	25,845	27,700	25,387
FNDH Salaries and Benefits	20,085	22,942	23,904
Contract Personnel	52,463	55,886	52,254
Housing Costs	31,514	33,498	34,274
Office Operations	53,763	54,368	52,054
Non-expendable Property	22,833	20,374	17,587
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support	14,979	15,000	16,000
Other Payments	9,313	8,828	9,336
Subtotal Overseas Costs	$ 326,992	$ 344,068	$ 337,883
Washington Costs			
USDH Salaries and Benefits	$ 112,163	$ 119,881	$ 126,563
General Support Services	28,854	28,920	30,325
IRM Support Services	13,151	12,588	15,235
IPAs/Details-In	1,187	853	773
Staff Training	3,857	3,957	4,257
Miscellaneous Services	11,674	13,556	13,294
AID/W Travel	5,430	6,303	6,191
Other Payments	2,966	2,869	3,107
Subtotal Washington Costs	$ 179,282	$ 188,927	$ 199,745
Other Costs			
New Accounting System	$ 1,000	$ 2,000	$ 3,200
Purchase/Construction of Real Property	86	1,300	
Support for Dependent Education	2,500	1,500	2,500
Main State/SA-1 Renovation	700		2,276
Subtotal Other Costs	$ 4,286	$ 4,800	$ 7,976
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$ 510,560	$ 537,795	$ 545,604
Less Adjustments:			
Trust Funds	$ 64,274	$ 66,115	$ 56,804
Reimbursements	5,509	5,400	5,500
Appropriation Transfers	1,000	21,200	
OE Charged to Program Funds	7,558	10,080	
Deobligation/Reobligation Funds	1,850		
Unobligated Lapsed Funds	(413)		
Prior Year Funds Carried Forward	1,738		
APPROPRIATED OE FUNDS	$ 429,044	$ 435,000	$ 483,300

Subject to the caveats mentioned earlier, the increase in OE costs over FY 1991 levels is related to the following:

1. Mandatory U.S. direct-hire salaries and benefit costs will increase by about $8.3 million in FY 1992. This increase is the result of:

   - full-year funding of the January 1991 pay raises versus partial-year funding in FY 1991;

   - partial-year funding of the proposed 4.2% January 1992 pay raise;

   - continuing increases in costs for employees under the Federal Employees Retirement System and the Foreign Service Retirement System combined with increasing numbers of employees under these two systems.

2. To improve overall management in the Agency, better information systems and access to such systems are required. The increase of $2.6 million for Information Resource Management support services will enable the Agency to resume its program to improve automation throughout the Agency.

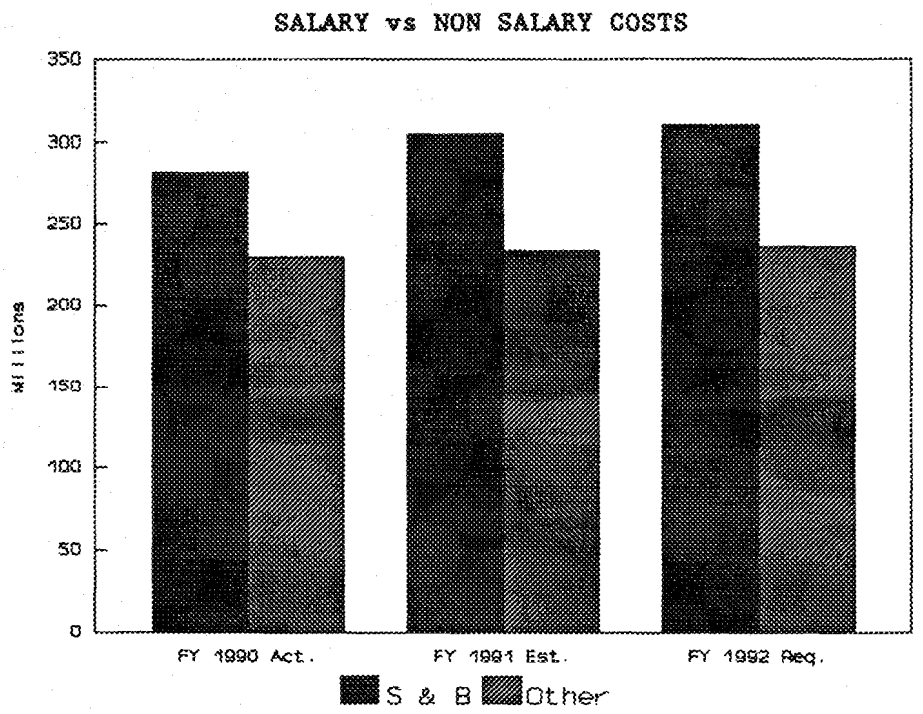
3. In FY 1989, the General Services Administration and the Department of State began the process of renovating the Main State Department and Annex-1 office buildings. A.I.D. is required to provide $3.7 million as its share of overall costs. Thus far, $1.4 million has been funded. The final installment of $2.3 million is required to be funded in FY 1992.

4. An increase of $1.2 million is required to continue development of the new accounting system, a system which is required to enable the Agency to properly account for all appropriated funds.

5. With the limited funding available in FY 1991, the Agency was only able to contribute $1.5 million in support of dependent education. For FY 1992, we are requesting an additional $1.0 million to permit a contribution at the authorized level of $2.5 million to support dependent education.

The above increases will be offset primarily by reductions in overseas allocations made possible by reductions in overall staffing levels at A.I.D.'s overseas posts.

As shown in the following graph, U.S. and foreign national salary and benefit increases caused by pay raises are absorbing a continually increasing share of the total OE budget.



Funding

The FY 1992 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 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
O.E. Budget Authority	$ 437,000	$ 435,000	$ 483,300
Funds from deobligation/ reobligation	1,850		
Transferred from Dept. of Defense	1,000		
Transferred from other A.I.D. accounts		21,200	
Reductions pursuant to:			
P.L. 99-177	(6,077)		
P.L. 101-167	(1,879)		
OE charged to program funds:			
Panama/Nicaragua (ESF)	920	9,080	
Eastern Europe (SAI)	463	1,000	
Child Survival/AIDS	5,375		
Environment	800		
Carried forward from prior years	1,738		
Total Appropriated Funds	$ 441,190	$ 466,280	$ 483,300
Dollar equivalent of local currency trust funds	64,274	66,115	56,804
Reimbursements	5,509	5,400	5,500
Lapsed funds	(413)		
Total Requirements	$ 510,560	$ 537,795	$ 545,604

Personnel

As shown in the following table, the direct-hire personnel levels of the Agency in FY 1992 will remain at roughly the levels of FY 1990 and FY 1991, although there will be some shifts in personnel allocations. The increase in Washington is required in order to devote more resources to the critical areas of financial and contract management, both of which must be strengthened to improve the Agency's overall accountability processes. These resources will be obtained through adjustments in personnel allocations among Washington offices and bureaus and some adjustments in staffing at selected overseas missions.

A.I.D. overseas staffing levels are likely to change, given the volatility of world events. FY 1992 total staffing levels are expected to be somewhat below the sum of country staffing levels shown elsewhere in this presentation.

[1] Excludes costs funded from the Housing Guaranty program, the separate appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Inspector General, and, in FY 1992, costs funded from the Private Sector Investment Program.

The funding requested for Operating Expenses is essential to maintain the proposed staffing levels. Reductions to the request will necessitate reductions in staffing levels. To the extent further reductions were required in overseas missions, the Agency's ability to monitor and maintain control and accountability over program activities would be put in jeopardy.

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

Category	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimate	FY 1992 Request
AID/W U.S. direct-hire	2,053	2,021	2,053
Overseas U.S. direct-hire	1,181	1,181	1,151
Foreign National direct-hire	1,074	1,107	1,107
Total Overseas direct-hire	2,255	2,288	2,258
Total Direct-Hire Workyears	4,308	4,309	4,311

[1] Excludes personnel funded from the appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Office of the Inspector General.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
40.147	40.341	41.351

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND [1]

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 1992, $41,351,000 will be required to amortize this liability and the unfunded liability created by pay raises and benefit changes since FY 1974. For FY 1992, A.I.D. is requesting an appropriation of this amount.

[1] Authorized by Chapter 8 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
30.5	33.9	37.7

INSPECTOR GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

The A.I.D. FY 1992 budget request includes $37,739,000 for the operation of the Office of the Inspector General (IG) to maintain a worldwide workforce of not less than 251 employees located in Washington and abroad. This amount represents an increase of $3,855,000 over the FY 1991 level and reflects funds required to (1) meet the first full year costs associated with an A.I.D. IG presence in Europe; (2) increase financial audit capability to overcome material weaknesses identified in A.I.D. programs; and (3) meet mandatory as well as recurring inflationary trends.

One and one-half million dollars have been included in the FY 1992 request to maintain audit oversight of the U.S. assistance program to Eastern Europe. In FY 1991, "up to $1,000,000" from A.I.D. Eastern European assistance funds were made available to the IG by the Congress for this purpose.

The IG budget includes $1.5 million for financial audits of A.I.D., a substantial increase over levels included in previous years for this purpose. This results from A.I.D.'s identification of lack of financial audits as a material weakness in December 1989, and thus represents activities to be undertaken on behalf of the Agency but financed in the IG budget.

Operating Expenses
By Object Class and Major Locations

Object Class	FY 1991	FY 1992
	($ Millions)	
11 Personnel Compensation		
IG/Washington	12.6	14.1
Overseas	2.1	2.3
Total	14.7	16.4
12 Personnel Benefits		
IG/Washington	2.2	2.5
Overseas	0.4	0.4
Total	2.6	2.9
21 Travel and Transportation		
IG/Washington	0.7	0.8
Overseas	2.5	2.8
Total	3.2	3.6
22 Transportation of Things		
IG/Washington	0.3	0.4
Overseas	0.6	0.6
Total	0.9	1.0
23 Rent, Communications and Utilities		
IG/Washington	0.6	0.7
Overseas	2.4	2.6
Total	3.0	3.3
24 Printing		
IG/Washington	-	-
Overseas	-	-
Total	-	-
25 Other Services		
IG/Washington	6.0	6.6
Overseas	1.1	1.3
Total	7.1	7.9
26 Supplies and Materials		
IG/Washington	0.1	0.1
Overseas	0.3	0.3
Total	0.4	0.4
31 Equipment		
IG/Washington	1.4	1.5
Overseas	0.6	0.7
Total	2.0	2.2
Summary		
IG/Washington	23.9	26.6
Overseas	10.0	11.1
Total	33.9	37.7
U.S. Direct Hire:		
IG/Washington	134.0	134.0
Overseas	97.0	97.0
Total U.S. Direct Hire	231.0	231.0
Foreign National Direct Hire	20.0	20.0

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 programs. The review, approval and utilization 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.

Consulting services are obtained via three vehicles: (1) Personnel are appointed as consultants, for no more than 130 days in any service year, to provide services primarily on administrative and management issues. (2) A.I.D.'s advisory committees consist primarily of consultants who review, analyze and make recommendations to the A.I.D. Administrator. (3) Contracting for consulting services, including advisory and assistance services, is widely used for both program and management components. The following table provides funding information for fiscal years 1990 - 1992.

Salaries and Expenses
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account Title	FY 1990 (actual)	FY 1991 (estimated)	FY 1992 (proposed)
I. Contractual Services 2/	40,600.0	42,630.0	44,751.5
II. Personnel Appointments	708.2	778.8	856.7
III. Advisory Committees 3/	403.2	435.8	470.6
TOTALS	41,711.4	43,844.6	46,078.8

1. This report is required under Section 1114(a) of the Money and Finance Act, P.L. 97-258, September 13, 1982.
2. FY 1990 is the first full year of reporting under the Office of Management and Budget's revised definition of consulting services in accordance with OMB Circular A-120, "Guidelines for the Use of Advisory and Assistance Services," dated January 4, 1988.
3. Non-federal members and non-member consultants.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

The following Economic Support Fund (ESF) tables provide information on uses and purposes of these funds as required by Section 531(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended. The tables also respond 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-payments assistance, and any additional category.

The tables, which appear on the following pages, are listed below:

-- ESF Obligations by Region and Country (FY 1989 - FY 1992)

-- Categorization of ESF by Region and Country (FY 1992)

-- Categorization of ESF Obligations (FY 1982 - FY 1992)

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - OBLIGATIONS, FY 1989 - FY 1992
(dollars in thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
AFRICA				
Botswana	0	769 k/	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0
Chad	10,000	2,944 k/	0	0
Cote D'Ivoire	0	7,000 k/	6,000	4,000
Djibouti	3,044 a/	3,229 k/h	3,000	3,000
Gambia	0	0	0	0
Kenya	10,000	0	0	0
Liberia	11,000 a/	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	0	0
Namibia	0	0	10,000 l/	5,000
Niger	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	11,000 a/	0	0	0
Senegal	25,000 a/	0	1,000	3,000
Seychelles	3,000	2,991 k/	3,300	3,300
Somalia	8,000	0	0	0
South Africa Republic	13,300	9,957	10,000 l/	0
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	5,000 a/	2,000 k/	0	10,000
Subtotal	99,344	28,890	33,300	28,300
ASIA				
Fiji	0	0	300	300
Indonesia	0	0	6,991 p/	5,000
South Pacific	10,000	10,000	10,001 p/	10,000
Thailand	5,000	2,539	2,500 p/	2,500
APRE Regional	0	850	0	0
Subtotal	15,000	13,389	19,792	17,800
EUROPE AND THE NEAR EAST				
Afghanistan	45,500 i/	35,135 n/	30,000	30,000
USSR (Armenia Humanit.)	0	4,929	50 o/	0
Cambodian Resistance	5,000	5,078	7,000	5,000
Cyprus	20,000 a/	4,979	24,957 o/	3,000
Egypt	815,000 a/	898,389 h/n	848,997	815,000
Eastern Europe Regional	2,000	29,251	1,616 e/	0 e/
Ireland	0	10,000 h/	39,769	0
Israel	1,200,000	1,194,840	1,200,000	1,200,000
Jordan	15,000	3,700	66,150 o/	30,000
Lebanon	300	3,734	3,750	2,000
Morocco	20,000	19,914	20,000	12,000
Oman	15,000	12,546	15,000	15,000
Pakistan	215,000	229,011	100,000	100,000
Philippines	298,000 a/	130,403 n/	120,000	120,000
Poland	1,000	199,140	0	0

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - OBLIGATIONS, FY 1989 - FY 1992
(dollars in thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimated	FY 1992 Request
EUROPE AND THE NEAR EAST				
Portugal	50,000	39,402	42,600 o/	40,000
Tunisia	11,250	12,746	3,000	3,000
Turkey	60,000	14,263	50,000	75,000
Europe/Near East Regional	7,405 a/	6,846 h/n	13,276 o/	6,000
West Bank/Gaza	20,903	12,618	12,444 o/	12,000
Subtotal	2,801,358	2,866,924	2,598,609	2,468,000
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBEAN				
Bolivia	11,750 c/	33,413 h/	12,000 f/	25,000 f/
Colombia	2,867	2,107 h/	26 f/	0 f/
Costa Rica	90,000 b/	63,544	25,000	20,000
Costa Rica Fact Finding	100	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	5,000
Ecuador	9,000 c/	0	0	0
El Salvador	190,887 a/b	136,355 h/	128,001 m/	120,000
Guatemala	80,524 a/b	56,483	30,000	30,000
Guyana	0	1,687	2,602 m/	2,000
Haiti	0	2,500	12,500 m/	24,000
Honduras	15,000	130,017 h/	50,000	50,000
Jamaica	25,000 b/c	13,728	10,000	15,000
Nicaragua	5,000 a/g	242,910 h/	204,273 m/	150,000
Panama	0	394,487	42,638 m/	10,000
Nicaragua/Panama Admin Exp.	0	920	9,080	0
Peru	2,000 b/c	3,286	0 f/	0 f/
Caribbean Reg. (RDO/C)	10,225 b/g	2,032	2,150	3,000
Central America Regional	8,625 a/b	70 h/	0	0
LAC Regional	10,676 a/b/g	10,381 h/j	9,498 m/j	9,900 j/
Andean Narcotics Initia.	0	0	175,000	250,000
Subtotal	461,654	1,093,920	712,768	713,900
NON-REGIONAL				
Peacekeeping	25,000 a/	0	0	0
OFDA	9,323 a/	7,493	7	0
Science & Technology	0	240	0	0
War Victims	0	0	1,189	0
Section 517 unallocated	0	0	803	0
Hostages in Iraq	0	0	10,000	0
No-year Carryover	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	34,323	7,733	11,999	0
OTHER				
Deob/Reob Authority	0	0	14,000	12,000
TOTAL	3,411,679	4,010,856	3,390,468	3,240,000

Footnotes:

a/ 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 $700,000; 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 $5.000 million; and OFDA $9.322 million.

b/ 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 million). In addition, $607,000 in no year money was carried forward in FY 1989 and not obligated.

c/ 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.

e/ Eastern Europe funds treated separately under SAI.

f/ Additional ESF for Bolivia, Peru and Colombia to be drawn from the Andean Narcotics Initiative based on meeting bilaterally negotiated performance targets: $175 million in FY 1991 and $250 million in FY 1992.

g/ FY 1989 includes $1.125 million of reobligations as follows: Nicaragua $1.0 million; LAC Regional $100,000; RDD/C $25,000.

h/ FY 1990 includes a total $227,933,000 of FY 89 carryover funds as follows: Bolivia $13.250 million; Colombia $2.107 million; El Salvador $13.740 million; Honduras $70 million; Nicaragua $550,000; Central America Regional $70,000; LAC Regional $821,000; Egypt $115 million; ANE Regional $1.116 million; Ireland $10 million; Djibouti $163,000; West Bank $1,116,000.

i/ Includes $23 million in Emergency Refugee and Migration assistance from the Dept. of State.

j/ The FY 1990 LAC Regional Program totals $10.381 million and is composed of the following line items: Administration of Justice (AOJ) $2.211 million; ICITAP $7.670 million; AIFLD (Panama) $500,000; The FY 1991 LAC Regional Program totals $9.498 million and is composed of the following: Administration of Justice $3.5 million; ICITAP $4 million; CADCC $498,000; Chile Civic Education $300,000; Chile Legislative Assistance Center $400,000; Regional Legislative management $800,000. The FY 92 LAC Regional Program totals $9.9 million and is composed of Administration of Justice $4.9 million; and ICITAP $5 million.

k/ In FY 1990 the following reobligations occurred in Africa: Botswana $769,000; Chad $2.944 million; Cote d'Ivoire $7 million; Djibouti 1.324 million; Seychelles $1 million; and AFR Regional $2 million. Total reobligations for Africa total $15.037 million.

l/ FY 1990 ESF Supplemental obligated in FY 91: Namibia $10 million; South Africa $10 million.

m/ FY 1991 includes the following FY 1990 carryover funds totalling $106.511 million (includes FY 1990 Supplemental): El Salvador $8.001 million; Guyana $602,000 (Supp.); Nicaragua $54.273 million (Supp.); Panama $42.638 million (Supp.); LAC Regional $498,000; Haiti $500,000 (Supp.).

n/ FY 1990 total includes: Afghanistan $75,000 in Section 517 Recovery; Egypt $337,873 in Section 517 Recovery and $5,551,611 in deob-reob funds; Philippines $6382,507 in deob-reob funds; and ENE Regional $374,000 in deob-reob funds.

o/ FY 1991 totals includes FY 1990 carryforward for the Europe/Near East region totalling $47,678,672: Armenia; $50,000; Cyprus $9,957,000; ENE Regional $5,478,000; Jordan $31,149,500; Portugal $600,000; West Bank $444,172.

p/ FY 1991 totals include $1,992,246 in FY 1990 carryforward for the Asia region: Indonesia $1,991,400; Thailand $35; and South Pacific $811.

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - FY 1992 PROPOSED
(dollars in millions)

	Project-Type Assistance	Program Assistance/ Commodity Imports	Program Assistance/Cash	Total FY 1992 CP
BUREAU FOR AFRICA				
COTE D'IVOIRE	0.000	0.000	4.000	4.000
DJIBOUTI	0.000	0.000	3.000	3.000
NAMIBIA	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000
SENEGAL	3.000	0.000	0.000	3.000
SEYCHELLES	0.000	3.300	0.000	3.300
AFR REGIONAL	10.000	0.000	0.000	10.000
BUREAU TOTAL	18.000	3.300	7.000	28.300
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE				
FIJI	0.000	0.300	0.000	0.300
INDONESIA	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000
THAILAND	0.000	0.000	2.500	2.500
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	1.000	0.000	9.000	10.000
BUREAU TOTAL	6.000	0.300	11.500	17.800
BUREAU FOR EUROPE AND THE NEAR EAST				
AFGHANISTAN	30.000	0.000	0.000	30.000
CAMBODIA	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000
CYPRUS	3.000	0.000	0.000	3.000
EGYPT	430.000	200.000	185.000	815.000
IRELAND	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
ISRAEL	0.000	0.000	1,200.000	1,200.000
JORDAN	15.000	0.000	15.000	30.000
LEBANON	2.000	0.000	0.000	2.000
MOROCCO	12.000	0.000	0.000	12.000
OMAN	15.000	0.000	0.000	15.000
PAKISTAN	74.000	0.000	26.000	100.000
PHILIPPINES	37.000	0.000	83.000	120.000
PORTUGAL	0.000	0.000	40.000	40.000
TUNISIA	3.000	0.000	0.000	3.000
TURKEY	0.000	0.000	75.000	75.000
EUROPE AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	6.000	0.000	0.000	6.000
WEST BANK/GAZA	12.000	0.000	0.000	12.000
BUREAU TOTAL	644.000	200.000	1,624.000	2,468.000

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - FY 1992 PROPOSED
(dollars in millions)

	Project-Type Assistance	Program Assistance/ Commodity Imports	Program Assistance/Cash	Total FY 1992 CP
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
BOLIVIA	25.000	0.000	0.000	25.000
COSTA RICA	2.000	0.000	18.000	20.000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000
ECUADOR	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
EL SALVADOR	30.000	0.000	90.000	120.000
GUATEMALA	7.000	0.000	23.000	30.000
GUYANA	0.000	0.000	2.000	2.000
HAITI	0.000	0.000	24.000	24.000
HONDURAS	7.000	0.000	43.000	50.000
JAMAICA	0.000	0.000	15.000	15.000
NICARAGUA	25.000	0.000	125.000	150.000
PANAMA	10.000	0.000	0.000	10.000
PERU	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	1.700	0.000	1.300	3.000
LAC REGIONAL	9.900	0.000	0.000	9.900
ANDEAN NARCOTICS INITIATIVE	50.900	0.000	199.100	250.000 1/
BUREAU TOTAL	168.500	0.000	545.400	713.900
DEOBLIGATION/REOBLIGATION	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.000 2/
TOTAL	836.500	203.600	2,187.900	3,240.000

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 1982-1992
(dollars in millions)

Category	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Actual	FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 a/ Actual	FY 1991 b/ Estimated	FY 1992 c/ Proposed
Project-Type Assistance	684.950	881.127	944.718	1,043.333	981.274	1,233.887	1,162.494	1,163.629	1,255.115	1,032.933	836.500
Percentage of Total	24.73%	29.65%	30.03%	22.18%	19.97%	31.54%	38.48%	34.11%	31.29%	30.59%	25.91%
Program Assistance/ Commodity Imports	597.500	497.250	563.055	436.062	442.733	359.170	111.155	217.500	58.675	203.600	203.600
Percentage of Total	21.57%	16.73%	17.90%	9.27%	9.01%	9.18%	3.68%	6.38%	1.46%	6.03%	6.31%
Program Assistance/Cash	1,487.814	1,593.085	1,638.394	3,224.290	3,488.890	2,319.194	1,747.106	2,030.550	2,697.066	2,139.935	2,187.900
Percentage of Total	53.71%	53.61%	52.08%	68.55%	71.01%	59.28%	57.84%	59.52%	67.24%	63.38%	67.78%
Total	2,770.264	2,971.462	3,146.167	4,703.685	4,912.897	3,912.251	3,020.755	3,411.679	4,010.856	3,376.468	3,228.000
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, new budget authority, and unallocated contingency of $3.551 million, but excludes deobligation-reobligation authority of $18 million.
b/ Total includes carry forward but excludes $14 million in deobligation-reobligation authority. The total FY 1991 ESF estimate is $3,390.468 million.
c/ Total does not include carry forward and $12 million in deobligation-reobligation authority. The total FY 1992 ESF proposed is $3,240.0 million.

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 other business-related activities except where its use is impractical or where such use is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or the loss of markets to U.S. firms.

The following actions have been taken or are planned to fully implement 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.

Primary Implementation in Procurements, Grants, et al

In September 1989, A.I.D. prescribed the use of metric system units of measurement for A.I.D.-funded, host-country contracts. Written A.I.D. approval is required to use or to require the use of non-metric specifications in these contracts. Additionally, with the advice of the American Consulting Engineers Council, samples of documents that support these contracts were revised to illustrate the use of metric system units of measure.

A requirement for the use of metric units of measurement in specifications was included in revised conditions for financing commodity transactions, under A.I.D. Regulation 1, and was published in the Federal Register on August 22, 1990.

During FY 1991, A.I.D. will implement the requirements of the Act for the directives that govern A.I.D.-funded interagency agreements and its grants and cooperative agreements to private voluntary organizations and to public international organizations. These requirements will also be placed in the instructions for preparing statements of work. These revisions to A.I.D. directives on metric policy will be scheduled so that they may be consolidated with other revisions in these directives to implement them as economically as possible.

Direct A.I.D. contracts have a requirement to use metric units of measurement that predates the amended Section 3 of the Act. Completion of the Act's requirements with respect to these contracts has been contingent on two sets of actions that require interagency coordination:

(1) An OFPP[2]-sponsored initiative to develop government-wide, uniform coverage on the use of the metric system in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR); and

(2) Revised, interagency specifications for employee travel and shipping allowances that are published in the Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM).

---

1. Provided in accordance with Section 12(a) of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975, as amended by Section 5164(b) of P.L. 100-418, August 23, 1988.
2. OMB Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

With regard to item (1), the FAR Secretariat has advised A.I.D. that the case developed from this initiative will be released for agency comment in March 1991.

With regard to item (2), A.I.D. has advocated the prompt adoption of metric standards for these allowances to the Department of State and advised it on the implementation of the standards. In August 1990, the Department of State issued its metric system implementation procedures which include the listing of employee shipping allowances in metric units. In furtherance thereof, unaccompanied baggage allowances for Department of State and A.I.D. direct-hire employees were specified on a dual-unit basis in a September 1990 revision to the FAM. The allowances for the use of privately owned vehicles and the shipment of excess personal baggage, household effects, and consumables were published in the FAM on December 17, 1990. These allowances will be expeditiously incorporated into A.I.D.-specific contract clauses for cost-reimbursable travel in FY 1991.

Secondary Implementation in Programmatic and Support Functions

In order to effectively implement the use of metric standards in the procurements, grants, and business-related activities that are covered by the Act, A.I.D.'s approach is that these standards must also be implemented in other support functions and in the programmatic functions of the Agency. If metric standards are to achieve functional acceptance in the Agency and its ancillary contractor/grantee community, the personnel involved in the early program and project development stages must make everyday use of them as their working terms of reference, and their use of these standards must be supported by the administrative elements of the Agency.

In support of the foregoing program implementation stage measures, two checklists for the statutory requirements applicable to A.I.D.'s foreign assistance programs and projects were revised on August 9, 1990, to prescribe the use of metric system units of measurement from the earliest stages of the assistance processes.

To administratively support A.I.D.'s expanded use of the metric system, its forms and its automated systems are being reviewed for opportunities to make revisions that will prompt their users to employ metric units of measurement.

When the Agency's forms are being revised or new forms are being considered, the sponsors of the forms will be requested to consider using metric units when soliciting data that includes units of measurement. A decision not to employ metric units will be reviewed by the Agency's metric conversion coordinator. This procedure will be prescribed in a directive on forms approval in March 1991.

Standard operating procedures will be issued in February 1991 to incorporate the use of metric units of measure in automated data systems. The Agency's outstanding example of such an automated system processes the data generated by the Food for Peace program. This data is currently being maintained in traditional units, but the system has the capability to convert the data to metric units. In FY 1992, the system will begin maintaining this data in metric units with the capability of converting it to traditional units.

Replacement standards and inventory and usage records for the Agency's vehicles are being adapted to metric units in FY 1991. GSA has indicated that vehicle reports on mileage and fuel consumption should be submitted to it in both metric and traditional units by the fourth quarter of FY 1991.

No time schedules have been established for using metric units in acquiring and allocating office space in the United States. Commercial real estate practices will probably dictate the units of measurement, and traditional units will probably be used for the foreseeable future.

Educational Efforts

A.I.D. is not currently planning any special presentations to promote the use of the metric system to the public, but newsletters directed to its employees and to the U.S. business community will address the Agency's metric conversion plans in January 1991.

Business Liaison

To date, no reports have been received that U.S. firms have been adversely affected by the Agency's efforts to increase its use of metric standards. However, the A.I.D. Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization is prepared to counsel such firms and to intercede so that their interests will be properly considered.

CREATING POSSIBILITIES FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

Section 593 of the FY 1990 Foreign Assistance Appropriation Act has provided a welcome opportunity for A.I.D. to reaffirm its commitment to creating possibilities for the poor to contribute to and share in the benefits of growth. We act on this commitment through a multifaceted approach that:

1) supports economic and sectoral policies that help promote broad-based and sustainable economic growth in countries receiving our assistance; and

2) widens the opportunities for the poor in these countries to increase their incomes and participate more fully and effectively through human development and other means for developing their economic and social well-being and for ensuring their rights.

These elements are integral parts of our statement of A.I.D.'s mission, which we have issued to help guide us as we move forward to meet the exciting development challenges of the 1990s:

> *"The Agency for International Development administers economic assistance programs that combine an American tradition of international concern and generosity with the active promotion of America's national interests. A.I.D. assists developing countries to realize their full national potential through the development of open and democratic societies and the dynamism of free markets and individual initiative. A.I.D. assists nations throughout the world to improve the quality of human life and to expand the range of individual opportunities by reducing poverty, ignorance, and malnutrition."*

Thus, our approach to poverty reduction ranges from health, education and nutrition to export promotion, infrastructure development and support for democracy. As part of this approach, we have supported international cooperation and country actions to define and promote human development goals (see Box 1). On an **international** basis, we have worked effectively for the adoption of goals at the World Summit for Children and the World Conference on Education for All, and we have participated in the preparation for and follow-up of these worldwide initiatives. On a **country** basis, we have supported the intention of individual countries to achieve national objectives that relate directly or indirectly to these internationally adopted goals.

1. U.S. Leadership in Motivating International Action

The 1990 World Summit for Children and the World Conference on Education for All represented breakthroughs in gaining worldwide attention to and support for specific human development goals. A.I.D. took a lead role in representing the United States in these initiatives. Its strong and persistent efforts were crucial in shaping these initiatives and getting the widest possible international participation and support. These challenging goals for the year 2000 include:

- Reduction of under-5 child mortality rates by one-third or to a level of 70 per 1,000 live births, whichever is the greatest reduction;
- Reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-5 children by one-half;
- Universal access to basic education; and
- Reduction of adult illiteracy rate by up to half, with emphasis on female literacy.

In President Bush's personal message to the World Summit for Children, he urged the 70 other Heads of State attending the summit to continue working together to build upon the recent unprecedented successes that have been achieved in the areas of child health, nutrition and education. The President also reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to the survival, protection and development of the children of the world.

A.I.D. has already made tremendous strides in improving the health of children, and our efforts in child survival will continue to contribute to reducing one of the most telling indicators of poverty, i.e., infant mortality rate (IMR). In Africa, for example, where we have been focusing our efforts on 17 countries, the results to date are very gratifying. One country, Kenya, has achieved an interim target of reducing IMR to a level of 75 deaths per 1,000 live births. Six other countries may achieve their goal by 1995. All 17 countries have experienced a decline in IMR, and as a group they have achieved slightly lower rates than the rest of the African continent.

We are further strengthening our strategies for combating infant mortality by highlighting the quality — not just the quantity — of health interventions. We are adjusting our strategies to new constraints that can threaten the progress already achieved — constraints such as high rates of population growth, a new malaria

strain that is resistant to affordable drugs, and the human immunodeficiency virus deficiency infection (AIDS). And we have turned our attention to the ability of countries to sustain their achievements, by encouraging governments to be creative in looking at alternatives other than free health care services, and in emphasizing the most cost-effective services for reducing national mortality and morbidity.

Our commitment to reducing poverty includes increasing people's incomes as well as improving the health, education and nutritional status of the populations of developing countries. A.I.D. also combats poverty by encouraging initiatives to ensure individual human rights; develop and sustain genuinely representative democratic institutions; expand domestic, regional and international markets; and protect the environment and husband the world's natural resources. Another critical factor in the effort to reduce poverty is A.I.D.'s commitment to its congressional mandate to fully integrate women into its development activities. Women are the sole breadwinners of one out of every three households in the developing world. They are micro-entrepreneurs. And they play a primary role in family health, nutrition, and education. Yet they receive only one percent of the world's income and own less than one percent of the world's property. Only a small part of the problems of poverty can be addressed directly through sectoral programs and resource transfers. A.I.D. views poverty not as a special sector or program but as a cross-cutting concern to be addressed in the design and implementation of all programs.

Dimensions of Poverty

The scope of the challenge is obvious from data on the dimensions of poverty in countries receiving our assistance. The most recent information on some standard indicators is presented in Table 1. Some additional indicators that describe these dimensions are given in Table 2.

These indicators, of course, do not necessarily capture all or even the most troublesome dimensions of poverty in a given country. Moreover, not all goals established in international fora have well-defined indicators or data that can be used to help us determine changes in conditions over time. Even in the case of the standard indicators in Table 1, for which data are available, we face several problems that constrain their usefulness for purposes of developing priorities and specific intervention strategies, and for measuring national progress over time.

The indicators in Tables 1 and 2 describe some of the major dimensions of poverty, and improvements in these indicators **increase our confidence** that countries are succeeding in alleviating poverty. But the indicators themselves don't tell us much about the most effective way to reduce poverty in a given country and how A.I.D.'s resources can help support the task.

What do we know about the dynamics of poverty? And what have we learned about what works and what doesn't work in reducing poverty?

Table 1: Indicators of Poverty Reduction
Major Poverty Indicators for All Countries

	GDP per capita (1988*)	Percent Population Below Poverty Line (1977-87)		Unemployment Rate (1988*)	Infant Mortality Rate (1989)	Under Five Mortality Rate (1989)	Adult Literacy Rate (1985)	
		Rural	Urban				Male	Female
Ethiopia	351	65	60	.	133	226	.	.
Uganda	409	.	.	.	100	167	70	45
Zaire	429	80	0	.	81	132	79	45
Mali	504	48	27	.	166	287	23	11
Chad	511	56	30	.	129	219	40	11
Burundi	550	85	55	.	116	196	43	27
Tanzania, United Rep.	567	.	.	.	103	173	93	88
Niger	607	35	.	.	132	225	19	9
Malawi	617	85	25	.	147	258	52	31
Gambia	645	.	.	.	140	241	.	.
Burkina Faso	647	.	.	.	135	232	21	6
Myanmar	659	40	40	.	67	91	.	.
Guinea-Bissau	668	.	.	.	148	250	.	.
Madagascar	670	50	50	.	117	179	74	62
Togo	695	.	42	2.0	92	150	53	28
Afghanistan	714	.	.	.	169	296	39	8
Bangladesh	719	86	86	30.0	116	184	43	22
Rwanda	733	90	30	.	119	201	61	33
Nepal	766	61	55	5.0	125	193	39	12
Central African Rep.	779	91	.	.	129	219	53	29
Angola	840	.	.	.	173	292	49	33
Zambia	868	.	25	.	78	125	84	67
India	870	51	40	20.0	96	145	57	29
Liberia	894	23	.	43.0	137	209	47	23
Guinea	911	.	.	.	142	241	40	17
Mauritania	964	.	.	50.0	124	217	.	.
Sudan	966	85	.	.	105	175	33	15
Haiti	972	80	65	50.0	94	133	40	35
Ghana	973	37	59	26.0	87	143	64	43
Kenya	1,014	55	10	.	70	111	70	49
Sierra Leone	1,031	65	.	.	151	261	38	21
Nigeria	1,033	.	.	7.5	102	170	54	31
Benin	1,054	65	.	.	89	150	37	16
Mozambique	1,068	.	.	40.0	173	297	55	22
Cambodia	.	.	.	.	127	200	85	65
Equatorial Guinea	.	.	.	.	124	210	.	.
Laos	.	.	.	15.0	106	156	92	76
Maldives	.	.	.	.	87	.	.	.
Sao Tome & Principe	.	.	.	.	49	.	.	.
Tuvalu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
West Bank/Gaza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Some numbers are from 1985-87

Table 1: Indicators of Poverty Reduction
Major Poverty Indicators for All Countries

	GDP per capita (1988*)	Percent Population Below Poverty Line (1977-87)		Unemployment Rate (1988*)	Infant Mortality Rate (1989)	Under Five Mortality Rate (1989)	Adult Literacy Rate (1985)	
		Rural	Urban				Male	Female
Senegal	1,248	.	.	3.5	85	189	37	19
Somalia	1,329	70	40	.	129	218	18	6
Zimbabwe	1,371	.	.	.	63	90	81	67
Lesotho	1,386	55	50	23.0	97	132	62	84
Cape Verde	1,413	.	.	25.0	42	58	.	.
Cote d'Ivoire	1,434	26	30	14.0	93	139	53	31
Bolivia	1,481	85	.	20.7	105	165	84	65
Guyana	1,484	.	.	.	54	73	.	.
Honduras	1,491	55	14	12.0	66	103	61	58
Yemen	1,625	.	.	13.0	116	192	42	7
Cameroon	1,669	40	15	7.0	92	150	68	49
Pakistan	1,790	29	32	4.0	106	162	40	19
Indonesia	1,822	44	26	3.1	73	100	83	65
Western Samoa	1,869	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Egypt	1,934	25	21	15.0	67	94	59	30
El Salvador	1,948	32	20	10.0	61	90	75	69
Papua New Guinea	1,956	75	10	5.0	58	83	55	35
Swaziland	2,112	.	.	.	115	170	.	.
Congo	2,116	.	.	.	71	112	71	55
Sri Lanka	2,120	.	.	20.0	27	36	91	83
Philippines	2,168	64	50	8.7	44	72	86	85
Morocco	2,376	45	28	15.0	78	116	45	22
Dominican Rep.	2,423	43	45	25.0	63	80	78	77
Guatemala	2,431	74	66	13.0	56	97	63	47
China	2,472	10	.	3.0	31	43	82	56
Algeria	2,474	.	20	19.0	70	102	63	37
Botswana	2,507	55	40	25.0	64	87	73	69
Solomon Is.	2,540	.	.	.	43	.	.	.
Jordan	2,567	17	14	9.5	42	55	87	63
Paraguay	2,590	50	19	12.0	41	61	91	85
Jamaica	2,628	80	.	18.7	16	21	.	.
Nicaragua	2,660	19	21	25.0	59	92	.	.
Ecuador	2,810	65	40	14.3	61	85	85	80
Peru	3,084	.	49	15.0	84	119	91	78
Tunisia	3,170	15	20	25.0	51	66	68	41
Thailand	3,282	34	15	6.0	27	35	94	88
Comoros	.	.	.	.	96	155	.	.
Cuba	.	.	.	.	11	14	.	.
Djibouti	.	.	.	.	119	176	.	.
Grenada	.	.	.	26.0	34	.	.	.
Kiribati	.	.	.	.	62	.	.	.
Lebanon	.	.	.	.	45	57	.	.
Namibia	.	.	.	.	103	171	.	.
St. Lucia	.	.	.	18.6	21	.	.	.
St. Vincent	.	.	.	30.0	25	.	.	.
Tonga	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.
Vanuatu	.	.	.	.	56	.	.	.

* Some numbers are from 1985-87

Table 1: Indicators of Poverty Reduction
Major Poverty Indicators for All Countries

	GDP per capita (1988*)	Percent Population Below Poverty Line (1977-87)		Unemployment Rate (1988*)	Infant Mortality Rate (1989)	Under Five Mortality Rate (1989)	Adult Literacy Rate (1985)	
		Rural	Urban				Male	Female
Iraq	3,508	.	.	5.0	65	89	90	87
Iran, Islamic Rep.	3,558	.	.	30.0	50	64	62	39
Fiji	3,607	.	.	11.0	26	32	.	.
Panama	3,793	30	21	23.0	23	33	89	88
Colombia	3,807	.	32	9.0	39	50	82	88
Suriname	3,829	.	.	27.0	32	40	.	.
Turkey	3,904	.	.	15.8	73	90	86	62
Gabon	3,964	.	.	.	100	167	70	53
Poland	4,189	.	.	.	16	18	.	.
Costa Rica	4,317	.	.	5.5	18	22	94	93
Argentina	4,363	.	.	8.5	31	36	96	96
Syrian Arab Rep.	4,460	.	.	.	46	62	76	43
Trinidad and Tobago	4,583	39	.	22.0	15	18	97	95
Brazil	4,621	.	.	2.5	61	85	79	76
Chile	4,719	.	27	5.3	20	27	97	97
Yugoslavia	4,857	.	.	15.0	24	27	97	87
Malaysia	5,070	38	13	7.9	23	30	81	66
Mauritius	5,316	12	12	3.6	22	29	89	77
Mexico	5,323	.	.	20.0	41	51	92	88
South Africa	5,478	.	.	.	69	91	.	.
Venezuela	5,648	.	.	7.0	35	44	88	85
Korea, Rep.	5,682	11	18	3.0	24	31	96	91
Uruguay	5,787	.	22	9.0	23	27	.	.
Hungary	5,924	.	.	0.4	16	17	.	.
Portugal	5,984	.	.	5.9	13	16	89	81
Barbados	6,015	.	.	18.6	11	15	.	.
Greece	6,436	.	.	7.7	11	12	97	89
Taiwan	6,528	.	.	1.7	.	.	.	.
Ireland	7,022	.	.	17.7	9	11	.	.
Malta	7,487	.	.	4.4	8	10	.	.
Spain	8,253	.	.	16.5	9	10	97	92
Cyprus	8,381	.	.	2.8	12	14	.	.
Oman	9,293	.	.	.	40	53	.	.
Kuwait	9,311	.	.	.	17	20	76	63
Saudi Arabia	9,350	.	.	.	67	95	71	31
Bahrain	9,489	.	.	9.0	15	19	.	.
Antigua	.	.	.	5.0	22	.	.	.
Belize	.	.	.	14.0	50	.	.	.
Bulgaria	.	.	.	.	14	17	.	.
Czechoslovakia	.	.	.	0.9	11	13	.	.
Dominica	.	.	.	10.0	18	.	.	.
Romania	.	.	.	.	27	34	.	.
Seychelles	.	.	.	15.0	18	.	.	.
St. Kitts/Nevis	.	.	.	23.0	.	.	.	.
USSR	.	.	.	.	25	35	.	.

Table 1: Indicators of Poverty Reduction
Major Poverty Indicators for All Countries

	GDP per capita (1988*)	Percent Population Below Poverty Line (1977-87)		Unemploy-ment Rate (1988*)	Infant Mortality Rate (1989)	Under Five Mortality Rate (1989)	Adult Literacy Rate (1985)	
		Rural	Urban				Male	Female
Singapore	10,539	.	.	2.0	8	12	93	79
Bahamas	10,593	.	.	12.0	26	.	.	.
Israel	10,864	.	.	9.0	10	12	97	93
New Zealand	11,308	.	.	7.4	10	12	.	.
Austria	12,354	.	.	4.8	8	10	.	.
Netherlands	12,684	.	.	8.6	7	8	.	.
Italy	13,002	.	.	11.9	10	11	98	96
Belgium	13,005	.	.	9.7	10	12	.	.
United Kingdom	13,060	.	.	6.4	8	10	.	.
France	13,585	.	.	9.7	8	9	.	.
Denmark	13,606	.	.	9.6	8	10	.	.
Japan	13,645	.	.	2.3	4	6	.	.
Norway	13,819	.	.	3.9	8	10	.	.
Finland	13,980	.	.	3.4	6	7	.	.
Hong Kong	14,014	.	.	1.6	7	8	95	81
Luxembourg	14,294	.	.	1.6	9	13	.	.
Australia	14,529	.	.	6.0	8	9	.	.
Germany	14,622	.	.	8.4	8	9	.	.
Sweden	14,940	.	.	1.5	6	7	.	.
Iceland	16,819	.	.	1.3	6	8	.	.
Switzerland	17,219	.	.	0.5	7	9	.	.
Canada	17,682	.	.	7.5	7	9	.	.
United Arab Emirates	19,442	.	.	.	25	31	.	.
USA	19,851	.	.	5.2	10	12	.	.

* Some numbers are from 1985-87

Table 2: Indicators of Poverty Reduction
Other Poverty Indicators for All Countries

	Real Per Capita GDP Growth Rate			Life Expectancy	Gross Primary Enrollment Ratio	
	1960-69	1970-79	1980-88*	(1989)	Male	Female
Ethiopia	1.9	0.8	-0.6	42	46	28
Uganda	0.7	-5.3	12.7	52	76	63
Zaire	1.9	-3.3	0.1	53	84	68
Mali	-3.3	2.7	-1.0	45	29	17
Chad	-0.2	-3.4	0.3	46	73	29
Burundi	-4.2	3.2	1.9	50	68	50
Tanzania, United Rep	3.3	1.6	-0.2	54	67	66
Niger	3.2	-1.0	-3.5	45	37	20
Malawi	2.7	2.0	-1.5	48	73	59
Gambia	2.7	3.8	0.4	43	.	.
Burkina Faso	.	2.0	2.6	48	41	24
Myanmar	3.0	1.7	3.0	61	.	.
Guinea-Bissau	3.7	-2.7	2.6	39	.	.
Madagascar	0.1	-1.9	-4.3	54	97	92
Togo	5.6	1.4	-3.2	54	124	78
Afghanistan	-0.2	0.2	0.4	42	27	14
Bangladesh	1.3	0.5	0.8	52	76	64
Rwanda	0.5	1.1	-0.7	49	69	66
Nepal	0.5	1.8	1.3	52	104	47
Central African Rep.	0.2	-0.3	-1.6	46	82	51
Angola	2.3	-6.1	-2.5	45	.	.
Zambia	0.5	-4.1	-2.9	54	102	92
India	0.5	-0.8	2.9	59	113	81
Liberia	2.3	0.8	-5.2	55	82	50
Guinea	-0.3	1.2	6.5	43	41	18
Mauritania	1.9	0.4	-2.1	47	61	42
Sudan	0.8	-0.0	-2.4	51	59	41
Haiti	-1.0	1.7	-2.3	55	83	72
Ghana	0.2	-1.2	-1.6	55	78	63
Kenya	1.2	3.4	-0.8	59	98	93
Sierra Leone	4.0	-1.0	-3.3	42	68	48
Nigeria	-1.3	2.7	-5.3	51	.	.
Benin	-0.1	-0.9	-1.5	47	84	43
Mozambique	3.1	-4.2	-3.9	47	76	59
Cambodia	.	.	.	49	.	.
Equatorial Guinea	.	.	.	46	.	.
Laos	.	.	.	49	102	85
Maldives	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sao Tome & Principe	.	.	.	65	.	.
Tuvalu	.	.	.	.	.	.
West Bank/Gaza	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Some numbers are from 1985-87

Table 2: Indicators of Poverty Reduction
Other Poverty Indicators for All Countries

	Real Per Capita GDP Growth Rate			Life Expectancy	Gross Primary Enrollment Ratio	
	1960-69	1970-79	1980-88*	(1989)	Male	Female
Senegal	-0.1	0.5	-0.9	47	71	49
Somalia	-3.1	7.4	-1.3	46	.	.
Zimbabwe	0.7	3.0	-1.2	59	130	126
Lesotho	4.6	8.8	-0.2	57	102	127
Cape Verde	2.3	-1.0	4.9	65	.	.
Cote d'Ivoire	3.1	3.0	-4.0	53	.	.
Bolivia	3.3	2.4	-3.6	54	97	85
Guyana	0.8	0.5	-4.9	66	.	.
Honduras	1.9	2.5	-0.6	65	104	108
Yemen	.	10.8	2.4	52	130	38
Cameroon	3.5	3.4	0.9	52	119	100
Pakistan	4.1	-0.6	4.1	58	51	28
Indonesia	.	5.8	2.3	57	120	115
Western Samoa	.	.	-1.0	65	.	.
Egypt	3.7	6.7	1.5	62	100	79
El Salvador	2.9	2.4	-1.1	64	77	81
Papua New Guinea	6.4	-1.7	-1.1	55	75	64
Swaziland	7.1	2.7	-3.9	55	.	.
Congo	2.6	1.5	2.2	49	.	.
Sri Lanka	0.5	0.8	3.1	71	105	102
Philippines	2.6	3.3	-0.5	64	105	107
Morocco	5.5	3.4	0.6	62	85	56
Dominican Rep.	2.3	3.7	-0.3	67	99	103
Guatemala	1.9	2.8	-2.1	63	82	70
China	0.5	3.3	7.8	70	140	124
Algeria	0.6	5.8	-1.3	63	105	87
Botswana	4.5	7.8	3.5	59	111	117
Solomon Is.	.	.	2.7	66	.	.
Jordan	3.9	4.5	-1.0	67	98	99
Paraguay	1.8	4.2	-0.9	67	104	99
Jamaica	4.4	-1.2	-0.6	74	104	106
Nicaragua	4.6	-5.2	-4.3	64	94	104
Ecuador	3.0	5.9	-1.8	66	118	107
Peru	3.0	0.4	-1.5	63	125	120
Tunisia	2.0	5.1	-0.2	66	105	91
Thailand	4.3	3.9	3.8	66	.	.
Comoros	.	.	.	56	.	.
Cuba	.	.	.	76	.	.
Djibouti	.	.	.	47	.	.
Grenada	.	.	.	69	.	.
Kiribati	.	.	.	76	.	.
Lebanon	.	.	.	.	.	.
Namibia	.	.	.	56	.	.
St. Lucia	.	.	.	70	.	.
St. Vincent	.	.	.	69	.	.
Tonga	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vanuatu	.	.	.	63	.	.

* Some numbers are from 1985-87

Table 2: Indicators of Poverty Reduction
Other Poverty Indicators for All Countries

	Real Per Capita GDP Growth Rate			Life Expectancy (1989)	Gross Primary Enrollment Ratio	
	1960-69	1970-79	1980-88*		Male	Female
Iraq	2.3	10.4	-10.5	65	105	91
Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.8	3.2	4.9	66	122	105
Fiji	1.1	4.5	-2.6	70	.	.
Panama	5.3	2.1	0.7	72	109	104
Colombia	2.1	3.5	0.9	65	112	115
Suriname	4.5	4.3	-3.8	67	.	.
Turkey	3.3	3.3	2.3	65	121	113
Gabon	7.4	5.2	1.9	52	.	.
Poland	.	.	-0.5	72	101	101
Costa Rica	3.0	3.4	-0.6	75	100	97
Argentina	2.5	0.8	-1.7	71	110	110
Syrian Arab Rep.	4.8	8.2	-2.8	66	115	104
Trinidad and Tobago	2.7	6.0	-7.9	71	99	100
Brazil	6.1	5.9	-0.2	65	.	.
Chile	2.4	0.5	-0.5	72	103	101
Yugoslavia	5.6	5.0	0.1	72	95	94
Malaysia	2.7	5.7	0.9	70	102	102
Mauritius	0.1	6.6	3.6	69	105	107
Mexico	3.5	3.2	-1.7	69	119	116
South Africa	3.8	-0.0	-0.5	61	.	.
Venezuela	2.1	5.0	-2.8	70	107	107
Korea, Rep.	6.5	7.4	6.9	70	104	104
Uruguay	-0.2	2.5	-1.8	71	111	109
Hungary	.	5.7	1.3	71	97	97
Portugal	5.6	4.4	2.1	74	131	123
Barbados	4.8	1.9	-2.9	75	.	.
Greece	7.2	4.1	0.9	76	106	106
Taiwan	6.4	7.8	5.2	73	.	.
Ireland	4.5	2.5	0.1	74	100	100
Malta	5.5	6.7	4.0	73	.	.
Spain	7.2	2.5	1.6	77	113	113
Cyprus	7.5	3.7	4.0	76	.	.
Oman	.	5.3	10.8	57	103	92
Kuwait	-4.0	-7.0	-9.1	73	95	92
Saudi Arabia	4.9	3.2	-11.7	64	78	65
Bahrain	.	.	-1.1	71	.	.
Antigua	.	.	.	73	.	.
Belize	.	.	.	67	.	.
Bulgaria	.	.	.	72	105	103
Czechoslovakia	.	.	.	72	95	96
Dominica	.	.	.	74	.	.
Romania	.	.	.	71	.	.
Seychelles	.	.	.	70	.	.
St. Kitts/Nevis	.	.	.	68	.	.
USSR	.	.	.	70	.	.

* Some numbers are from 1985-87

Table 2: Indicators of Poverty Reduction
Other Poverty Indicators for All Countries

	Real Per Capita GDP Growth Rate			Life Expectancy	Gross Primary Enrollment Ratio	
	1960-69	1970-79	1980-88*	(1989)	Male	Female
Singapore	5.0	6.5	5.4	73	118	113
Bahamas	.	.	1.5	70	.	.
Israel	5.3	2.2	1.1	76	94	97
New Zealand	1.6	0.7	0.9	75	107	106
Austria	4.0	3.6	1.9	74	102	101
Netherlands	4.1	2.4	1.0	77	114	116
Italy	4.8	3.6	2.0	76	.	.
Belgium	4.0	2.8	1.1	75	99	100
United Kingdom	2.2	2.4	2.7	76	105	106
France	4.8	2.9	1.1	76	114	113
Denmark	4.1	2.0	2.0	76	98	99
Japan	9.6	3.7	3.0	78	102	102
Norway	3.8	4.5	2.8	77	95	95
Finland	3.8	2.9	2.7	75	102	101
Hong Kong	7.4	6.3	6.0	76	106	105
Luxembourg	2.6	2.6	2.7	74	.	.
Australia	3.4	1.7	1.6	76	106	105
Germany	3.5	2.5	1.7	75	101	101
Sweden	3.6	1.7	2.2	77	.	.
Iceland	2.1	5.4	1.5	77	.	.
Switzerland	3.0	0.7	1.6	77	.	.
Canada	3.5	2.8	2.1	77	106	104
United Arab Emirates	.	-1.5	-9.8	71	98	100
USA	3.0	2.1	2.3	76	101	100

* Some numbers are from 1985-87

The Dynamics and Measurement of Poverty

Poverty reduction is not a new objective for A.I.D., but has been an integral part of development for the last three decades. Yet, perceptions of who is poor and why they are poor have changed over time. For this reason, A.I.D.'s Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination commissioned a paper to review current thinking on the definitions of poverty and its measurement.* This paper will, in turn, provide a framework for analyzing our approaches to poverty reduction.

The paper concludes there are no universally accepted ways to define and measure poverty. Since poverty is a multidimensional concept, there are many ways to measure it, and virtually every measure has some limitations. Recognizing the many definitions of poverty and the diversity of the poor between and within developing countries is important when we plan and implement strategies for change.

Since the causes of poverty are complex, so too are the actions needed to reduce it. What have we learned about how to intervene effectively in the dynamics of poverty? One important lesson is that the poor are certainly not "passive" recipients of solutions that we and others believe to be the best solutions. And we have learned from the poor themselves that our support can be helpful when it tackles broad policy and structural impediments as well as particular technical, human and resource constraints. Both of these conditions can prevent poor people from creating or participating in economic opportunities (see Box 2). Thus, depending on the poverty dynamics of a given country, the level of U.S. foreign aid available for that country, and the efforts of other donors in that country, we seek to focus aid resources on interventions that seem most promising and effective in opening up new opportunities for the poor.

*Mildred A. Konan, *Development Assistance to Reduce Poverty: Defining and Measuring Progress.* Academy for Educational Development, 1990. A copy of this paper may be obtained from the Academy for Educational Development, or by mailing a request to A.I.D. Development Information Services Clearinghouse, 1500 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22209-2404.

2. What Do The Poor Themselves Say?

In 1987, A.I.D. supported a grass-roots survey of 90 villages in the Weeping Plains area of Northeast Thailand, where a broad range of assistance efforts by A.I.D., other donors and Thai agencies had been carried out over the previous 20 years to help poor, small-scale farming families better their lives. Somewhat like a "market survey" in which farmers were the "consumers," the survey asked the farmers what aid-supported "products" they valued the most and ascertained key aspects of the small farmers' overall economic universe of which donor projects were only a small part. A related review was also done of 268 unpublished studies, mostly doctoral dissertations, that reflected extended direct contact with Third World farming communities. The results showed that:

- Small farmers, many of whom are women, are flexible and quick to seize opportunities for economic betterment. They want to escape being small farmers — they want to become bigger farmers or do well in other enterprises.
- Rural infrastructure — like rural and farm-to-market roads, electricity, potable water, irrigation systems, health facilities — were the most highly valued because they enabled villagers to greatly increase their farm output, to participate in off-farm work, and to migrate to jobs in towns and cities.
- Outside economic forces and government policies, though seemingly distant from these remote villages, still had a strong positive or negative influence on the opportunities these farmers perceived and how they responded. For example, the government's rice-pricing policy discouraged farmers from adopting high-yielding rice varieties despite intense efforts by donor agencies to promote them. On the other hand, the European Community's strong market for cassava pellets stimulated farm production despite the government's opposition.

We have learned that there may be different ways to reduce poverty. The recent experience of countries that have succeeded in this task provides compelling evidence of workable strategies that we can adapt to today's circumstances.

One strategy has been to create economic conditions that generate gainful employment opportunities for unemployed workers and for new workers entering the labor force, by establishing a policy framework that promotes an efficient allocation of resources and unleashes the creative, entrepreneurial and productive capabilities of the private sector. Since the end of World War II, some developing countries have succeeded in generating jobs and reducing poverty while others have not. Today, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan have virtually eliminated poverty while many African, Latin American and South Asian countries still suffer a high incidence of poverty. The Philippines, which enjoyed a higher standard of living than most of its neighbors at the end of World War II, is today beset with crushing poverty problems, while its neighbors — Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia — are making progress toward reducing poverty. Why this marked difference in economic performance? A major reason is the economic policy framework that was adopted by the government to guide and sustain the country's economic development (see Box 3).

We have learned that development is a process — a creative process of strengthening commitment and of increasing people's confidence, knowledge and skills in carrying out the tasks involved in getting results. Resources alone don't automatically lead to results. If we are to accomplish our intentions, these resources need to be managed efficiently and effectively. Yet material poverty is often accompanied by poverty of institutional means and management ability. We have learned some hard lessons from a failure to recognize that large, complex programs are not the best strategy for addressing a complex problem like rural poverty, when such programs are beyond the institutional and management capacity of a developing country.

Thus, while our goal is clear, there are several possible ways to reach it. There are few if any ways that will always succeed — what works in one country or region may fail in another. This places a high premium on our ability to formulate assistance programs tailored to the particular opportunities and needs of each country, that have the greatest chance of making some special difference in the development of these countries and their economies, and that can sustain their benefits over time under widely varying country circumstances. In determining our program approach to a particular country, we have found that we don't have to choose between economic growth and poverty reduction; rather, integrating economic growth **and** poverty reduction is both possible and beneficial.

3. Reducing Unemployment Through Export Growth

During the 1950s, almost all developing countries adopted an inward-looking development strategy — the so-called import substitution strategy — which called for a policy framework of high tariffs to protect domestic industry from foreign competition, low interest rates to encourage domestic investment for growth, over-valued foreign exchange rates to make imports affordable, and minimum wage legislation to increase the income of employed workers. What happened? Elements of this strategy led to capital-intensive industries because capital was less expensive compared to labor; inefficient industries because markets and profits were protected; chronic balance of payments problems because imports were cheaper relative to exports; high inflation because of excessive national budget deficits; and persistently high unemployment. In short, the economy did not create sufficient jobs to absorb unemployed workers and workers entering the labor force. A net result was increasing levels of poverty.

At the beginning of the 1960s, some East Asian countries — Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan — abandoned this dead-end approach and switched to an outward-looking development strategy of industrialization through competition in the world market. The new policy framework called for low tariff rates to make domestic prices competitive with those of the world market, high interest rates to encourage domestic saving, realistic foreign exchange rates to make export activities as profitable as import activities, no or modified minimum wage legislation to make labor costs competitive with the costs of capital, and fiscal integrity that emphasized enhanced tax revenues. Under this approach, industries used more labor relative to capital, exports increased rapidly because they were competitive in the world market, and, most importantly, gainful jobs were created and unemployment fell. Jobs and incomes of the poor increased to the point where poverty has been greatly reduced. Unemployment declined from a level of 12-14 percent in the 1950s to 3 percent in the 1970s and remains at this low level today. A significant portion of the new employees in export processing are women.

We have also learned the importance of understanding who the poor are who can contribute most effectively in making a difference, and the kind of support they need. In many regions of the world, for example, women are the ones who actually farm the fields and sell the products in the marketplace. Policies and programs to reduce poverty need to be structured to assist women as well as men, and to ensure that interventions provide women with education, skills, and employment opportunities to improve their relative status. Women's needs for child care and family support services must also be met if they and their children are to contribute to and participate in a better future. Similarly, family planning programs not only help bring population growth and economic growth in line, but provide benefits that enhance the health of women and children.

We are accumulating experience with effective ways to meet the needs of children and the needs of mothers. While there is no single best model for doing this, we have found some common elements. The needs of women and the needs of children should be addressed together. As is true for many other strategies for combating poverty, programs with substantial local participation tend to be more effective and cost-effective compared to those initiated and implemented by central ministries. Programs using multiple media, activities and channels for communication are more effective in reaching poor families than those using single channels or activities. And effective programs to meet the needs of mothers and children do not have to be expensive — some of the best programs are based almost entirely on local contributions and voluntary action.

Finally, our experience tells us that basic education can play a critical role in creating possibilities for the poor to break out of the dynamics of poverty. Early childhood development programs and achievement of basic learning skills are not only investments in a better future. They are also effective ways to moderate social, economic, cultural and gender factors that impede a fair start and lead to persistent inequities in many of the countries receiving our assistance.

Poverty Trends and A.I.D.'s Development Assistance

Table 3 presents information on country progress in alleviating three dimensions of poverty — income per capita, child survival and literacy — according to the most recent comprehensive data sets available. It also shows per capita levels for U.S. economic assistance (including emergency assistance) in FY 1989 for each country. Finally, it indicates the areas in which A.I.D.'s programs are intended to improve these three aspects of poverty and if substantial other donor programs are directed to these areas where A.I.D. programs are not. The regional sections of this presentation provide more detailed information on A.I.D.'s country program activities that support these objectives as well as others that aim at institutionalizing development results and sustaining an environment for their continuation.

We are taking two important steps to strengthen our ability as an Agency to "manage for results" in achieving these and other objectives of assistance. We have begun to focus on a more limited set of high priority objectives in each country receiving development assistance, and to commit our efforts to those objectives through more concerted, less diffuse strategies. And we are putting into place the systems necessary for us to track our performance in achieving results.

In conclusion, A.I.D. is committed to alleviating poverty; we support international goals that express global intentions to tackle the dimensions of poverty; and we intend to report on the progress we are making in country programs that promote the ability of the poor to better their lives.

Table 3: Indicators of Poverty Reduction
Trends and the A.I.D. Program

	Trends:			U.S. Economic Assistance per capita	A.I.D. Program Objectives Intended to Improve:		
	Income	Child Survival	Literacy		Income	Child Survival	Literacy
Ethiopia	✖	○		1.08	❖	✱	❖
Uganda	●	○	◗	1.33	●	●	❖
Zaire	○	◗	◗	2.12	●	●	❖
Mali	✖	○	○	4.89	●	●	●
Chad	○	○	◗	4.78	●	●	❖
Burundi	◗	○	◗	0.65	●	●	❖
Tanzania, United Rep.	✖	○	●	0.55	●	●	❖
Niger	✖	○	○	3.97	●	●	❖
Malawi	✖	○	◗	5.77	●	●	●
Gambia	○			11.69	●	●	❖
Burkina Faso	◗	○	○	1.88	●	●	❖
Myanmar	◗	●	✔	< 0.01	❖		
Guinea-Bissau	◗	○		3.82	●	❖	❖
Madagascar	✖	◗	◗	1.60	●	●	❖
Togo	✖	◗	◗	3.80	●	●	❖
Afghanistan	○	○	◗	10.65	●	●	
Bangladesh	○	○	○	1.59	●	●	❖
Rwanda	✖	○	◗	1.48	●	❖	❖
Nepal	◗	○	◗	1.28	●	●	❖
Central African Rep.	✖	○	◗	2.04	●	●	❖
Angola	✖	✖	◗	0.37		❖	
Zambia	✖	◗	✔	2.34	●		
India	◗	◗	○	0.26	●	●	
Liberia	✖	○	◗	13.95		✱	
Guinea	●	○	◗	3.62	●	●	●
Mauritania	✖	○		5.29	❖	●	❖
Sudan	✖	◗	○	3.49	❖	✱	
Haiti	✖	◗	◗	9.20	●	●	●
Ghana	✖	◗	◗	2.40	●	●	●
Kenya	✖	◗	●	3.17	●	●	❖
Sierra Leone	✖	○	◗	3.73	●	❖	
Nigeria	✖	○	◗	0.47	❖	●	
Benin	✖	○	○	1.23	❖	●	❖
Mozambique	✖	✖	◗	5.27	●	●	❖
Cambodia		●		0.91		●	●
Equatorial Guinea				4.26			
Laos		◗		0.54	❖		
Maldives				0.00			
Sao Tome & Principe				18.66	●		
Tuvalu				1.56			
West Bank/Gaza				14.53	●	●	
Senegal	✖	◗	◗	8.60	●	●	❖
Somalia	✖	○	○	3.04	❖	✱	

Trends:		A.I.D. Programs /Other Donors:	
Decline	✖	A.I.D. Program Activities	●
Slight Improvement	○	Local Currency only	✖
Improvement	◗	U.S. Food Aid only	✱
Major Improvement	●	ESF Cash Transfer only	▲
Objective Reached or on Target	✔	Major Other Donor Projects	❖

Table 3: Indicators of Poverty Reduction
Trends and the A.I.D. Program

	Trends:			U.S. Economic Assistance per capita	A.I.D. Program Objectives Intended to Improve:		
	Income	Child Survival	Literacy		Income	Child Survival	Literacy
Zimbabwe	✖	●	✔	0.95	●	❖	●
Lesotho	✖	◗	✔	10.84	●	●	●
Cape Verde	●	●		16.25	●		❖
Cote d'Ivoire	✖	◗	◗	0.71	●	●	
Bolivia	✖	◗	✔	13.59	●	●	
Guyana	✖	✔		9.16	●		
Honduras	✖	●	◗	16.58	●	●	●
Yemen	◗	◗	◗	14.44	●	●	❖
Cameroon	○	◗		3.48	●	●	❖
Pakistan	●	◗	○	3.19	●	●	●
Indonesia	◗	●	✔	0.43	●	●	
Western Samoa	✖			7.36	❖		
Egypt	◗	✔	◗	18.91	●	❖	●
El Salvador	✖	●	✔	58.50	●	●	●
Papua New Guinea	✖	●	◗	0.97	●	●	
Swaziland	✖			13.14	●	●	●
Congo	◗	◗	◗	0.37	❖		
Sri Lanka	◗	✔	✔	4.38	●	❖	❖
Philippines	✖	●	✔	5.87	●	●	
Morocco	○	●	◗	4.32	●	●	❖
Dominican Rep.	✖	●	✔	4.79	●	●	●
Guatemala	✖	●	◗	17.14	●	●	●
China	●	●		< 0.01	❖		
Algeria	✖	✔	◗	< 0.01	❖		
Botswana	●	●	✔	13.33	●	●	●
Solomon Is.	◗			3.99			
Jordan	✖	✔	✔	11.74	●	●	
Paraguay	✖	◗	✔	1.04	❖	❖	❖
Jamaica	✖	●		51.64	●	❖	●
Nicaragua	✖	✔	✔	0.00	●	●	●
Ecuador	✖	●	✔	3.30	●	●	
Peru	✖	◗	✔	3.39	●	●	❖
Tunisia	✖	✔	◗	6.22	●		❖
Thailand	●	✔	✔	0.70	●		
Comoros		◗		1.69	●	❖	❖
Cuba		✔		< 0.01			
Djibouti				9.81	●	❖	❖
Grenada				0.54	●		
Kiribati				7.38			
Lebanon		○		6.65		●	
Namibia		○		0.00	❖	❖	●
St. Lucia				0.75	●		
St. Vincent				0.00	●		
Tonga				8.51	❖		
Vanuatu				0.00			❖

Trends:		A.I.D. Programs /Other Donors:	
Decline	✖	A.I.D. Program Activities	●
Slight Improvement	○	Local Currency only	✖
Improvement	◗	U.S. Food Aid only	✱
Major Improvement	●	ESF Cash Transfer only	▲
Objective Reached or on Target	✔	Major Other Donor Projects	❖

Table 3: Indicators of Poverty Reduction
Trends and the A.I.D. Program

	Trends:			U.S. Economic Assistance per capita	A.I.D. Program Objectives Intended to Improve:		
	Income	Child Survival	Literacy		Income	Child Survival	Literacy
Iraq	✖	◗	✔	0.00			
Iran, Islamic Rep.	●	✔	◗	0.00			
Fiji	✖			1.90			
Panama	○	●	✔	0.25	●	❖	
Colombia	○	●	✔	0.66	❖	❖	❖
Suriname	✖			0.00			
Turkey	◗	✔	✔	1.14	▲		
Gabon	◗	○	●	2.07	❖		
Poland	✖	●		0.31	●	❖	
Costa Rica	✖	●	✔	41.03	●	❖	●
Argentina	✖	●	✔	0.02	❖		
Syrian Arab Rep.	✖	●	◗	< 0.01			
Trinidad and Tobago	✖	✔	✔	0.23			
Brazil	✖	●	✔	0.08	❖	❖	❖
Chile	✖	✔	✔	0.22	❖	●	
Yugoslavia	○	●	✔	0.00	❖		
Malaysia	○	●	✔	0.01	❖		❖
Mauritius	●	✔	✔	1.86	●		
Mexico	✖	●	✔	0.67	❖	❖	
South Africa	✖	●		0.87	●		●
Venezuela	✖	◗	✔	0.05	❖		
Korea, Rep.	●	●	✔	0.01	❖		
Uruguay	✖	✔	✔	0.10	❖		
Hungary	◗	✔		0.02	●		
Portugal	◗	✔	✔	4.78	▲		
Barbados	✖	✔		1.61	❖		
Greece	○	✔		0.06			
Taiwan	●			0.01			
Ireland	○	●		0.00			
Malta	●			0.00			
Spain	◗	✔		0.00			
Cyprus	●			28.57			
Oman	●	✔		10.67	●		❖
Kuwait	✖	✔	✔	< 0.01			
Saudi Arabia	✖	●		0.00			
Bahrain	✖	✔		< 0.01			
Antigua				22.72	●		
Belize				52.03	●	●	
Bulgaria		●		0.00			
Czechoslovakia		✔		0.00			
Dominica				3.01	●	●	●
Romania		○		0.00			
Seychelles				53.26	●		
St. Kitts/Nevis				0.00	●		
USSR		○		0.01			

Trends:		A.I.D. Programs /Other Donors:	
Decline	✖	A.I.D. Program Activities	●
Slight Improvement	○	Local Currency only	✖
Improvement	◗	U.S. Food Aid only	✱
Major Improvement	●	ESF Cash Transfer only	▲
Objective Reached or on Target	✔	Major Other Donor Projects	❖

Table 3: Indicators of Poverty Reduction
Trends and the A.I.D. Program

	Trends:			U.S. Economic Assistance per capita	A.I.D. Program Objectives Intended to Improve:		
	Income	Child Survival	Literacy		Income	Child Survival	Literacy
Singapore	●	●	✔	0.04			
Bahamas	◗			<0.01	❖		
Israel	◗	✔	✔	276.97	▲		
New Zealand	○	●		0.10			
Austria	◗	✔		0.00			
Netherlands	○	●		0.00			
Italy	◗	✔		0.00			
Belgium	◗	●		0.00			
United Kingdom	◗	✔		0.00			
France	◗	●		0.00			
Denmark	◗	○		0.00			
Japan	◗	✔		0.00			
Norway	◗	○		0.00			
Finland	◗	●		0.00			
Hong Kong	●	✔	✔	0.01			
Luxembourg	◗			0.00			
Australia	◗	✔		0.00			
Germany	◗	✔		0.00			
Sweden	◗	●		0.00			
Iceland	◗			0.00			
Switzerland	◗	●		0.00			
Canada	◗	✔		0.00			
United Arab Emirates	✖	✔		0.00			
USA	◗	●		0.00			

Trends:			A.I.D. Programs /Other Donors:	
Decline	✖		A.I.D. Program Activities	●
Slight Improvement	○		Local Currency only	✖
Improvement	◗		U.S. Food Aid only	✱
Major Improvement	●		ESF Cash Transfer only	▲
Objective Reached or on Target	✔		Major Other Donor Projects	❖

Notes and Definitions

Gross enrollment ratios. The gross enrollment ratio is the number enrolled in a level of education, whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level, expressed as a percentage of the population in the relevant age group for that level.

GDP per capita and growth rates. The gross national product divided by the population. Annual GDPs per capita are expressed in current U.S. dollars, based on the national currency total for expenditures converted to international dollars by the purchasing power for those expenditures. This comparison of quantities for expenditures is based on the common set of international prices applied across all the countries that are used in the International Price Comparison Project. GDP per capita growth rates are annual average growth rates of GDP per capita at constant market prices for the time period.

Infant mortality rate. The annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. More specifically, the probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age.

Life expectancy at birth. The number of years a newborn child would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross-section of population at the time of his or her birth.

Literacy rate (adult). The percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life.

Poverty line. That income level below which a minimum nutritionally adequate diet plus essential nonfood requirements are not affordable.

Under-five mortality rate. The annual number of deaths of children under five years of age per 1,000 live births. More specifically, the probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age.

Trends. GDP per capita, infant mortality rates, and literacy rates were used to create the income, child survival, and literacy trend indicators.

U.S. Economic Assistance per capita. Assistance data refer to actual FY 1989 levels. The data shown include reobligations and are the sum of: bilateral Development Assistance funds; bilateral Economic Support Fund resources; regular and emergency P.L. 480 and Section 416 food assistance (including ocean freight, inland freight and internal storage, transport, handling and distribution costs, where applicable); regional Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund resources allocated to country-level activities; Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance resources allocated to country-level activities; Peace Corps bilateral funding levels; narcotics assistance; Afghanistan refugee relief funds administered by A.I.D.; and other A.I.D. central bureau (S&T, ASHA and FVA) resources allocated to country-level activities.

Because some attributions are estimates, the data in total do not purport to be definitive statements of U.S. economic assistance going to each and every country. However, about 95% of U.S. economic assistance resources are reflected in the table. Excluded are data on Nicaragua (NED); A.I.D. assistance resources not allocable to country-level activities; A.I.D. operating expenses and related accounts; OPIC and Export-Import Bank operations; all other forms of dollar-denominated assistance not implemented by A.I.D. (such as refugee programs and military assistance); loan guarantee activities; overseas operations of domestic departments and agencies; U.S. contributions to multilateral banks and international organizations; and local currency-funded operations. These are excluded even though it is recognized that some of these are other forms of assistance that can impact positively on the three dimensions of poverty addressed in this report.

Per capita assistance levels were derived by dividing the total FY 1989 resources allocated to a country program by the 1989 population in each country, as estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Census.

A.I.D. Program Indicators. A.I.D. country-level programs consist of a portfolio of activities funded over several years. The information provided in these columns reflects the portfolio existing in FY 1990. Since then, some country programs have changed, such as in Liberia, Sudan and Somalia. The information on A.I.D. objectives does not attempt to distinguish between major and minor A.I.D. activities in a given field. The reader can gain an indication of the importance of the A.I.D.-funded effort in these areas by considering the level of U.S. assistance per capita. Information on other donor programs was drawn from World Bank and regional development bank documents and such bilateral other donor information as was available. Generally, other donor technical assistance activities were not considered "major."

Income Objectives: Program elements, in projectized or non-projectized form, intended to increase personal or national income, employment or similar measures of economic well-being. Can be part of the recognized A.I.D. country assistance strategy or undertaken separately (such as emergency assistance). Include activities intended to achieve this objective directly, such as credit programs, or indirectly, by building a capacity for income increases (through policy reforms, institution building or vocational education activities, for example).

Child Survival: Program elements, in projectized or non-projectized form, intended to enhance the ability of children under five years of age to resist or overcome life-threatening health conditions. Can be part of the recognized A.I.D. country assistance strategy or undertaken separately (such as emergency assistance). Includes activities designed to achieve this objective directly, such as health service delivery programs addressing child survival, or indirectly, by building a capacity for implementing child survival policies and programs (such as relevant health policy reforms, institution building and health information, communication and education programs).

Literacy: Program elements, in projectized or non-projectized form, intended to result, over time, in basic literacy and numeracy skills for adults. Includes activities designed to achieve this objective directly, such as adult literacy programs, or indirectly, by building a capacity for implementing relevant policies and programs (such as educational policy reforms and institution building) or by supporting child basic education efforts. Excludes some forms of support for eduction, such as that portion of adult higher education not related to literacy/basic education.

Main Sources

Gross enrollment ratios. United Nations Development Program

GNP per capita and growth rates.
Robert Summers and Alan Heston, University of Pennsylvania

Infant mortality rate. United Nations Children's Fund

Life expectancy at birth. United Nations Children's Fund

Literacy rate (adult). United Nations Development Program

Poverty line. United Nations Development Program

Under-five mortality rate. United Nations Children's Fund

Unemployment rate. Central Intelligence Agency

U.S. Economic Assistance per capita. Agency for International Development

A.I.D. Program Indicators. Agency for International Development

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT FUND 1/

Under the Property Management Fund concept, A.I.D. will deposit the proceeds of the sale of overseas real property acquired under the authority of section 636(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, into a separate fund. The fund will be known as the Property Management Fund, to be established as a revolving fund. Such proceeds shall be available for use only for the purposes of section 636(c) of that Act, and shall remain available until expended.

Because this is a newly enacted authority, no transactions of the property fund have yet taken place. Currently, A.I.D. is in the process of developing the necessary policy and procedures on the management of the fund and the fiscal details.

---

1. Provided in accordance with Public Law 101-513 (section 585) of November 5, 1990.

FY 1992 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 123(f) OF THE FAA AND
SUMMARY OF PVO ACTIVITIES BY APPROPRIATION
(in Thousands of Dollars)

	A FY 1990 Request	B FY 1990 Actual	C FY 1991 Request	D FY 1991 Est.	E FY 1992 Request
AID Appropriated					
Development Programs	261,542	327,498	224,121	293,850	305,296
International Disaster Assistance	5,140	5,459	10,000	15,000	15,000
Development Fund for Africa 1/	63,791	115,032	86,653	155,406	144,961
Economic Support Fund	55,410	56,310	36,378	71,113	42,103
Subtotal	385,883	504,299	357,152	535,369	507,360
PVO Earmark: FAA Section 123(f) 2/	21.2%	25.9%	19.5%	24.4%	23.6% 3/
American Schools and Hosp. Abroad	6,500	7,245	8,000	8,000	8,000
Special Assistance Initiatives	---	---	---	12,735	9,525
Subtotal	6,500	7,245	8,000	20,735	17,525
Total AID Appropriated	392,383	511,544	365,152	556,104	524,885
AID Administered					
Excess Property	2,000	2,045	2,500	2,500	2,700
PL 480 Title II Commodities 4/	232,155	219,940	235,021	209,372	268,050
PL 480 Title II Freight 4/	99,495	95,491	163,737	95,756	80,415
Section 416 Commodities	---	20,400	---	2,320	---
Section 416 Freight	---	9,203	---	3,800	---
Farmer-to-Farmer Program	1,482	1,522	646	3,092	1,872
P.L. 480 PVO Grants	---	---	---	10,000	10,000
Total AID Administered	335,132	348,601	401,904	326,840	363,037
TOTAL AID	727,515	860,145	767,056	882,944	887,922

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 and related guaranty programs, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, Operating and Administrative Expenses, and Foreign Service Retirement funding.

3/ We expect this percentage to increase during FY 1992 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 1990 Congressional Presentation) with Column B for FY 1990.

4/ Does not include emergency programs administered by PVOs which totaled $208.4 million in FY 1990 ($89.8 million in commodities, $118.6 million for freight) and $175.9 million to date in FY 1991 ($95.1 million in commodities and $80.8 million for freight).

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA
COUNTRY PROGRAM REPORTS

Chapter 10 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (The Development Fund for Africa), requires A.I.D. annually to provide "a description of the progress made during the previous fiscal year in carrying out [the DFA] in three countries in sub-Saharan Africa which represent differing economic situations and levels of progress."

For FY 1991, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Niger were selected as three programs which have contrasting economic track records, levels of social achievement, natural resource potential, population characteristics, and political histories.

Economic Performance

Rapid review of available data indicates that, over the 1980s, Swaziland's national economic performance was consistently good, Niger's either stagnated or declined, and Tanzania's improved in the latter half of the decade. Factoring in population growth, average real individual incomes were lower in all three countries in 1987 than they were in 1980, with the greatest relative decline experienced by Nigeriens. External assistance for development was extended in relatively greater amounts to Swazis ($98 per capita in 1979; $63 in 1987) with about the same amounts ($32 and $33 per capita in 1977; $37 and $52, in 1987) provided to Tanzanians and Nigeriens. Export earnings in Swaziland dipped in the mid-1980s but rebounded to close the decade at levels substantially higher than at the beginning. Tanzanian exports of goods and services generally declined in the 1980s; Niger's were particularly hard hit in 1985, although they have recovered slightly since then.

Social Achievement

Social indicators show a similar pattern of contrast. Swazis generally have better access to health services, potable water, and primary education; Tanzanians have somewhat less access and, therefore, slightly higher infant mortality rates, lower completion rates for primary school, etc. In Niger, while the availability of health care services has clearly progressed in great strides (the ratio of people per nursing person dropped from 6,210 in 1965 to 460 in 1984), data show lower levels of educational achievement, potable water access, and life expectancy.

Natural Resource Potential

While Niger is, in territorial terms, the largest of the three nations-- three times the size of California, it is also the one which is already closest to the limits of its agricultural potential. Since almost 90% of the Nigerien labor force is employed in agriculture, the implications of this for the future are serious. Tanzania's agricultural potential is far from fully exploited, so the dominant role of agriculture in the structure of national production (66% of GDP in 1988) can likely be maintained. Swaziland is already highly urbanized, with only about half of the resident labor force working in agriculture. None of the countries has significant mineral reserves with strong commercial prospects for the immediate future, although Niger's uranium reserves are estimated to be

substantial. All three countries import oil, with Tanzania's economy highly dependent on imported fuel; in 1988, Tanzania's energy imports were equivalent in value to 44% of exports.

Population Characteristics

The entire population of Swaziland, at just under 800,000 in 1990, is smaller than the population of Tanzania's capital city, Dar es Salaam. With about 26 million people, Tanzania has almost three times the population of Niger. Niger is predominantly Muslim, a unifying factor in a country with eight or nine significantly different linguistic and ethnic groups. Tanzania's population is more diverse, with over a 100 different ethnic groups, although most speak Swahili as a lingua franca; Christian and Muslim populations are about equal in size, but an equivalent number of people follow traditional religions. Swaziland's population is predominantly a single ethnic group, with a single local language commonly spoken.

Political Histories

The kingdom of Swaziland, with a history of traditional as well as colonial British political institutions, maintains a political system which incorporates both elective and inherited authority. Tanzania, at independence, rejected its British colonial heritage in favor of a grand experiment in African socialism, stressing equality and collective action. In recent years, a new pragmatism which recognizes the benefits of individual initiative and market forces has changed the political stance of leadership in Tanzania. Niger remained closer to its French colonial roots, with strong bureauratic ruling structures, but it is the only one of the three which has changed leadership through violent military overthrow. None of the three countries is democratic, and all are effectively one-party states. All are moving toward greater participation of individuals and communities in economic and political decision-making and all have had important, peaceful transitions in leadership in the last decade.

In the individual country reports which follow, the way that A.I.D. has responded to the problems and opportunities unique to each country is reviewed, with particular emphasis on the following issues which the legislation requires us to address:

-- the nature and extent of consultation to ensure local perspectives;
-- the degree of involvement of local people in the implementation of projects having a local focus;
-- the extent to which there has been expansion of the participation and integration of women in each of the critical sectors noted in the DFA legislation, (agricultural production and natural resources; health; voluntary family planning services; education; and income-generating opportunities);
-- program assistance provided, i.e., nonproject assistance in support of reforms, including consideration of how vulnerable groups were protected from possible negative consequences of these reforms; and
-- a description of the assistance for the critical sector priorities, including the amounts obligated.

SWAZILAND

Introduction

Comprised of a single African ethnic group, Swaziland has been able to avoid many of the difficult and divisive problems of nation building in multi-tribal societies. Following independence in 1968, it retained a monarch as head of both the nation and a traditional administrative system, while also building a modern civil government. The traditional system of administration in the countryside exists parallel to the civil service representing the central government. The former, organized under chiefs appointed by the King, has its own traditional administrative officers and is the channel through which communal land held by the King in trust for the nation (Swazi Nation Land -- SNL) is distributed to the people in rural areas. While the modern government's regional administrative offices are responsible for the organization and delivery of government services throughout the country, the traditional system authorities maintain daily contact with the populace and provide the channel for consultations between the King and the people. The traditional and modern administrations hold considerable responsibilities and authorities affecting the people. Both rely largely on the "Swazi way" of decision making based on consultation and consensus. In the past three years, however, pressures have mounted to reform the traditional representative system to permit a more democratic, broadly based consultative process to emerge.

Thus, a structure and tradition of popular participation in the development process exist in Swazi social and political organizations. In recent years, it has come under popular pressure to reform and modernize. Balancing the forces of tradition and modernization was a hallmark of the reign of King Sobhuza II from 1921 to 1982. Many policies initiated under him have also had important continuing impact on national development, such as the high value Swazis at all levels place on their children's education. Another area is the open economic environment, with a free market orientation, and the Government's attitude of non-interference in private enterprise.

In the initial years of its program after Swazi independence, A.I.D. concentrated on institutional and human resource development, training a broad spectrum of public sector and higher education leaders. Large numbers of U.S.-trained Swazis have assumed leadership positions in the public sector, from managing the national agricultural research center to heading the Ministry of Finance. Government professional and technical positions including teachers, have been increasingly filled by women trained through A.I.D. projects. By 1987, women held almost two-thirds of these government positions. These efforts have had a substantial impact on building government institutions, on the capacity to deliver government services, and in the gradual replacement of most expatriate personnel with qualified Swazi civil servants.

In 1989-90, U.S. assistance to the public institutions was increasingly directed toward solving specific problems in the administrative process that have impeded development. The in-country training component of the Swaziland Manpower Development project (SWAMDP), for which a final $1.7 million was obligated in FY 1990, provided one problem-solving vehicle. Constructed as participatory training processes, seminars and workshops were structured to require the participants to raise issues, to propose solutions, and to determine plans of action.

Even the selection of training topics was influenced by the participants. Recent seminar topics included improved GOS capital budget implementation, challenges to urbanization, and strengthening local municipal authorities. The latter workshop was particularly useful in bringing together traditional leaders, town council staffs, private sector representatives and national government leaders to discuss their roles and future programs. Similar in-country training will continue under the Swaziland Training and Institutional Development (STRIDE) project, which received an initial $1.8 million obligation in FY 1990.

As both interest in and demand for training and technical guidance among rural people and traditional leaders increased, A.I.D.'s human resource development thrust was broadened to embrace a wider segment of the population. In-country training programs were constructed not only for central government officials, but also for community development workers and rural chiefs. Some 79 workshops have been held for the latter group, with over 1,000 people participating. The training content for rural leaders was largely influenced by the participants and was directed at building their capacity to assist rural populations in development activities and initiation of income-generating enterprises as well as in general leadership and management skills. Thus, traditional leaders and rural populace are being brought into the decision-making process in the commercial and political life of the country. In sum, by the end of the decade of the 1980s, Swaziland had reached a stage in which social and economic climates were receptive, and many Swazis had acquired, or were demanding to acquire, the skills and training to fully participate in their country's development. These pressures for change have been directed to both the modern and traditional governing structures.

By the end of 1990, the A.I.D. program was in full transition to its new focus for the decade, reflecting changes in the status of development and the perceived interests of the populace. Building on the existing institutional foundation and trained public sector work force, the program has shifted its focus to expanding the capacity and number of Swazis who manage, direct and participate in national development and to increase employment and income of indigenous Swazis in the process of the country's economic growth. Basically, this shift means a move from institution building to production and from public to private sector growth. The achievement of these objectives requires the direct collaboration and involvement of those people who are both beneficiaries and participants in the program.

Agricultural Production and Natural Resources

Small farmers are becoming more actively involved in raising agricultural issues that need to be addressed to increase agricultural production. Over the final two years of the Cropping Systems Research and Extension Training (CSRET) project, joint efforts by A.I.D. and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) to improve the linkages from small farmers through extension agents to the research station have made government service increasingly responsive to farmers' needs.

A.I.D.'s long-tern institution-building effort with Swaziland's agricultural research and extension program is nearing completion. The CSRET project, which is fully funded and received no FY 1990 obligations, has trained research center staff and extension agents, creating a qualified, Swazi-staffed national agricultural research and extension service.

The small farmers -- the majority of whom are women -- have benefitted from research conducted at the national research station. In 1990-91, the extension workers are being encouraged to increase close direct collaboration with small farmers in making research relevant to their needs. Small farmer participation in on-farm trials helps bring research results directly to the potential beneficiaries. Special attention has been devoted to developing low-risk, affordable, small-scale technology, one example of which is research on seeding rates of maize, which is the major food crop. Moderate increases in seeding per hectare have resulted in substantially greater yields, without high-cost inputs. These results are especially significant for Swaziland's rainfed agriculture, in which farmers are reluctant to risk investing in high-cost inputs. In crop year 1989-90, some 100 on-farm trials were conducted. Lead farmers were identified to conduct farm trials and field demonstrations. Field days were organized for small farmers to share the results. Farm trials and demonstrations for the next year were planned by the regional extension workers after consultations with small farmers.

Small farmer participation has also been a key factor in the initial year of implementation of the Commercial Agricultural Production and Marketing (CAPM) project. This $6 million project, for which $500,000 was obligated in FY 1990, aims to create an environment that encourages small farmer commercial agriculture. During FY 1990, CAPM completed a series of studies, surveys and assessments that are being used as the basis for planning the project's production activities. Using group interviews with small farmers and other data collection methods, CAPM has identified constraints and opportunities for small farmers to benefit from commercial agriculture. Studies on credit, investment criteria, market information, training needs in agribusiness and opportunities for commercial agricultural exports have laid the foundation for overcoming existing impediments to expanding commercial agriculture and stimulating a number of group commercial production schemes among small farmers. Because of the small size of Swazi Nation Land homesteads and the undependable nature of rainfed agriculture, most productive schemes will continue to require close collaborative group efforts on small irrigated areas.

For example, with project assistance, one group of farmers initiated a profitable prototype scheme in which they found an export market for off-season tomato production; another farmers' group began providing the local spice turmeric to an expanded drying facility. Small farmers also participated in observation tours to see smallholder seed production and small farmer credit schemes in Egypt and Kenya, horticultural production in Lesotho and dehydration facilities for agriculture produce in the United States. These tours laid the groundwork for a number of commercial production activities that are under consideration for Swaziland.

While the MOAC is dedicated to improving small farmer agriculture, it also wants to be more responsive to the small farmers' efforts to increase commercial agricultural production. A CAPM advisor has worked closely with the MOAC to propose ways to restructure the ministry and revise some of its policies to better promote commercial production. A marketing advisor provided MOAC with policy guidance on agricultural pricing and market information that should encourage increased commercial agricultural production by small farmers.

Improved natural resource management has been an ancillary result in several projects. Small farmers' improved agricultural practices, learned through CSRET training and extension work, also favorably affect the management of Swaziland's natural resource base. For example, the regional extension workers, with assistance from a project irrigation expert, are advising small farmers on ways to improve the use of limited surface water resources in their small irrigation schemes.

A new initiative, likely to have the most significant long-term effects in this critical area, was being developed in FY 1990, when the Government of Swaziland requested assistance in establishing an Environmental Authority. A.I.D. agreed to fund an operational expert under the Manpower Development project who will help to establish the Environmental Authority in the Ministry of Natural Resources, Land Utilization and Energy and act as the Authority's first executive director. This effort is expected to have substantial impact on how effectively Swazis manage their environment and natural resources.

Health

From 1986 to 1990 the Rural Water Borne Disease Control project (RWBDC) assisted rural communities to construct and maintain water systems and sanitation facilities. The project emphasized a bottom-up approach to developing the systems and helped the national Rural Water Supply Board move away from centralized construction planning and implementation to procedures that require community participation, organization, and training. RWBDC's $1.7 million construction component, which was fully funded prior to FY 1990, required a major community commitment to system planning, construction, operations, and maintenance. Each community established maintenance funds in advance to assure sustainability.

Women's participation also played a key role in RWBDC's success. They helped assess their communities' water and sanitation needs and identify water sources. Once construction began, they provided the majority of volunteer labor, exercised predominant influence in community organization and, in many cases, managed system operations and finances.

RWBDC provided clean water to 10% of the rural population through reservoir schemes, small protected springs and hand-pump systems, and almost tripled the number of latrines in rural areas. Project benefits are expected to be reductions of infant diarrhea and substantial savings of time, previously devoted to carrying water over long distances, that can now be devoted to other productive activities.

Although A.I.D. participation was completed at the beginning of FY 1990, the community development model introduced under RWBDC has been adopted by the Rural Water Board for all government water projects. Two local private voluntary organizations that participated in the A.I.D. project are also continuing similar

The clinic-based approach trains people on the job in rural clinics, thus putting trainers and trainees into the reality of field conditions. In FY 1990, about half of the nurses and nursing assistants working in rural areas were trained in priority primary-care interventions (immunizations, diarrheal disease, respiratory infections and nutrition monitoring) and basis clinic management. By the project's completion in FY 1991, every nurse and nursing assistant assigned to a rural MOH clinic is scheduled to be trained. In addition, the PHC Project provided the materials for the construction or improvement of 77 "outreach sites" in FY 1990, greatly adding to the MOH's capacity to provide basic services, primarily to rural mothers and children. These sites, simple buildings in outlying areas from established rural clinics, are planned in collaboration with local communities, which also provide voluntary labor for their construction.

Voluntary Family Planning Services

A major effort to reduce the population growth rate (3.4%) is needed to enable Swaziland to continue to afford public services, reduce unemployment and continue economic growth. Family planning prevalence has greatly increased in recent years along with public demand for such services. In 1980, a private voluntary organization, Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS), was established to help respond to the family planning needs. This effort, however, was left largely in private hands. The Government of Swaziland was cautious in this area due to perceived traditional attitudes. A 1988 Family Health Survey, however, found that Swazi women clearly wanted smaller families. At a watershed legislative seminar in July 1988, the government pledged more active leadership in family planning. Within one month, A.I.D.'s family planning project with FLAS was launched. FLAS, with support from the Family Health Services (FHS) project, now operates three urban family-planning clinics accounting for about 14% of Swaziland's national contraceptive prevalence. Although the nearly completed Primary Health Care project has provided limited inputs into the MOH's family planning program, FHS, which began in FY 1988 (with no incremental funding in FY 1990), represents A.I.D.'s first significant involvement in this area. In FY 1990, planning was begun to introduce FLAS's activities into selected large private agro-industrial companies, where research indicated demand for such services.

A.I.D., in consultation with the Swazi government, has set a goal of reaching a 30% contraceptive prevalence rate by 1995, almost doubling the current 17% rate. While the government has been slow in building and asserting leadership in family planning programs, it now realizes the public is more receptive to initiatives in this area, based on the extent of demand channeled through private facilities. A.I.D. is considering additional public sector activities in FY 1992, parallel to those in the private sector. These efforts would build upon MOH interest in expanding government family planning services in rural areas, largely neglected to date, and integrating them with other priority maternal and child health services throughout the country.

Education

In the educational field, A.I.D.'s institution-building activities focused on improving and expanding the capacity of Swaziland's teacher training system to train and support primary school teachers. The Teacher Training project, which ends in FY 1991, not only helped upgrade Swaziland's Teacher Training Colleges,

but also helped establish a system of regionally-based in-service training centers, called Teacher Innovation and Distribution Centers (TIDCs), that provide continuous training and workshops to primary school teachers. The Swazi government has assumed all recurrent expenditures for the in-service activities. In FY 1990, the Ministry of Education established an in-service unit for which A.I.D. provided an operational expert to act as temporary director to help the unit through its initial phase and transition into a separate department.

Swazis place a high priority on education. Even rural families are willing to make substantial sacrifices to pay school fees. The growing number of parent-teacher associations and school committees being established is also indicative of parents' interest in quality education. Swazis have been increasingly concerned that the education system was not providing quality training in skills required by the Swazi economy. One indicator of the system's inefficiency is that it takes an average of 13 years to complete seven years of primary school. As part of an effort to improve the quality and efficiency of Swaziland's basic education, A.I.D. and the Ministry of Education began the Educational Policy, Management and Technology project (EPMT) in 1990. The $6.9 million project, which received $1.0 million in FY 1990 obligations, focuses on improving the effectiveness of instruction and school management, increasing pupil mastery of practical subjects and basic mathematical skills and raising their English language fluency. This will increase the number of students who complete basis education in a normal time frame and graduate with skills that will make them more employable. Headmaster training, a key element to improved school management and administration, has begun. By the project's completion, primary school repetition and dropout rates are expected to drop by 30% and student achievement in English and mathematics to improve by 10%.

Income-Generating Activities

With its shift away from institution building and toward income and employment generation, A.I.D.'s program has become more responsive to the demands of the private sector. A 1988 assessment found that rural Swazi women wanted to learn how to start their own businesses. Training provided under the SWAMDP project has taught business skills, leadership and savings club management to the Zenzele rural women's group. The training was conducted by home economics extension officers from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, who received their trainers training and technical assistance from a Kenyan private voluntary organization, Tototo Industries. Rural women have been enthusiastic about the training and willing to pay for some of the costs. Some 143 workshops have been conducted with participation of more than 1,600 women. The results have been impressive, with numerous business activities initiated -- from small markets to a gas station. A 1990 grant to CARE includes continued support for the Tototo Industries and Zenzele linkage, a significant initiative of African women assisting other African women. The Swazi government has also shown its support for the activity by including funds for the first time in the 1990 budget for the home economics extension officers' training of Zenzele women's groups.

A.I.D. has invested in extensive research and consulted with the numerous potential beneficiaries and government and business community leaders to determine the needs and appropriate assistance objectives and modalities for small business development. Two activities completed in FY 1990 were major catalysts in stimulating widespread discussion on micro-and small enterprise development.

The first was a series of studies, including a widely-distributed summary report that outlined the constraints and opportunities for private enterprise development. The studies sparked debate throughout the business community and in the government, which highlighted the inequity of indigenous Swazi participation in their own economy. The source of this inequity was attributed mainly to the split within Swaziland's economy between the large, export-oriented, foreign-owned and-operated industries on the one hand and the Swazi indigenous micro-and small entrepreneurs on the other. There remains a large void of medium sized manufacturing and service enterprises that could supply the large industries, among others, with goods and services now procured outside the country.

During the same period, A.I.D. had been exploring through seven experimental activities ways to best assist a microenterprise target group. Support of a fledgling credit union, creation of a small business loan program and development of spin-off industries were among the areas explored for increasing their income and employment-generating potential.

Based on the experimental project and the series of studies, A.I.D. began to design its program for micro and small enterprise development. The first two components put in place were grants to two private voluntary organizations (PVOs). The Business Management Extension Program (BMEP), a local PVO, was granted $251,000 in FY 1990 to provide training, technical assistance and workshop space to Swazis trying to start microenterprises. CARE received a $620,000 grant in FY 1990 to expand the type of experimental assistance to BMEP and to continue support to the home economics extension officers and the rural Zenzele women's groups. Both of these activities are clearly designed with Swazi perspectives in mind and with maximum Swazi participation in implementation.

The third component if A.I.D.'s private sector program, the Small Business Development project (SBD), will try to redress some of the imbalances in the Swazi economy, by increasing the number and size of Swazi businesses and thereby raising income and employment of indigenous Swazis. Specifically, SBD plans to strengthen business organizations, to provide business planning and financial management training to micro-and small entrepreneurs, to establish a small business loan guarantee scheme, and to assist in linking small Swazi enterprises with the larger firms to provide them with goods and services.

As a part of SBD's design process in FY 1990, A.I.D. invited a cross section of the Swazi small business community to participate in several roundtable discussions. Indigenous small business people, ranging from a school uniform manufacturer to a small producer of brake linings, were able to present their points of view on their problems, constraints and needs. They also discussed the types of assistance or changes in regulations or policies that would promote the growth of the indigenous Swazi business sector. Their opinions were sought and taken into consideration throughout the design phase. At the same time, large and medium-sized Swazi firms, including some expatriates, were consulted, along with business associations, banks and the government, in order to examine their perspectives on the issues.

The participatory design process itself generated extensive discussions and public debate beyond the formal roundtable consultations. It has stimulated important attitude changes of various business organizations and generated some activities that will benefit small businesses.

For example, the expatriate-and large business-dominated Swazi Federation of Employers and the Swaziland Chamber of Commerce have now associated themselves with smaller business organizations representing small-scale indigenous Swazi enterprises. The new umbrella Swaziland National Business Council was formed in 1990, in part, through pressures brought about by this project. Elected as its first chairman is an outspoken member of the Swazi small business community. The Swaziland Chamber of Commerce has also begun to promote linkages of small businesses to service the larger firms.

Numerically, women dominate the Swazi indigenous private sector, accounting for more than half of the microenterprises. Women will, therefore, be key beneficiaries of A.I.D.'s private sector activities. One of the business groups potentially target&ed for SBD assistance, for example, is the Business Women's Association. In addition, women will have equal access to credit through a loan guarantee scheme -- access which unfortunately has not been available to date with commercial lending institutions.

In summary, A.I.D.'s consultative process in Swaziland fits well with Swaziland's participatory tradition. The progress made in FY 1990 is expected to continue in the coming years to expand the country's economic growth into a process of economic development that will be equitable, sustainable and beneficial to all Swazis.

TANZANIA

Introduction

Following independence in 1961, and well into the 1970s, Tanzania was considered a leader among third world countries. Its emphasis on equity over efficiency enabled Tanzania to realize significant gains in basic education and health into the mid-1970s. This included, illustratively, an increase from 15% to 50% over the 1971-1976 period in the share of the health budget devoted to rural clinics and health centers, and significant gains in adult education enrollment and the number of students in primary schools.

However, the Arusha Declaration of 1967, which spelled out then- President Nyerere's vision of Tanzania's socialist path to development, had the effect of stunting much of the growth and even reversing some of the social gains attained following independence. The Declaration called for the end of human exploitation. Accordingly, industry, enterprise, social services and virtually all aspects of the private economy were centralized soon after the Arusha Declaration was adopted.

Innumerable problems accompanied these changes. Real per capita income declined for two decades and has yet to fully recover. The country's physical infrastructure was allowed to erode badly, as many roads were neglected and railways were not used to capacity. As a result of these infrastructural problems, food and cash crops could not be transported to markets, causing great losses. Two decades of excessive government control and intervention by inefficient parastatals resulted in the virtual stagnation of the Tanzanian economy. External factors, including oil price increases, the decline in world prices for Tanzania's agricultural commodities, a significant increase in Tanzania's defense budget to cope with a militant Uganda on its border in the late 1970s, and a drought during 1974-75, contributed to the economic decline.

After a number of attempts in the early 1980s to redress this intolerable situation, a more comprehensive medium-term Economic Recovery Program (ERP) was announced by the Government of Tanzania (GOT) in the 1986/87 budget. The main medium-term objectives of this International Monetary Fund (IMF)-supported ERP were to achieve a positive growth rate in per capita income and a low rate of inflation, while restoring a sustainable external balance-of- payments position. Major emphasis was placed on measures to improve resource allocation and enhance incentives to work, save and invest, such as appropriate price policies and improvements in production and marketing arrangements.

There is strong agreement within the IMF and donor community that Tanzania has made considerable progress in the implementation of the initial three-year phase of its ERP, helped by a less ideological and more pragmatic Tanzanian leadership which adopted many far-reaching fiscal, trade and monetary reforms at considerable political risk. Nevertheless, much more remains to be done to address the many remaining structural issues and to rehabilitate the country's key economic and social services and infrastructure. Recognizing this need, the Government has launched a second phase of the ERP, the Economic and Social Action Plan (ESAP) for 1990-93, to build upon earlier steps. The ESAP stresses improved

social welfare, which is characteristic of Tanzania, a country which has invested heavily in social sectors since independence and achieved impressive, though possibly unsustainable, results. It is critical that the Government continue to move ahead with this program at an accelerated pace and that other donors, including the World Bank and IMF, continue to insist on the necessary support for the restructuring program and high levels of assistance.

While policy directions are clear, there is growing concern with the pace of implementation in certain key areas (such as parastatal divestiture) and with the failure of government to reduce the number and size of aid projects by consolidating donor assistance behind high-priority sectors. The political changes taking place in Tanzania, including the president's consolidation of power as chairman of the ruling party in 1990, as well as the appointment of similar-minded individuals in key Government ministries, are providing an opportunity to engage the Government in a challenging dialogue to broaden and deepen the adjustment process.

The announcement of the first ERP, and subsequent Paris Club debt rescheduling, enabled the renewal of U.S. assistance to Tanzania, which had been suspended during 1983-1987 because of the application of Brooke Amendment sanctions. A.I.D. renewed its assistance with a "clean slate" because many old projects had been completed or closed. Few donors have had this advantage when seeking to design new programs to support Tanzania's Economic Recovery Program.

A.I.D.'s newly aligned program, therefore, is closely linked with the economic recovery program promulgated by the IMF and the World Bank. In 1986 and 1987, A.I.D. evaluated its program options in relation to the needs and progress of the Economic Recovery Program. A.I.D. concluded that it should support the ERP's restructuring and pace, processes of improved public efficiency and accountability, human resource development, private sector growth and equity of opportunity. A.I.D.'s presence in Tanzania is predicated upon broad policy-based discussions, active donor coordination and a dollar program focused on roads, family planning and scholarships.

In FY 1990, no new A.I.D. funds were obligated for non-project assistance. However, under the Agricultural Transport Assistance Program we have in the past, and will continue in the future, to use judgments about Tanzania's macroeconomic and sectoral performance under the Economic Recovery Program as criteria for assisting reforms.

The A.I.D. program does not directly contribute to increasing vulnerability among various segments of Tanzania's population. Nonetheless, A.I.D. is financing a Cornell University study to determine the impact of structural adjustment efforts on potentially vulnerable groups. The results of this study, expected this year, will highlight which measures, if any, need to be taken to protect these groups. A.I.D. has also supported efforts to meet the needs of populations made vulnerable by natural disaster. The Disaster Coordinating Committee in the Prime Minister's office has applied the organizational and management practices learned at A.I.D. training programs to dramatically improve its ability to coordinate emergency assistance. A.I.D. also uses P.L. 480-generated local currency to assist in disaster relief in close coordination with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Program.

The formulation of the A.I.D. program involves broad Tanzanian participation, and decisions reflect the perspectives of both beneficiaries and officials. The joint U.S.-Tanzanian teams which designed the recently approved child-spacing project operated under the guidance of a Tanzanian-chaired advisory group. The teams visited clinics and a comprehensive social soundness analysis incorporated the views of the men and women interviewed. The roads grants are predicated on traffic and market surveys, and A.I.D.'s plans to exploit post-construction economic opportunities are based on extensive beneficiary baseline studies.

A.I.D. depends heavily on Tanzanian institutions to implement its programs. Road rehabilitation is being carried out under the first-ever central government contracts with local private contractors. Physical results to date have exceeded expectations. More importantly, however, attitudes are changing; other donors have taken note of this new model and begun to reconsider their own turn-key, foreign contractors approach to road building in favor of local contractors. Tanzania's President himself, in a recent visit to road construction sites, expressed surprise and satisfaction at the capacity of Tanzanian firms to carry out road work and promised strong support for this approach. The child-spacing program will be managed by Ministry of Health staff with significant participation of Tanzanian PVOs.

Agricultural Production and Natural Resources

Transportation is considered the key constraint to economic recovery in Tanzania. Agricultural diversity and potential, Tanzanian economic strengths, are threatened by the lack of an effective structure to transport foodstuffs, cash crops and other agricultural products. A.I.D. and the Government believe a well-maintained, extensive road network is also fundamental to Tanzania's hope for long-term productivity increases, and has thus made the roads program its top priority, with A.I.D. grants thus far exceeding $29 million.

A.I.D.'s rural roads Commodity Import Program (CIP) and road maintenance program will facilitate increased, lower-cost movement of goods and services through competitive transport equipment purchases and local private sector contract awards for road rehabilitation. This past year, under the Agriculture Transport Assistance Program, a baseline study for the socio-economic impact of rural roads was completed. The study identifies women's participation in the transport sector today, which will enable assessment of the future impact of rehabilitated roads on women, in addition to other factors, in the years ahead.
In 1990, A.I.D. initiated a $2.5 million grant to the African Wildlife Foundation in order to strengthen the GOT's capacity to effectively manage its wildlife conservation efforts, earn income for communities neighboring on game areas, and promote tourism to increase Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings.

Under the new Tuskegee-Sokoine University Linkages project, one specific activity includes both research and course development on improving women's productive role in small-holder agriculture. This program should ultimately enhance women's knowledge and application of technology transfer in their agricultural activities. In FY 1990, $810,000 was obligated for this $2.3 million project.

A.I.D. funded a study on credit provided to women by another donor and found that most of the money did not go to the target group. Recommendations made by this study are being implemented by the lending institution, a local Tanzanian bank.

Centrally funded PVO matching grants support women-run dairy cooperatives in Northern Tanzania and a widely heralded oil press technology which is now in demand.

Voluntary Family Planning Services

With a population growth rate of 3.4%, a total fertility rate of 7.1, and a contraceptive prevalence rate of only 5% to 7%, family planning remains the social service most in need of assistance. In an effort to improve family well-being and to curb this growth rate, the Government of Tanzania recently drafted a population policy and a five-year family planning strategy.

In response to these positive actions, in late 1990 A.I.D. initiated the $20 million Family Planning Program Services Support project which is in line with its strategic objective to improve birth-spacing practices by men and women. While family planning has been a part of maternal and child health care since 1974, little of its potential for protecting the health of mothers, infants and children has been realized. A.I.D. funded a three-day meeting during the past year with principal nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and the Ministry of Health to discuss coordination in the family planning program in order to facilitate NGO efforts to augment public sector service delivery and mobilize the private sector. Activities will be undertaken to target males since it has been established that male attitudes play a role in constraining contraceptive acceptance by women. In FY 1990, an initial $3.04 million obligation was made for this activity. An additional $1.8 million was allocated out of central funding for contraceptive procurement. A.I.D. is the largest family planning donor in Tanzania.

Health

Two regional activities have expanded the involvement and participation of women in the health sector. In the area of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) education and control, the Tanzanian government has taken systematic steps to publicize the problem and educate the public about the disease. Under the HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa project, AIDSCOM (AIDS Communication project) has initiated a project for women in the workplace with the Tanzanian Union of Workers (JUWATA) Women's Division. Under this activity, a women-focused AIDS educational module on selected themes is being developed for broadcast over the radio. More women will be encouraged to participate in AIDS conferences, workshops and seminars both in-country and outside the country. In FY 1990, $700,000 was obligated for this activity.

Under the Family Health Initiatives (FHI) project, women have been directly involved in planning and carrying out a demographic health survey to provide baseline information for A.I.D.'s family planning program. In FY 1990, $100,000 was obligated for FHI.

Education

A.I.D.'s strategic objective of increasing the number of Tanzanian individuals in the public and private sector engaged in implementing the ESAP is being achieved. The human resources program for merit-based scholarships was designed to ensure that 35% of participants under the program are women. A.I.D. has already exceeded that with a 50% participation rate for women. Discussions with

host country officials focused on achieving the goals of gender sensitivity and a merit-based philosophy. New steps were agreed to as follows: a selection advisory committee was sensitized on gender issues and the scholar program was advertised in the local newspapers, clearly stating that "women are encouraged to apply."

Under the African Training for Leadership and Advanced Skills (ATLAS) project, training will provide a catalyst for economic restructuring by reorienting thinking, promoting innovation, increasing skill levels and providing the broad-based competence necessary for Tanzania. In FY 1990, $1.46 million was obligated for the ATLAS project.

The Human Resources Development Assistance (HRDA) project supports this objective as well, and in the last fiscal year, $540,000 was obligated for HRDA.

A.I.D. is working to strengthen existing institutions promoting women's legal rights, using a two-track approach to achieve this objective. The first is to support educational activities designed to acquaint women with their rights, and the second is to support groups involved in legislative action.

A.I.D. also exchanges information monthly through local networks that highlight strategies that increase gender consideration in training programs.

Income-Generating Activities

Up until very recently, the GOT had discouraged the Tanzanian private sector, with central control of all facets of life. Heavily underwritten by foreign aid, this policy throttled the very processes of self-reliance said to be a national goal. The single political party viewed the growth of private indigenous entrepreneurship as a threat to its social vision. Over the past two decades, it had suppressed individual risk-taking, formal sector investment and profit, while establishing 400 commercial parastatals, which are now mostly defunct.

The GOT has begun to recognize that a vibrant private sector is critical to long-term sustainable economic growth and social well-being. Policy changes have included trade liberalization, removal of inter-regional trade restrictions, decontrol of prices and distribution of most commodities and, for the first time, encouragement of indigenous businesses and domestic and export trade.

A.I.D. has insisted that the GOT involve the private sector in the transport program, which provides foreign exchange to private equipment and vehicle importers and competitively awards contracts for private contractors to carry out road construction and rehabilitation work. Until very recently, the GOT would not tolerate either of these private sector initiatives, yet now this approach is acclaimed by the President himself (and by donors) as an effective, exciting model for road rehabilitation.

A.I.D. is involving Tanzanian business people in both U.S. and in-country training programs to expose them to U.S. companies, where they exchange ideas on production, marketing and financial management.

A.I.D. is also encouraging the development of NGO and PVO groups drawn together for economic and social action, because such groups are effective in catalyzing community growth and change. A.I.D. is allied with the Nordic donors, the major

sponsors of Tanzania's cooperatives, in their efforts to depoliticize the cooperatives, by returning them to their principles of member control and economic viability. The cooperatives will thus compete with private traders and others for inputs and production marketing opportunities.

In summary, the A.I.D. program in Tanzania is using DFA funding judiciously for a program which represents a focused and long-term commitment to the Tanzanian Government's own priorities: rural roads, child spacing for family well-being and scholarship for a new generation of Tanzanians. With a strong professional staff of Americans and Tanzanians, A.I.D. conducts a range of discussions with the Government and donors to underwrite reform.

NIGER

Introduction

Niger covers a territory three times the size of California that is mostly desert. The economy is based on farming and herding. A boom in uranium mining in the mid-1970s resulted in a big but temporary boost to Niger's gross domestic product (GDP). A collapse in the world uranium market in the early 1980s forced Niger to rely once again on agriculture for its livelihood. Unfortunately, the highest rainfall level in Niger is only about 23 inches per year, and that falls in just one small part of the country. Most farming areas get along on 15 inches and less per year, between June and September. Even this rainfall is poorly spaced and unreliable, making farming and herding a highly risky business. The impact of recurrent droughts has meant that Niger's 1990 real GDP is no greater than it was in 1980. Today, 7.7 million Nigeriens do not have much comparative advantage in the production of crops, animals or processed goods; therefore, they have not been able to increase their $300 per year average annual incomes.

The debilitating constraints of poor health conditions, low educational levels, deteriorating soils, inadequate infrastructure, imperfect governance, a high 3.4% population growth rate and inappropriate, though improving, economic policies merely compound the problem.

Niger reflects one of the most difficult development challenges on the continent. Despite considerable efforts by both Nigeriens and donors, it is not possible to report major improvements in the quality of life for its people. We do not yet have clear signs of sustained agricultural growth, significantly more efficient market performance, or vast improvements in health care delivery. What we do have is an assortment of interim process indicators that demonstrate some progress. These indicators record that many of the building blocks for agricultural growth and efficiency, as well as health status, are being put in place. In some cases, there is evidence of emerging positive people-level impacts. In all cases, the problems of accurately measuring impact and mid-term progress are considerable.

This report first gives an overview of A.I.D.'s activities in Niger and then discusses what has happened in each of the critical sectors during the last year. It concludes with a discussion of the manner in which A.I.D. works with regard to program development consultations, voluntary organization partici- pation, and the involvement of Nigerien women and local communities in the development process.

Overview

The three strategic objectives of A.I.D.'s Niger program are to (a) increase sustainable agricultural growth, (b) increase the scale, diversity and efficiency of agro-pastoral markets, and (c) increase the coverage and quality of the health care delivery system. In recent years, Niger has liberalized grain marketing, abolished the export quota system and export taxes on livestock and agro-pastoral products, and approved legislation to increase the autonomy of cooperatives. With A.I.D. assistance, in May 1990, the Government of Niger (GON) issued a decree giving local communities the land use rights to natural forests in the vicinity of their villages. This decentralization of control over natural

resources is a major step towards improving the long-term sustainability of natural resources and empowerment of local populations. In addition, the GON expanded access to child-spacing services, restructured health sector budgets, improved rural care service delivery and is working on cost recovery and cost containment for health services.

To accomplish its objectives, A.I.D. has utilized a mix of innovative, non-project assistance (NPA) sector grants and more conventional technical assistance projects. The NPA program grants concentrate on policy changes and on more effective management and use of human and financial resources in agriculture, rural development, health, family planning, and the private sector. A.I.D. project assistance provides technical expertise to help develop institutions and to facilitate technological transfers leading to increased agricultural production and improved health status for Nigeriens.

In agriculture, A.I.D. supports policy reforms under two Agriculture Sector Development Grants. These include efforts in cooperative development, cereals market liberalization, rural credit unions, cross border trade and reversing environmental degradation. In addition, through the Niger Applied Agriculture Research project, A.I.D. supports the development of Nigerien agricultural research and extension linkages. The Rural Organization Development project supports development of self-managed participatory rural cooperatives engaged in income-generating activities.

The Niger Health Sector Support Program promotes policies that are conducive to structural changes, particularly the allocation of budget resources to rural preventive health care. The Family Health Initiatives and Family Health and Demography projects work on raising the health status of the population by reducing infant and child mortality and morbidity, expanding access to family planning services, improving overall nutrition status, and upgrading demographic planning and analysis.

In the private sector, the A.I.D. program promotes the growth of private enterprise in agriculture and rural-based commerce and services through policy reforms that improve incentives for investments and provide short-term technical assistance, studies and training.

Progress in FY 1990

Natural Resources Management and Agricultural Research

After extensive dialogue with the Government of Niger and other donors and collaborative design, a $25 million Agricultural Sector Development Grant Phase II Program was authorized and obligated in FY 1990. This project focuses on sustainable natural resources management (NRM) and includes components which improve the legal and policy framework for NRM (including land tenure), decentralize the planning and implementation of field programs, strengthen the role of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) in stimulating local initiative by cooperatives, credit unions and local PVOs, and finance a bio-diversity survey by the World Wildlife Fund.

Progress recorded in this sector includes an increase in land under improved NRM practices from 1,500 hectares in 1986 to 13,250 hectares in 1990. In addition, the land used for the production of food, fuel, fodder or fiber, on which

improved natural resource management practices have been adopted, remained stable in recent years despite continuing droughts.

Agricultural research institutional capacity has increased markedly and should permit more rapid work on crop diversification and sustainable productivity increases. Field trials increased from 100 in 1988 to 248 in 1990. On-farm trials increased from none to 15, dry season trials increased from none to 17, and irrigated condition trials increased from none to 22. All of these represent a significant new approciation of the value of including local populations in the implementation of projects designed to help them. On the academic staff development side, two Nigerien staff completed Ph.D.'s in 1990, and five Nigerien research staff completed Masters Degrees in 1990. Non-degree training of scientists in the generation and use of greenness data increased from none in 1980 to 41 in 1990 and the number of GON offices receiving this data increased from none to 22 in 1990.

Income-Generating Activities

In addition to the basic policy reforms that improve the environment for private investment, CARE International, the International Labor Organization and the Ministry of Economic Promotion are implementing two projects to increase rural productivity and income in non-crop activities. Financed with counterpart funds, these two projects provide the technical assistance and credit wanted by rural artisans to improve the range and quality of their products and services.

Health

The most significant advance in child survival this past year was the increase in the number of mothers using oral rehydration therapy (ORT). In 1989, only 9% of mothers were using ORT to deal with diarrheal problems; in one year this increased to 15%.

In the area of institutional policy and efficiency improvements, a series of studies completed with A.I.D. assistance have (a) resulted in the adoption by the Ministry of Health (MOH) of a list of essential drugs to be made available in GON health facilities; (b) laid the ground work for revision of tariffs and accounting systems at MOH hospitals to permit improved tracking of revenues and expenditures and increased financial viability for these facilities; and (c) provided required data to enable a redistribution of health personnel in primary health facilities in accordance with pre-defined norms and quotas. These steps should increase the accessibility of essential health services to a wider segnment of the population over time.

Family Planning

The impact of a number of years of steady A.I.D. effort is now becoming apparent in the child-spacing field. One of the principal indicators for success is the increase in couple-years of modern contraceptive use. Couple-years have more than doubled in one year increasing from 13,500 in 1989 to 28,000 in 1990. While this level is still low, the doubling nonetheless represents the start of progress.

Staff training work supported by A.I.D. has permitted substantial expansion in the family planning program. A total of 44 physicians and nurses were trained

during 1990, with a cumulative total of 480 to date trained by the GON Ministry of Social Affairs and Women's Promotion. Due to this effort, family planning services have been extended from the urban hospitals to regional health centers throughout the country's seven administrative departments and the capital city of Niamey.

The Impact Measurement Challenge

While A.I.D. is working in Niger to establish baseline data, analyze those data, and establish systems for more effective monitoring of impact, precise, quantified "people-level" impact reporting in Niger will remain severely restricted in the near term. To deal with this issue, improved monitoring and reporting systems are being designed in cooperation with PVOs and the GON. A new project, Policy Analysis and Monitoring (PAM), was authorized in August 1990 to help the Ministry of Plan's Directorate of Economic Analysis and Forecasting improve the monitoring of policy reforms and the formulation of the next generation of policy interventions. PAM is the latest in a number of efforts financed by A.I.D. to increase knowledge of the rural economy and to improve the understanding of the impact of policy and project interventions in rural Niger.

Program Design and Implementation

Consultation to Ensure Local Perspectives

One of the principal issues in the development process now debated by Nigeriens is the nature and extent of local participation in and control of projects and programs. Neither the colonial heritage nor the bureaucratic practices of the Government of Niger have stressed the importance of full and genuine community involvement. One result of these practices is that there have been very few private voluntary organizations of any kind operating in Niger. The A.I.D. strategy for Niger approved in 1988 explicitly stresses the theme of community-based self-managed development, with emphasis on local management, private (and cooperative) sector participation. As a consequence, the GON is gradually becoming more amenable to PVOs and NGOs.

PVOs/NGOs: A.I.D.'s normal approach to design and implementation in Niger is to consult widely and to base significant parts of its investment on furthering this participatory objective. In the collaboration which preceded the obligation of the Agricultural Sector Development Grant (ASDG II), extensive consultations took place with PVOs on technical NRM matters as well as on their relationships with the Government of Niger. Activities included: (a) interviews with each operational PVO; (b) participation in donor-NGO meetings organized by United Nations Development Program and the local NGO council; (c) a workshop on the role of NGOs sponsored by the Ministry of Plan which featured debates on the relationship of NGOs with the government; (d) special consultant assistance on NGO and government relations; and (e) a consultancy on rural perceptions of public services and public servants.

The new ASDG II program which resulted includes a specific component in support of NGOs (specifically including independent cooperatives). This component includes policy reforms aimed at reducing GON-enforced restrictions on NGO independance of action, a local currency fund (valued at $5.52 million over the life of the project) to be managed by a U.S. private sector organization and programmed for NGO activities with emphasis on NRM, and technical assistance to

NGOs, with emphasis on newly formed, indigenous organizations. The ASDG II program also includes policy conditionality that the GON will (1) take steps to revise regulations and pronouncements permitting NGOs to operate in Niger as community development agents in direct contact with rural citizens, and (2) decentralize and transfer to local institutions the rights and responsibilities for planning and implementing NRM projects.

Local Community Cooperatives: Some ongoing A.I.D. activities already involve local participation in implementation. The Rural Organizations Development (ROD) project, managed by the National Cooperative Business Association/Cooperative League of the USA (NCBA/CLUSA), is expanding the private sector role in rural areas through the development of viable cooperatives engaged in productive economic activities. CLUSA's premise for assistance is that all activities must be on demand of the client organizations. Consultation and voting by cooperative members are required before any new activity is undertaken. A proof of involvement is that cooperatives have assumed part of the cost of training (25% to 50%), which was previously free. The project now works with 208 cooperatives, the only cooperatives in Niger to date.

Credit Unions: The rural credit union pilot project component of the first Agriculture Sector Development Grant, implemented by the Credit Union National Association/World Council of Credit Unions (CUNA/WOCCU) takes the same approach in organizing rural credit unions. Credit unions are financed with funds mobilized from the local community, not donor funds. A.I.D. supports technical assistance, training and other costs associated with establishment and monitoring. Member-financed organizations, the voluntary nature of participation, and members' roles in decision-making are basic tenets.

Participation of Women

In Natural Resources Management: In both design and implementation of the A.I.D. program in Niger, women are receiving more attention. ASDG work on land tenure includes explicit attention to gender issues. All NRM programming under ASDG II is directed to enhancing and empowering people to manage the resource base, specifically implying equal attention to women and men.

In Results Measurement: Particular attention is being given to gender disaggregation in baseline studies of existing tenure arrangements, rights and responsibilities. One of the central socio-economic impact indicators of the ASDG II is impact on women's workloads, explicitly recognizing the important role of women as participants in and beneficiaries of natural resource management.

In Family Planning: The Nigerien national family planning program is effectively run by women, from the ministerial level to service provider. The project director for the Niger Family Health and Demography project is a Nigerien woman doctor. A large part of the project-financed training is being provided to women doctors, midwives and nurses. While these women were in the government before the advent of A.I.D.'s bilateral family health project, few were serving in decision-making roles.

The A.I.D. population program in Niger directly supports improvements in the status of women in a variety of ways as follows:

1. Clinical services in family planning are provided primarily to women, allowing them to avoid unwanted births and high-risk pregnancies. There are 120 clinics in all regions of the country, with an estimated 28,000 women currently using modern methods;

2. In-country, third country and U.S.-based short-term training is provided to women health workers in clinical skills as well as management, communication, computer science and other skills. To date, over 40 women have been trained;

3. A national population policy is being developed and promoted which calls for increased education of women, a higher minimum age at marriage, increased access to health and family planning services, and passage of a Family Code guaranteeing improved legal rights for women. A.I.D. support includes technical assistance, provision of computer equipment and software to enable demographic planning, funds for conferences, and development of promotional materials;

4. A.I.D. is supporting an AIDS prevention program specifically directed at women at high risk. This is the first AIDS prevention program in Niger and will include training and counseling, educational materials, condom distribution, and improved detection and treatment of sexually transmitted disease; and

5. Women's nutrition is being taught by the Africare child survival project and in integrated rural development programs.

In Training Opportunities: The A.I.D.-financed Human Resource Development Assistance project has imposed a 30% minimum level for women participants and has currently achieved 39%.

In Cooperatives: CLUSA currently works with six women's cooperative groups. Women receive literacy, board of directors, and management training. CLUSA is also working to develop a small cadre of women cooperative trainers and has incorporated sensitization of trainers to gender issues into the nine-month training course given to its core staff. WOCCU has worked to establish a women-owned credit union, two other credit unions have women members, and 16 women are now credit union leaders.

Vulnerable Groups

Given the significant structural adjustment and sector policy reform programs presently underway, protection of vulnerable groups against possible negative consequences is a real concern.

During 1990, ASDG II design work included a social soundness analysis to assess impacts on vulnerable groups. This analysis concluded that women constitute one of the most vulnerable groups in Niger. Although the GON created a Ministry of Social Affairs and Women's Promotion two years ago, the social soundness analysis notes that inclusion of women in ASDG II support activities will require integrating them more fully into the rural economy. A.I.D. monitoring during ASDG II implementation will seek to track impacts in this regard. In particular, attention will be devoted to the effect of changes in tenure and use rights on disadvantaged groups, including herders and women, with assistance from University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center. The long-term technical assistance

team also has funds for short-term consultancies and studies to identify adverse impacts of policy reform and to develop recommended ways to neutralize such impacts.

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION			
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM) POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
BENIN	4,674 (90)	3.3% (91)	50 (90)	17,014 (81)	14% (83)	121 (90)	16% (85)	51% (85)	189 (87)	36 (85)
	3,444 (80)	2.6% (80)	46 (80)	16,980 (80)	. .	147 (80)	. .	53% (80)	155 (80)	31 (80)
BOTSWANA	1,224 (90)	2.7% (91)	61 (90)	. .	77% (84)	44 (90)	69% (85)	46% (85)	3 (87)	2 (85)
	903 (80)	4.3% (80)	. .	8,122 (80)	. .	. .	. .	46% (80)	2 (80)	2 (80)
BURKINA FASO	9,078 (90)	3.1% (91)	52 (90)	55,758 (81)	35% (84)	121 (90)	6% (85)	58% (85)	63 (87)	29 (85)
	6,939 (80)	2.3% (80)	. .	54,819 (80)	. .	. .	. .	59% (80)	55 (80)	25 (80)
BURUNDI	5,646 (90)	3.2% (91)	52 (90)	. .	. .	111 (90)	26% (85)	57% (85)	222 (87)	169 (85)
	4,138 (80)	3.1% (80)	49 (80)	. .	24% (80)	126 (80)	. .	58% (80)	185 (80)	148 (80)
CAMEROON	11,092 (90)	2.7% (91)	50 (88)	. .	36% (85)	125 (88)	45% (85)	53% (85)	71 (87)	21 (85)
	8,577 (80)	3.0% (80)	46 (80)	. .	. .	146 (80)	. .	55% (80)	57 (80)	18 (80)
CAPE VERDE	375 (90)	3.0% (91)	61 (90)	. .	31% (83)	65 (90)	. .	57% (85)	529 (87)	82 (85)
	296 (80)	1.3% (80)	57 (80)	5,798 (80)	. .	86 (80)	. .	54% (80)	422 (80)	74 (80)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2,877 (90)	2.6% (91)	47 (90)	22,529 (81)	. .	141 (90)	29% (85)	55% (85)	54 (87)	4 (85)
	2,269 (80)	2.3% (80)	42 (80)	23,091 (80)	16% (80)	168 (80)	. .	56% (80)	46 (80)	4 (80)
CHAD	5,017 (90)	2.1% (91)	39 (90)	. .	31% (84)	136 (90)	11% (85)	57% (85)	11 (87)	4 (85)
	4,022 (80)	-1.1% (80)	36 (80)	. .	. .	160 (80)	. .	58% (80)	9 (80)	3 (80)
COMOROS	460 (90)	3.5% (91)	56 (90)	. .	58% (82)	89 (90)	. .	54% (85)	377 (87)	180 (85)
	334 (80)	3.0% (80)	51 (80)	. .	. .	112 (80)	. .	55% (80)	303 (80)	151 (80)
CONGO	2,242 (90)	3.0% (91)	54 (90)	. .	50% (85)	110 (90)	55% (85)	50% (85)	19 (87)	6 (85)
	1,620 (80)	3.6% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	52% (80)	15 (80)	5 (80)
COTE D'IVOIRE	12,478 (90)	3.9% (91)	54 (90)	. .	. .	100 (90)	31% (85)	53% (85)	168 (87)	32 (85)
	8,417 (80)	3.9% (80)	49 (80)	. .	20% (80)	124 (80)	. .	55% (80)	121 (80)	26 (80)
DJIBOUTI	337 (90)	2.6% (91)	47 (90)	4,429 (81)	45% (85)	119 (90)	. .	. .	185 (87)	16 (85)
	279 (80)	5.8% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	14 (80)
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	369 (90)	2.6% (91)	50 (90)	. .	. .	118 (90)	. .	52% (85)	116 (87)	13 (85)
	256 (80)	14.6% (80)	42 (80)	. .	. .	146 (80)	. .	54% (80)	103 (80)	12 (80)
GAMBIA, THE	848 (90)	3.1% (91)	48 (90)	. .	45% (83)	140 (90)	15% (85)	57% (85)	306 (87)	66 (85)
	644 (80)	2.4% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	58% (80)	. .	56 (80)
GHANA	15,130 (90)	3.2% (91)	54 (90)	6,676 (81)	49% (83)	87 (90)	43% (85)	44% (85)	216 (87)	53 (85)
	10,738 (80)	1.0% (80)	51 (80)	. .	. .	103 (80)	. .	45% (80)	172 (80)	45 (80)
GUINEA	7,269 (90)	2.5% (91)	42 (90)	56,170 (81)	20% (84)	147 (90)	17% (85)	56% (85)	142 (87)	25 (85)
	5,484 (80)	2.0% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	57% (80)	120 (80)	22 (80)
GUINEA-BISSAU	999 (90)	2.4% (91)	46 (90)	. .	31% (84)	127 (90)	17% (85)	58% (85)	65 (87)	25 (85)
	789 (80)	2.3% (80)	42 (80)	7,491 (80)	. .	148 (80)	. .	59% (80)	52 (80)	22 (80)
KENYA	24,342 (90)	3.6% (91)	61 (90)	10,125 (81)	27% (83)	71 (90)	49% (85)	48% (85)	359 (87)	35 (85)
	16,681 (80)	3.9% (80)	57 (80)	. .	. .	92 (80)	. .	49% (80)	276 (80)	29 (80)
LESOTHO	1,755 (90)	2.6% (91)	61 (90)	. .	. .	80 (90)	84% (85)	55% (85)	70 (87)	51 (85)
	1,347 (80)	2.5% (80)	56 (80)	. .	14% (80)	102 (80)	. .	56% (80)	. .	45 (80)
MADAGASCAR	11,801 (90)	3.2% (91)	52 (90)	9,920 (81)	20% (83)	97 (90)	62% (85)	54% (85)	29 (87)	17 (85)
	8,699 (80)	2.8% (80)	48 (80)	. .	. .	118 (80)	. .	56% (80)	24 (80)	15 (80)

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION			
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	--POPULATION (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)-- POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
MALAWI	9,197 (90)	2.6% (91)	49 (90)	52,831 (81)	6% (84)	137 (90)	31% (85)	52% (85)	187 (87)	59 (85)
	6,015 (80)	3.0% (80)	45 (80)	. .	. .	154 (80)	. .	53% (80)	145 (80)	51 (80)
MALI	8,142 (90)	2.4% (91)	46 (90)	26,031 (81)	. .	116 (90)	11% (85)	55% (85)	24 (87)	6 (85)
	6,693 (80)	1.5% (80)	40 (80)	. .	6% (80)	129 (80)	. .	56% (80)	21 (80)	5 (80)
MAURITIUS	1,072 (90)	0.9% (91)	70 (90)	1,817 (81)	99% (84)	21 (90)	77% (85)	57% (85)	910 (87)	537 (85)
	964 (80)	1.8% (80)	. .	1,920 (80)	. .	33 (80)	. .	54% (80)	878 (80)	508 (80)
MOZAMBIQUE	14,539 (90)	3.9% (91)	46 (88)	36,973 (81)	. .	142 (88)	22% (85)	. .	31 (87)	17 (85)
	12,103 (80)	2.3% (80)	44 (80)	. .	9% (80)	159 (80)	. .	58% (80)	26 (80)	15 (80)
NAMIBIA	1,453 (90)	4.5% (91)	60 (90)	. .	. .	71 (90)	71% (85)	47% (85)	2 (87)	1 (85)
	1,015 (80)	2.2% (80)	55 (80)	. .	. .	93 (80)	. .	48% (80)	2 (80)	1 (80)
NIGER	7,879 (90)	3.4% (91)	50 (90)	. .	36% (83)	131 (90)	9% (85)	56% (85)	53 (87)	5 (85)
	5,579 (80)	3.4% (80)	46 (80)	. .	. .	151 (80)	. .	57% (80)	. .	4 (80)
NIGERIA	118,819 (90)	3.0% (91)	48 (90)	. .	36% (83)	119 (90)	31% (85)	50% (85)	204 (87)	108 (85)
	90,036 (80)	3.2% (80)	44 (80)	10,543 (80)	. .	135 (80)	. .	51% (80)	165 (80)	92 (80)
RWANDA	7,463 (90)	3.4% (90)	51 (90)	32,152 (81)	60% (83)	113 (90)	33% (85)	53% (85)	423 (87)	229 (85)
	5,281 (80)	3.4% (80)	47 (80)	. .	. .	138 (80)	. .	53% (80)	354 (80)	195 (80)
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	125 (90)	2.9% (91)	65 (90)	. .	52% (81)	61 (90)	. .	. .	303 (87)	108 (85)
	94 (80)	2.4% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	235 (80)	94 (80)
SENEGAL	7,240 (88)	3.0% (91)	55 (90)	13,071 (81)	43% (83)	99 (85)	19% (85)	54% (85)	64 (87)	33 (85)
	5,731 (80)	2.9% (80)	49 (80)	. .	. .	105 (80)	. .	55% (80)	52 (80)	29 (80)
SEYCHELLES	68 (90)	0.9% (91)	70 (90)	. .	95% (84)	15 (90)	. .	. .	1,118 (87)	217 (85)
	63 (80)	0.8% (80)	. .	. .	. .	17 (80)	. .	. .	. .	210 (80)
SIERRA LEONE	4,166 (90)	2.6% (91)	44 (90)	19,132 (81)	24% (84)	154 (90)	21% (85)	51% (85)	96 (87)	51 (85)
	3,315 (80)	1.9% (80)	40 (80)	. .	. .	184 (80)	. .	52% (80)	82 (80)	45 (80)
SOUTH AFRICA	39,550 (90)	2.7% (91)	64 (90)	. .	. .	52 (90)	. .	44% (85)	35 (87)	26 (85)
	30,270 (80)	2.7% (80)	58 (80)	. .	. .	79 (80)	. .	44% (80)	30 (80)	23 (80)
SWAZILAND	837 (90)	2.7% (91)	55 (90)	. .	38% (84)	104 (90)	66% (85)	51% (85)	53 (87)	38 (85)
	607 (80)	3.6% (80)	50 (80)	. .	. .	132 (80)	. .	53% (80)	44 (80)	32 (80)
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLI	25,971 (90)	3.4% (91)	52 (90)	. .	52% (84)	107 (90)	. .	. .	59 (87)	24 (85)
	18,718 (80)	3.0% (80)	47 (80)	. .	. .	129 (80)	. .	. .	47 (80)	20 (80)
TOGO	3,674 (90)	3.6% (91)	55 (90)	19,165 (81)	34% (83)	112 (90)	28% (85)	53% (85)	199 (87)	53 (85)
	2,596 (80)	2.9% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	54% (80)	159 (80)	45 (80)
UGANDA	17,960 (90)	3.5% (91)	49 (90)	21,273 (81)	16% (83)	107 (90)	45% (85)	53% (85)	134 (87)	62 (85)
	12,765 (80)	2.3% (80)	44 (80)	. .	. .	130 (80)	. .	54% (80)	118 (80)	54 (80)
ZAIRE	36,589 (90)	3.3% (91)	53 (90)	. .	18% (82)	103 (90)	45% (85)	50% (85)	205 (87)	13 (85)
	26,682 (80)	2.6% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	51% (80)	170 (80)	11 (80)
ZAMBIA	8,154 (90)	3.5% (91)	56 (90)	7,118 (81)	48% (84)	81 (90)	67% (85)	49% (85)	18 (87)	9 (85)
	5,629 (80)	2.9% (80)	51 (80)	. .	. .	101 (80)	. .	50% (80)	14 (80)	8 (80)
ZIMBABWE	10,394 (90)	3.1% (91)	61 (90)	. .	52% (84)	63 (90)	67% (85)	50% (85)	118 (87)	22 (85)
	7,298 (80)	4.2% (80)	. .	6,105 (80)	. .	. .	. .	52% (80)	95 (80)	18 (80)

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION			
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	--POPULATION (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)-- POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	DENSITY-- POP/TOTAL LAND
SUMMARY	(MRY)	441,308 *	3.1% #	52 #	23,467 #	34% #	105 #	36% #	50% #	186 @	62 @
	(1980)	327,330 *	2.9% #	47 #	13,298 #	13% #	125 #	#	52% #	136 @	55 @

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

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		POPULATION		HEALTH				EDUCATION			
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	--POPULATION (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)-- POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
ANGOLA		8,534 (90)	2.7% (91)	44 (90)	. .	28% (83)	158 (90)	. .	52% (85)	28 (87)	7 (85)
		6,795 (80)	4.5% (80)	39 (80)	. .	. .	188 (80)	. .	53% (80)	24 (80)	6 (80)
ETHIOPIA		51,667 (90)	3.5% (91)	51 (90)	88,145 (81)	. .	116 (90)	. .	55% (85)	76 (87)	35 (85)
		38,563 (80)	1.1% (80)	. .	88,124 (80)	15% (80)	. .	. .	56% (80)	64 (80)	31 (80)
LIBERIA		2,640 (90)	3.4% (91)	56 (90)	9,341 (81)	37% (83)	126 (90)	23% (85)	51% (85)	380 (87)	20 (85)
		1,901 (80)	3.2% (80)	51 (80)	. .	. .	141 (80)	. .	53% (80)	304 (80)	17 (80)
MAURITANIA		1,935 (90)	3.1% (91)	46 (90)	. .	37% (84)	96 (90)	. .	50% (85)	5 (87)	2 (85)
		1,456 (80)	2.5% (80)	42 (80)	. .	. .	110 (80)	. .	51% (80)	4 (80)	2 (80)
SOMALIA		6,654 (90)	0.8% (91)	55 (90)	. .	33% (85)	120 (90)	6% (85)	53% (85)	19 (87)	8 (85)
		5,799 (80)	8.7% (80)	50 (80)	15,632 (80)	. .	161 (80)	. .	54% (80)	16 (80)	7 (80)
SUDAN		26,425 (90)	3.0% (91)	53 (90)	9,084 (81)	40% (84)	86 (90)	. .	51% (85)	34 (87)	9 (85)
		18,882 (80)	3.5% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	52% (80)	28 (80)	8 (80)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	97,855 *	3.1% #	51 #	59,690 #	36% #	112 #	11% #	53% #	90 @	13 @
	(1980)	73,395 *	2.7% #	45 #	78,648 #	15% #	166 #	. #	54% #	73 @	12 @
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	539,163 *	3.1% #	52 #	35,762 #	34% #	106 #	35% #	51% #	173 @	56 @
	(1980)	400,725 *	2.8% #	47 #	31,728 #	14% #	127 #	. #	52% #	127 @	50 @

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

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	GNP PER CAPITA $US	DEBT: GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS % OF GNP	DEBT: GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT: DEBT SERVICE RATIO	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS US AID $ MILLION	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP ALL SOURCES
BENIN	390 (88)	. .	. .	5.8% (88)	4.7 (89)	8.1% (88)
	320 (80)	. .	. .	2.9% (80)	3.7 (80)	. .
BOTSWANA	1,030 (88)	. .	. .	4.0% (88)	15.8 (89)	10.1% (88)
	790 (80)	. .	. .	1.7% (80)	19.4 (80)	. .
BURKINA FASO	210 (88)	. .	. .	11.6% (88)	13.1 (89)	16.2% (88)
	180 (80)	. .	. .	7.5% (80)	22.9 (80)	. .
BURUNDI	230 (88)	. .	. .	25.1% (88)	3.1 (89)	15.3% (88)
	200 (80)	. .	. .	6.7% (80)	6.4 (80)	. .
CAMEROON	1,010 (88)	. .	. .	11.9% (88)	36.8 (89)	1.7% (88)
	760 (80)	. .	. .	10.2% (80)	10.5 (80)	. .
CAPE VERDE	690 (88)	. .	. .	22.8% (88)	5.0 (89)	. .
	380 (80)	. .	. .	. .	5.8 (80)	. .
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	390 (88)	. .	. .	5.7% (88)	5.1 (89)	16.1% (88)
	320 (80)	. .	. .	0.7% (80)	1.6 (80)	. .
CHAD	160 (88)	. .	. .	2.7% (88)	22.2 (89)	20.3% (88)
	160 (80)	. .	. .	3.6% (80)	3.8 (80)	. .
COMOROS	440 (88)	. .	2654.1% (84)	1.1% (88)	1.3 (89)	. .
	340 (80)	. .	. .	2.1% (80)	0.3 (80)	. .
CONGO	930 (88)	. .	. .	28.7% (88)	3.3 (89)	7.0% (88)
	850 (80)	. .	. .	8.8% (80)	1.0 (80)	. .
COTE D'IVOIRE	770 (88)	. .	102.3% (80)	13.0% (88)	8.7 (89)	2.5% (88)
	1,170 (80)	. .	. .	24.0% (80)	1.5 (80)	. .
DJIBOUTI	. .	. .	. .	. .	3.7 (89)	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	2.0 (80)	. .
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	. .	. .	. .	23.2% (88)	1.4 (89)	. .
	. .	. .	. .	14.3% (80)	. .	. .
GAMBIA, THE	200 (88)	. .	221.7% (82)	10.1% (88)	8.4 (89)	. .
	360 (80)	. .	297.8% (80)	1.1% (80)	7.4 (80)	. .
GHANA	400 (88)	. .	. .	21.2% (88)	31.1 (89)	7.4% (88)
	400 (80)	. .	. .	8.3% (80)	27.7 (80)	. .
GUINEA	. .	. .	. .	21.9% (88)	23.9 (89)	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	11.4 (80)	. .
GUINEA-BISSAU	190 (88)	. .	. .	27.1% (88)	3.5 (89)	. .
	140 (80)	. .	. .	. .	2.1 (80)	. .
KENYA	360 (88)	. .	. .	19.4% (88)	83.8 (89)	7.0% (88)
	410 (80)	. .	. .	12.3% (80)	74.9 (80)	. .
LESOTHO	420 (88)	. .	1078.2% (84)	5.2% (88)	16.2 (89)	29.4% (88)
	420 (80)	. .	. .	1.3% (80)	18.9 (80)	. .
MADAGASCAR	180 (88)	. .	. .	39.0% (88)	18.0 (89)	15.8% (88)
	350 (80)	. .	. .	11.1% (80)	0.0 (80)	. .

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	GNP PER CAPITA $US	DEBT: GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS % OF GNP	DEBT: GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT: DEBT SERVICE RATIO	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS US AID $ MILLION	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP ALL SOURCES
MALAWI	160 (88)	. .	. .	17.2% (88)	34.6 (89)	22.8% (88)
	180 (80)	. .	. .	21.5% (80)	5.9 (80)	. .
MALI	220 (88)	. .	777.7% (86)	14.3% (88)	36.5 (89)	18.6% (88)
	240 (80)	. .	378.2% (80)	3.6% (80)	17.4 (80)	. .
MAURITIUS	1,810 (88)	47.5% (87)	96.5% (87)	10.1% (88)	3.0 (89)	3.7% (88)
	1,190 (80)	51.2% (80)	130.6% (80)	6.0% (80)	3.4 (80)	. .
MOZAMBIQUE	100 (88)	. .	. .	11.3% (88)	68.1 (89)	40.9% (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	18.9 (80)	. .
NAMIBIA	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
NIGER	310 (88)	. .	. .	21.0% (88)	31.7 (89)	16.1% (88)
	430 (80)	. .	. .	6.0% (80)	12.7 (80)	. .
NIGERIA	280 (88)	. .	. .	24.2% (88)	43.8 (89)	0.3% (88)
	1,020 (80)	. .	. .	1.8% (80)	. .	. .
RWANDA	320 (88)	. .	163.4% (80)	9.6% (88)	10.2 (89)	11.6% (88)
	240 (80)	. .	. .	2.3% (80)	4.3 (80)	. .
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	. .	. .	. .	18.3% (88)	1.6 (89)	. .
	. .	. .	. .	4.9% (80)	0.1 (80)	. .
SENEGAL	650 (88)	. .	250.3% (84)	18.2% (88)	59.7 (89)	13.6% (88)
	490 (80)	. .	. .	21.6% (80)	27.1 (80)	. .
SEYCHELLES	3,800 (88)	. .	. .	6.9% (88)	3.6 (89)	. .
	2,010 (80)	. .	. .	0.4% (80)	1.0 (80)	. .
SIERRA LEONE	290 (87)	. .	. .	6.5% (88)	11.5 (89)	7.3% (88)
	320 (80)	. .	. .	14.2% (80)	7.1 (80)	. .
SOUTH AFRICA	2,290 (88)	36.5% (86)	119.5% (86)		33.3 (89)	. .
	2,170 (80)	33.5% (80)	101.4% (80)	. .	. .	. .
SWAZILAND	810 (88)	. .	. .	6.1% (88)	10.0 (89)	. .
	820 (80)	. .	. .	3.6% (80)	9.0 (80)	. .
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC	160 (88)	. .	. .	17.0% (88)	12.3 (89)	25.2% (88)
	280 (80)	. .	. .	10.8% (80)	25.2 (80)	. .
TOGO	370 (88)	. .	407.7% (86)	18.3% (88)	11.3 (89)	10.0% (88)
	430 (80)	. .	. .	8.1% (80)	5.6 (80)	. .
UGANDA	280 (88)	. .	. .	15.8% (88)	22.4 (89)	7.2% (88)
	280 (80)	. .	. .	6.8% (80)	6.1 (80)	. .
ZAIRE	280 (89)	. .	709.0% (82)	6.9% (88)	68.3 (89)	10.7% (88)
	430 (80)	. .	235.4% (80)	16.5% (80)	33.3 (80)	. .
ZAMBIA	300 (88)	. .	. .	14.1% (88)	17.5 (89)	21.1% (88)
	600 (80)	. .	. .	17.7% (80)	46.4 (80)	. .
ZIMBABWE	660 (88)	71.6% (87)	258.8% (87)	24.8% (88)	30.3 (89)	5.0% (88)
	710 (80)	53.9% (80)	201.0% (80)	2.9% (80)	22.9 (80)	. .

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

			DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	
			GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS	NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP
		GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	ALL SOURCES
SUMMARY	(MRY)	514 #	45.6% &	367.5% &	12.6% &	818.9 *	9.6% &
	(1980)	772 #	42.2% &	160.3% &	7.6% &	467.3 *	. % &

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

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

			DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	
			GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS	NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP
		GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	ALL SOURCES
ANGOLA		. .	. .	. .	. .	2.2 (89)	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	6.2 (80)	. .
ETHIOPIA		120 (88)	69.0% (87)	1043.5% (87)	35.0% (88)	33.1 (89)	11.8% (88)
		120 (80)	29.2% (80)	283.2% (80)	5.8% (80)	15.0 (80)	. .
LIBERIA		450 (87)	166.0% (86)	462.0% (87)	2.6% (88)	32.5 (89)	6.9% (88)
		590 (80)	71.1% (80)	98.6% (80)	6.2% (80)	26.2 (80)	. .
MAURITANIA		480 (88)	. .	. .	21.7% (88)	8.3 (89)	19.0% (88)
		440 (80)	. .	. .	11.1% (80)	11.6 (80)	. .
SOMALIA		170 (88)	. .	. .	4.9% (88)	21.5 (89)	57.0% (88)
		140 (80)	. .	. .	4.4% (80)	87.3 (80)	. .
SUDAN		480 (88)	. .	. .	7.7% (88)	57.7 (89)	10.5% (88)
		440 (80)	. .	. .	12.2% (80)	121.8 (80)	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	248 #	145.6% &	584.4% &	11.9% &	155.3 *	16.7% &
	(1980)	233 #	64.0% &	129.8% &	8.8% &	268.1 *	. % &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	468 #	56.3% &	381.3% &	12.5% &	974.2 *	10.4% &
	(1980)	676 #	45.5% &	156.5% &	7.7% &	735.4 *	. % &

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

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
BENIN	0.2% (88)	2.8% (88)	8.2% (88)	. .	-210 (86)	. .	. .	-83 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-256 (80)	. .	. .	-36 (80)
BOTSWANA	8.9% (88)	13.0% (88)	8.4% (88)	. .	247 (86)	. .	. .	440 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-114 (80)	. .	. .	-143 (80)
BURKINA FASO	1.6% (88)	5.6% (88)	4.4% (88)	. .	-321 (85)	2.2% (87)	3.5% (86)	-382 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-374 (80)	-2.1% (80)	2.7% (80)	-49 (80)
BURUNDI	1.6% (88)	2.6% (88)	7.5% (88)	. .	-111 (89)	23.4% (81)	. .	-29 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-113 (80)	18.0% (80)	. .	. .
CAMEROON	3.7% (88)	7.0% (88)	8.1% (88)	. .	160 (85)	-5.3% (83)	1.8% (87)	-893 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-37 (80)	-3.2% (80)	1.4% (80)	-446 (80)
CAPE VERDE	. .	. .	13.9% (88)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-0.3% (88)	2.0% (88)	7.9% (88)	. .	. .	15.8% (81)	1.9% (81)	-75 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-43 (80)
CHAD	-2.0% (88)	5.1% (88)	5.3% (88)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-262 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	9 (80)
COMOROS	0.6% (88)	. .	. .	. .	. .	20.6% (86)	1.7% (84)	3 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-9 (80)
CONGO	4.2% (88)	5.5% (88)	1.8% (88)	. .	-256 (86)	8.6% (83)	. .	-446 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	96 (80)	10.5% (80)	. .	-167 (80)
COTE D'IVOIRE	0.9% (88)	2.2% (88)	4.4% (88)	. .	1,119 (86)	9.9% (84)	1.1% (85)	-858 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-629 (80)	31.1% (80)	1.2% (80)	-1,827 (80)
DJIBOUTI	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5.9% (86)	2.9% (81)	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-14.9% (80)	. .	. .
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
GAMBIA, THE	1.2% (88)	.	13.8% (88)	. .	. .	20.0% (82)	. .	4 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	14.4% (80)	. .	-101 (80)
GHANA	-1.6% (88)	1.4% (88)	48.3% (88)	. .	-147 (87)	. .	. .	-98 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-114 (80)	. .	. .	29 (80)
GUINEA	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
GUINEA-BISSAU	. .	. .	39.2% (88)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-29 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
KENYA	1.9% (88)	3.8% (88)	10.3% (88)	26.0% (88)	-439 (88)	. .	. .	-588 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	27.2% (80)	-807 (80)	. .	. .	-887 (80)
LESOTHO	4.7% (88)	2.3% (88)	12.3% (88)	. .	-406 (89)	. .	5.3% (86)	-66 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-375 (80)	. .	. .	-11 (80)
MADAGASCAR	-1.8% (88)	0.3% (88)	17.4% (88)	. .	-125 (85)	. .	. .	-128 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-551 (80)	. .	. .	-557 (80)

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
MALAWI	1.4% (88)	2.6% (88)	12.4% (88)	32.3% (87)	-232 (89)	. .	. .	-53 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	37.6% (80)	-173 (80)	. .	. .	-260 (80)
MALI	. .	3.4% (88)	. .	. .	. .	19.5% (87)	. .	-67 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	20.7% (80)	. .	-130 (80)
MAURITIUS	3.2% (88)	5.5% (88)	8.1% (88)	. .	-158 (89)	0.4% (89)	0.2% (89)	-71 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-116 (80)	33.1% (80)	0.2% (80)	-119 (80)
MOZAMBIQUE	-8.2% .	-2.6% (88)	26.9% (88)	. .	-729 (89)	. .	. .	-359 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-367 (80)
NAMIBIA	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
NIGER	-2.2% (88)	-1.9% (88)	4.1% (88)	. .	-79 (83)	24.6% (80)	0.7% (80)	-111 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-325 (80)	. .	. .	-276 (80)
NIGERIA	1.1% (88)	-1.7% (88)	10.1% (88)	24.0% (87)	3,471 (87)	. .	. .	-143 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	4.8% (80)	4,887 (80)	. .	. .	5,127 (80)
RWANDA	1.6% (88)	2.4% (88)	4.5% (88)	. .	-207 (87)	12.0% (80)	1.9% (80)	-122 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-139 (80)	. .	. .	-48 (80)
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	. .	. .	4.9% (88)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-11 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 (80)
SENEGAL	-0.8% (88)	3.3% (88)	9.1% (88)	. .	-240 (86)	27.5% (84)	2.5% (84)	-268 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-540 (80)	-3.7% (80)	3.9% (80)	-387 (80)
SEYCHELLES	3.1% (88)	. .	3.7% (88)	. .	-52 (88)	. .	. .	-32 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-16 (80)	. .	. .	-16 (80)
SIERRA LEONE	0.2% (88)	0.7% (88)	50.0% (88)	12.4% (85)	5 (87)	. .	. .	-3 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	30.0% (80)	-169 (80)	. .	. .	-165 (80)
SOUTH AFRICA	0.6% (88)	1.0% (88)	13.8% (88)	32.4% (89)	4,978 (89)	17.2% (86)	. .	1,579 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	22.7% (80)	6,754 (80)	9.0% (80)	. .	3,508 (80)
SWAZILAND	2.4% (88)	. .	10.2% (88)	. .	-10 (88)	. .	. .	2 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-180 (80)	. .	. .	-133 (80)
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC	-0.4% (88)	1.7% (88)	24.9% (88)	25.7% (88)	-814 (88)	21.3% (85)	3.0% (85)	-159 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	33.2% (80)	-677 (80)	29.3% (80)	2.6% (80)	-359 (80)
TOGO	0.0% (88)	-0.5% (88)	6.6% (88)	. .	-132 (86)	12.1% (86)	2.9% (86)	-52 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-149 (80)	6.0% (80)	. .	-95 (80)
UGANDA	-2.7% (88)	0.4% (88)	95.2% (88)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-199 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-83 (80)
ZAIRE	-2.1% (88)	1.6% (88)	53.5% (88)	. .	-728 (87)	32.7% (82)	2.7% (82)	-641 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-99 (80)	6.7% (80)	2.5% (80)	-294 (80)
ZAMBIA	-2.1% (88)	-0.1% (88)	28.7% (88)	34.2% (88)	62 (88)	. .	. .	-196 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	35.4% (80)	-156 (80)	. .	. .	-537 (80)
ZIMBABWE	0.9% (88)	2.4% (88)	12.4% (88)	44.1% (87)	220 (87)	21.4% (89)	7.3% (87)	48 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	35.3% (80)	-160 (80)	31.2% (80)	8.7% (80)	-244 (80)

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % .-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
SUMMARY	(MRY)	0.6% @	2.5% @	17.4% @	31.7% &	635 &	12.5% &	2.2% &	34 &
	(1980)	% @	. % @	. % @	24.1% &	968 &	15.8% &	2.5% &	427 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
ANGOLA		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ETHIOPIA		0.1% (88)	0.9% (88)	2.6% (88)	39.3% (88)	-669 (89)	19.2% (87)	. .	-228 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	25.4% (80)	-214 (80)	17.7% (80)	. .	-227 (80)
LIBERIA		-1.6% (88)	. .	1.5% (88)	29.6% (86)	89 (86)	19.0% (84)	2.0% (86)	-118 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	33.7% (80)	-1 (80)	28.2% (80)	1.8% (80)	46 (80)
MAURITANIA		-0.4% (88)	1.4% (88)	9.8% (88)	. .	-237 (84)	. .	5.7% (83)	-96 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-214 (80)	. .	. .	-134 (80)
SOMALIA		0.3% (88)	2.2% (88)	37.8% (88)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-158 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-136 (80)
SUDAN		-0.5% (88)	-0.1% (88)	31.7% (88)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-152 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-320 (80)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	-0.4% @	1.1% @	16.7% @	31.7% &	-147 &	19.1% &	3.9% &	-133 &
	(1980)	. % @	. % @	. % @	32.3% &	-104 &	26.4% &	1.8% &	-126 &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	0.5% @	2.3% @	17.3% @	31.7% &	593 &	12.8% &	2.4% &	21 &
	(1980)	. % @	. % @	. % @	25.0% &	901 &	16.5% &	2.5% &	380 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

AFRICA BUREAU

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	21,331 b/	5,475 f/	-
Development Fund for Africa	563,731 c/ d/	795,150 c/ d/ h/ g/	800,000 c/
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	28,890 e/	33,300 i/	28,300
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	613,952	833,925	828,300
P.L. 480 a/	250,659	197,953	129,983
Title I	63,100	21,000	-
Title II	187,559	108,373	56,383
Title III	-	68,580	73,600
TOTALS	864,611	1,031,878	958,283

a. See Food For Peace Section of statistical annex for program detail.

b. Includes $2,292,000 in ARDN funds; $2,891,000 in population funds; $5,119,000 in Health funds; $3,308,000 in AIDS funds; $3,994,000 in EHR funds: $2,136,000 in PSEE funds; and $1,591,000 in Sahel funds. Of the $21,331,000 Development Assistance funds obligated, the following were prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1990; ARDN $2,292,642; Health $989,457; POP $208,674; EHR $3,993,805; PSSE $835,772; and DFA $3,529,449.

c. Includes $49,266,000 for Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) program in FY 1990; $50,000,000 in FY 1991; and $50,000,000 in FY 1992.

d. Includes $3,529,449 of FDAP No-year (Section 517) funds in FY 1990 and $650,000 of FDAP No-year (Section 517) funds in FY 1991.

e. Of the $28,890,000 of ESF obligated, $3,000,000 were FDAP No-Year (Section 517) and $15,037,204 were prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1990.

f. Includes $5,000,000 in Health Funds and $475,000 in ARDN funds.

g. Excludes $12,000,000 of FY 1991 DFA funds transfer to Operating Expense account.

h. Includes $6,500,000 from the FY 1990 Dire Energy Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-302).

i. Includes $20,000,000 from the Fy 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-302); and $3,000,000 of ESF No-year (Section 517) funds.

CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION OVERVIEW, FY 1992

INTRODUCTION

1990 witnessed the third year of A.I.D.'s implementation of the mandate contained in legislation establishing the Development Fund for Africa (DFA). Working toward the objectives laid out in the DFA Action Plan, A.I.D. has made significant changes in the way it operates in the Africa region and has laid the foundation for a clearer understanding of the impacts its programs are having on the lives of the average family in the more than 40 countries of sub-Saharan Africa to which U.S. assistance is provided. These initiatives will continue to be pursued under the 1991 DFA authorizing legislation, which maintains the flexibility necessary for A.I.D. to respond effectively to changes in both the international and regional environments in which we work.

In implementing the DFA over the past three years, A.I.D. has given country mission staff the authority as well as the responsibility for deciding upon the assistance strategy best suited to each country's development needs and prospects within the broad strategic framework of the DFA Action Plan. We have emphasized the necessity for field missions to use all the resources available to them (staff as well as financial resources -- DFA, Economic Support Funds (ESF), P.L. 480 programs and local currency funds) to address the limited set of objectives which, in the mission's view, are most likely to contribute to achievement of the DFA goal -- broad-based, market-oriented, sustainable economic growth -- and to measurable improvements in peoples' lives. Missions in the 23 countries currently designated as "priority" under the DFA have been asked to analyze in depth the development problems being confronted and to ensure that A.I.D.'s support for their solution is fully coordinated with the efforts being made by the private sector, the governments, and the private voluntary community. Such "planning for results" is fundamental to meeting the challenge of the DFA.

However, better planning will not, by itself, achieve results. "Managing for results" is an essential component of the DFA approach. The budgetary flexibility associated with the DFA has, of course, made an important difference in this regard by, among other things, facilitating efficient allocations of funds and procurement. Further, we are initiating new systems at the mission level which more closely link management and monitoring and evaluation activities -- closing the loop of plan, action, and result. A new reporting process, the Assessment of Program Impact, piloted in October 1990, will focus each year on the results of particular interventions made under that country strategy. This reporting process will enhance accountability for the results of the program, but more importantly, it will enable us to better focus our programs, both in terms of countries and in terms of specific interventions.

This overview reflects A.I.D.'s experiences in implementing the DFA for three years and its plans for FY 1991-92. It opens with a brief look at key global and regional events which have influenced African thought and action in 1990. Then, drawing on the FY 1990 Assessments of Program Impact and on other evaluations and studies conducted throughout the year, we highlight some of the results of A.I.D.'s assistance to sub-Saharan Africa under the DFA. A special report submitted as part of this Congressional Presentation describes progress in carrying out the DFA in three countries which represent differing economic situations and levels of progress -- Swaziland, Tanzania and Niger.

A more thorough assessment of progress to date is underway as preparation for a planned revision of the DFA Action Plan itself. As the following section indicates, a revised DFA Action Plan will incorporate recognition of some of the important new trends which have affected the development environment in the region, particularly African leaders' growing recognition that a pluralistic society, in which the private sector plays an important role, is necessary for sustainable, broad-based economic development.

AFRICA AT THE START OF THE 1990s

World events in 1990 set in motion or reinforced trends in sub-Saharan Africa which are likely to affect development processes and development progress in the region throughout the decade to come.

-- There is a growing demand among broad groups of Africans for greater participation in economic and political decision-making in their countries. The call for more pluralistic, more democratic systems is nearly universal.

-- In only a few countries have significant new opportunities for expanded economic participation been offered, but where they have been, there is now evidence that private African producers, investors, and traders are ready to seize them -- and that benefits for all can result. A growing number of African leaders are now advocating a stronger, expanded role for private business and listening more attentively to the views "from the grassroots."

-- Finally, while there is increasing consensus that increased economic growth in Africa is a precondition to sustainable efforts to alleviate the effects of poverty, the recent rises in petroleum prices and persistent droughts have highlighted the continued fragility of most African economies.

A brief recap of the key events which have contributed to these emerging trends and conclusions indicates how they are likely to affect A.I.D.'s assistance in the region over the FY 1991-92 period.

Pluralism, Democracy, Participation

Nelson Mandela's release from prison and highly publicized trips outside South Africa alerted the world in 1990 to major shifts in policy in South Africa which will, probably within the decade, directly affect the lives of some 80 million people in the southern Africa region. Mandela's trips symbolized Africans' rising expectations for greater roles in economic and political decision-making not only in South Africa but in neighboring countries throughout the region. The independence celebrations in Namibia further signaled the region's evolution toward more participatory political and economic systems.

These African events found echoing chords in the general moves toward democracy taking place in other areas of the world, especially in Eastern Europe. The vivid experiences of formerly communist (socialist) countries struggling to establish democracies and market economies set an example for Africans in many

nations and led to increased grassroots demands for greater political and economic participation. This reinforced the emerging trends within Africa itself -- deriving not only from the example of Mandela in South Africa but also from increased awareness of failures in African systems formerly characterized as "African socialism" and from frustration with the ineffectiveness of the current regimes. From South Africa to Cape Verde, African countries are considering democratic initiatives, sometimes as a result of severe internal and external pressures, sometimes due to internal evolution.

We believe that there is a link between the DFA goal of sustainable, broad-based, and market-oriented growth and the development of the pluralistic societies reflected in many of these initiatives. While many of our efforts have already been directed towards encouraging participation and pluralism, A.I.D. is now, in line with its larger Democracy Initiative, focussing more consciously on democracy and governance issues.

Less peaceful approaches to the same objectives were also evident in Africa, however. A.I.D. must be prepared, from a humanitarian perspective, to deal with their results. Civil unrest in Mozambique, Ethiopia and Sudan continued unabated during 1990; internal conflicts in Somalia and Liberia escalated with increasing violence -- and are, so far, unresolved. The number of displaced or refugee populations in Africa now exceeds five million (in some 34 countries). Families have been decimated or separated. International responses have focused on humanitarian issues rather than supporting political or diplomatic solutions. Only in the case of Liberia has there been at least partially successful involvement of neighboring African countries in seeking resolutions to the conflicts.

Structural Adjustment, Expanded Economic Participation

A second set of important events which have occurred in Africa in 1989 and 1990 have largely escaped world attention so far, but are increasingly emerging from our own analyses and are certainly being recognized by key African leaders themselves. Several countries in sub-Saharan Africa in 1990 began to see positive results of their five- to seven-year efforts to restructure their economies. While these results will also be evident in the discussion of A.I.D. program highlights below, what is striking about these achievements from a development perspective is that they have illustrated the linkage between sound economic management, national economic growth, increased personal incomes and incentives to invest, and sustainable improvements in the quality of life for average citizens.

Countries such as Uganda and The Gambia, for example, saw that their initial efforts to promote exports and to encourage more domestic investment in nontraditional areas appear to be paying off in increased production, more jobs, and better family incomes, particularly in rural areas. Burundi's initiatives are still beginning, but government commitment to the process has already generated new enthusiasm among potential small-scale Burundian entrepreneurs. Ghana's continued liberalization of foreign exchange markets provided a boost to both local investors and consumers. Efforts to restructure social service delivery systems (especially in health and primary education) have attracted donor support in Guinea, Mali, Ghana, Lesotho, Kenya, and Nigeria -- and the decentralization of these systems promises both increased quantity and quality of services to rural as well as urban residents.

There is, moreover, some aggregate evidence that income trends in DFA priority countries have started back up and that the decline in local food production (on a per capita basis) may have been reversed in these same countries in the late 1980s. Average per capita income growth rates in the DFA priority countries were negative each year from 1980-84; in three out of the four years from 1985-88, they were positive. Similar increases were not noted in non-DFA priority countries. Average per capita availability of locally produced foodgrains in the DFA priority countries rose from 91.6 kilograms (kg) in the 1981-85 period to a level of 96.3 kg in 1986-89. In contrast, availability from local production in all of sub-Saharan Africa declined by six kilograms. These data indicate, at least tentatively, that the DFA priority countries undertaking economic reforms are, as a group, doing better than their neighbors.

Two international events which occurred in 1990-91 also reinforced the growing consensus that increased economic growth and improved standards of living for poor and rural people can go hand in hand. Two major international conferences (the Education for All Conference in Thailand and the World Summit for Children in New York) drew attention to the fact that African children are among the most disadvantaged in the world. In his address to the New York meeting, President Bush committed the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Administrator of A.I.D. to a fact-finding mission to Africa to consider the problems of child survival and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Visits in Uganda, Malawi, South Africa, Nigeria, and Cote d'Ivoire provided ample evidence of the urgent need to address the increasingly serious problems of drug-resistant malaria and pediatric AIDS, but it also led the members of the mission to conclude that sustainable solutions to the overwhelming problems of child health in the region required sustainable increases in economic growth as well as continued international attention.

Continued Fragility

In spite of mounting evidence that such increases in economic growth are possible in the African context, the challenge of achieving broad-based, market-oriented, sustainable economic growth in Africa is enormous. Studies on the competitiveness of traditional African exports (coffee, cocoa, cotton, and peanuts) in several countries showed that African producers are marginally competitive in world markets now, and could increase their competitiveness if further adjustments in their economic policy and incentive structures are made. But increased diversification of export incomes is recommended by analysts in virtually all countries -- and here the availability of more capital, better technological know-how, and access to markets is key.

However, Eastern Europe's apparently massive requirements for financial and technical assistance have raised questions as to the future availability of such assistance for Africa. The U.S. has encouraged all donors to maintain their levels of assistance to Africa and U.S. assistance to Africa and Eastern Europe have both increased. But private capital flows are led more by the private investors' views of potential profits. Capital needs in Africa remain high, but non-oil export earnings are not likely to be adequate to meet these needs for the next several years and private foreign investors are finding the opportunities outside Africa, including in Eastern Europe, to be more attractive. So official donor assistance will continue to figure importantly in Africa's capacity to manage financially and the ability of Africa to compete with other regions for such funds remains a real issue.

The continuing political unrest also takes a substantial toll. Drought has further complicated the already difficult situation for nearly ten million Sudanese and Ethiopians. Although humanitarian assistance and more sophisticated early warning systems have kept food aid flowing into these countries, international public interest appears to have waned. In part, this may reflect the success of efforts to avoid disasters, but often cited by other analysts are the frustrations of dealing with uncooperative and, often, corrupt governments. Humanitarian organizations have continued to try to avert starvation against great odds.

Finally, the oil price increases which have occurred since August 1990 have had an immediate short-term impact on trade balances for the majority of countries in the region, reducing by $2.7 billion the amount of foreign exchange available for other imports. For the handful of oil-producing countries in the region, however, the positive financial benefits were substantial, estimated at some $10 billion. As 1991 began, world oil prices had again declined and stabilized at pre-August 1990 levels, but the experience of late 1990 served as a reminder of how fragile the progress toward economic recovery still is -- and why external economic assistance is still essential.

THE FY 1992 REQUEST

A.I.D. requests $800 million for the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) in FY 1992. In addition to the DFA, the request includes $28.3 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) to support U.S. strategic and political interests in selected African countries. A.I.D. also requests $130 million in P.L. 480 commodity assistance under the Title II and Title III programs. Freight costs for shipping these commodities are included with the transport request for the global P.L. 480 Title II and Title III programs. The important new authority allocated by the 1990 Farm bill to A.I.D. for planning and management of these programs will enhance our ability to coordinate food aid programs with DFA programs more closely and to maximize their strategic impact in achieving overall country development objectives.

The proposed DFA assistance will benefit over 40 countries -- promoting broad-based and sustainable economic growth, the development of human resources and institutional capacity, and increased participation of individuals and communities in the choices involved in planning their society's future. Well over half of the bilateral DFA resources will be targeted to 10 major high-performing countries. Eighty-five percent of bilateral DFA will go to 23 of the countries, based on the Agency's assessment of their recent performance and their commitment to addressing problems critical to improving the quality of life of their populations.

The DFA request includes $60 million to continue the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP), which supports programs designed to foster key policy changes in a variety of economic and social sectors related to A.I.D.'s strategic objectives. AEPRP funds are allocated each year to a few countries that demonstrate significant commitment to policy reform in areas such as agricultural credit and marketing, fertilizer distribution, export promotion, banking reform, public administration, health, and basic education.

The DFA request also includes $50 million for the Southern Africa Regional Program to support the efforts of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in an area of over 80 million people including nine majority-ruled countries of the region (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, and Tanzania). A.I.D. will continue to focus its assistance on coordination and integration of regional development through improvements in transport and natural resources management, and by helping SADCC members take advantage of opening markets and changing political circumstances. The DFA request additionally allocates $40 million for programs that benefit the disenfranchised black majority of South Africa. A.I.D. will continue to focus this support on non-governmental organizations working in the fields of education, human rights, community development, labor and private enterprise, as well as initiating activities in AIDS prevention. A.I.D. will continue to seek ways of supporting the recently initiated reform process by assisting black South Africans in establishing a market-oriented, non-racial democracy through nonviolent means.

In line with the initiative on the Family and Development, A.I.D. will continue to emphasize its commitment to strengthening systems for effective service delivery in health, child survival, and family planning, both through the DFA itself and in conjunction with other, centrally funded projects. A.I.D. also intends to continue its strong support for the improved management and conservation of Africa's natural resources in 20 of the 23 DFA priority countries. Increased community control of and benefits from natural resources have been shown in recent years (in Mali, Niger, Zimbabwe, and Rwanda) to be important to the establishment of sustainable natural resource use patterns; this experience will be extended as environmental programs are developed in Uganda, Cameroon, Botswana, and Tanzania. A.I.D. will also expand support for basic education, consistent with the programs implemented in five African countries since FY 1989.

Finally, A.I.D. recognizes that local level participation in planning and carrying out development programs is a vital ingredient of broad-based, sustainable economic growth. Thus, A.I.D. will continue to work closely with U.S. and indigenous private, nongovernmental and voluntary organizations, as well as local and community-based groups, as partners in development. These organizations offer a major vehicle to insure grassroots participation in program planning, implementation and evaluation, as well as promoting broadly shared development benefits.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The implementation of the DFA since its inception has been focused on helping African governments and people to achieve the goal of sustainable, broad-based, market-oriented economic growth. The program has been concentrated, at the regional level, around four strategic objectives:

1. Improving the management of African economies by redefining and reducing the role of the public sector and increasing its efficiency;
2. Strengthening competitive markets to provide a healthy environment for private sector-led growth;
3. Developing the potential for long-term increases in productivity; and
4. Improving food security.

In this section, we use some examples to illustrate how A.I.D. has gone about programming DFA resources to achieve these objectives, what is working -- and what is not. The program highlights also indicate some of the lessons we have learned to improve A.I.D.'s efforts to plan and manage for results in the future.

Strategic Objective One: Improving Economic Management

During the late 1970s and early 1980s, the governments of many African countries suffered from a series of afflictions. Public debt grew to unmanageable proportions. Governments ran out of financial resources sufficient to provide even basic services. Foreign currency exchange policies reduced incentives to export and encouraged entrepreneurs to smuggle or to simply not produce. At the same time, quasi-governmental corporations provided jobs for thousands of Africans but almost always operated at a loss, compromising the ability of government to carry out other functions.

Accordingly, A.I.D. targeted DFA resources in 20 of the 23 DFA priority countries to support these governments in making significant changes in the management of their economies and in the way they provided public services to their citizens. A.I.D. singled out some areas for special attention: improving fiscal and monetary policies, reducing the government's role in producing and marketing goods and services, and helping governments provide public services -- health, education -- more equitably and efficiently.

The special resources provided by Section 572 of the FY 1989 Appropriations Act complemented the assistance provided under the DFA. Section 572 permits forgiveness of economic assistance loans -- both development assistance (DA) and ESF -- for sub-Saharan countries that have in effect economic adjustment programs (either International Monetary Fund stand-by, structural adjustment facility or enhanced structural adjustment facility arrangements, or various World Bank adjustment programs). In FY 1990, 14 countries (Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zaire) were eligible for Section 572 debt relief. Total debt relief for these countries could total $852 million. Zambia may soon be eligible for Section 572 programming; this could provide an additional $260 million in relief.

Six countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, and Uganda), each of which had total principal outstanding on DA and ESF loans under $15 million, received Section 572 debt relief totalling $39 million in one tranche in early FY 1991. Countries with larger debts (Benin, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Zaire) will receive debt relief in two or three tranches. All have drawn a first tranche, for a total of approximately $340 million. To secure further debt relief, the recipient country must remain in compliance with either an International Monetary Fund or World Bank adjustment program at subsequent review dates. Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, and Nigeria have or will soon receive a second tranche of debt forgiveness as they have maintained the course of economic policy reforms set out in these agreements. Benin, Cameroon, Tanzania, and Zaire are currently not in compliance with the required conditions although discussions are proceeding which may bring them back into eligibility. Current events in Zaire indicate that prospects for that country's compliance are slim.

Better Fiscal and Monetary Policies

In 1990, after a number of African governments had sustained fiscal and monetary policy reforms with the assistance of A.I.D. for two or more years, the Agency evaluated the impact of these reforms in selected countries. The findings from Senegal demonstrate both the importance of such reforms and the difficulties they can create.

Between 1986 and 1988, A.I.D. encouraged the Government of Senegal to: reduce restrictions on imports to allow commercial and industrial enterprises more authority to import; implement a new commercial investment code; reduce across-the-board tariff protection to local industries to encourage them to become more efficient; and revise the tax system.

These reforms were supposed to result in a larger tax base and greater tax revenues, increased incentives for investment, and more competition in the industrial sector. Some of these things happened. Competition flourished. The tariff reductions and import reforms administered both psychological and economic shocks to the previously protected industries, forcing a number of large firms to change the way they did business. In interviews with A.I.D. staffers, the owners of 15 of these firms described several steps they have taken to become more competitive. At the same time, owners of 38 small businesses in the informal sector indicated the reforms have increased their profits, made more investments in new equipment, and increased employment.

But not all the program results were so positive. Many businesses are still struggling to adjust. Unaccustomed to competition, and unable to plan for ways to increase competitiveness, many of the large private firms have seen their sales drop off, resulting in a serious decline in government revenue. Meanwhile, a series of factors unrelated to the reforms, including political instability, locust infestations, and a poor harvest of the major export crop (peanuts), have put their own strain on the government and the economy. Fearing a major revenue shortfall, which would have jeopardized other programs, the government reversed some of the tariff reforms in 1989, thereby sending a confusing signal on trade policy to current and future investors.

Reducing the Government's Role in Producing and Marketing Goods and Services

A good example of a government's cutting back on its direct intervention in the economy comes from Cameroon, where, with A.I.D.'s assistance, the government reduced subsidies on fertilizer for coffee and cocoa and got out of the fertilizer marketing business altogether. In two years, the subsidy was cut by $215 a ton, saving the Cameroonian treasury $13 million, while the simultaneous privatization of the fertilizer market slashed distribution costs from $280 to $50 a ton. The net result for the average coffee farmer -- who could have been hit with an enormous price increase after the subsidy was cut -- was a relatively low 4.2% price rise and much more timely delivery of fertilizer.

It is too early, however, to predict that these new incentives will pay off in increased production and incomes for coffee farming families. Coffee prices have fallen on the international market, seriously undercutting the incentive for farmers to grow -- and fertilize -- coffee. But studies have shown that if some

other reforms are made in this sector, Cameroonian coffee growers can stay competitive. A.I.D. continues to look for ways to foster these changes.

Broad-gauged reforms such as these -- improved fiscal policies and reduced government intervention -- are essential for the kind of economic growth Africa needs. But unless these broad reforms go hand in hand with specific improvements in key public services (e.g., family planning, health, education, roads), they may not take hold in the long run or have the intended effect. For this reason, A.I.D. has also been active in promoting reforms in the way governments provide key public services in virtually all of the 23 DFA priority countries.

Improving the Equity and Efficiency of Public Service Delivery

. . . Population Policy and Family Planning

A.I.D. has moved aggressively to educate African policymakers in 17 of the 23 DFA priority countries in the potentially explosive consequences of high birth rates and to equip their governments to develop and support effective family planning programs. Kenya, Botswana, and Zimbabwe continue to lead the sub-Saharan countries in implementing such programs, although a heightened commitment to the promotion of effective family planning is emerging in most of the DFA priority countries as well. An example from Kenya, where A.I.D. has supported family planning policy and programs since the 1960s, shows what this commitment means when it is sustained long enough.

In Kenya, about 90% of the women contacted by survey teams in 1989 said that they were aware of family planning methods and knew where to get the services they needed. Between 1984 and 1989, the use of modern contraceptive methods doubled, and the use of the most effective methods (voluntary surgical contraception and injectable contraceptives) likewise rose dramatically. In 1984, there were four voluntary surgical contraception sites in the country; now there are 50. And in that same period the number of procedures performed rose from a few hundred to nearly 10,000. In just over ten years, the average size of the ideal family in Kenya has dropped from 7.2 children to 4.4.

Still, not all Kenyan women are getting the services they need, so A.I.D. continues to support both the public and private health care delivery systems, the latter consisting of health facilities in private commercial firms, training institutions, private maternity homes, and hospitals and health centers run by private voluntary organizations. What is clear from the Kenya experience -- and this has been confirmed in Botswana and Zimbabwe -- is that functioning health care delivery systems are essential to successful family planning programs.

. . . Health and Child Survival

The news on this important front is mixed. Infant and child mortality have declined markedly over the past three decades, with rates dropping by more than a third between 1960 and 1988. Evidence suggests, though, that the decline may have slowed. For example, although increased immunization has brought down the mortality rate in nearly all of the 20 DFA priority countries in which A.I.D. provides support for health and child survival initiatives, the decrease may be short-lived if immunization programs are not successfully institutionalized so that these services continue to be offered to all newborns. Such programs depend

on sustained levels of public financing, of course, and this has been a problem for many countries. And other problems -- not financial -- are also emerging.

In Malawi, for example, A.I.D. assistance has made a significant difference in health and child survival. Malawian officials credit A.I.D. with bringing about the first major increase in Ministry of Health clinical staff, with raising the percentage of children receiving correct treatment for diarrhea (from 42% two years ago to 70% today), and with creating greater access to piped water.

Other health statistics are troubling because of two new killers: malaria and pediatric AIDS. Since the mid-1980s, the infant mortality rate has not improved and may have increased despite the advances noted. Health officials worry that infant and childhood mortality may continue to increase during the next decade because of these diseases.

In the case of malaria, the problem is a new, chloroquine-resistant strain of the disease which afflicts more than 80% of all children, according to one 1990 study. High transmission rates and the high susceptibility of young children make this disease the most common cause of out-patient visits and in-patient pediatric admissions and deaths. Alternative therapies are needed -- and these require the re-education of patients and health workers and will increase drug costs.

In the case of AIDS, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) seroprevalence among mothers is on the rise, increasing from 2% in 1985 to over 20% in 1990 among one group of urban women. An estimated 30% of the children born to these women will contract -- and succumb to -- pediatric AIDS, while an undetermined number of the rest face a precarious future as AIDS orphans. The World Health Organization now estimates that, in some countries, pediatric AIDS will soon become the major cause of death among infants and children.

Faced with what it calls "these numbing statistical possibilities," A.I.D. has adjusted its program emphasis in Malawi. No longer expecting to bring infant and child mortality rates down, the Mission is concentrating on helping the Ministry of Health to establish strong malaria and AIDS control programs which can limit the impact of these diseases. A.I.D. continues to support and strengthen health information and disease monitoring systems to track the dimensions and changing nature of the problems.

. . . Education

Historically, A.I.D. has not been widely involved in supporting primary education programs in Africa. Given the enormity of the task, A.I.D., with its limited resources, chose to concentrate on other problems. But a number of factors, including growing Congressional concern, have prompted a change in strategy in selected countries:

-- It is clear that, in the long run, improvements in education, which absorbs 15% of total government spending in sub-Saharan Africa -- three times more than what is spent on health care -- will help make African economies become more productive and more competitive.

-- Success with policy reforms in other sectors encouraged another look at education, where, for example, financing reforms can increase community

participation and mobilize more private resources for schooling.

-- Greater school attendance, especially by girls, will have the added advantage of leading to more effective health and family planning programs.

In planning how to expand its support to primary education, A.I.D. has drawn on the lessons learned from its work with the school system in Lesotho, one of the few countries where A.I.D. has provided education assistance for some years. As part of its effort to create more jobs and more qualified workers, the Government of Lesotho, working with A.I.D., decided that improving the country's primary education system would better prepare young Basotho to enter the labor force. A 1986-87 survey showed that more than 50% of all rural households in that country depend on remittances from migrant mine workers in South Africa as their major source of income. But increasing pressure to employ native South Africans and the greater use of capital-intensive mining techniques mean that many Basotho will now have to find work at home, where unemployment in 1988 was already 23%.

Improving the efficiency of the school system and the quality of the education given were key objectives of the Lesotho government's Basic and NonFormal Education Systems (BANFES) effort. Specifically, A.I.D. support for the project aimed to get more of the school-age population into school, to increase the efficiency of primary schools by emphasizing students' completing all grades rather than merely starting school, and to give the curriculum more practical content geared to the Lesotho environment.

The BANFES project has made a difference. Between 1985 and 1989, the proportion of school-age children enrolled in primary school rose from 70% to almost 80%. The percentage of children completing primary school and passing the very tough completion exam rose from 46% to 53%. While the pupil/teacher ratio is still very high, over 55 to 1, a strong in-service education program sharpened the skills of 1,200 rural teachers. Texts are more plentiful: In 1985, each student had one text in the local language (Sesotho), one in mathematics, and one in English; by 1989, each student had the basic set of texts plus a Sesotho reader, a radio language arts text in English, and a set of supplementary math materials. Teachers' materials for agriculture and practical arts and crafts were prepared and each fifth- through seventh-grader received, in 1990, a small business reader. This reader was based on interviews conducted with women managing their own small businesses. Their stories were transformed into instructional material which permits their learning-by-doing to be easily communicated to students who may soon be facing the same challenges themselves.

Also encouraging is the fact that, even with enrollment up, efficiency and quality have more than held their own. In 1985, it took 15.3 years' worth of resources (i.e., teachers, classrooms, supplies) to turn out a primary school graduate; that figure has now been cut by 15%. The pass rate for children taking the standardized Primary School Leaving Examinations rose four percentage points.

. . . Transportation

Good roads are generally considered to be a responsibility of governments. Roads are needed to open up markets, stimulate productivity, and keep prices down. And they also make more services available to more people. In countries where A.I.D. supports improvements in transportation, which it does in nine of the DFA priority

countries, it has a special interest in getting more private firms involved in road-building and maintenance because they perform those services more efficiently -- and enable governments to focus their efforts on overall questions of transport policy, financing, and allocation of services.

In Tanzania, A.I.D. has helped the Government of Tanzania to carry out a pilot program enabling the government to contract with local construction firms and thereby to supplement its own capacity to build and maintain rural roads. The Tanzanian President wasn't taken with the notion of private firms playing a role to begin with, but changed his mind after visiting both a traditional government road construction project and an A.I.D.-financed project in the Shinyanga District. The government road crew and a private Tanzanian firm had started work on the same day. When the president visited Shinyanga on July 18, 1990, the government road-builders were 60% behind schedule and the private company was 60% ahead.

Tanzania is now planning to spend $800 million on road rehabilitation and maintenance in the next five years, and the president himself is leading the call for turning much of the work over to private construction firms. If the track record of the Shinyanga private contractor is maintained, a rebuilt road network will ensure that Tanzanian consumers will once again be able to buy Tanzanian produce.

Strategic Objective Two: Strengthening Competitive Markets

Years of government-controlled prices and restricted market competition in most countries in sub-Saharan Africa led to widespread inefficiency and disincentives to produce. Prices had little meaning and were, in fact, misleading. The climate for private enterprise was not only poor; it was actually hostile in many countries. Major industries were state-owned monopolies, and in most cases, they were losing money. The informal sector businesses which operated -- and, often, thrived -- were tolerated because they were providing needed goods and services.

As African governments began to undertake the kinds of reforms already described, the opportunities for private businesses to do a more efficient job of providing goods and services became apparent. Analyses showed, however, that the markets for commodities, capital, and labor had to be deregulated, expanded, and revitalized before private investors could or would step in. A.I.D. focused its second objective in implementing the Development Fund for Africa on making markets more competitive and we are working with governments and private sector entrepreneurs in all DFA priority countries toward this end. This focus is entirely consistent with, and supportive of, A.I.D.'s new initiative in Business and Development Partnerships.

A.I.D. has encouraged and supported:

-- the Government of Uganda in revising its trade policies to diversify export earnings by selling commodities other than coffee, thereby assuring more stable foreign exchange earnings and more income for farmers who grow crops besides coffee;

-- the governments of Togo and Cameroon in the wholesale revision of their labor, import, and market controls needed to establish free trade zones and

generate new jobs for Togolese and Cameroonian workers; and

-- the governments of Senegal and The Gambia to improve bank supervision and divest state ownership in banks as part of a broader effort to increase the availability of competitively priced capital to private investors.

To better understand how the private business owners and managers themselves perceived their problems, and to figure out what to do about them, A.I.D. undertook a unique series of country studies in 1989 and 1990. In each study, private business experts associated with A.I.D. interviewed both informal and formal business managers, entrepreneurs, and bankers. The interview findings were then discussed in depth with representatives of the government, the A.I.D. mission and other donors. The studies have already resulted in a number of practical steps to encourage investment: changed policies and regulations, reduced tax rates, one-stop shops to encourage foreign investors, and so forth. Multilateral organizations supported by A.I.D. are also expected to use such results in their efforts to make private businesses in Africa grow. The Africa Project Development Facility, for example, helps companies prepare sound business plans and acquire commercial financing. The African Management Services Company helps private businesses to improve their management.

But progress in market reforms and private sector development takes time. While a government can quickly declare its intention to get rid of price and import controls, carrying out the institutional reforms to implement the policy and building up investor confidence in the new policy and institutions take longer. The A.I.D. programs in Uganda and Mali, however, are making inroads.

For decades, private businesses in Uganda weren't allowed to export most goods, and, because of a lack of foreign exchange, they didn't have money to buy the imports they needed -- such as spare parts or fertilizer -- to make or grow their products. But in 1988 the government did away with public monopolies on several crops and, with A.I.D. support, allowed exporters to keep any foreign exchange they earned. In the following year, exports of sesame, beans, and other produce doubled, and the figures for 1990 were even better. Buoyed by these results, the government is taking other steps to promote such nontraditional exports.

With A.I.D.'s assistance, the Government of Mali has instituted an information system to make the recently liberalized grain trade more competitive and efficient. Officials from the other Sahelian countries asked for demonstrations of the system and participated in a conference recently held in Bamako, Mali. Experts who helped design the Malian system are now working with the governments in Chad, Niger, and Senegal to tailor the approach to their own markets.

Strategic Objective Three: Developing the Potential for Long-Term Increases in Productivity

The actions already described are expected to increase the productivity of African economies, businesses, and families in the relatively short term, and with A.I.D. support, have done so in a wide variety of ways. The size and sustainability of these gains, however, depends on a country's natural resource endowment, its capacity to use technology to maximize the returns from its natural resources, capital and labor, and, finally, the skills and initiatives of its people. A.I.D. supports governments, communities, and individuals in sub-Saharan Africa to

strengthen these foundations of economic growth and progress as the third of its priority objectives in implementing the Development Fund for Africa. We are working with 20 DFA priority countries on natural resource management issues, with 17 on the accelerated development and transfer of agricultural technology, and with virtually all countries in some aspect of job training or human resource development.

Improving Natural Resource Management

Natural resources are, for most countries, essential to their economic growth. Effective management of the environment is especially important for sub-Saharan African countries whose soil, water, and forest resources are limited. The challenge for these countries, then, is to balance current use against future need. Not only must present resources be used efficiently, provisions have to be made for their conservation, replacement and even expansion for future needs. Achieving such a balance requires commitment from the highest levels of government and the cooperation of individual users in local communities.

Farmers and woodcutters in Niger have shown how it can be done. For years, nearby residents illegally cut trees in the Guesselbodi forest reserve for use as firewood. Then, with support from the government, A.I.D. and the National Cooperative Business Association, the farmers and woodcutters replanted 5,000 hectares in the devastated reserve as the centerpiece of a village-level demonstration project in natural resource management. The scheme proved not only that unproductive land could be recovered, but that local users would plant and protect trees if they were given the rights to use them. A second experiment, in the Maggia Valley, demonstrated that windbreaks could improve crop production and at the same time generate income when the component trees were sold as poles and firewood.

Today, more than 13,000 hectares of Niger's woodland are under community control, compared with 1,500 in 1986. And A.I.D. estimates that 400,000 hectares of agricultural land are being managed for sustainable production. More important for the long term, the Government of Niger has now officially reversed its policy of state control of natural forest reserves and given communities the incentives -- as well as the rights -- to manage these resources themselves.

Accelerating Agricultural Technology and Transfer

Between 1980 and 1989, foodgrain production in sub-Saharan Africa rose from 42 million to 52 million metric tons. While this increase didn't keep pace with population growth, it is encouraging that, in four of the last five years, yields per hectare appear to have exceeded 900 kilograms, a level never before attained since the U.S. Department of Agriculture started keeping records in 1966. The challenges faced in producing results such as these were eloquently summarized in a recent report on agricultural research:

> "If [agricultural scientists] are [to be] successful in their work, they must accomplish two tasks more or less simultaneously. On the one hand, they must restructure the plant and/or its environment so as to meet certain objectives (e.g., increased yield, stability, height, drought tolerance). On the other hand, they must modify the behavior of the farmer so that he or she buys the improved seeds, plants, and weeds and harvests according to

the prescribed methods...in the prescribed manner and time....The hundreds of cultivars that sit gathering dust on experiment station shelves around the world are a grim reminder that the use of scientific methods by themselves is insufficient to change the behavior of farmers."

Nevertheless, the maize research program in Kenya, which A.I.D. has supported since the 1960s, continues to provide evidence that the challenge can be met. In 1963, when maize varietal research started, no one produced hybrid maize. By 1977, the majority of smallholders in the higher altitude areas of Kenya grew hybrid maize, and about 15% of total maize area in the country was planted to hybrid varieties. By 1988, nearly 50% of Kenya's maize land was in hybrids. Overall production doubled from 1970 to 1988.

An A.I.D.-supported program in The Gambia has also met the challenge. Over the last three years, the Gambia Research Service has been responding to farmers' requests for information and training in new agricultural technologies by expanding its program of on-farm trials. One such trial, carried out by the Catholic Relief Services organization, introduced local farmers to sesame and has since been cited as an example of what happens when a good fit is made between farmer interest, crop characteristics, and enthusiastic extension.

Training for Job Skills and Improved Productivity

While better use of the environment and improved technologies are important to increasing productivity, it is the people and the know-how they bring to their daily work which is critical to a family's and an economy's progress. From the beginning, A.I.D. has recognized the training of individuals as an important development tool. Over the years, thousands of Africans have received training in dozens of fields -- from spraying for locusts to designing sophisticated econometric models. In the past two years, A.I.D. has installed a trainee tracking system for the Africa region which allows its managers to keep tabs on who has been trained in what skills. The system will facilitate follow-up studies to find out if the training was effective and to correct deficiencies identified.

A.I.D. has also learned that training groups of individuals in work-associated settings seems to work better than training individuals alone. For example, one program in Kenya trained trainers themselves to do their jobs better. The clients in this instance were civil servants in the Directorate of Personnel Management, responsible for overseeing all training activities in the country. Because of A.I.D.'s policy (in Kenya) that one-half of the training scholarships it awards must go to the private sector, Directorate trainers found their classes brimming with business people who demanded that training be tied directly to results. In training-of-trainer workshops, Directorate staff learned how to design results-oriented training, how to tailor training for individual groups, how to assess the needs of trainees, and how to improve their delivery skills. The creation of a computerized database listing all the training opportunities currently offered by donor organizations in Kenya, another element of the program, makes opportunities for training more widely available.

Strategic Objective Four: Improving Food Security

Food production in Africa increased during the 1980s at an annual rate of about two percent. The population grew even faster, however, resulting in a decline in per capita availability of food from local sources at a rate of about one percent per year, a drop not offset by increased commercial food imports and food aid. On average, it appears as though African consumers had lower levels of food availability in 1990 than they did in 1980. While food prices on the international market fell and, in some countries, domestic food prices also declined, income constraints apparently kept consumption down. Even the farm households selling crops were affected; they were not able to count on income from the sale of these crops to purchase other items needed.

In light of continuing overall food shortages and the importance of food in maintaining even a minimal quality of life, A.I.D.'s fourth objective in implementing the DFA is one which it pursued even before the DFA: improving food security. A.I.D. is working toward this objective not only in the DFA priority countries, but also in more than 20 other countries in the region.

Food security depends on three related factors:

-- Food availability: Is there enough from farms, local markets, international markets, and food aid?
-- Individuals' access to food: Do individuals have adequate incomes (from selling or processing farm produce and from off-farm employment, remittances, and the like) to buy the food they need?
-- Whether food is lost or wasted: Are proper storage and processing techniques used? Is there adequate knowledge of nutrition and child-care techniques? Are adequate health and sanitation services available?

<u>Availability</u>

With the majority of African households located in rural areas, the most direct way to improve food security is to make farming more productive by giving farmers' access to fertilizer, seeds, technologies, and markets. For urban families, jobs and efficient markets are critical. Food imports play an important role in complementing local production.

For most countries in sub-Saharan Africa, food aid supplements commercial imports. In the 1980s, several countries experienced repeated droughts and have increased their reliance on food aid as a source of food supplies to avoid widespread famine.

Beginning with the 1984-85 Africa-wide drought, A.I.D. has made major advances in famine preparedness and management of relief operations. In 1990, two massive alarms were given by the famine early warning system supported by A.I.D. In northern and eastern Ethiopia, three million people were identified at famine risk in late July. In Sudan, A.I.D. gave warning in early August of an impending nation-wide food crisis that could touch more than 10 million people over the next year.

In both cases, new A.I.D.-funded remote sensing technology permitted warning two

months earlier than ever before. This early warning, along with new methods to identify people who were the most at risk, permitted the U.S. Government and other donors to rapidly develop emergency food and relief responses, save thousands of lives, and keep it from becoming a major item on the seven o'clock news in the United States.

At present, this warning capability applies principally to the Sahelian band stretching from Mauritania in the west to Ethiopia in the east. These new methods are now being transferred to indigenous regional organizations in East and Southern Africa where, even in surplus years, both chronic and temporary pockets of food insecurity can exist.

A.I.D. works in close partnership with private voluntary and United Nations relief organizations to address peoples' needs in areas experiencing severe food shortages. The rapid evolution of these situations makes this job a tough one. As the A.I.D. Mission in Mozambique reported, for example, that in the northern part of Inhambane Province, the Adventist relief organization delivered food as scheduled, but the number of people eligible to receive food had increased by over 60% since the planning for the delivery had begun. Similarly, in Zambezia Province, a 100% increase in displaced persons was reported.

But U.S. food aid not only responds to immediate food emergencies but also, through food aid sales programs, makes commodities available to meet market demand not met by commercial imports alone. Funds generated by food aid sales are used to address longer-term food security issues. In Guinea and Mali, for example, U.S.-donated food aid met consumption needs while sales proceeds were used to improve cereals markets.

Access

Farming provides rural households both food itself (availability) and income to purchase more food (access). However, since many African farm families lack sufficient land, labor, and capital, additional job opportunities off the farm are necessary. A principal finding from recent A.I.D.-funded analyses is not surprising: the more diverse a household's sources of income -- from crops, animals, on-farm food processing, outside employment -- the greater is that household's food security. In The Gambia, for example, several programs supported by private voluntary organizations have encouraged small farmers, especially women, to diversify into vegetables, rice, or small animals, and not to be dependent on a single crop or income source.

Agribusinesses supported by A.I.D.'s microenterprise development program have had a similar effect by increasing employment and by diversifying households' sources of incomes. A.I.D.'s support of microenterprise development has doubled in Africa in the last three years through credit and training programs which will help small entrepreneurs to establish their own businesses, especially in rural areas. These small businesses also open up job opportunities for others. Microenterprise support, therefore, can be an important contributor to improving food security.

But food aid remains an important resource used by A.I.D. and partner private relief organizations to address the problems of families and individuals whose access to food supplies is restricted by civil unrest and war. In 1988-1990, millions of Africans were separated them from their sources of income with little

chance of finding employment elsewhere. Without food and the means to buy food, millions of Africans currently depend wholly or in part on emergency donations from outside organizations.

Avoiding Losses and Waste

The importance of ensuring that food produced is used as efficiently as possible is illustrated by the introduction of a package of appropriate, farm-level grain storage technologies in Kenya. For the farmers in the project area who adopted even some of the recommendations (and about 40% did), losses on stored maize were cut in half -- from 30% to 15%. A positive side effect was that the demand for improved storage technology led to the employment of 1,500 artisans to make grain storage bins, thereby increasing their incomes.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In creating the DFA, Congress gave A.I.D. an important -- and complex -- mandate for the Africa region. First, Congress expressed a continued commitment of U.S. bilateral assistance to helping African countries improve their economic performance and the lives of all African people. Second, it recognized that the challenge of improving economic performance might require some unorthodox approaches. Third, it provided funding stability with reduced funding constraints. Fourth, it underscored the importance of working with others -- African government officials, grassroots organizations, private businesses and banks, other major donors, and the private voluntary community. Put simply, A.I.D. was asked to change the way it does business in order to increase its impact in Africa.

In implementing the DFA, and in accord with its initiative on Improving Strategic Management, A.I.D. has made changes. It has made a major effort to concentrate its programs in countries where there is a commitment to, and a potential for, real economic growth -- where its efforts are most likely to make a difference. The commitment and performance of the priority country governments themselves has allowed A.I.D. to try out new approaches to providing support. Rather than providing tightly structured project assistance, with substantial inputs of foreign experts and commodities, A.I.D.'s new approach is to support a sector program which the government itself is committed to carrying out but for which only occasional technical assistance and general financial support is required. This approach broadens the population likely to be affected positively by U.S. financial support, increases the potential sustainability of the impact, and permits A.I.D.'s staff to reduce routine paperwork in contract management and increase time invested in understanding and dealing with key development issues.

To keep tabs on how a country is doing, a monitoring, evaluation, and reporting system is being put in place that permits the Agency to track economic and social indicators of overall development performance on an annual basis. Budget modifications will be made over time, based in large measure on performance. Since the beginning of the DFA, one of the original priority countries has been removed from the list (Sudan) and three others -- Chad, Togo, and Zambia -- have recently been added.

A.I.D. has also streamlined management procedures so that it can more efficiently carry out the mandate of the DFA. The Agency has computerized the annual budget

process, delegated more management responsibility to the A.I.D. Missions in DFA priority countries, and revised paperwork requirements to report more on results rather than recording the steps of implementation.

Finally, recognizing the magnitude and diversity of Africa's needs, A.I.D. has stepped up efforts to work more closely with other donor organizations. Many A.I.D. missions now regularly encourage and sponsor partnerships between local non-governmental organizations and U.S. private voluntary organizations. In joint efforts with the World Bank, the Africa Bureau has become more involved in such areas as food security and agricultural research. And, in adherence with A.I.D.'s Initiative in Business and Development Partnerships, and in league with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Department of Commerce and numerous private investors, the Agency has pushed for more American private investment in Africa.

It is easy to be pessimistic about the prospects for long-term alleviation of poverty in Africa. As we have noted above, the economies are still fragile -- subject to sudden reversals as prices, weather, and political leadership change. The rapidly growing populations place enormous demands on the economies, and when needs are not met, can generate social and political unrest. However, we believe that there is a basis for optimism. The belt-tightening of economic stabilization has resulted in more sustainable patterns of public investment and expenditure (witness the number of countries meeting the criteria for debt relief under Section 572). As the Senegal, Cameroon, Mali, and Uganda experiences described above illustrate, the increasing participation of the private sector in many economies has demonstrated unequivocally that markets work -- and that better access to goods and services and, to some extent, jobs -- can result. Environmental awareness is growing and several countries (Niger, as presented above, but also, among others, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Madagascar, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania) are beginning to find that, when peoples' interests in natural resource management are engaged, conservation of the environment and economic growth are not incompatible. More examples of encouraging trends are also cited above: in population planning, in emergency preparedness, in handling of the new issue of AIDS, and in getting agriculture moving. The challenge for A.I.D. is to reinforce these trends, to make them more robust and resilient to changes in political or economic environments and climatic conditions, and to ensure that they "add up" to a better life for the next generation of Africans.

Benin

BENIN

Total U.S. Aid $ 83 Million (1959-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 18.2% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.75 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 390

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 0.2%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.3 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 55.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 17
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 5.8%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 4,674

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.8% (1991) 3.3%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.3% (15-64yrs) 48.9% (65+ yrs) 2.8%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 7.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979)Total . % Urban . % Rural 65.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 49%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 70%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -60(85) -50(86) -210

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 271(85) 288(86) 435
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports MACHINERY;MILITARY SUPPLIES;METAL

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 210(85) 238(86) 225
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 9%

Major Exports PETROLEUM;CARPETS;FRUITS

Trading Partners: FRANCE; INDIA; NETHERLANDS

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 38%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 106% (1985)
Agriculture: 97% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Tobacco; Live animals; Wine & beer

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2184

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 50.0 Male 48.3 Female 51.6
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 121

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 53% (1987) Measles 30% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 29% (1987) Polio(3) 29% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 14%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 67.9	Female 42.9	
Secondary	(1980)	Total 3.8	Female .	
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Female .	

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 37% (1985) Female 16%

BENIN

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	915 b/	8,000	8,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	915	8,000	8,000
P.L. 480 a/	2,081	1,490	1,274
Title I	–	–	–
Title II	2,081	1,490	1,274
TitleIII	–	–	–
TOTALS	2,996	9,490	9,274

a. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

b. Excludes $85,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	–	0	5
Foreign National	–	3	3
TOTALS	–	3	8

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	5	5
Regional[e]	12	10	22	12	8	20	12	8	20
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	5	30	35	5	40	45	5	40	45
Regional[e]	–	8	8	–	8	8	–	8	8
TOTALS	17	53	70	17	61	78	17	61	78

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

BENIN

Development Problem

Nearly 15 years of economic mismanagement under a centralized form of government has led to a serious deterioration of Benin's economy. This situation was further exacerbated by a regional recession in trade and the downward spiral in world prices for Benin's major exports. To alleviate these problems, the Government of Benin has for the past several years been moving toward privatization of the economy and the encouragement of foreign investment. These efforts contributed to the launching in 1989 of Benin's first World Bank (IBRD) and Internal Monetary Fund (IMF)-led Structural Adjustment Program. Benin also has benefited from Paris Club debt rescheduling.

A.I.D. Strategy

The U.S. development objective in Benin is to support the government's economic reform program. Under the Development Fund for Africa mandate, A.I.D. increases resources to those countries which have embraced economic reforms and which have moved their economies toward economic growth. In FY 1991, A.I.D. increased its level of assistance to Benin and established a U.S. presence there in response to significant policies adopted by Benin over the past year, including the movement from a military to a civilian government and the successful completion of its first Structural Adjustment Program in conjunction with the World Bank and the IMF. A.I.D.'s assistance in Benin has focused in the past on the Rural Water Supply project, which was designed to improve the health practices of the rural inhabitants of central Benin while augmenting the adequacy and quality of their water supply and sanitary facilities. Under the project, 250 villages benefited from the drilling and equipping of water wells and the establishment of village committees to maintain the wells and pursue community health activities.

Other Donors

Beginning in 1988, donor assistance focused on the start-up of the IBRD/IMF-led Structural Adjustment Program. France continues to be the largest donor, spreading its assistance across all major sectors. Germany also is a large donor, with particular emphasis on work in reforestation and natural resource management.

FY 1992 Program

The requested $8,000,000 from the Development Fund for Africa will provide $900,000 for training programs and $7,000,000 for sector support. A.I.D. is looking closely at the health sector as well as other sectors as vehicles for providing additional assistance. The balance of funds will be used for project development support and program development. Food commodities, totaling $1,274,000 in value, will be provided under a P.L. 480 Title II program which will continue to support the Catholic Relief Services' child survival activities.

A.I.D. Representative: Mark G. Wentling (Resident in Lome, Togo)

BOTSWANA

Total U.S. Aid $ 289 Million (1965-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 5.9% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 19.87 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,030

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 8.9%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
41.0 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 41.0%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 74
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 4.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 1,224

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 5.1% (1991) 2.7%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.9% (15-64yrs) 50.7% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 4.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979)Total . % Urban 40.0% Rural 55.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 34%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 70%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -6(85) -15(86) 247

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 601(85) 525(86) 600
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports FOODSTUFFS;BEVERAGES;OILS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 595(85) 510(86) 847
Of Which % to U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Exports PETROLEUM;STEEL;FERTILIZERS

Trading Partners: NO A.I.D. CODE; NO A.I.D. CODE; NO A.I.D. CODE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 3%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 43% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Meat products; Fruit & vegs; Cotton lint
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Dairy products; Tobacco

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2201

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 61.1 Male 58.1 Female 64.2
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 44

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 67% (1986) Measles 62% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 65% (1986) Polio(3) 60% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 77%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1981) Total 105.3 Female 113.3
Secondary (1981) Total 17.9 Female 18.3
Post Secondary (1980) Total 1.4 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 73% (1985) Female 69%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	7,830	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	769 b/	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	8,599	7,000	7,000
P.L. 480 a/	364	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	364	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	8,963	7,000	7,000

a. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.
b. Includes $769,000 of prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1990.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	8	8	7
Foreign National	4	6	6
TOTALS	12	14	13

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	85	16	101	121	16	137	85	10	95
Regional[e]	6	-	6	8	-	8	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	5	5
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	91	18	109	129	16	145	85	15	100

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

BOTSWANA

Development Problem

Since its independence in 1966, Botswana has made excellent use of its own resources as well as donor assistance, and has made excellent progress in improving the social and economic well being of its people. While it is now on the threshold of economic takeoff, mineral revenues will probably reach a plateau and Botswana will move into a government budgetary deficit in the 1990s in the absence of sustainable development in other sectors of the economy. Further development is constrained by several factors. Shortages of a skilled workforce and entrepreneurial talent remain, despite successful efforts by the Government of Botswana (GOB) to substantially expand the educational system over the past two decades. The population growth rate is one of the highest in the world and exacerbates the problem of unemployment. Botswana's drought-prone climate and overgrazing by cattle has resulted in the gradual degradation of the land, reducing carrying capacity and crop yields. Substantial revenues generated by the mining sector, dominated by diamonds, have not found their way into productive investments that would promote growth in the non-mineral sectors of the economy.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. has played a major role in strengthening the education system, developing public institutions, supporting the growth of the private sector, and strengthening market forces in Botswana. For example: (1) A.I.D.-financed training has been instrumental in Botswana replacing expatriates in key government positions and in the private sector; (2) A.I.D.-funded technical assistance (TA) helped to establish the Department of Primary Education at the University of Botswana that is training the future leadership of teacher training colleges; and (3) A.I.D.-financed TA was instrumental in the GOB developing an incomes, employment, prices and profits policy that is a major breakthrough in eliminating public sector influence over private sector wages and employment. Building on these achievements, A.I.D. strategy is focused on assisting both the Government and the private sector to use the large resources available from diamond exports to promote sustained economic growth and equity. The A.I.D. program has three objectives: 1) increased private investment in nontraditional sectors; 2) improved quality and relevance of basic education; and 3) an increased contraceptive prevalence rate. Primary emphasis will continue to be placed on improvements in basic education, family planning services, and increases in off-farm sources of income through expanded employment opportunities in the nonmineral private sector.

Other Donors

In 1988, the United States was the fifth largest bilateral donor, providing about 8% of bilateral funding. The leading bilateral donors are Germany, Norway, Japan, and Sweden. Multilateral donors include the African Development Bank, World Food Programme, and World Bank. Collaboration with other donors has been in the areas of the provision of personnel to staff key positions while Batswana are trained, infrastructure development, skills development, emergency requirements, and, more recently, in strengthening the private sector.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $7 million through the Development Fund for Africa. Funding will support a new project initiative, building on A.I.D. experience in skills development, to expand employment opportunities through trade skills development and technical training. Funding will also support ongoing initiatives in skills development, private sector employment generation and related policy dialogue, and population activities. Southern Africa Regional Program funds will support community-based utilization of natural resources.

Mission Director: Howard R. Handler

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Jobs for Botswana	DFA			FY 1992 1,500	Life of Project Funding 12,000

Number 633-0256	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1998	FY 1999

Purpose: To reduce constraints to economic growth caused by a lack of adequately trained labor.

Project Description: In Botswana, the lack of an adequately trained work force constrains overall economic development. The 1985 Labor Force Survey estimated that 25% of the labor force was unemployed and that this was more a function of inadequate demand than limitations on labor supply. Since then, the Government of Botswana (GOB) has made a major effort to increase employment by creating a favorable investment climate that rewards entrepreneurs for hiring additional labor. While this undoubtedly was the correct policy to generate employment, there are serious structural problems affecting labor supply capabilities. While labor demand has increased, a serious problem confronts new entrants into the labor force who are ill-prepared for available jobs. The shortage of trained personnel causes costly inefficiencies and requires increased reliance on imported labor from neighboring countries. The project's predecessors were designed to create employment and train Batswana for middle and upper-level management. Only limited assistance was provided for pre-employment and on-the-job training. This project will build upon the A.I.D. experience to expand employment opportunities by providing trade skills and technical training. Dialogue between the public and private sectors will identify skill shortages and determine the most appropriate training mechanisms. Whereas the Government has provided incentives to create employment, similar incentives could be offered to private firms to utilize their facilities for on-the-job training.

The United States has one of the best and most diversified systems of pre-employment and in-service training. The project will identify the types of trade skills required by the market and provide industry-specific training to assist Batswana to participate in the economy as owners, managers and employees. In promoting citizen training and advancement at the shop level, the project seeks to expose Batswana to the values of the free market system.

Sustainability: The GOB's commitment to diversified, sustainable growth and strengthening work attitudes through its education system provides an excellent basis for project sustainability.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. Action Plan for Botswana emphasizes that the lack of skilled labor is a major cause of unemployment. Thus, the proposed project is fully consistent with the A.I.D. strategy and Botswana's priority needs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The German and Danish Governments have been providing assistance in various skills training areas.

Beneficiaries: Although the project will be directed at Botswana's youth, of which 30% will be women, the country as a whole will benefit through improved economic and social standards.

Major Outputs: A well-trained labor force capable of supporting an expanding private sector will increase family incomes and contribute to the improved living conditions.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000)
Long-term Technical Assistance	4,000
Short-term Technical Assistance	4,000
Training	4,000
TOTAL	12,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,500	10,500	12,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

BURKINA FASO

Total U.S. Aid $ 299 Million (1961-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.3% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.28 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 210

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 1.6%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 145 (1986) 232 (1987) 293

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 14 (1986) -2 (1987) 7

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
8.1 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 39.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 37
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 11.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 9,078

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.3% (1991) 3.1%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.5% (15-64yrs) 48.9% (65+ yrs) 3.6%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 7.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 54%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 87%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983) -310(84) -203(85) -321

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 457(84) 405(85) 497
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports PETROLEUM;MACHINERY;TEXTILES

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983) 147(84) 202(85) 176
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 0%

Major Exports TEA;TEXTILES;PETROLEUM

Trading Partners: FRANCE; COTE D'IVOIRE; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 37%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 117% (1985)
Agriculture: 101% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cotton lint; Fibers; Live animals
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Fruit & vegs; Tobacco

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2139

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 51.8 Male 51.1 Female 52.5
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 121

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 67% (1987) Measles 68% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 34% (1987) Polio(3) 34% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 35%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1984)	Total	29.0	Female	22.0
Secondary	(1984)	Total	4.0	Female	3.0
Post Secondary	(1984)	Total	1.0	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 21% (1985) Female 6%

BURKINA FASO

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	506 b/	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	2,402 c/ d/	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,908	3,000	3,000
P.L. 480 a/	5,710	8,074	5,501
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	5,710	8,074	5,501
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	8,618	11,074	8,501

a. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.
b. $506,000 of prior-year Sahel deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1990.
c. Includes $208,000 of FDAP no-year (Section 517) funds.
d. Excludes $900,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	5	5	5
Foreign National	11	11	11
TOTALS	16	16	16

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	10	8	18	10	2	12	5	5	10
Regional[e]	13	5	18	15	2	17	7	3	10
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	1	5	6	1	5	6	3	8	11
Regional[e]	8	4	12	8	10	18	5	10	15
TOTALS	32	22	54	34	19	53	20	26	46

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

BURKINA FASO

Development Problem

Burkina is a landlocked Sahelian country with a per capita gross national product of $210. Most of the labor force is engaged in agriculture, which accounts for 38% of gross domestic product. Economic growth is constrained by periodic droughts, environmental degradation, inadequate agricultural technologies, a high population growth rate, and public policies that discourage private sector investment.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy in Burkina Faso focuses on contributing to improvements in the agriculture and health sectors. In the agriculture sector, the objectives are increased productivity and improvement in rural incomes. The Agricultural Research and Training Support project, implemented by Purdue University/Winrock International, directly involves farmers in the research process as well as testing the economic viability of new technologies. This project, which began in FY 1990, also will analyze current national policies and propose alternatives as appropriate. Food security problems that have their origin in environmental degradation are being addressed in the Pilot Village Natural Resources Management project. This project provides grants to private and voluntary organizations to test and adapt proven technologies at the village level.

A.I.D. is a major donor in the health sector and the lead donor in Family Planning and Acquired Immuniodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) control. A.I.D. assistance has contributed to a 35% increase in contraceptive use and couples using modern family planning methods increased from 6,000 to 20,000 over a three-year period. The Family Health and Health Financing project, which began in 1990, builds on the success of these A.I.D. interventions. The current project has several complementary components which address family planning, maternal and child health, diarrheal disease control, nutrition communication and a condom social marketing program aimed at preventing the spread of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Other components address financial sustainability of primary health care facilities and improved strategic planning and cost recovery. A.I.D. also works closely with U.S. and local private voluntary organizations that carry out child survival activities at the community level.

Other Donors

In 1988, the United States was the seventh largest bilateral donor, providing about 6% of bilateral funding, and the twelfth largest donor overall with about 3% of total donor funding. Leading donors in Burkina Faso include the European Economic Community, France, West Germany, Canada, The Netherlands and the United Nations.

FY 1992 Program

The requested $3,000,000 through the Development Fund for Africa will be used to support the ongoing projects in the health, agriculture and natural resource management areas. A regional training program will also be funded from these resources. P.L. 480 resources, totalling $5,501,000, will be used to continue support of student nutrition and other rural development activities.

A.I.D. Representative: Wilbur Thomas

BURUNDI

Total U.S. Aid $ 78 Million (1961-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 1.4% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.07 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 230

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 1.6%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1980) 199 (1981) 234 (1985) 195

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1980) -36 (1981) -55

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
10.8 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 69.8%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 35
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 25.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 5,646

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.4% (1991) 3.2%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.3% (15-64yrs) 50.7% (65+ yrs) 3.0%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1990) 6.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 53%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 93%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -137(88) -105(89) -111

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 242(88) 233(89) 213
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports PETROLEUM;EDIBLE OILS;TEXTILES

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 105(88) 128(89) 102
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 1%

Major Exports TEA;COFFEE;IRON ORE

Trading Partners: GERMANY, FEDER; BELGIUM-LUXEMB; IRAN

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 49%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 105% (1985)
Agriculture: 105% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Tea & mate; Cotton lint
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Dairy products; Wine & beer

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2343

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 51.9 Male 49.9 Female 53.8
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 111

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 85% (1987) Measles 55% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 70% (1987) Polio(3) 46% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total	31.4	Female	24.3
Secondary	(1981)	Total	3.1	Female	2.0
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	0.4	Female	0.5

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 43% (1985) Female 26%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund For Africa	19,782 b/	15,000	18,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	19,782	15,000	18,000
P.L. 480 a/	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	19,782	15,000	18,000

a. See Food for Peace section of Statistical Annex for program detail.

b. Excludes $500,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	7	7	10
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	11	11	14

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	17	39	56	25	29	54	16	40	56
Regional[e]	19	1	20	13	-	13	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	17	17	-	42	42	-	47	47
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	36	57	93	38	71	109	16	87	103

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

BURUNDI

Development Problem

Burundi is a small, landlocked country of 5.2 million inhabitants, with an annual per capita income of $250. It has the second highest population density in Africa and a largely subsistence agricultural economy. Fifty-five percent of urban residents and 85% of the rural population live below the absolute poverty line. Limited natural resources and a near-total reliance on coffee exports for foreign exchange earnings, combined with an annual population growth of approximately 3.3%, significantly impede its prospects for rapid, sustained economic growth and improvements in its standard of living. While Burundi is still largely self-sufficient in food, land pressures and deteriorating soil conditions are having an increasingly negative impact on per capita food production. Other development problems include longstanding tensions between the country's two major ethnic groups and the historical lack of an entrepreneurial class.

A.I.D. Strategy

Burundi's government recognizes that political liberalization and economic growth are inextricably linked. It is now in the third phase of the World Bank structural adjustment program started in 1986. The economic reform program is being complemented by political changes designed to overcome centuries of tribal tensions and discrimination. A.I.D.'s strategy complements Burundi's structural adjustment program through sectoral and project level interventions in enterprise promotion, human resources development, family planning, agriculture, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and child survival assistance. In FY 1990, A.I.D. initiated the Enterprise Promotion Program to help reduce policy and administrative impediments to private sector growth. The accompanying Enterprise Support and Training project provides technical assistance and training to broaden the intellectual framework for private sector-led development and supports the implementation of policy and administrative reforms.

Other Donors

During 1988, official development assistance disbursements amounted to $195 million. Of this total, $85 million was provided by bilateral donors and $100 million by multilateral sources, including the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The World Bank was the largest multilateral donor. France, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany were the largest bilateral donors.

FY 1992 Program

The $18 million requested through the Development Fund for Africa will continue to fund the private sector policy reform program, human resources development activities, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV/AIDS) detection and information activities and two new projects in small enterprise development and health systems support.

Mission Director: Glenn Slocum

PROGRAM: BURUNDI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Health Systems Support	DFA			FY 1992 3,000	Life of Project Funding 8,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
695-0128	[X] NEW				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1999
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To strengthen the managerial and technical capacity of the Ministry of Health to develop and implement policies that incorporate sustainability into the health service infrastructure.

Project Description: This project will address fundamental weaknesses in the Ministry of Health (MOH) that threaten Burundi's ability to maintain a functioning health care network. These include: poor management; a nascent but not fully functioning health information system; weak or nonexistent management policies, health care financing, and disease control; inadequate medical curricula; and poor donor coordination. It will finance long-term technical assistance in health system management, health policy, and finance. These long-term technicians, working with their counterparts and with the aid of short-term technical assistance, will help Burundi identify weaknesses in the MOH and to develop sound policies to address them.

Long- and short-term training will upgrade the technical and managerial capacities of th MOH. Commodity assistance will provide vital support to the MOH as it carries out and institutionalizes its polcies. A.I.D. expects that, over the life of this project, a diminighing amount of project resources will be spent on pharmaceuticals and other expenses for operating the health infrastructure.

Sustainability: The project directly targets the most critical issues affecting sustainability of health care: policy formulation; planning and management; health care financing; and policy implementation. While the adoption of policies is not expected in and of itself to resolve the issue of sustainability, the approach proposed under this project will establish the managerial and technical foundation required to have a well-functioning health care infrastructure.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The proposed project is directly supportive of A.I.D.'s country strategy of expanding employment and raising per capita incomes through the private sector and in making the health system self-sustaining.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project is consistent with the Government's long-term objective of making health care available to 80% of the population by the year 2000. Other donors active in the health sector include Belgium, the European Economic Community, the World Bank, the United Nations Fund for Population Assistance, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Health Organization.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiary will be the Ministry of Health. However, over the long term, project beneficiaries will include those who receive better health care services through Burundi's network of rural health centers.

Major Outputs: A system able to effectively plan, manage, and implement nationwide health policies with a diminishing need for external assistance; trained technical and managerial staff within the Ministry of Health; and increased emphasis on public health in medical and nursing schools in Burundi.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	4,500
Project Management	850
Training	1,500
Commodities	1,000
Evaluation and Audit	150
TOTAL	8,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	3,000	5,000	8,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: BURUNDI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Business Development	DFA			FY 1992 2,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
695-0127 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1997	FY 1999

Purpose: To upgrade business skills and to make the private sector more competitive domestically and internationally.

Project Description: Under the Enterprise Promotion, Support and Training Program, A.I.D. is assisting Burundi in addressing sectoral level constraints to private enterprise development. The A.I.D. program complements a broader World Bank-supported structural reform effort, which is one of the most successful in Africa, to create a macroeconomic environment that is more conducive to private sector growth. The A.I.D. sectoral-level effort is designed to support these reforms by addressing the legal, administrative, and systemic constraints to private sector growth. While policy reforms are an important aspect of creating a more viable enabling environment for private enterprise, a recent assessment of the program concluded that, in order to be fully effective, the policy reform process must be accompanied by an institutional development component that strengthens the managerial capacity of private enterprises to make them more competitive and self-reliant.

This project will provide a broad range of advisory services to private enterprises through short and long-term technical assistance, training and commodity support to enhance their managerial and competitive potential. Utilizing private voluntary organizations and other means, it will provide assistance in such areas as accounting, financial management, inventory control, record keeping, feasibility studies, market analyses and linking Burundi enterprise with the export market. The project will also finance studies and analysis of the private sector to determine what other assistance may be required to develop the full potential of private enterprise.

Sustainability: This project targets the needs of private enterprises to improve their internal and external efficiency by providing them with technical assistance, training, and other support. The project will strengthen such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce to provide needed services initially free of charge but eventually on a fee-for-service basis.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is an integral aspect of the A.I.D. strategy which emphasizes expanding employment and incomes through a greater reliance on the private sector and market forces.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank is financing the third phase of a structural reform program and is also providing small business credit. The European Economic Community is involved in small business development, the United Nations Development Programme in labor legislation reforms, and France is providing credit to small and medium-sized businesses.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will be those businesses begun and strengthened through services and training provided under this project. Others include employees of new and expanding businesses, and those benefiting from increased markets access to goods and services provided by new and expanding businesses.

Major Outputs: Increased number of small, medium, and large businesses; increased employment; increased trade volume (domestic, regional and international); strengthened and more viable businesses; strengthened skills base for businesses to tap into; increased number of regional and international business contacts; and increased levels of external private investment.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,750
Project Management	1,500
Training	1,000
Commodities	1,500
Evaluation and Audit	250
Total	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,000	8,000	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

CAMEROON

Total U.S. Aid $ 316 Million (1960-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 12.0% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.89 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,010

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 3.7%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 1,373 (1982) 1,356 (1983) 1,674

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) -215 (1982) -168 (1983) 89

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

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

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 23.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 250
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 11.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 11,092

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.6% (1991) 2.5%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.7% (15-64yrs) 53.2% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 5.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 40%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 70%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983) -71(84) 119(85) 160

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 1,508(84) 1,361(85) 1,620
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1987) 4%

Major Imports FOOD;ANIMALS;MANUFACTURES

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983) 1,437(84) 1,480(85) 1,780
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 21%

Major Exports COCONUT;COPRA;HONEY

Trading Partners: FRANCE; UNITED STATES; NETHERLANDS

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 26%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 95% (1985)
Agriculture: 119% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cocoa beans; Coffee,green &; Cotton lint
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Dairy products; Tobacco

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2028

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 50.0 Male 48.0 Female 52.0
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 125

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 26% (1988) Measles 14% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 20% (1988) Polio(3) 19% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1985) 36%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1987) Total 109.0 Female 100.0
Secondary (1987) Total 26.0 Female 20.0
Post Secondary (1987) Total 3.0 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 68% (1985) Female 45%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	20,629[a]	20,000	24,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	20,629	20,000	24,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	20,629	20,000	24,000

a. Excludes $900,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	17	15	15
Foreign National	16	15	15
TOTALS	33	30	30

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	45	4	49	38	12	50	35	15	50
Regional[e]	17	28	45	19	24	43	22	18	40
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	1	22	23	-	25	25
Regional[e]	-	14	14	-	15	15	-	15	15
TOTALS	62	46	108	58	73	131	57	73	130

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

CAMEROON

Development Problem

Cameroon is relatively well endowed with natural resources, including good soils and mineral wealth. The country experienced impressive growth between 1965 and 1986, largely due to exports of cocoa, coffee and cotton, but also due to substantial oil revenues in the 1980s. Unfortunately, this growth was accompanied by an expansion of the public sector workforce and reduced government efficiency. The sharp drop in international prices in 1986 followed by a depreciating dollar precipitated an economic crisis. A greatly over-extended government is now undertaking reforms supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, but progress has been uneven. High population growth rates and low health indicators also continue to constrain growth.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. strategy in Cameroon is to help generate sustained, broad-based economic growth by developing a market-oriented private sector and by increasing the efficiency, while decreasing the role, of the public sector. The program is focused on policy reforms, particularly in the agriculture sector, and includes projects supporting agricultural production, research and education, as well as rural health care, family planning, and activities aimed at the prevention of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

The A.I.D.-assisted economic reform program is already showing significant results. The Government of Cameroon has decided to fully privatize the markets for coffee and cocoa and to drastically reduce the authority of its most powerful parastatal overseeing those markets. The Government also has replaced a parastatal with an American company which will begin seed multiplication and marketing in 1991.

One of A.I.D.'s more innovative initiatives has been assistance to the Government's effort to establish a free trade zone. This intervention has proven to be a valuable catalyst in getting the government to liberalize policies related to the export-processing sector thereby reducing government involvement in the economy.

Other Donors

The United States is the sixth largest donor in Cameroon after the World Bank, France, the African Development Bank, West Germany and Canada, and provides about 6% of total external assistance. U.S. assistance in support of policy reforms is designed to be complementary to the World Bank structural reform program.

FY 1992 Program

The requested $24 million through the Development Fund for Africa will support, in large part, continued policy reform in the agriculture sector, and a new project in natural resource management. It will also provide second-year funding for a major family planning project and continued support for higher agricultural education, rural health and selected academic and vocational training.

Mission Director: Jay P. Johnson

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Tropical Roots and Tubers II	DFA			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
631-0078	☒ NEW				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1995
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To improve the socioeconomic welfare of farmers in Cameroon by increasing the productivity of cassava, yams and sweet potatoes.

Project Description: Root crops (e.g.,cassava, yam, cocoyam and sweet potato) are a basic part of the Cameroonian diet and are produced by small-scale farmers who dominate the agriculture sector in Cameroon. This project builds on the success of Phase I (631-0058) in identifying improved strains of root crops, enhancing the multiplication process, and increasing small farmer production capacity. A.I.D. plans to support a phase II (631-0078) which will continue the research in disease-resistant varieties, further develop the technology for seed multiplication, and also focus on marketing and various ways of utilizing root crops.

Sustainability: Sustainability requires that the Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GRC) encourage private initiatives in the production and delivery of large quantities of improved seed-stock. A technological breakthrough in root and tuber production and storage could lead to significant increases in reproduction, processing possibilities and market expansion.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s goal for the FY 1990-94 period is to assist the GRC to reach a position of sustained, broad-based economic growth. The primary endeavour in reaching this goal will be in the agriculture sector. This project is intended to improve the socioeconomic welfare of the farming community by increasing yields of root and tuber crops.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRC provides budgetary and administrative support as well as laboratory facilities. The World Bank and France provide complementary assistance through separate projects in agricultural research and rural development.

Beneficiaries: Ultimately, the project will benefit approximately 100,000 small farmers (members of cooperatives) who grow root and tuber crops in the Western Province of Cameroon.

Major Outputs: Development of locally acceptable cocoyam varieties resistant to root rot and blight complex; development of a rapid seed stock multiplication system; market survey for root and tuber crops; and productivity analysis of root crop-based farming systems.

A.I.D.- Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,950
Short-term Training	150
Participant Training	400
Commodities	500
Total	3,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year	1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30,	1991	-	-	-
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1992	1,000	2,000	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

University of Maryland (Eastern Shore)
Alabama A&M University
Florida A&M University

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Natural Resources Management	DFA			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 4,000

Number 631-0081	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1995

Purpose: To help develop and implement economically and environmentally rational approaches to tropical forest management, conservation, and exploitation.

Project Decription: Cameroon's forests are a primary natural resource and have tremendous domestic potential if properly exploited. Commercial interests, however, have already begun to exploit these forests without serious regard to environmental consequences, and there is only a limited appreciation in Cameroon, at present, of the long-term benefits of national resource management. A.I.D. plans to help the Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GRC) to develop a sound environmental policy, to educate policy makers and the general population on environmental matters, and to develop rational schemes of natural resource exploitation and preservation. Among other things, this project will accelerate the inventory of forested areas, help develop a rational forest management policy, and evaluate and possibly redirect forest regeneration activities.

Sustainability: Project sustainability will be assured by creating within the GRC an understanding of the consequences of continued environmental abuse and providing the impetus for policy and legislative action in the natural resource sector.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D. strategy emphasizes sound public sector policy, efficient governmental administration and management, and the creation of a rational environment for private sector operations. This project will provide the basis for action in all three areas as they concern environmental resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. expects to coordinate its assistance in natural resources management not only with the GRC but also with the key external donors supporting activity in this general area, i.e., the World Bank, Canada, United Kingdom, and France.

Beneficiaries: Rational protection and exploitation of Cameroon's environmental resources will directly benefit the populations of the forested areas and private sector entrepreneurs involved in forest-related activities.

Major Outputs: Government policy and legislation in place concerning natural resources management; baseline data and inventories underway in key areas.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	3000
Commodities	600
Training	400
Total	4000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-		
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	3,000	4,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Program of Reform in the Agricultural Marketing Sector (PRAMS) II	DFA			FY 1992 3,500(NPA) 500(PA)	Life of Project Funding 20,000(NPA) 5000(PA)

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
631-0085(PA) 631-0086(NPA) ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To put into place an orderly process of liberalization and privatization of internal and external trade in the cocoa and robusta coffee subsectors with minimum social cost.

Program Description: Building on the success of the fertilizer subsector reform program (631-K-601/631-T-602), A.I.D. plans three non-project assistance activities aimed at liberalizing and privatizing the marketing of (1) the arabica coffee subsector, (2) the robusta coffee and cocoa subsectors, and, (3) the pesticide subsector. Under PRAMS I, authorized in August 1990, A.I.D. is assisting the Government of Cameroon (GRC) to liberalize and privatize the marketing of arabica coffee. PRAMS I has already produced encouraging results. The GRC has begun payment of arrears to farmer cooperatives, and has instituted reforms exceeding the planned policy agenda such as dissolving the marketing board, modifying the stabilization fund, and relating pricing to world market values. PRAMS II will support GRC efforts to liberalize and privatize the robusta coffee and cocoa subsectors. A.I.D. will provide up to $25 million to finance activities which will remove marketing impediments and pricing constraints in the entire subsector, minimize the social cost of adjustment by avoiding short-run bankruptcies of viable cooperatives in the subsector, and strengthen the capacity of cooperatives to compete with one another and with other private traders and processors.

Sustainability: Since 1987, the heavily administered cocoa and coffee marketing system has experienced tremendous logistical, financial and arrearage problems. In 1988-89, the marketing system came to a virtual standstill. Sustainability will be achieved under PRAMS I and II through the revision of pricing policy, the liberalization and privatization of marketing operations, the repayment of arrears owed by the national marketing board to private economic operators, and the transparency of rules and procedures which govern the marketing of cocoa and coffee.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s goal during the FY 1990-94 period is to assist the GRC to achieve a position of sustainable broad-based economic growth. This project will contribute to this goal by reducing unnecessary government involvement in the coffee and cocoa subsectors and by helping the private sector to expand.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. has been working with the French under their program of restructuring the National Marketing Board, with the European Economic Community on repayment of arrears, and with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund under the structural adjustment program to liberalize the marketing of coffee and cocoa and to reestablish the financial balance of those commodity systems.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit (1) small farmers through the payment of arrears and obtaining a larger share of the international price, (2) private traders through liberalization and privatization of the market, and (3) the Government through savings on subsidy payments.

Major Outputs: A liberalized, privatized marketing system for cocoa and robusta coffee; a transparent and discretion-free role for the GRC in monitoring the coffee and cocoa marketing system; an expanded, more viable private sector; and an increase in the quality and quantity of cocoa and robusta coffee produced.

A.I.D.- Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Performance Grants (NPA)	20,000
Technical Assistance	4,000
Studies and Monitoring	1,000
Total	25,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,	1990	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year	1991	-	-		
Estimated Through September 30,	1991	-	-	-	
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year	1992	4,000	21,000	25,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

CAPE VERDE

Total U.S. Aid $ 88 Million (1975-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.0% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 15.83 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 690

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 36.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 7
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 22.8%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 375

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.1% (1991) 3.0%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.6% (15-64yrs) 48.4% (65+ yrs) 4.0%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 6.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 37%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 52%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports PETROLEUM;STEEL;RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 24%

Major Exports AGRICULTURE;COAL;MINERALS

Trading Partners: PORTUGAL; NETHERLANDS; FRANCE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 15%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 45% (1980)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Oilcrops & prod; Coffee,green &
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Sugar; Wine & beer

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2717

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 61.4 Male 59.4 Female 63.0
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 65

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 99% (1986) Measles 59% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 45% (1986) Polio(3) 58% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 31%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1980)	Total 113.5	Female .
Secondary	(.)	Total	Female .
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Female .

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

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa (DFA)	2,350 b/	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,350	3,000	3,000
P.L. 480 a/	4,275	228	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	4,275	228	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	6,625	3,228	3,000

a. See the Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.
b. Excludes $650,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	6	2	2
Foreign National	1	1	1
TOTALS	7	3	3

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	9	-	9	5	7	12	6	5	11
Regional[e]	21	2	23	24	5	29	27	5	32
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	8	8
Regional[e]	-	-	-	5	3	8	9	2	11
TOTALS	30	2	32	34	17	51	42	20	62

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

Development Problem

Principal development challenges facing Cape Verde are increasing incomes, maximizing agricultural efficiency and generating employment. U.S. interests in Cape Verde are developmental and humanitarian.

A.I.D Strategy

The A.I.D. strategy in Cape Verde has two major objectives: 1) developing an export sector which will permit Cape Verde to provide employment for its population and earn foreign exchange; and 2) improving agricultural productivity and revitalizing the natural resource base. This strategy is being implemented primarily under two projects. The Export Development Services project aims to develop a policy environment supportive of export-oriented enterprises and activities. The project includes assistance on investment policy, feasibility and marketing studies, financial packages to increase the export of goods and services, and a Center for Investment and Export Promotion. Beginning in FY 1991, the Watershed and Applied Research Development project will combine activities carried out under separate Food Crop Research and Watershed Development projects. Under these earlier projects, approximately 23,000 acres of land were protected by planting 4.2 million trees and construction of earthworks and rock walls. Badly needed seasonal employment was provided to about two-thirds of the families living in the project's 13 watersheds. The National Agricultural Institute was strengthened and new crop varieties were made available. The new project will link resource infrastructure development and applied research activities. Maintenance and construction activities in natural resource management will continue, with the Institute more involved in on-farm soil and water conservation and water management research. The project will be managed by a non-governmental organization.

Other Donors

In FY 1988, the U.S. provided about 8% of bilateral funding and 3.5% of total assistance. Several European countries and the multilateral organizations are more significant donors.

FY 1992 Program

The requested $3,000,000 through the Development Fund for Africa will fund two major ongoing projects: Export Development Services and Watershed and Applied Research Development. Training and family planning activities through Africa regional programs will also continue.

A.I.D. Representative: Thomas C. Luche

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Total U.S. Aid $ 50 Million (1961-89)

Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1989)

Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.84 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 390

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) -0.3%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):

(1986) 256 (1987) 290 (1988) 282

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):

(.) . (.) . (1981) -25

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to

8.0 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 53.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,

($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 11

As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 5.7%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 2,877

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.2% (1991) 2.6%

Population (1990) By Age Group:

(0-14yrs) 42.1% (15-64yrs) 54.6% (65+ yrs) 3.3%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 5.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level

(.)Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time

(1985) 50%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 72%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports CAPITAL EQUIP.;PETROLEUM;CHEMICALS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 3%

Major Exports PETROLEUM;RUBBER;ELECTRONICS

Trading Partners: FRANCE; BELGIUM-LUXEMB; NO A.I.D. CODE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 42%

Self-sufficiency Ratio

Food: 90% (1985)

Agriculture: 102% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Cotton lint; Fibers

Ag. Imports:(1987) Live animals; Dairy products; Wine & beer

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1949

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)

(1990) Total 46.6 Male 45.0 Female 48.1

(1975) Total 40.1 Male 39.3 Female 41.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 141

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against

Tuberculosis(BCG) 42% (1987) Measles 17% (1987)

Diphtheria(DPT3) 22% (1987) Polio(3) 22% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply

(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 71.4	Female 50.1	
Secondary	(1982)	Total 16.1	Female 7.5	
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total 1.0	Female 1.8	

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 53% (1985) Female 29%

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	500[b]	4,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	500	4,000	4,000
P.L. 480[a]	452	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	452	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	952	4,000	4,000

a. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

b. Excludes $1,500,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a,b]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

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

[b]/Program is managed by AFR/CCWA.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	15	4	19	8	7	15	11	6	17
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	14	14	2	9	11	4	7	11
TOTALS	15	18	33	10	16	26	15	13	28

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Development Problem

The Central African Republic's (CAR) remote location, dependence on international commodity prices, limited local market, and lack of local capital for investment are all major constraints to economic development. Years of economic mismanagement also contributed to low per capita income and deteriorating services until the Government undertook a structural adjustment program in 1982. Essential services in the rural areas have suffered from neglect, although the Government has recently begun to pursue more constructive policies in these sectors, particularly health.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. strategy in CAR focuses principally on the health sector due to the success of projects in that sector and an active and progressive Health Ministry. A.I.D. assistance to the Health Ministry's national immunization program and other child survival programs has contributed to a significant decline in vaccine-preventable diseases since the program began in 1984 (e.g., 85% decline in the incidence of measles). Building upon a series of A.I.D.-sponsored workshops on health services financing and on the Government's progressive attitude and policies for primary health care, A.I.D. is planning to concentrate a larger proportion of its assistance in the health area.

Other Donors

France is the largest donor in the CAR, assisting in several sectors and providing over 40% of all external assistance. Other donors are the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program and the United States in order of program size. The World Bank is currently preparing a third phase of its structural adjustment program which will incorporate assistance to sectors disadvantaged by the reforms, for example the health and rural development sectors.

FY 1992 Program

The $4 million requested through the Development Fund for Africa will support expanded assistance for the health sector, chiefly for health cost recovery programs, and continued public and private sector training of individuals in the health and rural development sectors.

Director, Central and Coastal West Africa: Myron Golden (Resident in AID/Washington).

CHAD

Total U.S. Aid $ 207 Million (1961-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 6.5% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.70 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 160

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) -2.0%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1986) 73

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
8.4 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 33.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 6
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 2.7%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 5,017

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.8% (1991) 2.1%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.0% (15-64yrs) 54.2% (65+ yrs) 1.8%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.3 (1990) 5.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 36%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 83%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports MACHINERY;CRUDE OIL;CHEMICALS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 0%

Major Exports TEXTILES;MACHINERY;EQUIPMENT

Trading Partners: FRANCE; CAMEROON; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 47%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 110% (1985)
Agriculture: 121% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Dairy products; Tobacco

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1717

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 39.5 Male 38.4 Female 40.2
(1975) Total 34.0 Male 31.8 Female 36.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 136

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 31% (1987) Measles 16% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 13% (1987) Polio(3) 13% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 31%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 40% (1985) Female 11%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	7,250 b/	15,000	15,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,944 c/	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	10,194	15,000	15,000
P.L. 480 a/	1,426	3,406	1,400
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,426	1,016	-
Title III	-	2,390	1,400
TOTALS	11,620	18,406	16,400

a. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program details.
b. Excludes $750,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.
c. Includes $2,944,000 prior-year deobligated ESF funds obligated in FY 1990.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	11	9	9
Foreign National	-	-	
TOTALS	11	9	9

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	1	15	16	1	30	31	-	30	30
Regional[e]	9	-	9	9	10	19	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	13	45	58	1	240	241	-	240	240
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	23	60	83	11	280	291	-	270	270

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

CHAD

Development Problem

The challenges facing Chad have always been difficult: a harsh climate, recurrent drought and a landlocked location. Two decades of intermittent civil strife, including the recent change of government, and foreign incursions have exacerbated the challenge. Low rainfall and a poor harvest in 1990 are creating food shortages. Early indications are that the new Government of Chad's priorities are to promote political and economic integration by improving transport, rehabilitating the cotton sector, promoting small business and increasing food security and access to services.

A.I.D. Strategy

From 1982 to 1984, A.I.D. activities in Chad stressed relief and rehabilitation. In 1985, private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) began implementing development projects in transport and agriculture. In 1988, a six-year strategy was approved. This strategy emphasizes sustainable economic growth through (a) increased agricultural income and productivity, (b) reduced maternal and child mortality, (c) improved transport facilities, and (d) continued support of Chad's structural adjustment program.

A.I.D. continues to build on the achievements of the agricultural PVO Development Initiatives project. As a result of this assistance, private sector agricultural activities increased and employment opportunities in this sector were also generated. An evaluation of this project indicated that key constraints continued to hinder further expansion of the private sector. The Agricultural Marketing and Technology Transfer, project which began in FY 1991, addresses these constraints. This project will improve the market information system, promote agribusiness development, perform policy studies and encourage policy reform. A.I.D. efforts in health have yielded a functioning health information system and have rehabilitated about 15 rural health centers. The continuing Chad Child Survival project is assisting the Ministry of Health to manage a diarrheal disease program, begin a pre-natal care program, promote child spacing and improve its administration and planning. The Strengthening Road Maintenance project has rehabilitated the physical infrastructure of the National Roads Office and trained 50 mechanics and 42 heavy equipment operators. Project-supported units now maintain 600 kilometers of priority roads.

Other Donors

In 1988 the United States, with about 14% of bilateral contributions, was the third largest bilateral donor and the fifth largest donor overall, with about 8% of total donor funding. Other leading donors in Chad are France, the World Bank, the European Community, Italy, West Germany and the United Nations.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $15 million in Development Fund for Africa (DFA) assistance. These funds will be used to pursue policy reforms in the health and agricultural sectors and to continue support for ongoing activities in road maintenance, child survival, and agriculture. A multi-year P.L. 480 Title III program, totaling $1,400,000 in FY 1992, will address food security.

A.I.D. Representative: Bernard D. Wilder

PROGRAM: CHAD

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Strengthening Road Maintenance II	DFA			FY 1992 2,300	Life of Project Funding 19,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
677-0067 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1997

Project Purpose: Continue to improve the ability of the Chadian road maintenance agency to maintain roads in an efficient manner and develop a private-sector capability to perform road maintenance and selected support activities.

Project Description: In 1985, the Chadian Government and A.I.D. began the Strengthening Road Maintenance project. Achievements of this project to date include: establishing a capability on the part of the National Roads Agency (OFNAR) to maintain roads; creating a central shop to maintain vehicles and a warehouse to store spare parts; training Chadian personnel in equipment repair and road maintenance; and constructing a 65 kilometer road. OFNAR has borne an increasing share of the project's recurrent costs. A follow-on project was originally envisioned to build on the original ground-breaking, institution-building efforts.

This phase II project will improve the systems for managing road maintenance operations. Varying road maintenance standards will be established, based on traffic patterns and importance for agricultural marketing. It will also include a system to monitor and control inventory use and to replenish material. Private businesses will be used with increasing frequency both to maintain roads and to provide support services to OFNAR, which would improve its contracting capabilities. This project's agenda also include road rehabilitation and more extensive periodic maintenance that will be needed as recently rehabilitated roads become more worn.

Sustainability: As management systems are consolidated, OFNAR would become less dependent upon technical assistance to meet its objectives. Like during phase I, OFNAR will continue to pay an increasing share of the project's recurrent costs, so that by year three of this project, OFNAR will be bearing 100% of the project-related recurrent cost from its own account.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project will contribute to A.I.D's strategic objective of increasing the efficiency of agricultural marketing. High transport costs are presently a major constraint to agricultural makrketing. The road maintenance program will lead to more reliable, less costly road transport as travel times and vehicle wear and tear are reduced.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. activities are closely coordinated with other donors under the rubric of the Transport Sector Adjustment Program, which was developed in concert with the Chadian Government, the World Bank, France, Germany and the European Community. Joint financing with the World Bank will be considered for this project.

Beneficiaries: Consumers, producers and transporters will benefit from activities that reduce the cost of transport. Chadian entrepreneurs capable of maintaining roads or delivering related services will also benefit from the project.

Major Outputs: Major outputs will include yearly routine maintenance on approximately 830 kilometers of road; periodic maintenance on 230 kilometers; 80 kilometers of road replenishment; and at least 25% of total operations and support contracted to the private sector.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,500
Commodities	5,000
Private contracts	5,000
Other costs	3,500
Total	19,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,300	16,700	19,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: CHAD

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agricultural Trade Policy Reform Program	DFA			FY 1992 2,100 (TA)	Life of Project Funding PA 5,000 15,000 NPA 10,000
Number 677-0068 (NPA) 677-0069 (PA) ☒ NEW ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1996 / Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Project Purpose: Modify Government of Chad (GOC) policy to encourage increased imports of agricultural inputs, including marketing-related inputs such as trucks, and increased exports of agricultural products.

Description: The GOC showed its intention of promoting private-sector development and increasing agricultural production when it removed all duties and restrictions on fertilizer imports in 1990. Concurrently, however, the structural adjustment program is exerting pressure on the GOC to raise additional revenues. Taxes on all foreign trade in 1990 are projected to total $28 million, which is about 25% of the GOC's total fiscal receipts. Imports are subject to four taxes, which together amount to 50% for agricultural tools, 38% for agricultural chemicals, between 37% and 48% for trucks and 43% for spare parts. Exports are subject to as many as eight explicit taxes, although the total burden of these taxes is not great. All exports require an authorization and there are also foreign exchange controls for transactions outside the Communaute Financiere Africaine (CFA) franc zone.

The Agriculture Trade Policy Reform Program will result in lower import taxes on agricultural inputs and simplify procedures for export. The transfer of funds to the GOC would offset their immediate revenue loss from lower import taxes. The steps needed to bring about this policy reform will be formulated during the design of the program, with emphasis or selecting the option that will result in the quickest response by the private sector.

Sustainability: The program aims to institutionalize the reforms necessary to expand agricultural production and private sector trade, which is mainly in agricultural products. An initial influx of capital is required to maintain GOC revenues. The changes should result in greater economic output, which would permit the GOC to meet its future revenue targets despite lower tax rates on imports.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This program will contribute directly to A.I.D.'s strategic objective of increasing the efficiency of agricultural marketing. The program will remove constraints to production and trade of agricultural commodities. Lower cost of agricultural inputs and transport will contribute to domestic and foreign trade. The program will complement A.I.D's Agricultural Marketing and Technology Transfer project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC's five-year development plan emphasizes improving an agriculturally based economy while expanding intra-regional and other exports. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have provided support to the GOC to modify fiscal policy and improve revenue collections. The World Bank is also implementing a road construction project.

Beneficiaries: Farmers will gain improved access to agricultural inputs; freight haulers will benefit from lower-priced trucks and spare parts; and traders will enjoy lower import tariffs, less expensive means of transport and simplified export procedures.

Major Outputs: A lowering of import taxes and simplication of export procedures will stimulate agricultural production and facilitate private sector efforts in intra-regional and export trade.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Sector Support	10,000
Technical Assistance	3,000
Training	2,000
Total	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,100	12,900	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

COMOROS

Total U.S. Aid $ 9 Million (1980-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 3.0% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.01 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 440

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 0.6%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 54 (1986) 67 (1987) 70

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -20 (1985) -18 (1986) -14

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
13.4 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 91.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 0
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 1.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 460

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 3.0% (1991) 3.5%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.6% (15-64yrs) 49.3% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 7.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 46%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 83%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports FUEL;FOODSTUFFS;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 37%

Major Exports SEMITROPICAL PRODUCE;LIGHT MANUFACTURES

Trading Partners: FRANCE; UNITED STATES; REUNION

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 36%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 83% (1980)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Oilcrops & prod; Coffee,green &; Cocoa beans
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Meat products; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2109

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 56.0 Male 54.1 Female 58.1
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 89

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 97% (1987) Measles 71% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 71% (1987) Polio(3) 73% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1982) 58%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1980) Total 107.3 Female 89.8
Secondary (1980) Total 30.9 Female 21.2
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

COMOROS

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Development Fund for Africa	700	700	700
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	700	700	700
P.L. 480 a/	33	–	–
Title I	–	–	–
Title II	33	–	–
Title III	–	–	–
TOTALS	733	700	700

a. See Food for Peace Section of Statistical Annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a] & b			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	–	–	–
Foreign National	–	–	–
TOTALS	–	–	–

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

[b]Program is managed by the A.I.D. Regional office in Kenya.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	18	–	18	18	–	18	18	–	18
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	18	–	18	18	–	18	18	–	18

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

COMOROS

Development Problem

One of the least developed economies in Africa, Comoros has undergone significant political change in recent years, having only recently freed itself of a mercenary-supported, unpopular government. In March 1990, the Comoros held, for the first time, fully democratic, multi-party elections. Comoros faces severe problems from population pressure (estimated at 500 persons per square kilometer) and environmental degradation, compounded by low per capita gross national product ($440 in 1988). Although the country's aim is to be self-sufficient in basic food production, large amounts of food must still be imported. Main export crops include vanilla, copra, cloves and ylang-ylang, all of which have been experiencing depressed prices.

With limited resources, the country has few development options. Alternative crops are being encouraged as a substitute for imported rice, but local farmers have been slow in adopting new technologies or crops. Commercial fishing is constrained by the lack of port facilities. Both skilled labor and investment capital are scarce. Export alternatives are very limited, and industry is practically non-existent. The transportation infrastructure is weak. Basic health services are constrained by lack of facilities and trained personnel and family planning activities are limited.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s objective is to increase the country's agricultural production and improve natural resource management. This strategy has been implemented, since 1984, though grants to CARE which has introduced soil conservation techniques, tree nurseries, soil erosion control and training for extension workers. The current grant, which started in August 1989, is a five-year, $3.5 million program to implement the Anjouan Sustainable Agricultural project, encompassing technology transfer to farmers, improved management of natural resources, and environmental education. The principal beneficiaries of this project are women--the majority of Comorian farmers. A.I.D. also provides much needed technical assistance and professional training through the African Graduate Fellowship Program.

Other Donors

Recent data indicate that the United States was the fourth largest bilateral donor, providing about 2.9% of bilateral funding and the sixth largest donor overall, with about 1.9% of total donor funding. France is by far the major bilateral donor. Multilateral donors include the World Bank, United Nations Development Program, World Health Organization and European Economic Community.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $700,000 through the Development Fund for Africa for further funding of the current CARE grant.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Fred Fischer (Resident in Nairobi).

CONGO

Total U.S. Aid $ 28 Million (1961-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.7% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.49 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 930

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 4.2%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 790 (1982) 1,084 (1983) 815

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 50 (1982) -284 (1983) -70

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.5 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 205%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 261
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 28.7%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 2,242

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 3.5% (1991) 3.0%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.8% (15-64yrs) 52.1% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 5.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 41%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 62%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) 351(85) 253(86) -25

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,001(85) 976(86) 992
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1989) 5%

Major Imports FOOD;CLOTHING;FUELS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,352(85) 1,228(86) 737
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 55%

Major Exports CRUDE OIL; TIMBER & WOOD

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; ITALY

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 15%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 81% (1985)
Agriculture: 74% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Sugar; Cocoa beans; Coffee,green &
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Dairy products; Vegetable oils

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2619

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 53.7 Male 51.9 Female 55.4
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 110

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 86% (1987) Measles 69% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 71% (1987) Polio(3) 71% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1985) 50%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 144.4	Female 113.8
Secondary	(1981)	Total 81.3	Female 68.8
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 4.3	Female 7.5

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 71% (1985) Female 55%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund For Africa	500	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	500	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 a/	2,187	93	
Title I	2,000	-	-
Title II	187	93	-
Title III			
TOTALS	2,687	1,093	1,000

a. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a&b]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

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

b. Program is managed by USAID/Zaire

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	18	1	19	3	2	5	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	15	8	23	18	-	18
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	18	1	19	18	12	30	18	-	18

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

CONGO

Development Problem

The Congo is initiating basic economic reforms as it seeks recovery from the financial and economic setbacks caused by a sharp drop in petroleum revenues that began in 1986. However, economic performance remains lackluster. The Congo faces serious budget problems, due to revenue shortfalls, excessive expenditures, and delays in reaching agreement on debt rescheduling. Apart from the oil sector, which is now improving, output is virtually stagnant.

A.I.D. Strategy

The Government's interim adjustment program and subsequent five-year plan focuses on commercially productive investments. A.I.D.'s strategy and primary bilateral intervention in the Congo is accordingly designed to promote better resource allocation and utilization through training managers at middle and higher levels in both the public and private sectors. Sixteen long-term participants started U.S. master's degree programs in early 1990.

A.I.D. supports one bilateral project, Congo Human Resources Development (679-0007), and plans to buy into the Regional Human Resources Development Assistance project (679-HRDA) and the African Training for Leadership and Advanced Skills project (679-ATLAS). All three projects address the lack of trained personnel, but also attempt to influence macroeconomic policy by orienting participants to the potential of an economy increasingly responsive to market forces.

Implementation of the three human resource development projects complements short-term training provided through the completed regional Africa Manpower Development project (698-0433), and U.S. advanced degree training through the regional African Graduate Fellowhip (AFGRAD) program (698-0455), which is terminating. The eight AFGRAD participants with degrees to date have all returned to responsible positions in government and university education. An FY 1990 P.L. 480 Title I program helped meet Congo's food deficit in rice and generated local currency for development programs.

Other Donors

In 1988, the United States was the fifth largest bilateral donor, providing about one percent of bilateral funding, and the seventh largest donor overall, with less than one percent of total donor funding. The leading donors in Congo are the European Community, France, Germany, and the United Nations.

FY 1992 Program

FY 1992 funding of $1,000,000 from the Development Fund for Africa will provide assistance through the ATLAS and HRDA projects.

Mission Director: Charles W. Johnson (Resident in Kinshasa, Zaire).

COTE D'IVOIRE

Total U.S. Aid $ 63 Million (1961-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.7% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.14 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 770

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 0.9%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1980) 3,553 (1984) 2,074

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1980) -1,104 (1984) -206

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.4 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 92.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 443
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 13.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 12,478

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 4.0% (1991) 3.9%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.9% (15-64yrs) 51.1% (65+ yrs) 1.9%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 6.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 41%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 65%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) 730(85) 922(86) 1,119

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 2,246(85) 2,278(86) 2,526
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports EQUIPMENT;PETROLEUM;FOODSTUFFS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 2,977(85) 3,201(86) 3,545
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 9%

Major Exports ALUMINA;BAUXITE;ALUMINUM

Trading Partners: FRANCE; NETHERLANDS; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 36%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 122% (1985)
Agriculture: 155% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cocoa beans; Coffee,green &; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Live animals; Dairy products; Meat products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2562

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 53.8 Male 52.1 Female 56.0
(1975) Total 47.0 Male 45.9 Female 48.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 100

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 53% (1987) Measles 85% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 71% (1987) Polio(3) 71% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Post Secondary (1980) Total 2.3 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 53% (1985) Female 31%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	2,520b/	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	7,000c/	6,000	4,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	9,520	13,000	11,000
P.L. 480 a/	15,851	-	-
Title I	15,000	-	-
Title II	851	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	25,371	13,000	11,000

a. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.
b. Excludes $666,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.
c. Includes $7,000,000 of prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1990.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a] and b			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

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

b Program is managed by the Regional Economic Development and Support Office for West and Central Africa, located in Cote d'Ivoire.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	10	10	-	14	14	-	14	14
Regional[e]	24	4	28	22	6	28	20	6	26
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	3	3	-	6	6	-	6	6
Regional[e]	-	30	30	-	30	30	-	30	30
TOTALS	24	47	71	22	56	78	20	56	76

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

COTE D'IVOIRE

Development Problem

Until the 1980s, Cote d'Ivoire had been considered one of Africa's economic success stories. In recent years, however, sharp declines in world market prices of its principal exports, cocoa and coffee, and an overdependence on these exports have resulted in a sharp deceleration in economic growth, leading to decreases in real income and increasing unemployment. The country's economic problems have been compounded by population pressures resulting from high fertility and migration from neighboring countries and by inappropriate economic policies. While a number of economic reform programs were undertaken during the 1980s, in mid-1990, the Government of Cote d'Ivoire (GOCI) appeared to begin implementing reforms more seriously and rapidly.

A.I.D. Strategy

From FY 1985 to FY 1989, A.I.D. carried out a small assistance program in Cote d'Ivoire funded through regional and centrally funded projects in the areas of training, family planning, and child survival. In FY 1990, A.I.D. obligated $7,000,000 in Economic Support Funds to assist Cote d'Ivoire with debt repayment and $3,000,000 from the Development Fund for Africa, of which $666,000 was used for continuation of regional health, population and training activities, $1,700,000 for a new Municipal Development Support project and the balance for a job skills training project implemented by a private voluntary organization. In FY 1991, a new bilateral population project will be initiated.

Since FY 1976, A.I.D. also has sponsored four Housing Guaranty programs in Cote d'Ivoire, totalling $59 million. These programs have been primarily designed to help the GOCI formulate shelter policies and put into effect means and procedures for improving the shelter and living conditions of low-income households in secondary cities throughout the country.

Other Donors

The International Monetary Fund and World Bank have taken the lead in promoting economic stabilization. Cote d'Ivoire signed a stand by agreement with the International Monetary Fund in November 1989, the terms of which have been met to date. Large cash transfers by these institutions and France are permitting the GOCI to meet its financial requirements in order to revive business. Other significant donors to this effort include Japan, Belgium, Canada and Switzerland.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $7,000,000 through the Development Fund for Africa to continue on-going activities and to initiate a natural resources management project and $4,000,000 in Economic Support Funds to assist with debt repayment.

Mission Director: Frederick Gilbert (Director of the Regional Economic Development and Support Office for West and Central Africa)

PROGRAM: COTE D'IVOIRE

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Natural Resources Management	DFA			FY 1992 3,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000	
Number 681-0006 ☒ NEW ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1996	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1997

Purpose: To assist the Government of Cote d'Ivoire (GOCI) and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to establish and implement management systems, plans and techniques for preservation, use and enhancement of the Cote d'Ivoire natural resource base.

Project Description: This project will enable Ivorian environmental NGOs to acquire Cote d'Ivoire public sector debts of much greater face value and the Department of Water and Forests of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment to procure technical services and commodities needed to identify, design, administer, monitor and evaluate in-country natural resource conservation activities. The Ivorian public sector debts which are acquired by the environmental NGOs will be sold to the GOCI. Local currency proceeds from the redemption of debts by the GOCI will be used by the environmental NGOs to finance conservation projects. The project also will provide institutional support to the Department of Forestry and Water Resources in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment to develop and implement activities.

Sustainability: Local currency generated by the environmental NGOs and foreign exchange provided to public sector agencies should enhance public and private capabilities to undertake sustainable activities. It is assumed that, given the appropriate technical and financial resources, the Ivorian environmental NGOs and public sector agencies will continue to identify, administer, monitor and evaluate sustainable natural resources activities to preserve ecological balance in the country.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: One focus of A.I.D.'s efforts in Cote d'Ivoire is developing the potential for long-term increases in productivity. This project will concentrate on improving the financial and technical resources available to public and private organizations in Cote d'Ivoire for the protection of natural resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOCI has recently underlined the importance it attaches to the environment by establishing a new Ministry of the Environment, Construction and Urban Development with this Ministry, as well as the Department of Waters and Forest in the Ministry of Agriculture, greater consideration should be given by the GOCI to the environmental impacts of development projects and programs. A.I.D. anticipates a close working relationship with these public sector agencies, as well as other donors such as the World Bank, Canadian International Development Agency and Swedish Technical Agency, that have historically financed environmental projects in Cote d'Ivoire.

Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries of the project are youth and other community leaders who will receive training to plan and implement natural resource management activities in their communities. Similarly, public officials involved in the planning, administration and protection activities in parks, reserves and buffers will benefit from training provided under the project.

Major Outputs: The major outputs consist of a national environmental policy and improved systems for public and private sector agencies to participate in the identification, administration, monitoring and evaluation of natural resource conservation activities.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Debt Acquisition	5,000
Technical Assistance	2,500
Commodities and Studies	1,750
Training	750
Total	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year	1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30,	1991	-	-	-
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1992	3,000	7,000	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

Djibouti

Previous Page Blank

DJIBOUTI

Total U.S. Aid $ 39 Million (1978-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 3.9% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 11.50 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(.) .

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 129 (1986) 140 (1988) 125

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 5 (1986) -8 (1988) -4

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

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

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 13
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 337

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 8.1% (1991) 2.6%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.5% (15-64yrs) 55.5% (65+ yrs) 2.0%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 6.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

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

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT;VEHICLES;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 0%

Major Exports PETROLEUM;COFFEE;BANANAS

Trading Partners: FRANCE; BAHRAIN; ETHIOPIA

AGRICULTURE

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

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: .% ( )
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Coffee,green &;
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Tobacco; Wine & beer

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...( ) .

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 47.3 Male 45.8 Female 49.1
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 119

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 42% (1987) Measles 61% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 60% (1987) Polio(3) 60% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1985) 45%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 37.1 Female 34.2
Secondary (1982) Total 13.3 Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

DJIBOUTI

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	3,229[a/]	3,000	3,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,229[a/]	3,000	3,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,229[a/]	3,000	3,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,229[a/]	3,000	3,000

a. Includes $1,324,000 of prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1990.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a,b]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours. b. Program managed from REDSO/ESA, Nairobi

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	13	-	13	15	-	15	15	-	15
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	13	-	13	15	-	15	15	-	15

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

DJIBOUTI

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The Republic of Djibouti is in effect a city-state, with few natural resources, few trained workers, no permanent streams and very little arable land. Some 75% of the population live in the city, the economy of which is focussed on the port, airport and railway, the French garrison, and the re-export of consumer goods. Such services account for about three-quarters of the gross domestic product. The arid countryside with its nomad herdsmen is only loosely linked to this cash economy. Almost all food is imported, though there is some artisanal fishing. The Government of Djibouti (GROD) aims to expand the nation's service sector by upgrading infrastructure and human resources development and, over the long term, by developing its geothermal energy reserves.

Djibouti lies at the junction of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, a strategic location for U.S. interests in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East. Despite its scanty resources, Djibouti has maintained a stable government and an open economy, and has provided shelter for refugees and drought victims. It has thus been one of the few stabilizing influences in the Horn of Africa.

A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D. fosters Djibouti's economic stability through budget support. The GROD uses A.I.D.'s non-project assistance funds to service external debt, purchase services and commodities from the United States, and provide a U.S. presence to monitor implementation of these activities.

OTHER DONORS

Djibouti is dependent on foreign aid for most recurrent and capital expenditures, receiving over $200 per capita. France, the largest donor, supports technical assistance personnel in all sectors of the economy. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Italy, the next largest donors, focus on the transport and energy sectors. (In 1990-91 the impact of the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait interrupted aid to Djibouti from the various Arab states.) A.I.D.'s assistance fills a niche occupied by no other donor.

FY 1992 PROGRAM

The proposed $3,000,000 cash grant will be used by the GROD to service development debt and purchase U.S. commodities and technical assistance. A centrally-funded graduate fellowship program will continue; 15 degree candidates are to be enrolled in FY 1992.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, Eastern and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Fred C. Fischer (resident in Nairobi)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Total U.S. Aid $ 12 Million (1981-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.6% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.10 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(.) .

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.3 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 125%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 8
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 23.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 369

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.0% (1991) 2.6%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.6% (15-64yrs) 53.5% (65+ yrs) 3.9%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.6 (1990) 5.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 43%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 66%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT;FOODSTUFFS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 1%

Major Exports PLASTICS;ELECTRONIC PARTS;APPAREL

Trading Partners: SPAIN; NETHERLANDS; ITALY

AGRICULTURE

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

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: .% ( )
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cocoa beans; Coffee,green &; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Dairy products; Coffee,green &

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...( ) .

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 50.3 Male 48.4 Female 52.3
(1975) Total 40.5 Male 39.0 Female 42.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 118

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 29% (1985) Measles 12% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 3% (1985) Polio(3) 4% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Post Secondary (1981) Total 3.0 Female 5.6
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	800[a/]	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	800	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	800	1,000	1,000

a. Excludes $200,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional programs.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a,b]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

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

[b/] Program managed by AFR/CCWA.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	19	6	25	14	5	19	16	14	30
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	10	10	2	8	10	4	5	9
TOTALS	19	16	35	16	13	29	20	19	39

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Development Problem

Equatorial Guinea's economy is based on agriculture which provides a living for 80% of the population, and in 1989, accounted for 95% of all exports. In the 1970s, government actions devastated the once-efficient, export-oriented economy of cocoa, coffee and hardwoods, and reduced the agriculture sector to a subsistence level. Individual initiative was almost eliminated. In the 1980s, a slow recovery began, assisted substantially by external donors. U.S. support focused on cooperatives as one means of providing assistance to the Government's efforts to revive agricultural production.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy for its development program in Equatorial Guinea aims at helping the country establish indigenous grass-roots institutions for food production and marketing. A U.S. private voluntary organization, the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA), implements the Cooperative Development II (653-0003) project which promotes cooperative development through training in management and farm-to-market transport. A.I.D. will be placing increased emphasis on local and third-country technical training.

The NCBA has established an institutional framework assuring farmer access to technical and capital inputs as well as transport. The 33 cooperatives on Bioko Island and the mainland are supported by Guinean-managed cooperative centers that provide training in cooperative management and agricultural extension, transport and vehicle repair services. Internal markets have been developed and export marketing opportunities are being pursued. Accomplishments to date include increased tonnage of food products transported to major domestic markets (0 to 800 tons from 1985 to 1989), increased income to farmers, and growth in export marketing.

Other Donors

Spain and France (followed by the United States) are the leading bilateral donors, concentrating their assistance respectively on education and health infrastructure. The World Bank is providing assistance in the education and agriculture (crop diversification) sectors, as well as cross-sectoral technical assistance. The World Bank also is preparing a second policy framework paper (for 1991-93), which may provide the basis for additional lending as well as International Monetary Fund assistance. The United Nations Development Program is the official coordinator of external assistance.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $1 million through the Development Fund for Africa to support cooperative development, as well as selective training in the rural development sector.

Director, Central and Coastal West Africa: Myron Golden (Resident in AID/Washington).

THE GAMBIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	4,685 b/	6,000	8,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	4,685	6,000	8,000
P.L. 480 a/	1,199	1,460	1,157
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,199	1,460	1,157
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	5,884	7,460	9,157

a. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.
b. Excludes $315,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	5	5	5
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	9	9	9

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	26	45	71	14	48	62	3	48	51
Regional[e]	13	11	24	19	20	39	13	20	33
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	2	16	18	1	4	5	-	10	10
Regional[e]	1	4	5	-	2	2	-	3	3
TOTALS	42	76	118	34	74	108	16	81	97

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

THE GAMBIA

Development Problem

Although The Gambia is a small Sahelian country with limited natural resources and a rapidly growing population, it has carried out a highly successful economic reform program. The program dealt with a severe public financial crisis and put in place market-oriented policies which induced an expansion of private sector activities and increases in rural incomes. However, despite the macroeconomic achievements under Phase I of the reform program, constraints which hinder sustainable growth remain. Illiteracy rates remain high, infrastructure is inadequate and legal and regulatory procedures hamper further expansion of private sector activities. The result of these constraints is that the private sector is not yet strong enough to generate sufficient employment to meet demand. Per capita income in 1990 was only $225, making The Gambia one of the poorest countries in the world.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

Working in coordination with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, A.I.D.'s strategy contains two principal elements: the first is to continue support for policies and institutional changes which are conductive to increased private sector investment, and the second is to support policy and institutional changes that protect the natural resource base while increasing agricultural productivity and incomes. Policy changes in the financial and agricultural sectors contributed greatly to the stabilization of the economy and increases in the gross domestic which product averaged 5.5% from 1986 through 1990. Rural incomes have also increased due in part to market determined pricing for groundnuts. Previously, the Government of The Gambia (GOTG) determined the price farmers were paid for their groundnut crop. A.I.D.'s Economic Policy Reform Program and the P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program played a pivotal role in the GOTG's decision to change its pricing policy. The objective of the Phase II reform program now underway, is to deepen and sustain gains made to date. With assistance provided by A.I.D. and the World Bank, a comprehensive public enterprise divestiture program is in progress. A.I.D.'s Financial and Private Enterprise Development project initiated in FY 1991 is addressing, among other things, legal and regulatory constraints which impede the growth of the private sector.

Other Donors

In 1988, the United States was the third largest bilateral donor, providing about 14% of bilateral funding, and the fifth largest donor overall, with about 8% of total donor funding. Other leading donors in The Gambia are the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Economic Community, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Japan and France.

FY 1992 Program

In FY 1992, A.I.D. proposes $8 million in Development Fund for Africa resources to support the initiation of a new program in natural resources management, and to continue work in private sector development, child survival and technical training. P.L. 480 resources totalling $1,157,000, will be used to continue support for a maternal and child health care program implemented by Catholic Relief Services.

A.I.D. Representative: Jimmie Stone

GAMBIA, THE

Total U.S. Aid $ 99 Million (1956-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 13.01 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 200

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 1.2%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1980) 74 (1981) 74 (1982) 74

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1980) -11 (1981) -25 (1982) -15

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.5 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 143%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 13
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 10.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 848

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.4% (1991) 3.1%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.8% (15-64yrs) 50.4% (65+ yrs) 2.8%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 48%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 84%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports MACHINES;EQUIPMENT;FOODSTUFFS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 1%

Major Exports GROUNDNUNTS;GROUNDNUT PRODUCTS

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; JAPAN; BELGIUM-LUXEMB

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 27%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 135% (1985)
Agriculture: 90% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Fruit & vegs; Vegetable oils
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Sugar; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2517

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 48.2 Male 46.2 Female 50.4
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 140

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 90% (1987) Measles 82% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 77% (1987) Polio(3) 83% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 45%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 51.2 Female 37.3
Secondary (1982) Total 14.4 Female 6.8
Post Secondary (1980) Total 0.5 Female 0.8
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 36% (1985) Female 15%

PROGRAM: THE GAMBIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Natural Resources Management Program	DFA			FY 1992 2,700 (PA)	Life of Project Funding PA 5,500 13,500 NPA 8,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
635-0235 (NPA) 635-0236 (PA) ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1997

Purpose: To increase agricultural incomes through sustainable management of the natural resource base.

Project Description: Increasingly infertile soils caused by population pressures, overgrazing, indiscriminate burning and consequent loss of vegetative cover are the principal cause of low agricultural productivity in The Gambia. Primarily through the Soil and Water Management project and the Gambian Agricultural Research and Diversification project, new technologies have been introduced, institutional capacity developed and policy changes identified to reverse the process of soil degradation. These accomplishments have made it possible for farmers to increase productivity as well as incomes. The Natural Resource Management Program will promote the effective delivery of more environmentally sound farming technologies to Gambian farmers. This will be achieved by supporting the Gambian Government's budgetary and institutional reform within the Department of Agricultural Services, Department of Agricultural Research and the Soil and Water Management Unit. A pilot program of biological diversity involving the protection of the 25,000 acre Kiang West National Park will be financed. Because both policy and institutional reforms are needed to effect improved management practices at the farm level, a combination of non-project assistance (to bring about reforms) and project interventions (to support reforms) will be used.

Sustainability Gambian farmers are continuing to use conservation and farming technologies introduced to them via the Soil and Water and Agriculture Research projects. Under this program, these new technologies will be expanded and replicated.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This is one of two sectoral programs to be implemented between 1991 and 1996 which will contribute to the goal of increasing the rate of gross domestic product growth. Both programs are central to the A.I.D. country strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ministry of Agriculture's Research, Extension and Conservation units are the principal vehicles for achieving the purpose of the program. Several other donors support these units, e.g. the World Bank (extension) and Germany (Soil and Water Management). The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's fertilizer program and United Nations Development Program initiatives in environmental protection will complement program activities.

Beneficiaries: The intended beneficiaries of this program are Gambian farmers. They make up about 70% of the total population and have incomes well below the national average. Particular emphasis will be placed on assisting women farmers.

Major Outputs: Fully supported soil and water management, research and extension services; soil and water management coverage nationwide; policy changes affecting, inter-alia, fuelwood management, input marketing, forest and bush fire control, livestock marketing and management, technology dissemination, biodiversity protection and promotion, and environmental education.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project $000
Sector Support (NPA)	8,000
Technical Assistance (including research)	3,400
Training	2,100
TOTAL	13,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	--	--	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,700	10,800	13,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

GHANA

Total U.S. Aid $ 610 Million (1952-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 18.0% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.80 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 400

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) -1.6%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
6.6 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 44.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 195
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 21.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 15,130

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.5% (1991) 3.2%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.3% (15-64yrs) 52.7% (65+ yrs) 3.0%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.9 (1990) 6.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1985)Total . % Urban 59.0% Rural 37.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1984) 80%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 56%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -122(86) -185(87) -147

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 733(86) 1,285(87) 1,148
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports CAPITAL GOODS;CONSUMER GOODS;FOOD

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 610(86) 1,100(87) 1,001
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 15%

Major Exports PETROLEUM;NATURAL GAS

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; NIGERIA; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 49%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 104% (1985)
Agriculture: 112% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cocoa beans; COFFEE; SHEA NUT
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Vegetable oils; RICE, PADDY

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1759

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 54.2 Male 52.4 Female 56.1
(1975) Total 49.6 Male 48.0 Female 51.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 87

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 71% (1987) Measles 51% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 37% (1987) Polio(3) 34% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 49%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1985) Total 66.0 Female .
Secondary (1985) Total 39.0 Female .
Post Secondary (1983) Total 2.0 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 64% (1985) Female 43%

GHANA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	14,300 b/	25,000	28,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	14,300	25,000	28,000
P.L. 480 a/	14,270	10,519	10,152
Title I	6,000	-	-
Title II	8,270	4,519	3,952
Title III	-	6,000	6,200
TOTALS	28,570	35,519	38,152

a. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

b. Excludes $700,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	6	11	11
Foreign National	10	10	10
TOTALS	16	21	21

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	3	3	-	5	5	-	22	22
Regional[e]	8	69	77	20	24	44	15	35	50
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	4	4	-	10	10	-	20	20
TOTALS	8	76	84	20	39	59	15	77	92

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

GHANA

Development Problem

The Government of Ghana has reversed two decades of economic deterioration through reforms introduced under the Economic Recovery Program (ERP) begun in 1983. Key policies of the ERP included liberalizing the exchange rate and trade systems and maintaining monetary and fiscal discipline. In spite of progress under the ERP, Ghana's economy still faces major obstacles. The most significant among these is the low level of savings and investment. The World Bank estimates that private savings and investment must increase from the 1988 level of 4% of gross domestic product to 10% by 1995 to maintain current growth rates. The low level of investment poses a significant constraint to increasing productivity. To create a positive environment for increasing investment and productivity, it is necessary to assure a basic level of literacy and adequate family planning and health services for all Ghanaians.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy is to increase per capita income through promoting private sector growth, reducing population growth and infant mortality, and improving literacy. Under the Agricultural Productivity Promotion (APPP), Family Planning and Health, and Primary Education programs, A.I.D. provides sector assistance to stimulate policy reforms and local currency to finance priority sector activities. Under APPP, A.I.D. helped the Government eliminate fertilizer subsidies, provided local currency for construction of rural feeder roads, and financed training for the agricultural extension services. A.I.D.'s major family planning effort is contributing to a reduction in Ghana's fertility rate. In addition to child survival and family planning activities, A.I.D. will also support a more comprehensive and integrated acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) program in Ghana.

Other Donors

A.I.D. activities complement World Bank activities in agriculture and education. In 1988, the United States was the eighth largest bilateral donor in Ghana and provided 2.5% of all development assistance commitments. Leading donors are the World Bank, Japan, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Canada.

FY 1992 Program

Through the Development Fund for Africa, A.I.D. requests a total of $28 million for FY 1992. Funding for ongoing projects covers activities in primary education and human resources development, and a family planning and health activity to be initiated in FY 1991. Funding for new projects covers export promotion and marketing, and economic reform and decentralization. In addition, A.I.D. will provide $10.2 million for P.L. 480 Titles II and III food aid programs.

A.I.D. Representative: Joseph B. Goodwin

PROGRAM: GHANA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Non-Traditional Export Promotion and Marketing				FY 1992 2,000(PA)*	Life of Project Funding 30,000 20,000 NPA 10,000 PA
Number 641-0125(PA)* 641-0125(NPA)** [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN [X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995 / Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To increase private sector investment and incomes through the increased export of non-traditional agro-based products.

Project Description: The challenge to Ghana, while implementing a showcase Economic Reform Program (ERP) since 1983, is to provide the resources to consolidate and sustain the effects of the ERP and to incorporate within the reform process mechanisms that will enable the economy to withstand exogenous shocks and reduce dependence on donor resources.

Ghana recognizes that exports play an important role in achieving sustainable growth. However, the potential for significantly increasing traditional exports--cocoa, minerals and timber--is limited. The Government of Ghana (GOG) is actively promoting the export of non-traditional items such as pineapples, seafood and aluminum products. Last year, the export of non-traditional agricultural, processed and semi-processed goods amounted to nearly $35 million, approximately 4% of total exports. The potential for significant increases in non-traditional exports is good, but constrained by a restrictive policy and institutional framework, lack of appropriate credit instruments and facilities, lack of viable marketing strategies, as well as weak export marketing and management skills. Under the proposed program, A.I.D. will bring together the resources to address these constraints. Dollar funding through foreign exchange auction will support policy and institutional changes necessary to establish an enabling environment for increased private sector investment. Local currency generated from the auction will be utilized for export guarantees or to finance credits through established mechanisms. Project funds will address specific marketing and managerial problems hindering exports of specific products.

Sustainability: Sustainability will be addressed through new exports generated over the life of the project as well as by developing with the GOG and the private sector a sound marketing strategy and the marketing and management skills necessary for export promotion.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This initiative will complement existing GOG strategies for developing agriculture through demand-led growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: The proposed program contributes to GOG efforts to increase private sector investment and income and complements other donor activities, including the World Bank's Agricultural Diversifation project.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be private sector businessmen and women, artisans, traders, farmers, fishermen and others who will receive increased incomes from the sale of export commodities, as well as training in management and marketing.

Major Outputs: Major outputs under the program assistance will be an improved policy and institutional framework for private sector investment and improved accessibility to credit. Through technical assistance and training, project assistance will improve marketing strategies for export promotion, as well as enhance the managerial capabilities for the private sector. The program is expected to generate at least $100 million in increased exports.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
**Finance export guarantees and credit (non-project assistance)	20,000
*Technical Assistance and Training (project assistance)	10,000
	30,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-		-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,000	28,000	30,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: GHANA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Economic Reform and Decentralization	DFA			FY 1992 3,000 PA	Life of Project Funding 10,000	5,000 NPA 5,000 PA
Number 641-0128(PA)* 641-0127 (NPA)*** [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of public sector institutions to manage economic reform and decentralized operations.

Project Description: Eight years into Ghana's Economic Reform Program, it is evident that many public sector organizations, at both the national and local levels, have analytical and managerial limitations that affect their ability to implement the Economic Reform Program and the new program of decentralization. Major areas in need of improvement include: policy analysis capabilities of principal government ministries; teaching and research activities of the university-level economics and public administration departments; and a range of developmental and municipal activities at the district and local government levels.

This program proposes to address these constraints by providing program assistance to leverage policy and institutional constraints. The program will also provide technical assistance and training to address analytical and managerial problems. Grant resources will also support the development of strengthened local government financial structures. Project technical assistance and training will focus on providing economic and managerial capacity-building assistance to key developmental ministries, as well as to the Economics and Public Administration departments of the University of Ghana, Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) and the Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI).

Local currency funds generated from the foreign exchange auction will be used to support the development of in-country training programs with institutions such as the University of Ghana, GIMPA and MDPI, as well as to support the creation of district-level financial mechanisms to finance local government institutions.

Sustainability: Sustainability will be addressed through the establishment and strengthening of indigenous training institutions in both the public and private sectors.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The proposed program supports A.I.D.'s strategy of increasing per capita income through private sector-led growth by strengthening the capacity of public sector institutions to formulate and implement market-oriented policies and programs. It will also address governance and decentralization issues associated with democratization.

Host Country and Other Donors: The proposed program contributes to the Government of Ghana program for decentralization and for increasing local participation in economic activities. It also complements the proposed African capacity building initiative recently started by the the World Bank and other donors.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries will be the public servants, educators, and local administrators who will benefit from the training and institutional support. By the end of the program, more efficient and rational decision making and administration will create additional development benefits for Ghananians.

Major Outputs: Major outputs will include trained personnel; and strengthened ministries, universities, and training organizations.

A.I.D. Financial Inputs	Life of Project($000)
**Institutional Support (non-project assistance)	5,000
*Technical Assistance and Training (project assistance)	5,000
	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	3,000	7,000	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

GUINEA

Total U.S. Aid $ 295 Million (1959-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 10.3% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.70 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(.) .

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 94.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 143
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 21.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 7,269

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.9% (1991) 2.5%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.4% (15-64yrs) 53.7% (65+ yrs) 2.9%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 6.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 47%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 81%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports MACHINERY;EQUIPMENT;FOOD

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 33%

Major Exports COCOA;COPRA;COFFEE

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

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

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 83% (1985)
Agriculture: 94% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Live animals; Cocoa beans
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Dairy products; Wine & beer

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1776

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 42.4 Male 40.3 Female 44.4
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 147

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 6% (1986) Measles 9% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 2% (1986) Polio(3) 1% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 20%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 26.9 Female 20.4
Secondary (1982) Total 12.3 Female 8.2
Post Secondary (1980) Total 3.1 Female 4.9
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 40% (1985) Female 17%

GUINEA

Development Problem

The most significant development challenges confronting Guinea lie in the continued implementation of its economic reform program and the diversification of its economy from dependence on bauxite exports. While extensive market-oriented reforms have arrested Guinea's profound economic deterioration, the government's ability to fully implement these reforms remains a problem. Agriculture, the largest sector in terms of employment and potential for growth, has registered solid economic growth, but there are indications that this sector is reaching the limits of its ability to expand without further market development (roads, equitably applied and enforced commercial codes, equal access to markets, and working capital). For longer-term development continued investment in agriculture, human resources and environment is required.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy focuses on increasing the role of the private sector, building agriculture markets, developing infrastructure, and improving the quality of education. This approach is in line with the country's economic reform agenda. In agriculture, the sector with the most potential and where Guinea's future growth in income and employment will come, A.I.D. is rehabilitating and repaving 104 kilometers of roads which link the capital to the agriculturally productive regions to the north, and is helping private enterprises successfully expand their markets by providing credit and basic skills. In education, activities are aimed at increasing the enrollment of school-age children, increasing the efficiency of primary education so that students finish school in 8.6 years instead of 16.1 years, and reducing the drop-out rate from 56% to 28% by the year 2000. Activities in family planning and natural resources are aimed at problems associated with population growth and the environment. A.I.D. has been increasing its assistance to these sectors as a result of progress being made under Guinea's political and economic reform program.

Other Donors

U.S. assistance complements the broader stabilization and restructuring contributions of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The World Bank is the largest donor, with France second. The United States shares third-tier status primarily with Italy, Germany, the European Economic Community, and the United Nations Development Program.

FY 1992 Program

The Development Fund for Africa request for $26 million will support continued activities which are key to Guinea's long-term growth and development. Incremental funding will be provided for ongoing activities in education, health, natural resources, market development, and support for liberalization measures. It will also provide funding for three new activities: an Agriculture Marketing Investment project,a Governance Enhancement project, and a Decentralization and Participation project. A P.L. 480 Title III food program, totalling $7.0 million, will complement economic liberalization reforms.

Mission Director: William Kaschak

GUINEA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	13,250 b/	25,000	26,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	13,250	25,000	26,000
P.L. 480 a/	225	7,000	7,000
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	225	-	-
TitleIII	-	7,000	7,000
TOTALS	13,475	32,000	33,000

a. See the Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

b. Excludes $2,250,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY92 (Request)
U.S. National	9	12	13
Foreign National	3	4	4
TOTALS	12	16	17

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral [d]	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	12	12
Regional[e]	22	60	82	24	70	94	80	100	180
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	20	20
Bilateral [d]									
Regional[e]	14	108	122	19	120	139	25	130	155
TOTALS	36	168	204	43	213	256	105	262	367

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

PROGRAM: GUINEA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agriculture Marketing Investment	DFA			FY 1992 2,000	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
675-0221 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1996

Purpose: To help financial intermediaries function more efficiently in support of the agricultural sector by mobilizing domestic savings and channeling them into medium and long-term investments.

Project Description: The project will increase private investment in the agriculture sector by strengthening the business advisory and other services needed to establish an intermediary between commercial banks and potential, but inexperienced, investors in order to expand production, processing, and marketing.

Building on past and ongoing A.I.D. activities, the project will provide technical assistance through a business advisory center and U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) to support private investments in production and marketing to create income generation and employment opportunities and to mobilize and channel domestic savings for sustained investment purposes. The U.S. PVOs will focus on the development of rural small holder production and marketing, including small agriculture support services, e.g., blacksmiths and rice mills, along with the strengthening of rural savings and cooperative societies. Technical assistance will be provided to business groups, private investment promotion entities, and banks to enable the private sector to develop bankable loan projects for commercial bank lending. The majority of the funds will support policy reforms and other measures designed to create investment incentives, and generate resources needed for commercial bank loans.

Sustainability: A clear increase in the number and variety of viable agricultural sector investments and in the number and level of savings accounts in commercial banks at the conclusion of the project will sustain the private sector's long-term commitment to the agricultural sector.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The proposed grant will reinforce the A.I.D. assistance strategy in Guinea by addressing policy and other issues directly tied to the liberalization and development of competitive markets, particularly for agricultural commodities. The project directly targets the constraints that must be overcome in order for the agriculture sector to play a lead role in Guinea's economic development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Guinea's reform program emphasizes reduction of the role of the public sector and the encouragement of private investment particularly in the agricultural sector. The World Bank, through its planned agricultural export promotion project, will support and reinforce the objectives of this project. Other donors, e.g., the European Economic Community, West Germany, and France, are also actively engaged in the promotion of agricultural production primarily through project assistance to help small holders.

Beneficiaries: Members of the Guinean private sector, particularly those active in rural areas, will be the primary beneficiaries. They will receive incentives to increase production through expanded opportunities for produce marketing. In addition, their ability to sustain their activities will be enhanced through better access to and assistance from the banking sector.

Major Outputs: Increased agricultural production, expanded agroindustrial operations, and increased domestic savings.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	3,500
Investment Incentive Grant	11,500
Total	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year	1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30,	1991	-	-	-
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1992	2,000	13,000	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: GUINEA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Governance Enhancement	DFA			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
675-0225	[X] NEW				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1996
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To support Government of Guinea (GOG) capacity building efforts to manage its fiscal and financial affairs more efficiently and with greater transparency.

Project Description: The project will support GOG efforts to enhance governance through enhanced financial resource management and economic planning. Concerning the former, the project will develop and implement funds control systems that meet international accounting standards and are transparent. Systems that will be set up will include itemized budgeting, division of labor based on segregation of functions in order to provide checks and balances in the use of resource and the provision of end-use, spot checks and internal audits. Long and short-term technical assistance and training will be targeted to revamp the financial management systems across key ministries in the public sector, especially the Ministries of Finance, Plan, Commerce, and Agriculture. The project will also expand and follow on some of the efforts initiated under the Economic Policy Reform Support project (675-0218) that aim at making essential public institutions more open and responsive to the needs of a growing private sector. This will involve additional support to the Central Bank, the Ministries of Plan, Finance, and Agriculture. Each long-term project advisor will work with a GOG counterpart to develop the capacity to operate the improved financial management systems in the long term.

Sustainability: The project is aimed at achieving more efficient use of scarce resources and is directly linked to promoting and furthering the GOG economic liberalization program. The requirements of a market based economy include an efficient, open public sector where the rules and procedures are clear and well-known. Likewise, the requirements of an open society and polity include the confidence that comes from knowing the rules in the public sector are well-defined and adhered to. The improvements in governance sought by this project will contribute directly to sustain both economic growth and political pluralism.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The objectives of the A.I.D. program in Guinea include an expanded economy and a more open society. The strategy incorporates several themes which emphasize more active participation by an increasingly large proportion of the population in the conduct of the economy. Improvements in governance and greater transparency in public sector financial management are integral to the strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG has embarked on a substantial economic reform program which must deal with the issues central to this project. Other donors are assisting with complementary issues of governance, such as the World Bank review of the legal system and the implications of current commercial law applications for the changing needs of the economy.

Beneficiaries: The immediate target group is that element of the public sector involved in financial management. Ultimate beneficiaries of improved public resources management are the Guinean population.

Major Outputs: Improved public sector financial management.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	3,500
Training	1,000
Commodities	500
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	4,000	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: GUINEA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Decentralization and Participation	DFA			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 3,000
Number 675-0226 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1994 / Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To support GOG decentralization efforts by strengthening accountability and local participation in municipal governments.

Project Description: This project supports the GOG efforts to liberalize the economy and reduce the role of government. In December 1990, a constitutional referendum was overwhelmingly approved by popular vote. When the new constitution is ratified, appointed local officals will be replaced by elected officials.

A.I.D. will work with the Ministry of Decentralization to determine the most urgent technical assistance and training needs of the new municipal authorities and will develop a phased program to address in-country technical assistance and training needs in areas of local revenue generation, public sector development project design and implementation, and accounting.

As the administrative and planning capacity of various local government is increased, A.I.D. plans to phase to a program of matching grants to finance grassroots development activities, such as road improvements, installation of piped water, and renovation of schools. The key element of project selection will be evidence that citizenry has been involved in a substantial way in the development and selection of projects. Possible means for carrying this out could be town-meeting-style deliberations.

Sustainability: The project will provide training for local government officials in accounting techniques; set up transparent financial systems by which the citizenry gain practice in monitoring the public sector; develop routine local government procedures for contracting with the private sector; strengthen local government revenue generation; and establish a precedent for funding local development activities with local resources. All of these activities are intended to build the skills necessary to ensure continued active participation of the citizenry in a more responsive local government.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The objectives of the A.I.D. program in Guinea include an expanded economy and a more open society, and the strategy incorporates several themes which emphasize more active participation by an increasingly large portion of the population. Decentralization and more efficient and participatory local government are key to the strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Rural Development Communities (CRDs) are an integral part of institutions at all levels of government. The new constitution is expected to be ratified in FY 1991.

Beneficiaries: Officials in the Ministry of Decentralization and in the new CRDs and Urban Development Communities will be the first beneficiaries. These officials will receive training which will enhance their overall effectiveness. The secondary beneficiaries will be the local citizens who benefit from development activities carried out with matching grants. The local citizens will also benefit from increased local government efficiency and from reduction in wastage, as more transparent local government financial systems allow better citizen monitoring of local government revenues.

Major Outputs: Increased government efficiency and accountability, increased citizen participation in local government, increased local government revenues, increased local government development activities.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,000
In-Country Training	1,000
Matching Grants	1,000
Total	3,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year	1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30,	1991	-	-	-
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1992	1,000	2,000	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

GUINEA-BISSAU

Total U.S. Aid $ 49 Million (1975-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 1.7% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.16 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 190

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 275%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 7
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 27.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 999

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.7% (1991) 2.4%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.0% (15-64yrs) 52.9% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 5.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 48%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 82%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports CONSUMER GOODS;FOODSTUFF;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 0%

Major Exports COPPER;COFFEE;DIAMONDS

Trading Partners: PORTUGAL; ITALY; FRANCE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 48%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 99% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Fruit & vegs; Oilcrops & prod
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Dairy products; Vegetable oils

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2186

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 46.0 Male 44.4 Female 47.7
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 127

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 82% (1988) Measles 68% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 55% (1988) Polio(3) 55% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 31%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 54.9 Female 37.4
Secondary (1982) Total 7.6 Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 46% (1985) Female 17%

GUINEA-BISSAU

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	272 b/	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	2,463	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,735	5,000	5,000
P.L. 480 a/	1,033	73	562
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,033	73	562
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,768	5,073	5,562

a. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

b. Includes $272,000 of prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1990.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	5	4	5
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	4	5

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	3	20	23	3	5	8	2	5	7
Regional[e]	6	7	13	3	-	3	3	-	3
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	6	6	-	30	30	-	35	35
Regional[e]	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	11	39	50	6	35	41	5	40	45

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

GUINEA-BISSAU

Development Problem

The pace of Guinea-Bissau's movement towards market-oriented economic growth and political democratization has intensified over the last year, resulting in a rapidly evolving development environment. After many months of private and public discussions, the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) recently carried the issue to the grass-root levels of the party, government and public. Frank and open debate on the democratization process has provided further confidence to the nascent private sector in a continuing favorable investment climate.

The GOGB continued its structural adjustment program, although performance over the last 12 months has been mixed. A flexible exchange rate regime, coupled with fiscal restraint and prudent monetary policy, remains in place. However, an unmanageable debt service level, an uneven credit supply and an inappropriate public investment strategy continue to seriously hamper private sector development objectives, notably for small enterprises in the informal sector.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s recently approved five-year country strategy for Guinea-Bissau encourages economic policy reform, especially for the agricultural sector, in conjunction with the World Bank. A.I.D. also works closely with the GOGB to develop better understanding and implementation of free, market-oriented agricultural policies and related basic legal reforms. Finally, the strategy aims to strengthen management capacity of small and medium enterprises, using U.S. private and voluntary organizations.

Other Donors

In 1988, the United States was the sixth largest bilateral donor, providing about 4% of bilateral funding, and the ninth largest donor overall, with about 2% of total donor funding. The leading donors in Guinea-Bissau are Sweden, the World Bank, the European Community, the United Nations, and the African Development Bank. Our agriculture sector program supports a World Bank-led effort, in cooperation with most of these donors, centering on agricultural reform.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $5 million for the Guinea-Bissau program through the Development Fund for Africa to carry out new and ongoing activities in support of private sector development, especially of small and medium enterprises, and agricultural policy reform. P.L. 480 Title II resources will support activities carried out by private voluntary organizations.

A.I.D. Representative: Michael F. Lukomski

PROGRAM: GUINEA-BISSAU

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agricultural Sector Assistance II	DFA			FY 1992 2,500	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
657-0022 NPA ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: The Agricultural Sector Assistance II Program (ASAP II) will provide non-project assistance designed to assist for the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) to identify to remove specific policy bottlenecks to private sector growth.

Project Description: ASAP II is the follow-on project to A.I.D.'s first effort in the policy reform area in Guinea-Bissau. This initial project encouraged the elimination of subsidized rice sales to government employees and reduced the tax on cashew exports from 45% to 30% over three years. This effort was carried out in conjunction with the World Bank's structural adjustment program. As the Bank begins negotiations with the GOGB for continuation of the adjustment program, and specific reforms in agrcultural, A.I.D. intends to actively participate in the policy dialogue. ASAP II will continue to form an integral part of the broader macroeconomic reform program that the GOGB negotiates with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. The conditions to be set for release of project funds will target the agricultural sector and help encourage the removal of barriers to broad-based economic growth with particular focus on those barries to agricultural prioate sector growth. A companion monitoring support project will assist in measuring and evaluating the effects on target areas as the project is implemented.

Sustainability: No major sustainability issues are anticipated. However, the companion monitoring support project will provide limited funds to strengthen the GOGB's ability to gather and analyze statistical data associated with the project. Recurrent costs will be considered and kept to a minimum.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: ASAP II is one of two new major efforts to encourage broad-based economic growth and is fully described in A.I.D's 1990 strategic plan. This plan focuses on efforts to encourage agricultural-led, private sector growth in Guinea-Bissau.

Host Country and Other Donors: ASAP II will be carefully coordinated with the World Bank structural adjustment program and other donor activities.

Beneficiaries: The intended ultimate beneficiaries will be those private sector groups affected by the elimination of the targeted economic policy bottlenecks.

Major Outputs: Targeted policy reforms.

A.I.D.- Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Sector Assistance	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year	1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30,	1991	-	-	-
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1992	2,500	12,500	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: GUINEA-BISSAU

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
PVO Small and Medium Enterprise Dev.	DFA			FY 1992 500	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
657-0023 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1997

Purpose: The PVO Small and Medium Enterprise project intends to encourage and strengthen rural entrepreneurship through support provided via U.S. private and voluntary organizations (PVOs).

Project Description: This project will strengthen rural entrepreneurship by (1) providing support to producer and marketing organizations, (2) making appropriate technical packages and information available to these groups, and (3) improving the skills bases of small and medium enterprises. This project will be implemented by one or more U.S. PVOs. A.I.D. will ensure that the selected PVOs conduct a rural organization inventory and needs assessment to establish a baseline of information and plan of action. The project intends to target existing small and medium enterprises and groups in order to strengthen their functioning. New producer organizations will also be encouraged. Marketing, management and production technologies will be provided to these rural-based groups via U.S. PVOs in order to enhance productivity. In conjunction with these appropriate technologies, another project component will provide basic skills training to local associations.

Sustainability: Sustainability, replicability and long-term impact will be paramount concerns in the design of the project. The grassroots approach by the selected PVOs will provide only those technologies, products and training which can be sustained by these resource-poor local organizations.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project complements and reinforces the agricultural policy components of A.I.D. strategy. Rural farmers and entrepreneurs will be the ultimate beneficiaries of an improved environment for market-oriented production. A recovering private sector will help raise production and income, while contributing more to the formal economy. This in turn should help the Government of Guinea-Bissau to perceive the economic benefits of increased productive activity in rural areas and reinforce its determination to stay the course in policy reform.

Host Country and Other Donors: The selected PVO will be required to coordinate with SOLIDAMI, the national organization coordinating all non-governmental assistance activities in Guinea-Bissau.

Beneficiaries: Rural farmers and entrepreneurs will be the ultimate beneficiaries.

Major Outputs: Producer and marketing groups strengthened; appropriate technical packages and information provided; and skills base improved.

A.I.D.- Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
PVO Grants	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,	1990	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year	1991	-	-		
Estimated Through September 30,	1991	-	-	-	
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year	1992	500	4,500	5,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

KENYA

Total U.S. Aid $ 864 Million (1954-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 5.0% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.87 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 360

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 1.9%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 26.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.3 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 51.4%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 365
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 19.4%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 24,342

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 4.1% (1991) 3.6%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 49.3% (15-64yrs) 48.5% (65+ yrs) 2.2%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 41%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 81%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) 13(87) -407(88) -439

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,857(87) 2,108(88) 2,315
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.] .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,870(87) 1,701(88) 1,876
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 7%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; GERMANY, FEDER; SAUDI ARABIA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 26%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 88% (1985)
Agriculture: 103% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Tea & mate; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1986) Vegetable oils; Tea & mate; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2060

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 61.2 Male 59.2 Female 63.2
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 71

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 86% (1987) Measles 60% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 75% (1987) Polio(3) 75% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 27%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 125.0 Female 113.4
Secondary (1982) Total 18.0 Female 0.4
Post Secondary (1980) Total 0.7 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 66% (1985) Female 49%

KENYA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,176 b/	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	31,030	26,000	26,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	34,206 c/	26,000	26,000
P.L. 480 a/	8,478	8,404	8,018
Title I	6,700	-	-
Title II	1,778	1,404	1,818
Title III	-	7,000	6,200
TOTALS	42,684	34,404	34,018

a. See Food for Peace Section of Statistical Annex for program detail.
b. Includes $493,000 of prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1990.
c. Excludes $650,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	30	21	19
Foreign National	31	26	26
TOTALS	61	47	45

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	39	54	93	28	65	93	3	41	44
Regional[e]	1	13	14	-	10	10	-	10	10
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	1	1	-	23	23	-	36	36
Regional[e]	-	24	24	-	20	20	-	20	20
TOTALS	40	92	132	28	118	146	3	107	110

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

KENYA

Development Problem

Kenya is on a path to sustained, broad-based, export-led growth. Success depends on (a) how well Kenya carries out its declared program of structural adjustment and reform, (b) how efficiently the foreign and domestic private sectors respond to the major improvements these reforms are expected to produce, (c) Kenya's ability to continue to reduce its population growth rate and (d) continued progress in political liberalization and improved governance.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. is concentrating its resources on activities designed to achieve three major strategic objectives. Recent successes have been posted under the first objective, increasing contraceptive use. Survey results have found that the fertility rate declined from 7.7 to 6.7 children per woman between 1984 and 1989 and that contraceptive use increased by 60% during the same period. A.I.D. programs to improve the availability of quality family planning services have been instrumental in these successes. Activities to fulfill the second objective, increasing agricultural productivity and farm incomes, focus on improving agricultural market efficiency and accelerating the development and transfer of improved technologies. Activities under the third objective, increasing private enterprise employment while reversing the decline in real wages, aim primarily to increase non-traditional export earnings and to increase the profitability of small and medium enterprises. A.I.D. also finances training, supports the work of voluntary and nongovernmental groups, and assists Kenya in wildlife management and conservation.

Other Donors

In 1990, the United States was the fifth largest bilateral and seventh largest overall donor, providing about 9% of bilateral and 6% of total donor funding. The leading donors in Kenya are the World Bank, the European Economic Community, Japan, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, and the United States.

FY 1992 Program

The Development Fund for Africa request for FY 1992 is $26 million, which will finance a number of projects and programs in support of the objectives described above. The P.L. 480 Title III program, totaling $6.2 million exclusive of transportation, will encourage the removal of restrictive movement controls on several major crops thereby benefiting smallholder producers, small traders and urban consumers. A proposed FY 1992 new project, Sustainable Agricultural Growth Through Education and Research, will build on successes and lessons learned to improve, sharpen the focus of, and place emphasis on measurable results in agricultural education and research.

Mission Director: John R. Westley

PROGRAM: KENYA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Sustainable Agricultural Growth Through Education and Research	DFA			FY 1992 2,000	Life of Project Funding 18,000

Number 615-0248	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1997

Purpose: To assist Egerton University develop as a center of excellence contributing to increased agricultural productivity.

Project Description: Egerton University has been mandated by the Government of Kenya (GOK) to become a center of excellence with a comprehensive, integrated program of agricultural research, education and extension. The University is preparing a 10-year master plan for this program. A.I.D. assistance will be focused on (1) developing a fully integrated research, teaching and extension program; (2) strengthening linkages with critical national institutions; and (3) developing a stronger partnership between the University and Kenya's private sector. The project will continue to support Egerton's ongoing applied policy research program and linkages with U.S. land grant universities. The proposed project is based on a recent comprehensive review of A.I.D. assistance to Egerton University.

Sustainability: This remains a critical issue as student enrollment increases more rapidly than anticipated budgets. Egerton has been a leader in cost-sharing and cost-recovery mechanisms.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: To achieve the shared objective of increasing agricultural productivity, Kenya requires a stronger intellectual base in order to carry out policy and operational research and to train the next generation of researchers, field agents, agribusinessmen and women, policy-makers and leaders in modern farming. Egerton's capacity to produce indigenous leadership in agricultural research, education, and extension is crucial to the achievement of this broader goal.

Host Country and Other Donors: Egerton's development as a science-based institutional center of excellence is a high GOK priority. A.I.D.'s continued assistance, as outlined above, has been requested. Other donors, notably the Japanese, are supporting the development of Kenya's other three public universities. The World Bank has begun the analysis for an educational sector adjustment credit, including the university sector.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of this program include an estimated 6,000 B.S. and 500 M.S. graduates over a five-year period and 50 faculty members who would be trained to PhD level in the United States. Other direct beneficiaries will include faculty and university executive staff who will participate directly in an enhanced research and extension program. Egerton's contribution to national policy and agriculture technology issues will benefit many more producers and consumers.

Major Outputs: (a) Comprehensive master plan with long-term goals and specific qualitative and quantitative objectives and targets; (b) full, effective integration of research, education, and extension; (c) specific contributions to agricultural policy reform and development of appropriate new technologies for small-holder agriculture; (d) expanded service to agribusiness and agricultural producers; and (e) establishment of endowments for specific areas of research and graduate-level programs.

A.I.D.-Funded Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Research and Extension	7,900
Participant Training and Sabbatical Programs	4,600
Infrastructure and Commodities	3,500
Technical Assistance	2,000
Total	18,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,000	16,000	18,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

Lesotho

LESOTHO

Total U.S. Aid $ 272 Million (1961-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 12.5% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 14.43 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 420

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 4.7%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.7 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 36.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 23
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 5.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 1,755

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.4% (1991) 2.6%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.6% (15-64yrs) 53.0% (65+ yrs) 4.5%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) - (1990) 4.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979)Total . % Urban 50.0% Rural 55.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 48%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 86%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -427(88) -508(89) -406

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 487(88) 590(89) 490
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 61(88) 82(89) 84
Of Which % to U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: NO A.I.D. CODE; NO A.I.D. CODE; NO A.I.D. CODE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 16%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 60% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Fibers; Wool
Ag. Imports:(1987) Tobacco; Sugar; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2303

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 60.7 Male 58.8 Female 62.4
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 80

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 84% (1988) Measles 79% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 77% (1988) Polio(3) 77% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 128.5 Female 147.6
Secondary (1982) Total 16.2 Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 62% (1985) Female 84%

LESOTHO

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	6,367 b/	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	6,367	7,000	7,000
P.L. 480 a/	1,567	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,567	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	7,934	7,000	7,000

a. See Food for Peace section of statiscal annex for program detail.
b. Excludes $402,000 in FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	8	7	7
Foreign National	5	6	6
TOTALS	13	13	13

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	86	27	113	33	10	43	5	20	25
Regional[e]	13	4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	4	4	-	10	10	-	20	20
Regional[e]	-	14	14	-	10	10	-	15	15
TOTALS	99	49	148	33	30	63	5	55	60

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

LESOTHO

Development Problem

Lesotho is a small, landlocked, mountainous kingdom surrounded by South Africa, with limited natural resources. Its economy is characterized by the export of labor, subsistence agriculture, animal husbandry and small-scale commercial and manufacturing activity. South Africa is Lesotho's principal trading partner, for both imports and exports. Lesotho depends upon substantial worker remittances from South Africa, which employs one-half of its male labor force. Lesotho is faced with growing unemployment as demand for labor in South African mines decreases and population increases. The manufacturing base has increased substantially but prospects are limited for significant employment increases.

A.I.D. Strategy

The program focuses on reducing the unemployment problem through: (1) increased agricultural production, diversification and marketing; and (2) education and human resources development. Drawing on earlier project assistance to increase small farmer incomes by expanding production and marketing and by strengthening agricultural research and in-country training capabilities, A.I.D. is implementing an economic policy reform program aimed at reducing agricultural subsidies, the divestiture of parastatals, and stopping rangeland degradation. Although Lesotho has successfully reoriented education towards practical and basic skills, major problems also remain in providing quality education critical to meeting employment requirements among the burgeoning population: namely, overly high teacher-student ratios; high lower primary repeater rates; and severe drop-out rates at the mid-primary level. The policy reform program started in FY 1991, in cooperation with the World Bank, focuses on grades 1-3, building on improved Ministry of Education systems to assure impact on students.

Other Donors

Lesotho's leading donors are the World Bank, the United States and the European Community, followed by the African Development Fund. The United States is the largest bilateral donor, providing 16% of all development assistance commitments in 1988.

FY 1992 Program

Funding of $7 million is requested through the Development Fund for Africa to continue to promote strengthened markets and enhance high-value crop production, to support the development of community-based grazing associations to decrease livestock numbers, improve livestock quality and improve rangeland, and to begin a new program in Agricultural Initiatives and Marketing.

Mission Director: F. Gary Towery

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agricultural Initiatives and Marketing	DFA			FY 1992 1,500	Life of Project Funding 9,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
632-0227 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1997

Purpose: To assist Basotho farmers increase production of selected high-value crops, both directly and through the strengthening of private and public support institutions.

Project Description: This project will apply lessons learned from previous A.I.D. and other donor activities to help Basotho farmers, small businesses related to agriculture, and supporting institutions concentrate their resources on high-value crop production. With limited arable land and good potential for small-scale irrigation, Lesotho's agricultural comparative advantage is in labor-intensive, high-value crops.

Taking a multi-disciplinary and multi-level approach, the project will help marshall the support farmers and small businesses need to produce, transport, process and market high-value crops. The project will provide assistance in the areas of marketing, adaptive research, and finance. Agricultural policy concerns will be addressed through A.I.D.'s ongoing policy dialogue.

The project will assist the Ministry of Agriculture to expand its market information and extension services and will work with the private sector to encourage the exploitation of regional and international market niches. Limited support will be provided to research on high-value crops. Finally, the project, utilizing to a large extent the services of the Peace Corps, will support the Lesotho Agricultural Development Bank in its efforts to extend financial services to producers, processors and marketers.

Sustainability: The project will be specifically designed to assist farmers and small agricultural businesses reach the point where they have the technological know-how and supporting package (e.g. marketing, finance) necessary for sustained production of high-value crops.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is consistent with A.I.D.'s evolving strategy in Lesotho to stimulate economic growth and domestic employment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project is consistent with the Government of Lesotho's agricultural strategy. A.I.D. has previously taken the lead among donors in this area and will continue to do so with this project, while also working with other donors (European Economic Community, Germany) and nongovernmental organizations.

Beneficiaries: Basotho farmers and selected small businesses will benefit both from direct assistance and through strengthened public and private support institutions. Consumers should benefit from lower prices and increased availability of vegetables, fruits, and other high-value crops.

Major Outputs:
- Increased domestic production of high-value crops and private business activity related to high value crop production and marketing;
- Marketing services effectively linking farmers and traders;
- Focused research program on high-value crops for adaptation to farmer and processor needs; and
- Financial institutions providing extended services to high-value crop farmers and agribusinesses.

A.I.D.- Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,480
Training	680
Commodities	300
Local Costs	740
Peace Corps Support	1,500
Evaluation and Audit	300
TOTAL	9,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,500	7,500	9,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: Peace Corps

AID 370-7 (11-85)

Madagascar

MADAGASCAR

Total U.S. Aid $ 150 Million (1959-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 8.9% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.56 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 180

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) -1.8%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
12.0 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 193%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 161
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 39.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 11,801

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.6% (1991) 3.2%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.3% (15-64yrs) 50.3% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 6.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 49%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 81%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983) -182(84) -104(85) -125

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 506(84) 475(85) 464
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983) 325(84) 371(85) 340
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 14%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: FRANCE; NO A.I.D. CODE; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 41%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 97% (1985)
Agriculture: 99% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Sugar; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Vegetable oils; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2440

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 52.2 Male 50.5 Female 54.0
(1975) Total 45.5 Male 44.4 Female 46.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 97

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 36% (1987) Measles 19% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 22% (1986) Polio(3) 21% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 20%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1983) Total 100.0 Female .
Secondary (1983) Total 14.0 Female 30.0
Post Secondary (1985) Total 5.0 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 74% (1985) Female 62%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	15,730 b/	44,000	28,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	15,730	44,000	28,000
P.L. 480 a/	4,632	7,452	7,220
Title I	2,500	-	-
Title II	2,132	2,452	2,320
Title III	-	5,000	4,900
TOTALS	20,362	51,452	35,220

a. See Food for Peace section of Statistical Annex for program detail.
b. Excludes $1,700,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funds obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	5	11	13
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	11	13

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	2	20	22	-	23	23	-	10	10
Regional[e]	12	12	24	7	22	29	8	25	33
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	2	11	13	3	35	38	1	23	24
Regional[e]	-	4	4	-	8	8	-	10	10
TOTALS	16	47	63	10	88	98	9	68	77

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

MADAGASCAR

Development Problem

Since 1982, Madagascar has introduced one of the most comprehensive liberalization programs in the world which now has begun to show the desired effects of reversing 10 years of decline. Despite a 4% aggregate gross domestic product growth rate in 1989 fueled by a 5.5% agricultural growth rate, Madagascar continues to rank as one of the poorest countries in the world, with a per capita income of $223. High infant mortality rates (97 per 1,000), rapid population growth rates (nearly 3%) and one of the highest rates of environmental degradation (with 80% of the original forest cover already gone) threaten the sustainability of development efforts.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s major objective is to help the Malagasy achieve economic and social well being by strengthening their capacity to fully participate in the development process, thereby increasing incomes and the quality of life consistent with conservation of the natural resource base. A new five-year program strategy will be completed during FY 1991. Principal elements of A.I.D.'s current strategy are: In agriculture, the Madagascar Agricultural Export Liberalization Program provided $22.2 million in support of liberalization of agricultural exports. A $5.6 million research and extension grant is disseminating high-yielding rice varieties and improved production techniques to small farmers. In population and child survival, counterpart funds are supporting national campaigns to eradicate childhood diseases and reduce infant mortality. A $39 million population support program beginning in 1991 will increase contraceptive coverage, expand family planning services and improve child survival. A comprehensive new program beginning in 1991 in natural resources, environment and biodiversity --including a $30 million non-project sector assistance component targeted to policy changes is strengthening the capacity of government, private voluntary organizations and community-based organizations to protect and address the country's environmental problems through technical assistance, training and community-based grants. In the private sector, A.I.D. is funding marketing workshops, public dialogue and specialized training in the United States and third countries for private sector participants.

Other Donors

The United States was the fifth largest donor, providing 5.6% of bilateral funding, and the eight largest donor overall, with about 3.9% of total donor funding. Other major donors are the World Bank, the European Economic Community, France, Switzerland and Norway. The United States is collaborating with the World Bank on policy reform, agriculture, the environment, population and the private sector; and with the United Nation agencies on child survival, population and health, and the national census.

FY 1992 Program

The Development Fund for Africa request for FY 1992 is $28 million, which will finance, in addition to the programs and projects described above, three new activities: Agriculture Investment and Policy Analysis to create and support an indigenous policy formulation and analysis capacity; Support to Indigenous Private Sector to encourage private sector participation in the economy; and Development Impact Evaluation to assist the government to design and implement an evaluation

system capable of measuring the impact of development programs and resources. A newly designed, $4.9 million P.L. 480 Title III program will be started in support of policy reform in the agriculture sector identified under the Agriculture Investment and Analysis program. A $2.3 million Title II program is also planned.

Mission Director: Phyllis Dichter-Forbes

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Madagascar Agricultural Investment and Policy Analysis Program	DFA			FY 1992 5000 (PA) 6000 (NPA	Life of Project Funding NPA 15,000 30,000 PA 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
687-0109 (PA) 687-0116 (NPA) ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1999

Purpose: To create and support an indigenous agricultural policy formulation and analysis capacity to effectively address cross-sectoral policy issues, and to promote the development of rural intermediaries.

Project Description: Project support will develop a linkage between a U.S. agribusiness with policy analysis capability and their counterpart organizations in the Government, the University of Madagascar and the private sector to create an indigenous body to undertake policy formulation and analysis. This would help Madagascar institutions improve the country's policy framework and enhance development programming through continuity of expertise in sector analysis, monitoring of development indicators and sustaining policy dialogue with Government leaders and donors. Emphasis will be given to appropriate supportive linkages between policy reform and technology development; policies and strategies for environmental resources protection, including incentives to small farmers to develop improved techniques to reduce soil erosion; agribusiness and investment strategies; and export crop promotion.

Non-project support will be tranched against parallel policy and administrative changes to stimulate domestic and foreign investment in the agricultural sector. Reforms will include the removal of barriers to investment, improvement of procedures for release and dissemination of improved seed varieties and technologies, availability of rural financing for inputs and marketing, enhancement of soil fertility and reduction of soil erosion. Needed policy changes will be identified, evaluated, and their impact monitored through the structures set up under the projectized policy formulation component.

Sustainability: Sustainability will be enhanced by the linkages developed with U.S. institutions. The Madagascar policy formulation and analysis body will be able to contract out its services to government, donors and private organizations. The traget group of intermediaries will form various associations and credit groups capable of sustaining their operation.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project corresponds with the FY 1991 Manual for Action in the Private Sector review which will form the basis for A.I.D. interventions in the agriculture sector. The project will assist Malagasy institutions improve the country's policy framework and enhance development programming, through continuity of expertise in sector analysis, monitoring of development indicators and sustaining policy dialogue with Government leaders and donors.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government has demonstrated its commitment to undertake policy reforms aimed at liberalizing the market, reducing constraints to allow greater involvement of institutions in the public and private sector, liberalized agricultural exports and issued investment code guidelines. The project corresponds with the World Bank multi-donor agriculture sector review which will lay out a strategy in agriculture.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be public and private institutions, agribusiness, private sector planners and investors who will benefit from the policy formulation and analysis generated in support of a more market-oriented economy.

Major Outputs: Private and public sector institutions will have better trained human resources to respond to a changed environment and policy interventions; private small farmers will have adapted and utilized improved techniques for soil conservation; the private sector will be better informed.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	8,000
Training	5,000
Commodities and Equipment	2,000
Sector Assistance	15,000
Total	30,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	11,000	19,000	30,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Support to Indigenous Private Sector	DFA			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
687-0111 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1995

Purpose: Build the capacity of the private sector to fully participate in the economy in ways which will stimulate employment and promote development.

Project Description: Following an unsuccessful experiment with socialism, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar (GDRM) is beginning to move towards an open and free market economy. It has liberalized the agricultural export market, published an investment code and undertaken other reforms aimed at stimulating greater private sector involvement. Despite these gains, the private sector continues to confront difficulties in expanding operations and employment. Some of the constraints continue to be structural in nature and others arise from lack of technical, human and capital resources. Project activities will include support for credit institutions, training, and technical assistance. The project will capitalize on a changing economic climate and government policy reform aimed at stimulating greater private sector participation as the impetus for targeting assistance to small and medium-sized firms and companies now entering the economy. The project will address the lack of information on which to make sound investment decisions; inaccessibility to medium and long-term credit facilities and lack of clarity about government regulations and licensing requirements. Through in-country training and dissemination of information, the project proposes to enhance the knowledge and accessibility of information to the target group and to increase linkages with U.S. small manufacturing and industrial firms.

Sustainability: Sustainability will be supported through linkages developed and maintained with new investors, both domestic and foreign, and through exchange of information and technology among the private sector.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is in accordance with the Agency's stated goals to foster greater private sector involvement in development economies. The project will enhance A.I.D. finance activities already begun to assist government policy reform beneficial to indigenous private sector firms.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GDRM has demonstrated its commitment to an open and freer market through liberalization of agricultural export markets, development of an investment code, establishment of free trade zones and other policy reforms aimed at stimulating private sector investment and reducing government domination of the market. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is assisting small industries in various sectors through training and technical assistance. The International Labor Organization (ILO) is providing credit and expertise to small manufacturing and processing firms and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has a number of activities to assist small and medium enterprises. The World Bank and A.I.D. will be collaborating on a rural market study to identify traders and intermediaries active in the rural and peri-urban markets.

Beneficiaries: The target group will be indigenous private sector firms located in rural and urban areas which will be better able to take advantage of the expanding open-market economy and opportunities provided by the GDRM liberalization program.

Major Outputs: a) A better informed private sector community with access to the latest information to faster, sound business and economic growth; and b) Government policies which reduce bureaucratic bottlenecks to enable private sector growth.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,500
Training	1,000
Equipment and Commodities	500
Credit Facilities	2,000
Total	6,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	5,000	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Development Impact Evaluation	DFA			FY 1992 500	Life of Project Funding 2,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
687-0114 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1995

Purpose: To develop and implement an evaluation system designed to assess country-level impact of development programs and resources.

Project Description: The project will develop an improved monitoring, tracking and reporting system for use by the Government of Madagascar, A.I.D. and donor community. An evaluation and monitoring system will be developed for both project and non-project assistance. It will provide technical assistance and support to the government and other donors to strengthen their capability to effectively manage development resources and allow them to better utilize those resources to achieve stated development goals. The project will support the interchange of data among donors on lessons learned and development experiences through workshops and improved accessibility to data on development impact, using a methodology similar to that implemented by A.I.D.'s Center for Development Information and Evaluation (CDIE) in Washington. It will establish a CDIE-type unit within the government staffed by technical assistance. Other components will include: workshops on methodology of tracking and measuring impact performance of development resources; research and dissemination of information on sectoral evaluations as a basis for future planning, and fostering joint donor evaluations in support of development assistance at the macro-level.

Sustainability: The project is designed to create an institution which will be able to contract its services to the government, donors and the general public beyond the project's completion. Coordination with other donors on sectoral evaluations will be more cost-effective and allow interchange of information and data, thus maximizing available resources.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is consistent with A.I.D.'s emphasis on assessing the impact of development assistance resources on project and program goals and objectives. It will enable A.I.D. to measure the development impact of resources on planned and ongoing project, program and sectoral activities in agriculture, environment, population, child-survival and policy reform.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government's planning agency has requested assistance to better manage donor resources and to increase its capacity to respond to a changing developmental environment. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and most international donor organizations have recognized the importance of having better management tools to monitor and track the impact of donor resources. The UNDP has incorporated impact evaluation as an integral component for all new projects.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the donor community and government agencies tasked with implementing development assistance who will have better tools and improved capability for targeting scarce resources. The indirect beneficiaries will be recipients of development assistance programs and projects who will profit from better targeted assistance.

Major Outputs: Government and donor agencies will have improved capacity and tools for assessing the development impact of development resources.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,000
Equipment and Supplies	500
Other	500
Total	2,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	500	1,500	2,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

MALAWI

Total U.S. Aid $ 273 Million (1956-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 15.2% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.17 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 160

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 1.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 32.3%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
9.3 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 85.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 58
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 17.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 9,197

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.9% (1991) 2.6%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.8% (15-64yrs) 49.5% (65+ yrs) 2.7%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 7.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 44%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 83%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -27(88) -127(89) -232

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 328(88) 449(89) 528
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 301(88) 322(89) 296
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 12%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; SOUTH AFRICA; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 34%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 97% (1985)
Agriculture: 123% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Tobacco; Tea & mate; Sugar
Ag. Imports:(1987) Tobacco; Vegetable oils; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2310

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 48.8 Male 47.5 Female 50.2
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 137

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 90% (1988) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 82% (1988) Polio(3) 80% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 6%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1983)	Total	63.0	Female	52.0
Secondary	(1982)	Total	2.8	Female	1.7
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	0.3	Female	0.4

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 52% (1985) Female 31%

MALAWI

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	933 b/	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	21,296 b/ c/	40,000 d/	34,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	22,229	40,000	34,000
P.L. 480 a/	6,219	4,628	7,095
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	6,219	4,628	7,095
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	28,448	44,628	41,095

a. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program.
b. Includes $932,572 of prior-year Development Assistance deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1990 and $2,021,449 of FDAP No-Year (Section 517) funds.
c. Excludes $1,971,113 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.
d. Includes $50,000 of FDAP No-Year (Section 517) funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	11	15	16
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	15	19	20

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	64	21	85	53	25	78	38	10	48
Regional[e]	22	6	28	30	21	51	16	11	27
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	1	10	11	15	22	37	30	6	36
Regional[e]	-	3	3	15	-	15	8	-	8
TOTALS	87	40	127	113	68	181	92	27	119

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

MALAWI

Development Problem

In spite of Malawi's impressive macroeconomic performance, there has not been comparable improvement in the lives of ordinary Malawians. Per capita gross domestic product is one of the lowest in the world and child mortality rates are among the highest. The population growth rate of 3.3% contributes to falling per capita food production and consumption which in turn results in widespread malnutrition. There is a declining proportion of children enrolled in primary school and insufficient job opportunities available to the increasing numbers of rural Malawians who cannot be productively employed on shrinking farm plots.

A.I.D. Strategy

To address the paradox of excellent macroeconomic performance and lagging social indicators, A.I.D. has committed itself to work in concert with the Government of Malawi and other donors to focus greater attention on poverty reduction as a stimulus to economic growth. A.I.D.'s aim is to increase agricultural productivity and the incomes of smallholders by improving their access to improved technology, inputs and marketing channels. Technological innovations, including new high-yielding maize varieties, are available as a result of successful A.I.D.-supported agricultural research activities. Seeds resulting from this research are being multiplied by the National Seed Company which was recently privatized under an A.I.D. program. Increased off-farm employment opportunities are encouraged through: support for institutions which promote small rural enterprises; efforts to reduce unnecessary government regulation; and promotion of increased nongovernmental organization participation in the economy. A.I.D.'s infant mortality and fertility objectives are being addressed by building on and expanding past successful A.I.D. efforts in the health sector such as: the development of a more effective drug treatment for malaria; establishment of the country's first voluntary surgical contraception program; initiation of a social marketing of contraceptives program; and collaboration with other donors to support the Government's required immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) control program. A.I.D. is also supporting expansion of basic education opportunities, especially for women.

Other Donors

In 1988, the United States was the third largest bilateral donor providing about 16% of bilateral funding, and the sixth largest donor overall, with about 8% of total donor funding. A.I.D. works closely with other donors in all its activities.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $34 million through the Development Fund for Africa in FY 1992. This funding will support one new initiative in family planning and provide incremental financing for ongoing activities in child survival, health services, agriculture, rural and enterprise development, basic education and program development and support. Funding of $7.1 million in P.L. 480, Title II food aid will continue to support emergency food requirements of Mozambican refugees in Malawi, through the World Food Programe.

Mission Director: Carol Peasley

PROGRAM: MALAWI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Malawi Family Health Services	DFA			FY 1992 3,000 PA 6,000 NPA	Life of Project Funding 10,000 PA 6,000 NPA

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
612-0238 (PA) 612-0241 (NPA) ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 2000

Purpose: To support implementation of institutional changes necessary to reduce high population growth and high fertility in Malawi.

Program Description: The Government of Malawi's (GOM) commitment to population and family planning is growing, and policies are becoming increasingly supportive. Demand is on the increase for modern methods of contraception with which to space and limit births. While certain constraints are lifting, others remain which seriously inhibit access to family planning. Services are generally neither convenient nor dependable. Logistical and economic constraints exist which render the costs of using family planning services prohibitive.

The proposed program will consolidate A.I.D.'s growing population and family planning assistance which to date has been administered through a variety of bilateral and centrally funded projects. The non-project assistance (NPA) component will focus on lifting of policy and health care financing constraints to increasing access to family planning services. These include regulations restricting the provision of some family planning methods by non-physicians; prohibitions on advertising of contraceptives in mass media; and the emphasis in Government budgets on curative as opposed to preventive health care, including family planning services.

The project assistance (PA) component of this activity will focus on increasing access to family planning information and services. Emphasis will be on the attainment of improvements in the safety and quality of services, as well as on the quantitative expansion of public and private sector services to meet current and anticipated demand.

Sustainability: Institutionalization and cost recovery for both the public and private sector services are an integral part of this project.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This program is A.I.D.'s principal mechanism for addressing the fertility reduction objective of the country strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOM increasingly recognizes that unabated, rapid population growth is probably the most significant impediment to sustainable economic growth and social progress in Malawi, and a major threat to advances in economic and social development achieved to date. There is strong donor support for the reduction of high population growth and high fertility in Malawi. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the World Bank are the other principal supporters of Malawi's family planning program.

Beneficiaries: Rural and urban men and women in the reproductive age group, who choose to space or limit births but who lack access to family planning services, will be the major beneficiaries of this project.

Major Outputs:
- increased access to acceptable commodities and services,
- increased demand for commodities and services, and
- improvement in the quality of commodities and services.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Sector Assistance	6,000
Technical Assistance	2,200
Commodities	4,000
Nongovernmental organization and Private Sector Service Delivery	3,500
Research	300
Total	16,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	9,000	7,000	16,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

MALI

Total U.S. Aid $ 381 Million (1961-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 8.5% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.20 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 220

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 369 (1986) 462 (1987) 526

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -104 (1986) -125 (1987) -103

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
5.5 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 101%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 47
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 14.3%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 8,142

Population Growth Rate...(1970) % (1978) 1.3% (1991) 2.4%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.0% (15-64yrs) 49.6% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) (1990) 7.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 32%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 86%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 5%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: FRANCE; COTE D'IVOIRE; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 49%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 82% (1985)
Agriculture: 115% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Dairy products; Tea & mate

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2073

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 45.6 Male 44.7 Female 46.5
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 116

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 22% (1987) Measles 8% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 6% (1987) Polio(3) 6% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 23% (1985) Female 11%

MALI

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	221 c/	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	16,610 b/ c/	33,000	30,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	16,831	33,000	30,000
P.L. 480 a/	1,921	1,694	2,238
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,921	1,004	1,038
Title III	-	690	1,200
TOTALS	18,752	34,694	32,238

a. See the Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.
b. Excludes $4,390,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.
c. Includes $221,000 of prior-year Sahel deobligated funds and $1,000,000 of FDAP No-Year (Section 517) funds reobligated in FY 1990.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	17	16	16
Foreign National	13	13	13
TOTALS	30	29	29

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	19	26	45	2	6	8	2	4	6
Regional[e]	24	17	41	4	20	24	4	20	24
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	8	8	16	3	4	7	2	4	6
Regional[e]	10	20	30	8	24	32	10	30	40
TOTALS	61	71	132	17	54	71	18	58	76

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

MALI

Development Problem

Although Mali has the potential for substantial growth in the agricultural sector, this growth is hampered by cyclical droughts, low levels of technology development, shortages of trained people and state interference in the economy. A number of constraints have been alleviated, but a great deal remains to be accomplished.

A.I.D. Strategy

The goal of A.I.D.'s program in Mali is to promote economic growth with emphasis on policy reform, agricultural development, child survival, and basic education. A.I.D. is working to increase Mali's ability to become a full partner in regional markets and to sell internationally products for which it has a comparative advantage.

A major objective of the A.I.D. program is to increase the role of the private sector in the Malian economy. With A.I.D. assistance, the Government has made a number of policy changes which have encouraged the expansion of private enterprises and the creation of new employment opportunities. Through the multi-donor Cereals Market Restructuring Program, A.I.D. and other donors have helped the Government liberalize its grain marketing system, eliminate price controls and, with the exception of emergency food assistance, rely on private food marketing channels.

Significant progress has been made in other agriculture and natural resource management areas, particularly the privatization of agricultural transport and input supply, marketing, credit delivery by private banks, strengthening of village cooperatives and the development of farm-to-market roads. Efforts continue to increase the effectiveness of Mali's research system in developing improved and environmentally sound technologies for small farmer use. Work in the livestock sector, which accounts for 40% of export earnings, has considerable potential for expansion and will continue to be supported by A.I.D. Foreign exchange from livestock and other agricultural exports is a major factor in stimulating the Malian economic growth.

A.I.D. has increased its focus on health and education. A.I.D., with the World Bank, is training health practitioners, improving integrated family health services including oral rehydration treatment, child survival and immunizations, and setting up decentralized cost-recovery and resource mobilization mechanisms. A.I.D. is coordinating its basic education efforts with the World Bank to improve the efficiency of Mali's primary education system. Activities include training teachers, increasing the proportion of rural schools converting to the maternal language rather than French (with special emphasis on female enrollment and retention), and shifting emphasis from secondary and higher education to basic education, an essential contribution to long-term economic growth and social progress.

Other Donors

In 1988, the United States was the third largest bilateral donor providing about 10% of bilateral funding and the seventh largest donor overall, with about 5% of total donor funding. The other leading donors in Mali are France,

the World Bank, the European Economic Community, the United Nations, the African Development Bank, Germany, Italy and Canada. The U.S. influence has been substantial due to our stress on policy reform and the important role we play in the multi-donor group.

FY 1992 Program

Most of the $30 million Development Fund for Africa request for Mali will fund ongoing activities aimed at policy reform, agriculture, health, basic education and literacy and support to private voluntary organizations. New initiatives will be started in agricultural research and livestock development. A.I.D. will continue to provide P.L. 480 food as its contribution to the multi-donors cereals marketing restructuring effort.

Mission Director: Dennis J. Brennan

PROGRAM: MALI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Livestock Sector Phase III	DFA			FY 1992 1,200	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number 688-0244	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1997	FY 1998

Purpose: To improve the productivity of Mali's livestock sector.

Project Description: Although Mali's livestock sector provides approximately 40% of export earnings and employs 30% of the national work force; Mali has not yet been able to fully exploit domestic and overseas markets for livestock and livestock products. This project will address this problem at both the production and marketing end. It will build on earlier activities which helped improve the institutional capacity of government animal health and production agencies, assisted in privatizing veterinary functions, and conducted adaptive forage research. It will help establish a national livestock production program integrating small and medium producers into both the domestic and foreign marketing system by: (a) improving the Ministry of Livestock's management and outreach capacity, through better program planning, implementation and evaluation procedures; (b) increasing livestock production by developing and disseminating animal health technologies and nutritional packages; (c) promoting exports, through the elimination of trade barriers on livestock and livestock products; and (d) facilitating efficient private sector livestock and livestock product development through policy reforms. Technical and administrative support will help improve and expand market potential, disease diagnostic capacity, vaccine quality control, applied research, and cost-effective delivery of animal health and extension services. Local institutional capacity will be upgraded through participant training, research and diagnostic equipment, inter-ministerial programming, and improved facilities.

Sustainability: Project activities will concentrate on encouraging the private sector, developing markets and building local capability to plan and manage sectoral activities, and encouraging practices which increase animal production and forage use while sustaining the natural resource base. These will provide higher farmer incomes and important foreign exchange earnings and enable these programs to eventually be self-sustaining.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s program goal for Mali is sustainable economic growth through increases in productivity and removal of constraints to private sector development. This project, with its stress on production, private enterprise and marketing, is in accord with this strategy. The natural resource emphasis is also in line with A.I.D. priorities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Malian Government will finance all Malian personnel and partial operating costs. Other donors, such as the World Bank, the European Economic Community, France, and the African Development Bank, are active in the livestock sector, providing assistance which complements A.I.D. interventions.

Beneficiaries: The primary target group is Mali's herders and farmers. An equally important group are those in the private sector involved in animal health services, livestock and livestock product marketing. Officials in the Ministry of Livestock will benefit from training and research opportunities.

Major Outputs: A more efficient livestock sector with production and marketing levels contributing significantly to economic growth.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of project ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,000
Training	2,000
Commodities and Facilities	1,000
Research	4,500
Other Costs (including project support)	2,500
TOTAL	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-		-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,200	13,800	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: MALI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Strengthening Agricultural Research	DFA			FY 1992 1,800	Life of Project Funding 18,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
688-0250 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1997	FY 1998

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of Mali's national agricultural research system to develop sustainable, productive and income-generating technologies for small farmer use.

Project Description: Agriculture is the dominant economic sector in Mali. A major constraint to agricultural development is the low level of available adaptive and environmentally sound technologies. Building on successes and lessons learned from the Semi-Arid Tropics Crop Research (688-0226) and Farming Systems Research (688-0232) projects, this project will strengthen the Malian agricultural research system to enable it to better generate technologies needed to increase productivity and incomes. It will help the Government of Mali (GRM) organize and consolidate agricultural research elements into a single system. Emphasis will be placed on improving agronomic and livestock research, continuing research on foodgrains and value-added technologies, and building local capacity to plan, administer, and manage a national research system. Technical and administrative support will help the GRM to formulate and implement a national research strategy, manage a national research system, and strengthen scientific collaboration among African and international research institutions and donors. The project will help develop Malian institutional capacity by providing agricultural institutions with participant training, research equipment and technical assistance.

Sustainability: Consolidation and strengthening of agricultural research in Mali will result in a national agricultural research strategy, prioritization of research, a capacity to analyze the cost-effectiveness of research investments, and a research system that can be administered and sustained by the GRM with decreasing donor support. Emphasis will be given to focusing research efforts, eliminating duplication, improving the financial planning and budgeting process, and implementing systems to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of research expenditures. This should not only reduce expenditures but provide increased income from agriculture to sustain continuing research programs.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. program goal is sustainable economic growth. This project contributes to the objective of increased production, productivity and incomes by strengthening a research system that will continue to generate technologies necessary for agricultural growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM will finance all host country personnel and some operating costs. Other donors are providing assistance to discrete portions of the Malian research system, focusing on specific crops or geographic regions.

Beneficiaries: Principal beneficiaries will be rural small farm families, who comprise 80% of Mali's population. They will enjoy enhanced production and income resulting from using better technologies. Scientists and administrators in the national agricultural research system will also benefit from the research and training programs.

Major Outputs: An efficient, effective, and sustainable national agricultural research system producing technologies that contribute to economic growth.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of project ($000)
Technical Assistance	6,500
Training	2,500
Research Support	5,000
Commodities and Facilities	1,000
Other Costs	3,000
TOTAL	18,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,800	16,200	18,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

MAURITIUS

Total U.S. Aid $ 77 Million (1958-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 6.0% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 6.85 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,810

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 3.2%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1987) 414 (1988) 490 (1989) 491

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1987) 4 (1988) 6 (1989) -2

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
6.9 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 34.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 142
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 10.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 1,072

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.8% (1991) 0.9%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 29.8% (15-64yrs) 64.9% (65+ yrs) 5.3%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 2.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979)Total % Urban 12.0% Rural 12.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 37%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 28%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) 39(88) -106(89) -158

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 1,176(88) 1,487(89) 1,560
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 1,214(88) 1,382(89) 1,401
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 18%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; FRANCE; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 11%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 161% (1985)
Agriculture: 108% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Sugar; Tea & mate; Meat products
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Fibers; Meat products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2748

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 69.6 Male 65.9 Female 73.5
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 21

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 86% (1986) Measles 75% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 86% (1986) Polio(3) 84% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 99%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 102.8 Female 103.3
Secondary (1980) Total . Female 55.8
Post Secondary (1981) Total 0.7 Female 1.0
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 89% (1985) Female 77%

MAURITIUS

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	-	1,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	1,500	1,500
P.L. 480 a/	-	33	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	33	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	1,533	1,500

a. See Food for Peace Section of Statistical Annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a] & b			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

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

b. Program is managed by the A.I.D. Regional Office in Kenya.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	11	9	29	-	9	9	-	5	5
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
TOTALS	11	9	20	-	11	11	-	5	5

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

MAURITIUS

Development Problem

With more than one million people, this island nation has one of the highest population densities in the world - over 570 people per square kilometer. Yet, Mauritius has high levels of nutrition and health care, one of the highest literacy rates among developing countries (over 95 %), and estimated per capita gross national product in 1988 of $1,800. Until the mid-1970s, the Mauritian economy was dominated by sugarcane. By the early 1980s, export manufacturing, primarily in textiles, characterized by low wages/low skills, began a period of spectacular growth and was the principal source of the country's 5.6% average annual growth over the 1982-87 period. Since reaching a high in 1988 of 35% of total employment, export processing zone employment has stagnated and shortages of critical skills have begun to develop. To avoid further stagnation of the textile export sector, Mauritius must develop a more highly skilled work force and shift into higher value-added production.

A.I.D. Strategy

In FY 1988, A.I.D. fundamentally altered its development approach to Mauritius from a commodity import program to project assistance with the approval of two activities: an $850,000 Industrial Diversification project, intended to provide technical assistance to both the government and private sector to help expand and diversify export-oriented industrial production; and a complementary $750,000 buy-in to the regional Human Resources Development Assistance activity to provide training. In FY 1991 A.I.D. will amend the Industrial Diversification project which will continue to foster the development of long-term linkages between a U.S. academic institution and a private sector entity relative to Mauritius' industrialization process and the Mauritian private, public and academic sectors.

Other Donors

Recent data indicate that the United States was the fifth largest bilateral donor, providing 1.7% of bilateral funding, and the seventh largest donor overall with about 1.4% of total donor funding. Major donors are France, Japan, the World Bank, and the European Development Fund, with a primary focus on infrastructure in transport, agriculture, communications, and water. A.I.D. is the only donor emphasizing diversification of private industry.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $1.5 million through the Development Fund for Africa for the Industrial Diversification project to continue to assist the Mauritian public, private and academic sectors address work force constraints in data processing, informatics, and commercial services in which Mauritius may have comparative advantage. A.I.D. plans to provide technical assistance and complementary training, as needed.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Fred Fischer (Resident in Nairobi).

MOZAMBIQUE

Total U.S. Aid $ 322 Million (1976-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.3% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.76 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 100

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1980-87) -8.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 43.7%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1987) 167 (1988) 300 (1989) 456

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1987) -94 (1988) -163 (1989) -235

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.0 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 376%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 20
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 11.3%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 14,539

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.4% (1978) 3.0% (1991) 3.9%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.8% (15-64yrs) 52.7% (65+ yrs) 2.5%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.8 (1990) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1980) 57%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 84%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -528(88) -612(89) -729

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) -625(88) -715(89) -850
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1987) 10%

Major Imports FOOD; CAPITAL GOODS; PARTS; NON FOOD

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 97(88) 103(89) 121
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 7%

Major Exports PRAWNS; CASHEWNUTS; SUGAR

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; ITALY

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 54%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 90% (1985)
Agriculture: 88% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fibers; Cotton lint; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Dairy products; Fruit & vegs

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1595

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 46.0 Male 44.4 Female 47.7
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 142

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 47% (1985) Measles 39% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 29% (1985) Polio(3) 25% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 58.9 Female 49.4
Secondary (1982) Total 6.3 Female 3.6
Post Secondary (1980) Total 0.1 Female 0.2
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 55% (1985) Female 22%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,000	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	31,598 b/ c/	44,000 c/	36,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	33,598	44,000	36,000
P.L. 480 a/	21,432	15,997	21,499
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	21,432	8,697	7,899
Title III	-	7,300	13,600
TOTALS	55,030	59,997	57,499

a. See Food for Peace Section of Statistical Annex for program detail.
b. Excludes $400,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.
c. Includes $1,500,000 in FY 1990 and $2,000,000 in FY 1991 from FY 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-302).

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	11	13	16
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS	13	15	18

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	15	10	25	20	10	30	25	12	37
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	3	3	-	12	12	-	15	15
TOTALS	15	13	28	20	22	42	25	27	52

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

MOZAMBIQUE

Development Problem

Mozambique presents one of the most difficult development challenges in Africa. Per capita income in 1988 was estimated at below $100, and about half of all households cannot meet minimum daily calorie requirements from their own resources. Infant mortality (172/1,000) and under-five mortality (375/1,000) are among the highest in the world. A Government of Mozambique (GOM) reform program developed in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (IBRD) and massive donor assistance, since 1987, stabilized the economy and permitted a return to economic growth averaging about 4% per annum. Key reforms include exchange rate management, fiscal and monetary discipline, and liberalized pricing and distribution policies. Given the country's strategic location, enormous natural resources and efforts at promoting democratic participation, long-range prospects are bright. Yet economic development will depend finally on an end to the decade-old armed conflict. Even when peace is achieved, restoring productive capacity to permit broad-based, sustainable growth will be a lengthy process.

A.I.D. Strategy

The present challenge for both the GOM and its donors is to continue to mitigate the worst effects of the emergency and, where security permits, to begin the transition to self-reliance. A.I.D. has focused on promoting access for Mozambicans to sufficient food for a healthy and productive life. A.I.D. provides assistance through four channels: (1) food aid for emergency and commercial distribution to sustain a food safety net for those displaced and severely affected by war and for the urban poor; (2) rehabilitation assistance through private voluntary organization community-based initiatives in preventive health, basic agriculture and employment generation; (3) policy dialogue to create a viable market economy conducive for private agricultural development; and (4) non-project support to finance imports for private farmers and transporters. Also, the Southern Africa Regional Program has focused on increasing locomotive capacity and improving rail and port operations in Mozambique.

Other Donors

Concessional donor aid to Mozambique was about $800 million in 1990. The United States was the second largest bilateral donor in 1990. The leading bilateral donors in Mozambique are Italy, the United States, Sweden and the Netherlands. A.I.D. associates its assistance to Mozambique with a policy reform program in the food and agriculture sector which reinforces the general policy objectives the GOM has established with the IBRD and IMF.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $36 million through the Development Fund for Africa to continue support for policy reforms in the food and agriculture sector while promoting food security and facilitating the transition from emergency assistance to rehabilitation programs. A new Agricultural Sector Development Program will focus on institutionalizing policy reforms that promote market-based growth by building Mozambican analytic and research capacity and continuing support for private sector imports. In addition, A.I.D. requests $21.499 million through the PL 480 program to provide continued support to meeting Mozambique's food needs, while promoting food security.

Mission Director: Julius Schlotthauer

PROGRAM: MOZAMBIQUE

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agricultural Sector Development	DFA			FY 1992 NPA:10,000; PA:17,458	Life of Project Funding NPA:40,000; PA:20,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
656-0219 (NPA) 656-0220 (PA) [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1997

Purpose: To support the institutionalization of policies that promote market-based growth in the agricultural sector.

Project Description: The Agricultural Sector Support Program will combine non-project (NPA) and project assistance (PA) to promote a viable market economy supportive of private agricultural production. Non-project assistance will be disbursed through a market-based foreign exchange allocation mechanism being developed in conjunction with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Bringing the exchange rate to equilibrium through such a mechanism will support increased export capacity, thus bringing major direct benefits to agriculture, a significant source of exports.

The project assistance component will provide: (i) technical assistance to key government units working on food and agriculture policy; and (ii) a range of formal and informal training activities, including an advisor in the Faculty of Agronomy at the university to assist in expanding the agricultural economics curriculum, masters or doctoral degrees for five to ten Mozambican university professors, and short-term courses and seminars to improve practical research and analysis skills. This component will be implemented through one or more U.S. universities.

Sustainability: The program is specifically intended to ensure that the market-incentive policy reforms being implemented under Mozambique's Economic and Social Rehabilitation Program endure. This will depend on improved capacity in government and in academia to provide analysis and advice to policy makers and legislative bodies. While the program will contribute to improving this capacity, the economic legacy of the past 15 years will probably require considerable complementary balance-of-payments assistance for many years.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: As A.I.D. makes the transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation and development support, the program will help improve and solidify the market incentives to increased production and productivity required for improved food security, the goal of A.I.D.'s strategy in Mozambique.

Host Country and Other Donors: The program is fully consistent with the Government of Mozambique-World Bank-IMF Policy Framework Papers and their sector-specific strategies. In the program's design and implementation, A.I.D. will seek close donor coordination and complementarity of investments.

Beneficiaries: The benefits of the targeted policy reforms will be important to all Mozambicans. Extremely broad benefits of the non-project assistance are expected, since this will provide import support to agriculture, light industry, and key services such as transport. Immediate beneficiaries of the project assistance component will be individuals in government and university receiving technical assistance and training.

Major Outputs: Improved policy environment providing incentives to competitive, efficient production and marketing; an expanded network of private importers and distributors of inputs; increased capability of Mozambican technical and academic staff to understand and promote market-based economic policies; improved information and analysis for policy makers.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:		Life of Project ($000)
NPA:	Import Support	40,000
PA:	Technical Assistance	12,000
	Training	5,000
	Program Management, Evaluation, Audit	3,000
TOTAL		60,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	27,458	32,542	60,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

NAMIBIA

Total U.S. Aid $. Million (.- .)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(.) .

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

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

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

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 1,453

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.4% (1991) 4.5%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.2% (15-64yrs) 49.8% (65+ yrs) 3.0%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1990) 6.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 31%

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

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: NO A.I.D. CODE; NO A.I.D. CODE; NO A.I.D. CODE

AGRICULTURE

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

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 65% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Dairy products;
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Fruit & vegs; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1824

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 59.9 Male 57.5 Female 62.5
(1975) Total 53.0 Male 51.3 Female 54.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 71

Percent of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 74% (1985) Female 71%

NAMIBIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	30	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	10,000 a/	5,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	30	17,000	12,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	30	17,000	12,000

a. Includes $10,000,000 from FY 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriation Act (P.L. 101-302).

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	-	5	5
Foreign National	-	20	32
TOTALS	-	25	37

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	20
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	20	27

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

NAMIBIA

Development Problem

Namibia, which received its independence on March 21, 1990, is a country of graphic contradictions. Although blessed with an abundance of valuable natural resources (diamonds, uranium, fish and wildlife) and an extensive modern physical infrastructure, Namibia has inherited serious social and economic inequalities left over from its apartheid past. Namibia has a dual economy and a social sector that primarily serves the needs of the white minority population. Namibia's non-white population (roughly 93% of the total) has traditionally been neglected and excluded from the basic economic and social gains which its natural resources have provided the white minority. Namibia's development challenge lies in its ability to rectify these economic and social disparities by adjusting its modern, productive economy to serve the entire population.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D. will initially focus its assistance in the basic education sector. Namibia's current educational structure has eleven ministries to serve each of the ethnic/tribal groups in the country. Excluding the ministry which served the white population, these ministries received insufficient support to adequately meet the educational needs of Namibia's majority population. An estimated 30% to 40% of Namibia's school-age children do not attend classes and close to 90% of Namibia's teachers are underqualified. A.I.D.'s strategy is to work with the Government of Namibia to eliminate these inequalities by improving the overall standard of the basic education system. In addition, A.I.D. will support the activities of private voluntary (PVOs) and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working in the areas of small, private enterprise development, natural resources management, education, and health.

Other Donors

At the June 1990 International Donor's Pledging Conference on Namibia, some 60 bilateral and multilateral donors pledged close to $360 million for the 1990-91 period, with $200 million pledged for 1990. The major bilateral and multilateral donors include Germany, the United States, Finland, Sweden, Norway, South Africa, and the United Nations Development Program.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $5 million in Economic Support Funds for budget support; and $7 million through the Development Fund for Africa to support (1) the development of Namibia's basic education system and (2) the activities of PVOs and NGOs in the key areas of development priority.

A.I.D. Representative: Richard Shortlidge, Jr.

PROGRAM: NAMIBIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
PVO/NGO Multi-Sector Assistance	DFA			FY 1992 2,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number 673-0004	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1997

Purpose: This five-year project will (1) support small, private enterprise development, natural resources management, education, and health activities in Namibia through nongovernmental institutions (NGOs) and private voluntary organizations (PVOs); (2) strengthen the capability of PVOs and NGOs to provide these services to the Namibian population; and (3) lessen dependency on the public sector for these services.

Project Description: Namibia, which gained its independence on March 21, 1990, is facing a wide array of economic and social challenges. The Government of Namibia (GON) has inherited a stratified and inefficient bureaucracy and lacks the financial resources to adequately address key areas of the country's development. This project will address these inadequacies by building on the GON desire to develop a nongovernmental capacity to improve economic and social development and encourage community self-help.

This is an umbrella project which will be flexible and responsive to the evolving development requirements of Namibia. It will strengthen the activities of established Namibian PVOs/NGOs working in a variety of fields including, but not necessarily limited to, small private enterprise development, natural resources management, education and health. Examples of activities which may be financed include: (a) inputs for select PVO/NGO activities in the targeted areas; (b) assessments and studies to identify trends and opportunities in fields critical to Namibia's development; and (c) assistance to strengthen Namibian PVO/NGO management and design capabilities.

Sustainability: An important dimension of these grants will be institutional development and financial sustainability of the Namibian PVOs/NGOs. A.I.D. will support staff training, organizational development and accountability.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. Office to Namibia opened in January 1991. The country strategy will focus on the education sector and on the development of a nongovernmental capacity in fields key to Namibia's development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON has identified education, health, private sector development, natural resource managment, and the development of Namibian PVOs/NGOs as priority development areas. It is likely that other major donors will also support projects with a PVO/NGO focus.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the Namibian people who are assisted by the expanded capabilities of the PVO/NGO community working in private enterprise, natural resource management, education, and health. The project will place an emphasis on assisting females and traditionally disadvantaged tribal and ethnic populations.

Major Outputs: Expanded services to the Namibian people in the development areas of small private enterprise development, natural resources management, education, and health. Additional outputs will include more efficient and effective Namibian PVOs and NGOs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	4,000
Training	2,500
Commodities	2,000
Evaluation	500
Other Costs	1,000
Total	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,000	8,000	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

Niger

NIGER

Total U.S. Aid $ 394 Million (1961-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 13.5% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 5.44 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 310

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) -2.2%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1980) 486

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1980) -119

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
9.0 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 55.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 84
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 21.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 7,879

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 3.3% (1991) 3.4%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.0% (15-64yrs) 49.7% (65+ yrs) 2.3%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 7.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 52%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 91%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1981) -175(82) -251(83) -79

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1981) 697(82) 676(83) 456
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1981) 522(82) 425(83) 377
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 1%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: FRANCE; NIGERIA; JAPAN

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 36%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 97% (1985)
Agriculture: 93% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Tobacco; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Dairy products; Live animals

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2432

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 50.5 Male 48.5 Female 52.7
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 131

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 28% (1981) Measles 19% (1981)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 5% (1986) Polio(3) 6% (1981)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 36%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1984) Total 28.0 Female 19.0
Secondary (1984) Total 7.0 Female .
Post Secondary (1980) Total 0.2 Female 0.4
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 19% (1985) Female 9%

NIGER

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	16,755 b/	26,000	26,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	16,755	26,000	26,000
P.L. 480 a/	1,798	187	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,798	187	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	18,553	26,187	26,000

a. See the Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.
b. Excludes $1,515,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	22	16	16
Foreign National	11	11	11
TOTALS	33	27	27

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	17	28	45	21	24	45	10	24	34
Regional[e]	16	18	34	15	9	24	15	9	24
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	1	10	11	6	25	31	6	14	20
Regional[e]	40	48	88	44	27	71	23	23	46
TOTALS	74	104	178	86	85	171	54	70	124

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

Development Problem

Inadequate agricultural production and limited opportunities to increase individual incomes in other sectors are major development problems for Niger. Although 90% of the work force in Niger is dependent on agriculture, agriculture is hampered by marginal rainfall, insect invasions and recurrent drought. Population pressure has led to cultivation of marginal lands and traditional grazing zones, causing further land degradation and agro-pastoral conflicts. Natural disasters are recurrent and are an integral part of development planning.

A.I.D. Strategy

Despite the difficult development situation which Niger faces, the Government of Niger (GON) has made progress in recent years with the assistance of A.I.D. and other donors. Some achievements include liberalizing grain marketing, abolishing the export quota system and export taxes on livestock and most agro-pastoral products, removing the parastatal monopoly for cowpea exports as well as price controls, orienting forestry agents to collaborate with communities in protecting the environment, permitting village communities land use rights to forests in the vicinity of their villages, expanding access to child-spacing services and improving rural care service delivery.

The A.I.D. program concentrates on policy changes to increase efficiency of human and financial resource use in agriculture and rural development and health and family planning. The agriculture strategy stresses establishing the legal and policy framework for effective natural resource management; developing institutions which can be positive agents of change in rural Niger such as cooperatives and nongovernmental organizations; increasing food production and diversification through community-based, self-managed development; increasing private sector participation; and developing and disseminating agricultural technologies. Under A.I.D.-supported policy reform, GON subsidies on agricultural inputs have been reduced from about 57% to 25%, which has encouraged market forces and led to increased supply of agricultural inputs by the private sector. Legal changes now enable local cooperatives to carry out activities independent of the national structure, significantly increasing their economic autonomy. Local communities can now assume control of natural forest resources in the public domain, when they formally organize to develop and exploit them using sound management plans.

A.I.D. also encourages policy reform for structural adjustment and improved management for better primary health care in rural areas. These policies include expanding distribution of essential drugs at reduced costs; encouraging cost-recovery schemes for services; rationalizing the allocation of resources; and decentralizing planning. The GON has placed increasing priority on family planning so that qualified health personnel can now provide contraceptives. A.I.D. child survival activities include training for the immunization program and supervision of diarrheal disease control interventions.

Other Donors

In 1988, the United States was the fifth largest bilateral donor providing about 7% of bilateral funding and the seventh largest donor overall, with about 5% of total donor funding. Major donors such as France, the World Bank, the European Economic Community, the United Nations and the United States agree that development must be based on an active private sector and an appropriate role for the GON, as well as the critical role natural resources management plays in development.

FY 1992 Program

The focus of the $26 million Development Fund for Africa request will be continued promotion of critical policy reforms and improved allocation and use of resources for agriculture and natural resource management and health. In addition, support will continue for policy analysis and monitoring, the Cooperative League of the USA's efforts to expand the cooperative movement, and disaster preparedness and mitigation, as well as improving the GON's capacity to deliver family planning services and to incorporate demographic research and analysis in the economic planning process. New initiatives in credit union development and child survival promotion will build on ongoing A.I.D. efforts by expanding into other areas of the country and strengthening assistance to child survival interventions.

Mission Director: George T. Eaton

PROGRAM: NIGER

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Credit Union Development II	DFA			FY 1992 1,500	Life of Project Funding 4,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
683-0269 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1997

Purpose: To improve financial intermediation in Niger by supporting a credit union movement that will create increased access to credit savings facilities.

Project Description: This project continues activities to develop a credit union movement capable of promoting savings and extending credit to members using resources available at the local level in lieu of external resources. The first phase, begun by the Credit Union National Association/World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) with funding from the Agriculture Sector Development Grant (ASDG) program, has been tested in the Zinder region. Phase II will expand credit union promotional activities into four additional departments (Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabery and Dosso) and support the creation of a National Credit Union Association. The National Association will be responsible for establishing a central credit facility and providing member credit unions with related support services. Credit unions have characteristics of both formal and informal financial intermediaries and often serve as the first step in the development of formal financial markets in rural areas. They also build upon local, village-level leadership and promote management by villagers of their own resources. This is seen as an important first step in revitalizing Niger's rural financial markets and filling the void left by the collapse of Niger's central, state-run agricultural credit facilities.

Sustainability: Agriculture sector studies indicated that there were substantial amounts of existing liquidity at the village level in Niger through traditional savings groups and traditional money keeper activities. Building upon this available liquidity base minimizes the need for large infusions of capital and administrative infrastructure by the Government of Niger or donors to establish a formal, centralized credit facility. WOCCU is promoting a comprehensive information campaign to assure an accurate understanding and appreciation of the fundamentals of financial cooperation and a training approach designed for the credit union movement in keeping with the cultural, economic, and demographic conditions of Niger.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is consistent with A.I.D.'s private sector strategy emphasizing cooperative groups as a means of mobilizing economic activity to increase rural market opportunities and with the Development Fund for Africa strategy of support for liberalized factor markets.

Host Country and Other Donors: Rural credit based on external capital resources has been part of a number of projects supporting agricultural and rural development in Niger. None of these attempted to develop a national credit structure capturing liquidity at the local level, member-financed and member-managed.

Beneficiaries: The rural population in the five departments of Niger where WOCCU activities are focused will benefit from this project. The development of credit unions by women is an important aim.

Major Outputs for All Years: A network of functional credit unions with approximately 6,500 members and a national credit union association operationally capable of extending the movement into additional departments.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of project ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,700
Training	600
Commodities	500
Evaluation and Audit	200
TOTAL	4,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,500	2,500	4,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: NIGER

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Integrated Child Survival	DFA			FY 1992 2,650	Life of Project Funding 7,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
683-0270 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To promote child health and survival by strengthening the Government of Niger's (GON) capacity to expand and improve the delivery of integrated child survival activities.

Project Description: Child mortality in Niger is a high 267 per 1,000. The five leading causes of death for children under five years are malaria, acute respiratory infections, complications of diarrheal disease, measles and meningitis. All of these diseases can be avoided or treated with simple, relatively inexpensive, preventive measures, vaccinations or medications. However, the current Niger health infrastructure is not equipped to respond to all the needs of children in a timely and efficient manner. This coupled with weak coordination and integration of child survival efforts makes it difficult to get simple, low-cost and effective technologies to children at risk. The objectives of this project are to (1) assist Niger's Ministry of Public Health to improve coordination of its service delivery efforts, (2) consolidate and strengthen A.I.D.'s assistance to child survival interventions, (3) test and implement a range of approaches to improved delivery of child survival services, and (4) strengthen coordination among government ministries, non-governmental organizations and donors to promote collaborative child survival interventions. Technical assistance will be provided to implement these objectives.

Sustainability: Technical assistance and training will assist local health personnel define an integrated national child survival strategy, set program priorities, and analyze and utilize data from operations research and the health information system. This will result in implementation of a national integrated program that can be administered and sustained by qualified health officials with diminishing donor support.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is consistent with A.I.D.'s strategy in Niger which recognizes improved availability of and access to child survival services as a fundamental step in the development of a productive society.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON will finance all host country personnel salaries and will provide the necessary infrastructure. A number of other donors, primarily World Bank, World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund, are working in Niger on child survival related problems.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of improved child survival services are children 0-4 years of age and women of reproductive age (15-49 years, including pregnant and lactating women). These groups constitute approximately 45% of Niger's population.

Major Outputs: An enhanced, integrated approach to child survival that focuses on timely and efficient delivery of preventive and primary health care services.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of project ($000)
Technical Assistance	4,500
Training	1,500
Equipment	500
Local Cost Support	500
TOTAL	7,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,650	4,350	7,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

NIGERIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 536 Million (1952-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 17.9% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.07 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 280

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 1.1%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 24.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
5.1 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 99.8%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 1,869
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 24.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 118,819

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 3.1% (1991) 3.0%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.9% (15-64yrs) 53.0% (65+ yrs) 2.1%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1990) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 38%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 68%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) 6,513(86) 932(87) 3,471

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 7,006(86) 4,441(87) 4,002
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 13,519(86) 5,373(87) 7,473
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 59%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 34%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 98% (1985)
Agriculture: 92% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cocoa beans; Cocoa beans; Oilcrops & prod
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Sugar; Live animals

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2146

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 48.4 Male 47.6 Female 49.3
(1975) Total 42.5 Male 41.5 Female 43.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 119

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 37% (1987) Measles 24% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 21% (1987) Polio(3) 21% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 36%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1980) Total 94.4 Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Post Secondary (1980) Total 1.6 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 54% (1985) Female 31%

NIGERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	8,000 a/	11,000	11,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	8,000	11,000	11,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	8,000	11,000	11,000

a. Excludes $1,500,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	3	4	4
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS	5	6	6

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	23	23	-	32	32	-	42	42
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	10	10
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	27	27	-	36	36	-	52	52

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

NIGERIA

Development Problem

Nigeria's population of 118 million people is the largest of any country in sub-Saharan Africa. The nation is also one of the world's fastest growing, with an annual population growth rate of 3.1%. Nigeria is among the world's poorest countries, with 1990 per capita income close to $300 and a high infant mortality rate of 119 per 1,000. Preventable diseases, such as measles, whooping cough and dysentery, are among the leading causes of illness and major causes of the high death rate in children under five years of age. Nigeria's pressing population and health problems must be dealt with in the context of a country that suffers from a large foreign debt.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s development strategy in Nigeria is designed to reduce the high population growth rate and address the related problem of high infant mortality resulting from preventable diseases. To carry out this strategy, A.I.D.'s assistance concentrates on family planning and child survival activities. Under the Family Health Services project, A.I.D. is assisting the Government of Nigeria in implementing a national population policy. The project has increased contraceptive use and has assisted the government in strengthening and expanding its nation-wide network of public and private family planning service delivery facilities. The African Child Survival/Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project continues to assist the government in strengthening its capacity to fight communicable diseases and continues to see an increase in vaccination coverage for children under five. These two activities are complemented by the Nigeria Health Sector Assistance project which has resulted in the Government increasing the primary health care portion of its 1990 federal health budget from 4% to 20%.

Other Donors

A.I.D. is the dominant donor in the health sector in Nigeria. The Agency's assistance program complements family planning and child survival activities of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations International Children's Fund, and the World Bank. In 1988, the United States was the sixth largest bilateral donor in Nigeria and provided 1.5% of all development assistance commitments. Leading donors are the World Bank, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Italy.

FY 1992 Program

Under the Development Fund For Africa, A.I.D. requests a total of $11 million for FY 1992. Funding will be provided for ongoing family planning and child survival projects.

A.I.D. Affairs Officer: Eugene Chiavaroli

RWANDA

Total U.S. Aid $ 133 Million (1962-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.7% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.06 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 320

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 1.6%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1980) 169

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1980) -20

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
4.3 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 26.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 17
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 9.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 7,463

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 3.3% (1990) 3.4%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.9% (15-64yrs) 48.8% (65+ yrs) 2.3%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.5 (1990) 7.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 51%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 93%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -152(86) -180(87) -207

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 297(86) 407(87) 409
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 145(86) 227(87) 202
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 1%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: KENYA; BELGIUM-LUXEMB; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 38%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 91% (1985)
Agriculture: 102% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Tea & mate; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Dairy products; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1830

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 50.5 Male 48.8 Female 52.2
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 113

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 89% (1987) Measles 74% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 79% (1987) Polio(3) 78% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 60%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1987)	Total	67.0	Female	66.0
Secondary	(1987)	Total	6.0	Female	5.0
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	0.2	Female	0.3

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 61% (1985) Female 33%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	11,500b/	15,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	11,500	15,000	20,000
P.L. 480 a/	123	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	123	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	11,623	15,000	20,000

a. See Food for Peace section of Statistical Annex for program detail.

b. Excludes $500,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	7	8	10
Foreign National	3	3	3
TOTALS	10	11	13

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	20	23	43	17	26	43	19	30	49
Regional[e]	20	7	27	20	-	20	15	5	20
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	1	9	10	2	42	44	2	47	49
Regional[e]	-	9	9	-	17	17	-	25	25
TOTALS	41	48	89	39	85	124	36	107	143

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

RWANDA

Development Problem

Ninety-five percent of Rwanda's population lives in rural areas, relying on subsistence agriculture and the cultivation of coffee and tea. Limited natural resources and a near total reliance on coffee and tea for foreign exchange earnings, combined with an annual population growth rate of 3.4%, severely impede economic growth and improvements in its standard of living. Annual per capita food consumption is declining. Other problems include rekindled ethnic tension resulting from the October 1990 invasion by Rwandan exiles from Uganda, the prospect of having to repatriate approximately 300,000 exiles from surrounding countries, and major structural constraints which the Government is planning to address with the assistance of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy focuses on a combination of private and public sector efforts to increase per capita income by reducing fertility rates, generating productive off-farm employment and raising agricultural production. The A.I.D. program includes activities which promote private sector policy dialogue, small enterprise, agricultural production, natural resource management, family planning and human resources development.

Other Donors

During 1988, the most recent year for which official development assistance (ODA) statistics are available, net ODA disbursements amounted to $252.5 million. Of this total $137.8 million originated from 16 bilateral donors and the remaining $114.7 million was provided by multilateral sources. Belgium, with disbursements of $20.6 million, and the European Economic Community with disbursements of $39.1 million, were the largest donors in each category. Of the total ODA disbursed, approximately 59% was used to improve social, administrative, economic and productive infrastructure; 32% financed cross-sectoral technical cooperation, and the remaining 9% was used for program and other forms of multi-sector assistance. In 1988, the United States was the fourth largest bilateral donor.

FY 1992 Program

In FY 1992, A.I.D. requests $20.0 million through the Development Fund for Africa to continue to provide assistance to family planning, natural resources management, agriculture production, human resources development, and to initiate two new projects in reproductive health and adaptive food and agriculture research.

Mission Director: James Graham

PROGRAM: RWANDA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Rural Enterprise Development	DFA			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 8,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
696-0131 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1996

Purpose: To increase investment and economic growth in the rural (private) sector and increase productive off-farm employment.

Project Description: Rwanda's farmers have historically produced enough food by increasing the amount of cultivated land. Now, high fertility rates and limited land area threaten to erode the economic base and render agriculture unable to provide employment for the vast majority of the rural population. Formal off-farm jobs are few, with full-time employment now absorbing less than 5% of the labor force. Thirty percent of the overall work force is unemployed or underemployed. The Cooperative Training and the Private Enterprise projects have demonstrated that small and medium enterprises (SMEs) can increase productivity, per capita income and stimulate rural investment when adequately supported with training, technical assistance and credit.

This project will promote and strengthen private sector activities and identify solutions to major constraints inhibiting private sector development. Working through PVOs, the project will help Rwandan enterprises improve their financial viability, promote market efficiency, increase investment, employment and income. Examples of activities which may be financed include: (a) helping PVOs to strengthen management capabilities of local non-farm enterprises; (b) financing travel and study tours by local entrepreneurs; (c) training local entrepreneurs in management and in the use of appropriate technology; and (d) financing studies to identify opportunities in the private sector. The project will seek to encourage and to assist female participation in all project activities.

Sustainability: All project activities will have financial sustainability as an ultimate goal. Training will be provided to rural SMEs to improve management capabilities.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A major goal is to raise per capita income of the rural majority. This project will contribute to this goal by helping cooperatives and SMEs increase productivity and create off-farm employment.

Host Country and Other Donors: Rwanda's President has stated that rural population concentrations must be the center of development. This project supports the President's directive as it will focus on economic growth and employment generation in rural areas. The World Bank, Canadians, and Belgians also have projects with a rural development focus.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will include SMEs in rural areas, including cooperatives and members. It is also expected that several hundred entrepreneurs and potential entrepreneurs will benefit from programs under this project.

Major Outputs: (a) More effectively functioning rural enterprises; (b) Trained personnel capable of running a profitable enterprise; and (c) Increased economic activity and off-farm productive employment.

A.I.D. Financial Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	3,500
Training	1,650
Commodities	1,250
Evaluation	100
Other Costs (including pilot activities)	1,500
TOTAL	8,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	7,000	8,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: RWANDA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Adaptive Food and Agricultural Research	DFA			FY 1992 7,000	Life of Project Funding 8,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
696-0132 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994

Purpose: Strengthen the capacity of the National Agriculture Research Institute (ISAR) to develop and adapt agricultural technologies to the needs and circumstances of Rwandan farmers.

Project Description: Approximately 93% of the Rwandan labor force is engaged in agriculture, primarily in cultivation of staple food crops. From 1962 to the mid-1980's, Rwanda was one of the few African nations in which food production exceeded that of population growth, because of increased acreage and cropping intensity. By the mid-1980s, the potential for further production increases had seriously diminished because productive land had been fully exploited and intensive farming practices led to soil erosion and fertility loss. As the population increases at 3.4% per year, per capita food production will decline causing other serious problems for the economy and society. A key aspect for increasing productivity is an agricultural research system that can generate sustainable agricultural technologies for farmers. This project will strengthen the research capacity of Rwanda's Agricultural Research Institute to conduct adaptive research and extension for food crops; strengthen the management, coordination and planning of the Institute's research program; and enhance the Institute's human resource base.

Sustainability: This project will build on the evaluation findings of an earlier agriculture research project to put in place the elements that are needed to ensure that this activity becomes self-sustaining.

Host Country and Other Donors: The National Agriculture Research Institute was established in 1962 as a semi-autonomous agency within the Ministry of Agriculture, with the exclusive mandate for agricultural research. Other donors involved in agricultural research are the World Bank, and various regional organizations as the Center for Tropical Agriculture and the International Potato Institute.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Increased agriculture production is one of A.I.D.'s strategic objectives in Rwanda. The proposed project is supportive of this objective in that it will improve the institutional capacity to provide essential agricultural services.

Beneficiaries: The Institute, farmers' groups and cooperatives will benefit from this project.

Major Outputs: Increased food production through improved varieties and practices developed by the Institute; a formal system established for communicating adaptive research results to farmers; and Institute researchers conducting adaptive research using an interdisciplinary team approach.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	3,598
Training	1,773
Commodities	1,415
Monitoring and Evaluation	160
Other Costs	1,054
TOTAL	8,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	7,000	1,000	8,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: RWANDA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Reproductive Health	DFA			FY 1992 5,000	Life of Project Funding 8,000

Number 696-0134	NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994

Purpose: To increase the capacity of the Ministry of Health to provide reproductive health care to Rwandan women and men.

Project Description: Although the demand for family planning services is steadily increasing--from 4.2% contraceptive prevalence rate in mid-1989 to 8.3% in mid-1990--the A.I.D. objective of reducing the total fertility rate will not be met until much higher rates of contraceptive use are attained. This project, which complements the Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning II project being implemented through the National Population Office, addresses several of the major constraints which presently limit the Ministry's ability to deliver family planning service, by providing medical equipment supplies, training and technical assistance to obstetrical and gynecological services to expand reproductive health services. The project will facilitate the integration of priority reproductive health services into the overall health delivery system by strengthening the detection and treatment of, and by supporting health education activities to prevent, sexually transmitted diseases.

Sustainability: With the support of the United Nations Children's Fund, the Ministry of Health support systems established under A.I.D.'s child survival project have become self-sustaining during the last three years. The health information system is one of the best in Africa. This project will provide financial support to build on and strengthen these systems. Government of Rwanda financing of local costs will incrementally increase over the life of the project to promote greater financial sustainability.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A major goal of the A.I.D. country strategy is to reduce the total fertility rate. The project also supports A.I.D.'s efforts to increase per capita income, off-farm employment and agricultural production by reducing transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, particularly Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), among the sexually active population.

Host Country and Other Donors: Family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention are two of the top priorities of the Government of Rwanda. The project facilitates the integration of these national initiatives. It complements other A.I.D.-financed projects, and Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning projects and activities financed by the World Bank, United Nations Fund for Population Assistance, United Nations Children's Fund, and the Belgian and French Governments.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be women of reproductive age who will have more access to obstetric, gynecological, and family planning services (21.6% of total population). The children and partners of these women will benefit from reduced rates of HIV/AIDS infection. Health Ministry physicians, nurses, laboratory technicians and health auxiliaries will benefit from the training and technical assistance.

Major Outputs: (a) increase in female life expectancy rates as more women receive health care services; (b) a reduction in the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases due to improvements in detection, treatment and promotion/prevention; (c) improvement in Ministry support systems leading to sustainability of the reproductive health programs.

A.I.D. Financial Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,250
Training	2,500
Commodities	1,250
Evaluation	250
Other Costs	1,750
TOTAL	8,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1992	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	5,000	3,000	8,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

Total U.S. Aid $ 8 Million (1977-89)

Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 1.5% (1989)

Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 5.50 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(.) .

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):

(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):

(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to

. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 352%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,

($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 2

As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 18.3%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 125

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.9% (1991) 2.9%

Population (1990) By Age Group:

(0-14yrs) 42.4% (15-64yrs) 52.9% (65+ yrs) 4.7%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 5.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level

(.)Total . % Urban . % Rural %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time

(.) .%

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

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 3%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: PORTUGAL; GERMANY, FEDER; ITALY

AGRICULTURE

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

Self-sufficiency Ratio

Food: .% ( )

Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)COCOA BEANS; COPRA; .

Ag. Imports:(1987) RICE; WHEAT; DAIRY PRODUCTS

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2338

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)

(1990) Total 65.5 Male 63.5 Female 67.4

(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 61

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against

Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)

Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply

(1981) 52%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 110.5	Female 107.9
Secondary	(1982)	Total 53.1	Female .
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Female .

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

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	300	420	300
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	300	420	300
P.L. 480 a/	376	312	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	376	312	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	676	732	300

a. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a] & [b]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

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

b/Program managed by REDSO/WCA.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	16	-	16	11	-	11	5	-	5
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	16	1	17	11	2	13	5	-	5

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Development Problem

Sao Tome and Principe depends heavily on one export crop -- cocoa -- produced on plantations nationalized at independence in 1975. The subsequent drop in production, aggravated by depressed world prices, has dealt the economy a severe blow. The emphasis on cocoa also has resulted in costly food imports.

Recently, the Government of Sao Tome and Principe has encouraged productivity by granting some individual titles to land and giving more scope to private initiative. Since 1987, the Government also has been implementing a structural adjustment program, including devaluation of the currency, increased fuel prices and gradual elimination of all monopolies and price controls on consumer products. Five of the 15 state-owned cocoa plantations are being rehabilitated with private management.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s objective is to assist Sao Tome and Principe increase cocoa production and encourage private and cooperative development in agriculture. Under the Trilateral Agricultural Training project now being completed by the Government of Sao Tome and Principe, Portugal and the United States, training programs are underway for plantation supervisors and managers.

The Food Crop Production and Marketing Improvement project, approved in FY 1989, is being implemented by the National Cooperative Business Association. The purpose is to improve food crop marketing and technical production skills of farmers who own land or farm plots on plantations, by developing grass-roots cooperatives that engage in economic activities.

Other Donors

The major donors are the World Bank, the African Development Fund, the United Nations, Portugal, France and the European Economic Community, followed by the United States.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $300,000 through the Development Fund for Africa to continue support for the Food Crop Production and Marketing Improvement project. Participant training, previously financed under the regional Human Resources Development Program, also will be provided through this project.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, Frederick E. Gilbert (Resident in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire)

SENEGAL

Total U.S. Aid $ 573 Million (1961-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 13.4% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 7.57 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 650

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) -0.8%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1982) 709 (1983) 661 (1984) 686

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1982) -159 (1983) -146 (1984) -189

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.4 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 63.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 238
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 18.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 7,240

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.9% (1991) 3.0%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.3% (15-64yrs) 51.6% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 6.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 45%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 81%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -299(85) -321(86) -240

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,140(85) 1,104(86) 1,249
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 841(85) 783(86) 1,009
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 1%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: FRANCE; NO A.I.D. CODE; NIGERIA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 22%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 105% (1985)
Agriculture: 73% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Vegetable oils; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Tobacco; Live animals

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2350

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 54.5 Male 53.1 Female 55.9
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1985) 99

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 92% (1987) Measles 70% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 53% (1987) Polio(3) 53% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 43%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1987) Total 60.0 Female 49.0
Secondary (1987) Total 15.0 Female 10.0
Post Secondary (1987) Total 3.0 Female 3.6
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 37% (1985) Female 19%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	36,000 b/	22,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	1,000	3,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	36,000	23,000	23,000
P.L. 480 a/			
Title I	6,424	9,021	8,200
Title II	4,600	-	-
Title III	1,824	2,021	1,000
TOTALS	-	7,000	7,200
	42,424	32,021	31,200

a. See the Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.
b. Excludes $1,000,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	31.7	20	18
Foreign National	7.6	10	10
TOTALS	39.3	30	28

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	48	61	109	45	150	195	40	200	240
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	1	25	26	-	50	50	-	75	75
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	49	86	135	45	200	245	40	275	315

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

Development Problem

For two decades after independence per capita income declined steadily in Senegal. Problems of limited natural resources, high population growth rates and erratic rainfall were exacerbated by misguided economic policies. In agriculture, the key economic sector, the Government of Senegal (GOS) created rural development agencies to market crops, and provide credit, extension services and inputs such as fertilizer and seeds. The parastatals went bankrupt as a result of subsidizing inputs, failing to collect repayment on loans, and paying higher than market prices for crops. This failure affected the entire economy, leading to excessive foreign debt services, severe shortage of domestic credit, near collapse of the banking system, and ultimately to inadequate services to support the agricultural economy.

In 1983, the GOS adopted a comprehensive economic reform program to improve fiscal and financial performance, increase agricultural productivity and make domestic production competitive with foreign producers. With the assistance of A.I.D. and other donors, Senegal is now entering its sixth year of a moderate and still fragile economic recovery.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s program, coordinated with those of other donors, will continue to support and build on the policy reforms of the past few years which have led to a real annual growth in Gross Domestic Product of 3.6% from 1986 to 1990. Despite continuing high population growth rates, this means that the decline in per capita GDP from 1980 through 1985 was reversed to an average annual growth of 0.9% in 1986 through 1990.

A.I.D.'s strategy is to improve the quality of life for Senegalese through increases in family income based on more efficient and sustainable use of natural resources. The program will focus on reduction of the population growth rate, on sustainable increases in agricultural and forestry production, and on continued privatization and efficiency of marketing systems.

Population and Child Survival: GOS support for family planning increased in February 1990 with authorization for provision of family planning services in all government health clinics. Two years after the end of A.I.D. direct support, 50% of the rural health huts established in Sine Salome are being financed by the benefiting communities. A.I.D.'s program assistance has increased acceptance of family planning within the government and by the public at large and expanded the availability of contraceptives through both government and private clinics and through private markets.

Natural Resource Management (NRM): A.I.D.'s reforestation project in Senegal has been highly successful. There are 650 private tree nurseries now operating. Matching grants provided to community groups have stimulated planting of over one million trees in 1988 and 1989. Nearly 24,000 trees have been planted along roads and as windbreaks. An intensive public information campaign in the past few years has increased public awareness of reforestation

benefits. Natural Resource Management activities have been redesigned to emphasize economic incentives and efficient utilization of forest products.

Agriculture: Programming will build upon policy changes achieved over the past five years which have largely privatized marketing of agricultural inputs and production, and previous projects which have strengthened institutional capacity to carry out agricultural research. For example, five years ago there was very little private sector supply of certified seed and no private sector supply of fertilizer. In 1990, all seed rice production was private and 80% of fertilizer used was sold by the private sector. In research, the Senegal Agricultural Research Institute has been reorganized to improve planning and prioritization of research activities and financial and personnel management. With A.I.D. assistance, the Institute has developed new varieties of cowpeas and sorghum with better resistance to pests and diseases and improved yields in very low rainfall conditions.

Other Donors

In 1988, the United States was the fifth largest bilateral donor, providing about 8% of bilateral funding, and the seventh largest donor overall, with about 6% of total donor funding. The leading donors in Senegal are France, Japan, the World Bank, Canada, the European Economic Community (EEC), Italy, and the United States. In agricultural development and banking sector programs, A.I.D. collaborates closely with the World Bank, EEC, and France on structural adjustment and policy reform matters.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $20 million through the Development Fund for Africa, $3 million of Economic Support Fund, and $8.2 million of P.L. 480 food aid in FY 1992 for Senegal. DFA funds will support ongoing activities in agriculture including policy reform, crop research, farming system research, watershed management, as well as on going activities in population, child survival, private voluntary and nongovernmental organizations. Food aid will be used to help meet the national food deficit, to stimulate policy change in food crop pricing and marketing, and to provide local currency for a community agricultural project administered by a U.S. private voluntary organization. ESF assistance will provide budget support to accelerate Government repayment of debt to private banks and thus increase availability for commercial lending.

Mission Director: Julius E. Coles

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Economic Support Fund IX	ESF			FY 1992 3,000	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number 685-0303	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1992	FY 1996

Purpose: To encourage the Government of Senegal (GOS) to end control over private enterprise investment plans. This will complement tax, tariff, and regulatory reforms already adopted by the GOS. It will permit enterprises to make more rational investment decisions, improve allocation of resources, and improve growth prospects.

Project Description: The Economic Support Fund (ESF) VIII grant (1991) was the first part of a two-year program to help the GOS meet the budgetary costs of implementing policy reforms. ESF-IX continues this activity. The GOS plans to halt its review of the investment plans of private firms and individuals and to eliminate an associated program under which firms and individuals without acceptable investment plans were obliged to make long-term loans to the government. These reforms, while favorable to the private sector, will aggravate Senegal's short-term internal debt repayment problems, since scheduled repayments of existing long-term loans will no longer be offset by inflows from forced new loans. The local currency generated by this grant will alleviate this shortfall and will be earmarked for accelerated GOS repayment of debt to the private sector. Thus, the private sector will regain control of its financial resources, and the government will be able to allocate resources to priority economic and social activities.

Sustainability: This cash transfer will help support the GOS as it undertakes increasingly difficult steps to control expenditures and enhance revenues. The past two years have shown the fragility of government budget discipline, as the deficit-to-gross domestic product ratio increased to 3.4% after reaching a low of 1.2% in 1988. Yet the government's achievement in bringing this ratio down from a level of 11.5% in 1981 is notable. Maintaining budget discipline is a key condition for sustainable economic growth.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s efforts to promote a dynamic market economy have emphasized the restoration of stability in the budget and balance-of-payments accounts and the implementation of structural reforms, including a reduction in the role of Government in the overall economy and an expansion of the private sector in production, marketing and pricing decisions. These will remain important elements of economic development in Senegal for the foreseeable future.

Host Country and Other Donors: Since 1983, assistance from the major donors as well as from the International Monetary Fund has been conditioned on GOS reform of its budget priorities and on reducing the role of the Government in the economy. The World Bank is currently beginning the design of a private sector support activity that will be fully consistent with the proposed grant.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be private sector firms and individuals holding GOS internal debt instruments. The broadest class of beneficiaries will include entrepreneurs, employees, suppliers, and customers of existing and new enterprises that will benefit from the increased decision-making flexibility and liquidity available to the private sector as investment restrictions are removed and GOS internal debt is retired.

Major Outputs: Revised investment regulations and reduced GOS liability to the private sector.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of project ($000)
Bugetary support	3,000
TOTAL	3,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	3,000	-	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

SEYCHELLES

Total U.S. Aid $ 26 Million (1961-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 18.6% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 43.84 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 3,800

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 3.1%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.3 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 43.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 13
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 6.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 68

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 0.5% (1991) 0.9%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 35.4% (15-64yrs) 58.5% (65+ yrs) 6.1%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 2.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

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

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -45(87) -42(88) -52

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 125(87) 141(88) 192
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 81(87) 99(88) 140
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 6%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; NO A.I.D. CODE; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 6%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: .% ( )
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)COPRA; CINNAMON; COCONUTS
Ag. Imports:(1987) RICE; RAW SUGAR; DAIRY PRODUCTS

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2219

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 69.9 Male 64.6 Female 74.9
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 15

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 95%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 153.1 Female .
Secondary (1982) Total 33.5 Female .
Post Secondary (1981) Total 2.3 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,991 a/	3,300	3,300
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,991	3,300	3,300
P.L. 480 a/	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,991	3,300	3,300

a. Includes $1,000,000 of prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1990.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a] & b			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

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

b. Program is managed by the A.I.D. Regional Office in Kenya.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	13	1	14	12	4	16	8	-	8
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	13	1	14	12	4	16	8	-	8

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

SEYCHELLES

Development Problem

The Seychelles is a middle-income country ($4,200 gross national product per capita in 1989) with a population of 66,000. The Seychelles is highly dependent upon tourism, which dominates the nation's economy. Licensing and servicing foreign tuna fleets in Seychelles' Export Processing Zone has become an important foreign exchange earner in recent years. The principal development problems continue to be: (1) limited employment opportunities in the formal sector; (2) limited investment opportunities outside tourism; and (3) import dependence. Foreign exchange earned from tourism is not sufficient to finance all merchandise imports and the large current account balance-of-payments deficit requires substantial official transfers to cover the shortfall. During the mid-1980s, more than 30 parastatal companies were formed by the Government in an attempt to diversify the economy. This led to severe budgetary and balance of payments difficulties, resulting in increased borrowing from the domestic banking system. In recent years, the Government has shifted towards favoring more private sector development and a market-led economy, although the public sector still retains its dominant position. U.S. political and security interests are served by encouraging a stable, neutral, and independent Seychelles. The U.S. Air Force has maintained a satellite tracking station in the Seychelles since the 1960s and the lease was recently renewed through the year 2000.

A.I.D. Strategy

Since 1982, the United States has provided Economic Support Fund (ESF) commodity import program grants for the procurement of petroleum fuel for the public electricity utility. Generated local currency has financed civil infrastructure, environmental protection, and training projects implemented by Seychelles firms and entities. Fifteen fellowships for long-term degree training are provided to the Seychelles under the regional African Graduate Fellowship Program III, and 50 participants will be provided specialized short-term training under the regional Human Resource Development Assistance project.

Other Donors

Recent figures indicate the United States was the fourth largest bilateral donor, providing 5.6% of bilateral funding, and the fifth largest donor overall, with about 4.8% of total donor funding. Major donors are France, the European Economic Community, Japan, Germany, the World Bank and the United States.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $3.3 million of ESF resources to finance petroleum fuel for electric power generation or critical imports from the United States. Local currency generations will continue to finance small-scale infrastructure, and other development activites--such as training, workshops, consultancies, observational travel--to facilitate Seychelles' transition to a market-based, pluralistic economy.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Fred C. Fischer (Resident in Nairobi).

SIERRA LEONE

Total U.S. Aid $ 179 Million (1952-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.1% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.03 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1987) 290

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 0.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 12.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.9 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 46.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 8
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 6.5%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 4,166

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.8% (1991) 2.6%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.7% (15-64yrs) 54.0% (65+ yrs) 3.3%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 6.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979)Total . % Urban . % Rural 65.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 38%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 70%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -8(86) -6(87) 5

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 99(86) 59(87) 69
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 91(86) 53(87) 74
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 11%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; NIGERIA; NO A.I.D. CODE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 39%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 102% (1985)
Agriculture: 94% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cocoa beans; Coffee,green &; Tobacco
Ag. Imports:(1987) Live animals; Vegetable oils; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1854

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 44.3 Male 41.7 Female 47.0
(1975) Total 37.5 Male 35.7 Female 39.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 154

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 73% (1988) Measles 50% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 30% (1988) Polio(3) 30% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 24%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1980)	Total	53.1	Female	.
Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 36% (1985) Female 21%

SIERRA LEONE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	500	540	540
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	500	540	540
P.L. 480 a/	5,959	6,377	1,805
Title I	4,000	5,000	-
Title II	1,959	1,377	1,805
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	6,459	6,917	2,345

a. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a] &[b]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	4	4	4

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

b. Program is managed by AFR/CCWA.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	16	10	26	9	13	22	3	13	16
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	7	7	-	24	24	-	24	24
TOTALS	16	17	33	9	37	46	3	37	40

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

SIERRA LEONE

Development Problem

Sierra Leone suffers from high unemployment and inflation, low productivity, a severe shortage of foreign exchange, an unserviceable foreign debt and a bad credit record among the financial and donor communities. The country attempted a number of unsuccessful reform measures in the late 1980s. Recently, in 1990, Sierra Leone signed a Policy Framework Paper with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank and has initiated positive policy reforms.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program strategy in Sierra Leone focuses on the promotion of small-scale enterprise development. The Small Enterprise Development and Training project continues to be the single bilateral activity. This project, carried out by Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, promotes the development of micro and small enterprises through the provision of credit and management and vocational-technical skills training.

P.L. 480 Title commodities, distributed by Catholic Relief Service, are used in maternal and child nutrition programs to improve the health and well-being of poor families throughout the country.

Other Donors

The United Nations agencies provide assistance in the areas of agriculture, health, and rural development. The Danish and Chinese governments implement rural electrification programs, and the European Community is develping a digital telephone network. The German and British donor agencies work primarily in rural development.

FY 1992 Program

Under the Development Fund for Africa, $540,000 is requested to provide incremental funds for the Small Enterprise Development and Training project. P.L. 480 food aid programs also will be continued in FY 1992 at a level of $1.8 million in Title II resources.

Director, Office of Central and Coastal West African Affairs (A.I.D. Washington): Myron Golden

South Africa
(for Disadvantaged
South Africans)

SOUTH AFRICA

Total U.S. Aid $ 91 Million (1947-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.39 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 2,290

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 0.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1989) 32.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 21,422 (1985) 17,134 (1986) 20,012

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -3,430 (1985) -2,232 (1986) -3,442

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.9 Months of Imports (1989)

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

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

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 39,550

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.9% (1991) 2.7%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 39.8% (15-64yrs) 56.2% (65+ yrs) 3.9%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.4 (1990) 4.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 33%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 16%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) 6,488(88) 4,523(89) 4,978

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 17,100(88) 20,560(89) 20,353
Of Which % from U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 23,588(88) 25,084(89) 25,331
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 11%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: NO A.I.D. CODE; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 5%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 99% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Sugar; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Live animals; Meat products; Vegetable oils

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2924

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 63.9 Male 61.2 Female 66.7
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 52

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	511 a/	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	21,600	40,000	40,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	9,957	10,000 b/	-
Other*			
TOTALS	32,068	50,000	40,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	32,068	50,000	40,000

a. Includes $511,000 of prior-year funds reobligated in FY 1990.
b. Includes $10,000,000 from FY 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriation Act, (P.L. 101-302).

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	9	13	14
Foreign National	1	3	3
TOTALS	10	16	17

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	312	-	312	302	-	302	302	-	302
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	312	-	312	302	-	302	302	-	302

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

SOUTH AFRICA

Development Problem

The A.I.D. program in South Africa is authorized by Congress through the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, which introduced, inter alia, punitive sanctions against the South African Government and an assistance program to be implemented by A.I.D. The assistance program is aimed at demonstrating the American people's abhorrence of apartheid through selected development activities which benefit the disenfranchised majority of black South Africans. A.I.D., therefore, addresses broad socioeconomic development problems identified through consultation with black South Africans, which can be carried out within the context of a politically unjust system of government. However, A.I.D. will seek new ways to support the recently initiated reform process by assisting black South Africans in establishing a market-oriented, non-racial democracy through non-violent means.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. program has two principal objectives: 1) to hasten the demise of apartheid; and 2) to help prepare black South Africans for positions of leadership in a post-apartheid society. A.I.D. activities are focused on the education, human rights, black private enterprise, community development and labor sectors.

A.I.D. has made considerable impact in assisting black South Africans through this program, and approximately 40% of program beneficiaries are female. Since 1982, A.I.D. has funded 1,275 scholarships for disadvantaged South Africans, for an investment of approximately $90 million. This represents an estimated 57% of the total $156.5 million obligated. Nevertheless, the human rights portfolio remains an essential component of A.I.D.'s program. Approximately 500 grants have been made since 1983, with over 75 grants in FY 1990 alone, in areas such as legal assistance for political detainees and those opposing apartheid laws, assistance to human rights advocacy groups and funding for legal advice centers and public interest lawyers groups.

Because community development and action are central to confronting apartheid, A.I.D. supports neighborhood citizen advice centers, women's organizations, career counseling centers, self-help projects and short-term training in leadership development. To help prepare black South Africans for success in a non-racial democratic South Africa, A.I.D. supports programs to broaden the understanding of the free market system and to help prepare black business owners, managers, and employees for positions of leadership. Finally, with over 1.5 million members, the black trade union movement has a powerful anti-apartheid impact on the South African economy. A.I.D. supports activities to help black unions develop skills in organizing, collective bargaining, health and occupational safety and grievance procedures.

A.I.D. plans to retain its programmatic focus on nongovernmental organizations working in the fields of education, human rights, community development, labor and private enterprise and will initiate new activities, like acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention. However, as recent changes in South Africa continue to outpace all expectations, the A.I.D. program will increase its planning for development interventions in a post-apartheid society. This will include such development precepts as organizational

effectiveness, technical feasibility and economic viability. In addition, assessments will be conducted during the next year in shelter, AIDS prevention, primary education, land tenure, youth, and local government. These assessments will provide guidance on possible new sectors of high impact value.

FY 1992 Program

Forty million dollars is requested for FY 1992 through the Development Fund for Africa to support ongoing education, human rights, black enterprise development, community development and labor activities.

Dennis P. Barrett, Mission Director

1404V

SWAZILAND

Total U.S. Aid $ 142 Million (1961-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 15.6% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 17.18 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 810

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 2.4%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
6.2 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 41.4%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 35
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 6.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 837

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.8% (1991) 2.7%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.2% (15-64yrs) 51.3% (65+ yrs) 2.4%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 6.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1980)Total . % Urban 45.0% Rural 50.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 42%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 74%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -50(87) -96(88) -10

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 361(87) 435(88) 450
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 311(87) 339(88) 440
Of Which % to U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: NO A.I.D. CODE; NO A.I.D. CODE; NO A.I.D. CODE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 20%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 143% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Sugar; Fruit & vegs; Cotton lint
Ag. Imports:(1987) Wine & beer; Meat products; Tobacco

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2578

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 54.7 Male 50.8 Female 58.7
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 104

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 91% (1987) Measles 74% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 74% (1987) Polio(3) 74% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 38%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1984) Total 105.0 Female 105.0
Secondary (1984) Total 64.0 Female 62.0
Post Secondary (1980) Total 3.3 Female 3.5
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 70% (1985) Female 66%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	801 b/	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	5,990	6,000	6,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	6,791	6,000	6,000
P.L. 480 a/	814	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	814	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	7,605	6,000	6,000

a. See Food for Peace Section of statistical annex for program detail.
b. Includes $801,000 in prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1990.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	17	10	10
Foreign National	4	6	6
TOTALS	21	16	16

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	94	25	119	85	13	98	56	12	68
Regional[e]	7	-	7	17	1	18	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	7	19	26	3	1	4	3	-	3
Regional[e]	-	6	6	1	14	15	-	-	-
TOTALS	108	50	158	106	29	135	59	12	71

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

SWAZILAND

Development Problem

Swaziland's free-market economy continues to grow. Fueled by investment capital and favorable prices for key exports, the country's economic growth has averaged nearly 6% over the past five years. Sustained growth, however, is threatened by several constraints. The high population growth rate is outpacing the number of jobs created annually and exacerbating social problems. While foreign investment has played a key role in economic growth, Swazi participation in the economic growth process has not increased appreciably. In addition, the Swazi education system has not adapted to the needs of the growing economy. These factors, combined with inherent tensions between the traditional and modern aspects of society, have the potential to impede economic growth with equity.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.-financed training in administrative and managerial skills, as well as in teacher training skills, has been instrumental in developing a leadership cadre for and staffing of key institutions to manage Swaziland's economic development. A.I.D.-funded technical assistance has helped identify problems for small holder entry into commercial agricultural production. And, A.I.D.-financed technical assistance has helped Swaziland achieve the highest immunization coverage among Africa countries with diarrheal disease problems. Building on these achievements, A.I.D.'s program goal is to expand Swaziland's accelerating economic growth into a process of equitable and sustainable development. A.I.D. has three objectives: to reduce the population growth rate; to increase the number of Swazis who effectively direct, manage and participate in national development; and to increase the number and size of viable Swazi-owned businesses. A.I.D. supports an indigenous Private Voluntary Organization family planning program. A new project in FY 1992, Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, will increase family planning services provided through government clinics. Implementation of two education and training projects began in FY 1990 to help Swazis obtain the necessary knowledge and skills to participate fully in their economy. The first project focuses on strengthening managerial and administrative skills in both the private and public sectors. The second aims to improve the quality of basic education and to better match the system's output with the economy's needs. A.I.D.'s private sector program includes two PVO projects focused on microenterprise development, a project helping small Swazi businesses, and a project promoting small-scale commercial agriculture.

Other Donors

In 1989, the United States was the leading donor, accounting for about 15% of donor assistance to Swaziland. Other major donors include the European Community, the United Kingdom and the United Nations Development Program.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. proposes $6 million through the Development Fund for Africa. Two new projects in family planning and in commercial agriculture will build on our experience and recent evaluations in these areas. Other funds will support a local PVO's initiative in promoting family planning through industrial clinics, as recommended in an FY 1990 evaluation. The remaining budget will provide incremental funding to ongoing projects.

Mission Director: Roger Carlson

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health	DFA			FY 1992 500	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number 645-0236	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1995

Purpose: To reduce unwanted fertility and maternal, infant and child mortality.

Project Description: Given the powerful effects of family planning (FP) on maternal and child health, and the less controversial nature of FP when pursued as a health intervention, the project will approach FP as part of a package of priority health services: FP, maternal health, immunizations, diarrheal disease and acute respiratory infections. It will improve the capacity of the Ministry of Health (MOH) to: (a) monitor the quantity and quality of these services at the local level; (b) identify constraints to optimal service provision; (c) respond to those constraints in individual clinics; and (d) measure service impact. Central to this effort will be strengthening field support systems for the collection and analysis of data, evaluation and operations research, training, and supervision. The project will also: promote the provision of FP, including breastfeeding, to mothers through child health and sexually transmitted disease control programs; strengthen contraceptive logistics; explore the use of community health workers as providers of FP and other services; improve disease-surveillance capability for measles, polio, and neonatal tetanus; and ensure that clinic staff can properly diagnose and treat childhood pneumonia and that mothers know the danger signs of pneumonia.

Sustainability: Conditions precedent will require the establishment of essential staff positions for project implementation. The project's principal input will be technical assistance. Except for contraceptives, it will finance no significant recurring costs. The systems installed by the project will strengthen the institutional capacity of the MOH.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is a key component of USAID's strategy to increase contraceptive prevalence from 17% to 30% by 1995.

Host Country and Other Donors: The MOH sees the project as an important component of its rural health and population efforts. Although the MOH receives assistance from the World Health Organization, United Nation's Children's Fund, and United Nations Fund for Population Activities, no other donor is concentrating on the integration of health and family planning at the clinic level.

Beneficiaries: Women of reproductive age and children under 5 will be the beneficiaries of this project.

Major Outputs: 1) Improved supervision, training, data collection/analysis, and impact evaluation;
2) integration of FP with other maternal and child health programs;
3) increased availability of contraceptives; and
4) increased availability of FP and other services through the use of community health workers.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Long and short-term Technical Assistance	3,000
Training, mostly in country	200
Commodities, including contraceptives	1,000
Special studies	650
Mid-term and final evaluations	150
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	500	4,500	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Commercial Agricultural Production and Marketing II	DFA			FY 1992 500	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number 645-0237	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To increase commercial agricultural production, farm income, and rural employment for small farmers in Swaziland.

Project Description: Some areas of Swaziland hold considerable potential for increased production of fruit and vegetable crops for local and regional markets. Yet, little fresh produce is exported and almost all (90%) fresh produce sold locally is imported from South Africa. Lack of knowledge about modern commercial farm production and quality control in horticultural crops, limitations on accessing credit by small holders, a land tenure system preventing small-holding consolidation, strict licensing requirements for Swazi traders, and lack of access to market information have often been cited as constraints to expanding commercial agricultural production. These constraints have been studied under the A.I.D.-sponsored Commercial Agricultural Production and Marketing Project, Phase I. Phase II will focus on field production, processing, packing, and marketing of fresh produce to both local and regional markets. This project will: 1) establish a model commercial production and marketing channel (fresh produce industry) which can be replicated in other parts of Swaziland; 2) provide technical assistance in production, quality control, packing and marketing of produce; 3) strengthen farmer organizations; and 4) train farmers in state of the art technology in all the areas mentioned above.

Sustainability: The project will facilitate the development of a private production marketing organization. By the project completion date, this firm will be a self-sustaining, profit-oriented business.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. strategy in Swaziland identifies lack of employment opportunities and limited Swazi participation in the national economy as serious development constraints. This project supports this strategy through the promotion of commercial agriculture and related agribusinesses to move progressive small farmers from subsistence to commercial agriculture.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. plans to work closely with the International Fund for Agricultural Development, Food and Agricultural Organization, African Development Bank and other donor agencies to help initiate policy changes and Swazi private sector participation in commercial agriculture. The Government of Swaziland will provide office space, housing, local counterparts and finance most local operational costs.

Beneficiaries: This project will launch a pilot activity working directly with about 25% of the 400 small farmers who are already involved in commercial production of horticultural crops. However, it is estimated that the actual number of farmers who will benefit from this project will far exceed this number. In addition, the project should create employment opportunities for a significant number of rural men and women living around the production areas.

Major Outputs:
--Swazi share of the local fresh produce market increased by 50%;
--Increased exports of Swazi fresh produce to regional markets;
--Increased number of Swazi employed in commercial agriculture; and
--Increased number of Swazi farmers trained in modern commercial agriculture technology.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	3,100
Training	500
Construction and Commodities	1,250
Evaluation	150
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	500	4,500	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

TANZANIA, UNITED

Total U.S. Aid $ 453 Million (1958-89)

Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1989)

Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.01 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 160

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) -0.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 25.7%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):

(1980) 1,473 (1981) 1,639 (1985) 1,466

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):

(1980) -431 (1981) -395 (1985) -313

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.7 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 142%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 85
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 17.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 25,971

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.5% (1991) 3.4%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.3% (15-64yrs) 48.8% (65+ yrs) 2.9%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 7.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 86%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -686(87) -779(88) -814

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,132(87) 1,239(88) 1,308
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 446(87) 459(88) 494
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 14%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; GERMANY, FEDER; JAPAN

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 57%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 94% (1985)
Agriculture: 102% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; COTTON; TEA
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; RICE, MILLED;

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2192

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 51.5 Male 49.1 Female 54.0
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 107

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 94% (1987) Measles 88% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 81% (1987) Polio(3) 65% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 52%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	99.4	Female	95.0
Secondary	(1981)	Total	3.0	Female	.
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Female	.

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

TANZANIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	5,860b/	30,000	30,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	5,860	30,000	30,000
P.L. 480 a/	-	-	2,800
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Title III	-	-	2,800
TOTALS	5,860	30,000	32,800

a. See Food for Peace Section of Statistical Annex for program detail.

b. Excludes $4,950,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	6	8	8
Foreign National	15	15	15
TOTALS	21	23	23

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	18	33	51	43	106	149	74	79	153
Regional[e]	25	-	25	28	-	28	22	-	22
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	19	19	-	38	38	-	17	17
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	43	52	95	71	144	215	96	96	192

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

TANZANIA

Development Problem

From the early 1970s, the Tanzanian economy experienced a protracted period of economic decline. While external factors contributed to this situation, the downturn was due in large measure to inappropriate economic policies (extreme reliance on government controls and intervention) and weaknesses in the management of the economy. Tanzania's Economic Recovery Program, launched in 1986 with International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank support, has achieved positive results, boosting real gross domestic product growth to 4% per annum during the three-year period 1986-89. The upturn is the result of improved agricultural production brought about by a combination of favorable weather and liberalization of agricultural prices and marketing controls. Much remains to be done, however, with infrastructural bottlenecks and institutional and management constraints continuing to plague many sectors.

A.I.D. Strategy

While maintaining gains to date on Tanzania's recovery program, it is necessary to keep pressing forward with policies that stimulate private sector growth, promote rehabilitation of the eroded economic infrastructure and reduce the population growth rate. A.I.D.'s program concentrates on transport, family planning and human resources development, which are key sectors for Tanzania's economic growth and social well-being. Rather than diversifying its program focus, A.I.D. has instead chosen to enhance and support progress achieved thus far in its ongoing portfolio, which will be important in ensuring the sustainability of progress made to date.

Transport sector support will relieve critical bottlenecks to the recovery of Tanzania's agricultural production and marketing. A.I.D. has involved the private sector in the transport program, which provides foreign exchange to private equipment and vehicle importers and competitively awards contracts to private firms to do road construction and rehabilitation work. Until recently, President Mwinyi and the Government of Tanzania (GOT) in general, did not endorse this activity, failing to see that it was building indigenous Tanzanian capacity to maintain and rehabilitate their roads network. However, after a visit to one project site in mid-1990 President Mwinyi became an advocate of this approach, recognizing that long-term and sustainable results are being achieved by building the indigenous capacity of Tanzanian engineers and contractors to undertake the design, rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads.

In FY 1990, A.I.D. initiated a new family planning project to increase contraceptive acceptance and use. This project supports the GOT's family planning program to improve family well-being and maternal and child health and to reduce the fertility rate. Major project elements include the provision of contraceptives, development of a management information system and training curriculum, and training for service providers.

Scholarship training is becoming an integral part of A.I.D.'s support for the recovery program. The training received will provide a catalyst for

economic restructuring by re-orienting thinking, promoting innovation, increasing skill levels and providing the broad-based competence necessary for Tanzania. Secondary priorities include acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) control and education and wildlife conservation. Support is also being provided for the Tanzania-Zambia Railroad (TAZARA) program, as part of the Southern Africa Regional Program to strengthen the front-line states.

Other Donors

Recent data show the United States is the twelfth largest bilateral donor to Tanzania, providing about 2.3% of such funding, and the sixteenth largest donor overall (1.5%). Major donors include the World Bank, Sweden, Japan, and Finland. Under the aegis of the World Bank and IMF, major donors support the policy direction and resource requirements of the Economic Recovery Program. In coordination with 11 other donors, the United States provides support for the TAZARA program.

FY 1992 Program

In FY 1992, A.I.D. is requesting $30 million through the Development Fund for Africa and $2.8 million in P.L. 480 assistance. These funds support the Tanzania program emphasis in the areas of transportation, family planning and human resources development.

Mission Director: Joseph Stepanek

TOGO

Total U.S. Aid $ 141 Million (1959-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.9% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.50 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 370

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 0.0%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 273 (1986) 396 (1987) 390

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -14 (1986) -48 (1987) -31

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
12.9 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 82.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 91
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 18.3%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 3,674

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.8% (1991) 3.6%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.5% (15-64yrs) 49.1% (65+ yrs) 2.4%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1990) 7.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 42%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 73%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) 2(85) -62(86) -132

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 360(85) 419(86) 506
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 362(85) 357(86) 374
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 1%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: FRANCE; NETHERLANDS; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 34%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 83% (1985)
Agriculture: 98% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Cotton lint; Fibers; Cocoa beans
Ag. Imports:(1987) Tobacco; Meat products; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2207

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 55.1 Male 53.3 Female 57.0
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 112

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 95% (1988) Measles 74% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 62% (1988) Polio(3) 60% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 34%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 105.0 Female 80.4
Secondary (1982) Total 31.8 Female 16.6
Post Secondary (1981) Total 1.6 Female 3.1
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 53% (1985) Female 28%

TOGO

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	3,348 b/	9,000	10,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,348	9,000	10,000
P.L. 480 a/	2,705	2,900	2,687
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	2,705	2,900	2,687
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	6,053	11,900	12,687

a. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

b. Excludes $720,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	4	4	5
Foreign National	3	3	3
TOTALS	7	7	8

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	4	3	7	1	2	3	2	4	6
Regional[e]	16	10	26	22	3	25	1	6	7
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	2	7	9	2	3	5	2	3	5
Regional[e]	6	2	8	2	4	6	4	6	10
TOTALS	28	22	50	27	12	39	9	19	28

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

TOGO

Development Problem

The major obstacle to economic growth in Togo is the inability of the economy to generate sufficient financial resources to service its external debt while maintaining investment and imports. To alleviate its economic problems, the Government of Togo underwent a seventh debt rescheduling and began a fourth structural adjustment program in 1990. Other problems, such as limited agricultural markets, low competitiveness of exports and rapid population growth have prevented the achievement of higher per capita income growth.

A.I.D. Strategy

The U.S. strategy in Togo focuses on promoting sustained, broad-based economic growth. Because of Togo's commitment to and progress under its economic reform programs, A.I.D. tripled its assistance to Togo in FY 1991. The A.I.D. strategy is being implemented through two sectors: agricultural and rural development, and health and population. A.I.D. supports activities to increase agricultural production and rural credit (Togo Rural Institutions and Private Sector), to improve the delivery of child survival services (Health Sector Support for Child Survival and Combatting Childhood Communicable Disease) and to promote family planning (Family Health Initiatives). A new child survival and family planning effort begun in 1991 will further the work of the previous activities.

A major impact has been A.I.D.'s contribution to the reduction of Togo's infant mortality rate to 80 per 1,000 live births. This is well below the African average rate of 130, and one-half the rate that prevailed in Togo in 1960. Also, of importance is the over $4 million in savings and loans generated by A.I.D.-funded assistance to the democratically constituted national credit union movement. The jointly sponsored Overseas Private Investment Corporation and A.I.D. export processing zone, established in 1989, also enjoyed success during its initial year with the sign-up of private firms representing 1,700 potential jobs and $27 million in investment.

Other Donors

A major focus of donor assistance in Togo has been economic liberalization and fiscal management. France remains the largest donor, followed by Germany. The donors are concentrating most of their assistance in the agriculture, education and health sectors. The United States ranks third in contributions to Togo.

FY 1992 Program

The bulk of requested $10,000,000 through the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) will support the Togo Rural Institutions and Private Sector project, the Child Survival and Population project and the Private Sector Support project. The balance of DFA funds will be used for training activities and program development. Food commodities, valued at $2.7 million and provided under P.L. 480 Title II, will continue supporting Catholic Relief Services' maternal, child health and school feeding programs.

A.I.D. Representative: Mark G. Wentling

UGANDA

Total U.S. Aid $ 182 Million (1954-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 6.0% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.01 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 280

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) -2.7%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.6 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 32.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 43
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 15.8%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 17,960

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 3.0% (1991) 3.5%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.9% (15-64yrs) 48.9% (65+ yrs) 2.2%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 7.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 46%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 86%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 19%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: KENYA; UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 67%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 108% (1985)
Agriculture: 108% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Wine & beer; Live animals

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2344

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 48.7 Male 47.9 Female 49.5
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 107

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 74% (1987) Measles 48% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 39% (1987) Polio(3) 40% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 16%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1992) Total 68.1 Female 57.4
Secondary (1982) Total 7.8 Female 2.7
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 70% (1985) Female 45%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	900	-	-
Development Fund For Africa	41,150 b/ c/	43,000 c/	38,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	42,050	43,000	38,000
P.L. 480 a/	11,584	8,435	8,900
Title I	6,000	-	-
Title II	5,584	1,435	3,000
Title III	-	7,000	5,900
TOTALS	53,634	51,435	46,900

a See Food for Peace Section of Statistical Annex for program detail.
b Includes $300,000 of FDAP No-year (Section 517) funds.
c Includes $2 million in FY 1990 and $2 million in FY 1991 from the FY 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriation, P.L. 101-302

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	12	13	15
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	16	17	19

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	39	6	45	32	10	42	16	-	16
Regional[e]	8	5	13	9	-	9	13	-	13
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	47	16	63	41	20	61	29	-	29

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

UGANDA

Development Problem

Since 1986, Uganda has made impressive progress in stabilizing, restructuring and rehabilitating its economy. Substantial progress has been made in economic liberalization and privatization. Despite declining prices for coffee, Uganda's chief export, and a steep increase in oil prices, the economy has grown by 6%-7% annually since 1987. However, problems still remain. Uganda still faces a fragile balance-of-payments situation with worsening external terms of trade and relatively high debt service. It will continue to need balance-of-payments support from donors to implement its economic recovery program. The financial sector is weak. The investment outlook remains relatively stagnant. Continued work on streamlining of import license procedures is needed to raise investor confidence. Revenue mobilization, including improvement in tax and customs administration, needs to be accelerated.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. strategic focus is to assist the Government in reforming economic policy, with an emphasis on an improved policy environment for export diversification through private entrepreneurship, and implementing simultaneous recovery measures. A.I.D. is engaged in a productive policy dialogue with the Government, which over the past three years has seen a decline in inflation from 200% to 25%, growth of trade activity by over 100% per year, and a substantial increase in resource allocation for protecting natural resources and the environment. Our agriculture sector program emphasizes increased private sector participation and addresses the range of activities from production to marketing, with export diversification receiving highest priority. A.I.D. also is making a major effort to improve the health status of the Ugandan people by financing programs in family planning, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) control and child survival.

Several 1990 evaluations confirmed that significant economic progress is being made. Non-traditional agriculture exports increased from $3.7 million in 1988 to $14.8 million for the first six months of 1990. An evaluation showed that the greatest constraint to further increases was in the transport sector, which is now a target of the current program and will be continued into 1992. An evaluation of agricultural research confirmed that food crop yields were increasing impressively, allowing the Government to encourage export production with the assurance that food availability will not be negatively affected.

Other Donors

In 1988, the United States was the second largest bilateral donor, providing about 13% of bilateral funding, and the fifth largest donor overall, with about 6.5% of total donor funding. Other leading donors are the World Bank, the European Economic Community, the United Nations World Food Program and the United Nations Development Program. The United Nations Children's Fund and A.I.D. support the private manufacture of oral rehydration salts, immunization campaigns, and the AIDS education program for public schools. The World Bank supports agricultural development, road construction, education, parastatatal divestiture, and is the primary donor for the new Government Multisectoral AIDS Control Program.

FY 1992 Program

The $38 million requested through the Development Fund for Africa will provide incremental funding to continue ongoing activities in policy reform, cooperative development, health (including AIDS and family planning) and the environment. A basic education program will start in FY 1992. P.L. 480 resources, in the amount of $8.9 million, also are proposed.

Mission Director: Keith W. Sherper

PROGRAM: UGANDA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Educational Reform Assistance	DFA			FY 1992 14,000 (TA)	Life of Project Funding NPA 25,000 40,000 TA 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
617-0131 (TA) 617-0132 (NPA) [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1998

Purpose: To increase the quality of and access to primary education in Uganda.

Project Description: Uganda during the pre-Amin years, had one of the best educational systems in sub-Saharan Africa. Currently, less than half of primary age children attend school. A major goal of this activity will be to increase this to two-thirds of eligible students.

The project will consist of three major elements: (1) policy reform backed by budgetary support, (2) improvement in teaching competence; and (3) renovation of facilities. Policy reform will be tied to Government of Uganda changes in primary education policy. Improved teacher training, combined with financial incentives for superior performance, will be the basis of the teacher improvement program. Improvement in teacher training will begin with the extension of technical assistance to several teacher training colleges. An improved curriculum including in-service training will be designed and implemented. The initial implementation will take three years. Physical renovation of teacher colleges and primary school facilities will also be included.

Sustainability: The Government faces a serious shortfall in revenue. To develop a self-sustaining system within a meaningful timeframe, a certain amount of pump-priming is required. By providing education budget support in exchange for an increase in the percentage of the national budget that goes to primary education and by upgrading physical facilities, A.I.D. will have contributed significantly toward achievement of a self-sustaining primary education system.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Development of the productive capacity of Uganda is a major objective of the A.I.D. strategy. A significant improvement in the quality of the work force is required for sustained growth in the productive capacity. A viable primary education system is a key element of this strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Uganda has asked that A.I.D. become actively involved in improving the Ugandan primary education system. A.I.D. will work in close coordination with other donors, especially the World Bank, which to date has provided four credits to the education sector. The fifth, now being planned, will be closely coordinated with the A.I.D. program.

Beneficiaries: The initial beneficiaries will be teachers who receive training and are eligible for the competency-based compensation. Ultimately, Ugandan primary school students will benefit from (a) improved teaching standards and (b) increased enrollment.

Major Outputs: (a) Competency-based teachers compensation package, including establishment of a performance-based bonus system, (b) decentralized authorities to administer primary education, (c) expanded private education system, (d) 15% increase in the percentage of children successfully completing the third and seventh grades, and (e) revitalized teacher training institutions and systems in place.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Budget Sector Support to Primary Education (Non-project Assistance)	25,000
Technical Assistance	5,000
Training	3,000
Rehabilitation	2,000
Equipment	3,000
Local Cost Support	2,000
TOTAL	40,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	14,000	26,000	40,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

ZAIRE

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,086 Million (1952-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 28.6% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.94 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1989) 280

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) -2.1%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1980) 1,779 (1981) 1,839 (1982) 1,855

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1980) -118 (1981) -492 (1982) -606

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.4 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 118%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 165
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 6.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 36,589

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.6% (1991) 3.3%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.0% (15-64yrs) 51.2% (65+ yrs) 2.8%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) (1990) 6.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 39%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 71%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) 328(86) 60(87) -728

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,803(86) 2,034(87) 2,565
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 2,131(86) 2,094(87) 1,837
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 23%

Major Exports COPPER;DIAMONDS;COBALT

Trading Partners: BELGIUM-LUXEMB; FRANCE; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 31%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 102% (1985)
Agriculture: 99% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Cocoa beans; Vegetable oils
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Dairy products; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2163

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 53.4 Male 51.4 Female 55.5
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 103

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 57% (1987) Measles 41% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 38% (1987) Polio(3) 38% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1982) 18%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1980) Total . Female 20.3
Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 79% (1985) Female 45%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	24,800 b/	23,000	23,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant			
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	24,800	23,000	23,000
P.L. 480 a/	9,713	16,000	10,600
Title I	9,300	16,000	-
Title II	413	-	-
Title III	-	-	10,600
TOTALS	34,513	39,000	33,600

a. See Food for Peace section of the statistical annex for program detail.

b. Excludes $5,000,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	25	22	22
Foreign National	16	16	16
TOTALS	41	38	38

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	32	17	49	9	15	24	6	10	16
Regional[e]	33	33	66	30	64	94	20	40	60
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	9	9	-	5	5	-	3	3
Regional[e]	-	6	6	-	5	5	-	3	3
TOTALS	65	65	130	39	89	128	26	56	82

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

ZAIRE

Development Problem

While Zaire's economy has continued to worsen over recent years, the past year has seen unprecedented deterioration. All indicators show that the economy is in a rapid decline and the next year portends worsening performance: there are no bright spots on the economic horizon. The economic situation is one part of the broader problem of ineffective governance and political instability in Zaire.

New agreements with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are unlikely within the next year. Government of Zaire spending is outstripping revenues, yet critical investment and social expenditures continue to be neglected. Increased monetary financing of budget deficits has sent inflation soaring to an annual rate of over 1,000%. Zaire's external financing gap has widened significantly, its currency is devaluing rapidly, and the private sector is being squeezed.

Living standards for the vast majority of Zairians are rapidly declining. As a result, Zaire's long-term development problem is overshadowed by the short-term problem of alleviating human suffering.

A.I.D. Strategy

Under the current critical circumstances, and in keeping with Congressional intent, A.I.D. has shifted its focus to those projects having the greatest impact on the basic human needs of the people of Zaire, with particular emphasis on activities carried out by private voluntary and nongovernmental organizations. A.I.D. will sustain its high-impact interventions of vaccination, basic rural health, family planning services and food production and marketing. Remaining projects are being phased down. A.I.D. will continue to push the Government to address the basic human needs of its people and to increase its financial contributions to projects in these areas.

A.I.D. projects in primary health care have demonstrated measurable impact on child survival and improvement of rural living conditions. Awareness of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) problem is now nearly universal and contraceptive sales and distribution in the private sector are increasing rapidly. Evidence shows that improved potable water supply and sanitation being provided through A.I.D. interventions reduce the incidence of disease and save considerable amounts of time for women in particular. Good progress has been made in the dissemination of agricultural technologies in two regions where A.I.D. has projects and in sustaining and improving agricultural policies. While A.I.D.- supported road rehabilitation has had some impact in two regions, the national road network is deteriorating rapidly for lack of routine maintenance. Private sector results have been extremely poor, primarily because of an unstable political and economic climate.

Other Donors

In 1988, the United States was the fifth largest bilateral donor, providing about 13% of bilateral funding, and the sixth largest donor overall, with about 9% of total donor funding. The leading donors in Zaire are Belgium, France, Italy,

Germany, and the World Bank. In 1990, the leading donor, Belgium, decreased its bilateral aid substantially.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $23 million through the Development Fund for Africa for its FY 1992 Zaire program, to include a new major health sector project which will consolidate current activities in primary health care, child survival, family planning, AIDS prevention and village water supply. P.L. 480 food aid will support activities related to the development portfolio.

The implementation of A.I.D.'s program in Zaire will depend in 1992 on political and economic developments in the coming critical year. Long-term plans for new development initiatives beyond high-impact, basic human needs interventions will be put on hold until such time as the Government resumes the course of structural adjustment and accepts responsibility for ensuring sustainability of new projects.

Mission Director: Charles W. Johnson

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Primary Health Care/Child Survival	DFA			FY 1992 14,000	Life of Project Funding 35,000

Number	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
660-0128 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 95	FY 96

Purpose: To improve the health status of the Zairian people with emphasis on increasing the rate of child survival and reducing fertility. The project will support low-cost preventive and curative child survival interventions to reduce mortality. The project will strengthen and expand primary health care services to reduce the toll of acquired immunodefiency syndrome (AIDS), malaria, and various childhood diseases. Expansion of family planning information and services should help reduce fertility.

Project Description: The project will provide technical and management assistance, training and commodities to primary health care and child survival services of selected public and private national programs and grass-roots level health zones. It entails a long-term commitment to continue and to build on past and current A.I.D. health development strategies and experience in Zaire. It will enhance the capacity of locally managed health zones to provide improved preventive and curative care to reduce morbidity and mortality. Technical assistance, training and operations research will develop and apply improved techniques for the management and sustainability of health zones and other public and private organizations. Information, training and improved supply and distribution of contraceptives will motivate more Zairians to practice modern family planning. Through mass media, person-to-person communications, social marketing of contraceptives, blood screening, and research, the population will receive information and the means to protect against AIDS transmission. An expansion of immunization coverage and increased use of oral rehydration therapy, potable water and other child survival technologies will continue the downward trend in mortality from these preventable diseases.

Sustainability: Until there is improvement in the Government's priority to health and in the overall economic and political climate for development, sustainability objectives will remain problematic. By focusing on locally managed health zones, social marketing, nongovernmental organizations, and health information for the public, the project will enable communities, families and individuals to protect and improve their health where the will exists.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project will be a centerpiece of A.I.D.'s objective to address basic human needs through programs that impact directly on the well-being of the people, and that improve human resources for economic growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will work collaboratively with many private Zairian institutions other donors, and the Government of Zaire to the extent possible.

Beneficiaries: Information programs, social marketing, and strengthening of health zones will provide channels for reaching perhaps a major part of the population. Child survival activities supported by the project should also reach a large proportion of Zaire's children.

Major Outputs: Increased access to and effectiveness of full-service privacy health care centers; increase in contraceptive prevalence to; reduction in human immunodefiency virus (HIV) transmission and child and maternal mortality.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	12,000
Commodities	20,000
Training	2,000
Other	1,000
Total	35,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	14,000	21,000	35,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

ZAMBIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 453 Million (1953-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.0% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.45 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 300

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) -2.1%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 34.2%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.2 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 117%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 176
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 14.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 8,154

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.8% (1991) 3.5%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.6% (15-64yrs) 49.0% (65+ yrs) 2.4%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 7.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 34%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 73%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -1(87) 86(88) 62

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 760(87) 808(88) 987
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 759(87) 894(88) 1,049
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 4%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: JAPAN; UNITED KINGDOM; SAUDI ARABIA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 14%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 85% (1985)
Agriculture: 86% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Tobacco; Sugar; Coffee,green &
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Dairy products; Wine & beer

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...( )

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 56.0 Male 54.4 Female 57.6
(1975) Total . Male . Female

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 81

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 71% (1984) Measles 49% (1984)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 66% (1986) Polio(3) 50% (1984)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 48%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 101.0 Female 99.1
Secondary (1980) Total 12.8 Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 84% (1985) Female 67%

ZAMBIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	4,860 a/	7,500 b/	10,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	4,860	7,500	10,000
P.L. 480 c/	7,000	5,600	6,600
Title I	7,000	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Title III	-	5,600	6,600
TOTALS	11,860	13,100	16,600

a. Excludes $150,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.
b. Includes $2,500,000 from FY 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriation (P.L. 101-302).
c. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	8	7	8
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	12	11	12

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	34	23	57	5	14	19	6	14	20
Regional[e]	12	-	12	9	6	15	13	4	17
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	4	4
Regional[e]	-	7	7	-	6	6	-	4	4
TOTALS	46	36	82	14	32	46	19	26	45

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

ZAMBIA

Development Problem

Zambia's fundamental development problem is to restructure its economy away from it's current dependence on copper and to emphasize export diversification via aggressive growth and development of the agricultural sector. While copper exports are expected to be minimal by the year 2000, there is considerable potential for increasing agricultural output. Agriculture is the main livelihood of 60% of Zambia's population, but accounts for only about 16% of gross domestic product and roughly 1% of export earnings. Only one-fifth of an estimated 60 million hectares of arable land is cultivated. Expansion in agricultural production and exports becomes increasingly important in light of Zambia's 3.7% population growth rate. Zambia also suffers from a very high human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevalence.

In recognition of the serious economic difficulties facing the country, the Government of Zambia (GOZ) has introduced a comprehensive stabilization program and initiated significant economic restructuring and policy reform measures under International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (IBRD) supervision. As a result of earlier A.I.D. interventions in both project and program assistance, the Government has sharply reduced the role of parastatals in maize marketing thereby measurably increasing income to the rural farmer.

A.I.D. Strategy

The A.I.D. strategy is to build on the strengths and potential of the country's agricultural sector and assist the Government in reforming the pricing and institutional policies that have stymied agricultural growth and encouraged economic inefficiency. A.I.D. and other donor efforts to encourage economic liberalization have been influential in introducing greater private participation and market-oriented policies in Zambia's previously highly statist economy. Nongovernmental organizations play a significant role in the implementation of A.I.D. programs in Zambia, and A.I.D. is supporting the Government in its effort to provide greater private sector access to foreign exchange. A.I.D. also assists the Government with interventions to reduce the high birth rate and the high prevalence of HIV.

Other Donors

In 1988, the United States was the tenth largest bilateral donor, providing about 4% of donor funding. The leading bilateral donors in Zambia are Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Italy, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. The United States is collaborating with the IBRD, IMF, and other bilateral donors to assist the GOZ with its economic stabilization and restructuring efforts.

FY 1992 Program

Funding of $10.0 million through the Development Fund for Africa will be used to continue support for the ongoing agricultural policy and economic restructuring and for human resources development. Funding of $6.6 million in P.L. 480 Title III food aid will continue to provide direct support for agricultural reforms.

Mission Director: Fred Winch

ZIMBABWE

Total U.S. Aid $ 357 Million (1954-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 8.6% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.23 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 660

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 0.9%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 44.1%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1987) 2,414 (1988) 2,575 (1989) 2,530

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1987) -588 (1988) -557 (1989) -543

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

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

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 36.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 447
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 24.8%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 10,394

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.0% (1991) 3.1%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.9% (15-64yrs) 49.4% (65+ yrs) 2.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1988) 45.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 5.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 39%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 73%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) 53(86) 214(87) 220

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,249(86) 1,321(87) 1,458
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,302(86) 1,535(87) 1,679
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 11%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: SOUTH AFRICA; UNITED KINGDOM; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 10%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 127% (1985)
Agriculture: 140% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Tobacco; Fibers; Cotton lint
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Tobacco; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2132

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 61.2 Male 59.3 Female 63.2
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 63

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 85% (1987) Measles 73% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 77% (1987) Polio(3) 81% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 52%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 133.6 Female .
Secondary (1982) Total 21.6 Female 12.2
Post Secondary (1980) Total 0.2 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 81% (1985) Female 67%

ZIMBABWE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	5,000 a/	10,000	10,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	5,000	10,000	10,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	5,000	10,000	10,000

a. Excludes $500,000 of FY 1990 bilateral funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	12	12	12
Foreign National	5	5	5
TOTALS	17	17	17

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	26	52	78	8	30	38	6	10	16
Regional[e]	9	2	11	15	25	40	11	25	36
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	23	23	-	30	30	-	40	40
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	35	77	112	23	85	108	17	75	92

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

ZIMBABWE

Development Problem

Zimbabwe has the largest and most diversified economy of the majority-ruled nations of southern Africa. In the ten years since independence, Zimbabwe has focused its resources on equity by dramatically improving the health and education of its population. This single-minded focus on equity contributed to poor economic growth which was compounded by declining terms of trade, drought and severe import compression. Despite an upturn in growth from 1988-90, low levels of fixed capital formation, a population growth rate of 2.9% and inadequate private sector expansion are creating severe pressures on the economy.

A.I.D. Strategy

In the past, A.I.D. provided foreign exchange for the productive sectors and technical assistance to help build public sector institutions. At independence, black African farmers pursued forms of subsistance agriculture, producing only 13% of the marketed harvest. Now Zimbabwe's smallholders are responsible for over 60% of its marketed maize and over 50% of its marketed cotton and oilseed crops. Recognizing the need for industrial growth, the Government of Zimbabwe has announced its intention to embark on a comprehensive structural adjustment program to rationalize the current wage, price and foreign exchange controls which are stifling much needed investment. A.I.D.'s new private sector strategy is designed to help the private sector take advantage of these reforms. The focus of A.I.D.'s human resource development program will shift accordingly from the public to the private sector and the redesigned family planning program will increase the involvement of the private sector in the delivery of family planning services. Previous efforts in the population sector have resulted in an increase in contraceptive usage from 36% to 43%, with a resulting 1.2% decline in fertility rate.

As part of the Southern Africa Regional program, a multi-donor effort is addressing the need for expanded capacity and improved operational efficiency of the National Railway of Zimbabwe. This rail line is critical to private sector importers and exporters of Zimbabwe and to its landlocked neighbors. As part of the regional Natural Resources Management project, the effort to sustain Zimbabwe's environmentally fragile ecosystem is being shifted to a market-oriented approach which provides economic returns to those villagers responsible for protecting the resource.

Other Donors

The United States is the tenth largest donor, after various European bilateral and multilateral donors. The donor community will be closely judging the Government's implementation of the structural adjustment program, and will shape its support to complement the government's program. In the last year, two major commodity import loans, totalling $300 million, have been negotiated with the African Development Bank and the International Finance Corporation.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $10 million through the Development Fund for Africa in FY 1992. This funding will support one new initiative in agribusiness and agricultural marketing and provide incremental financing for ongoing activities in family planning and private enterprise development.

Mission Director: Ted D. Morse

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agribusiness and Agricultural Marketing Support Program	DFA			FY 1992 5,500	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
613-0233 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To facilitate expansion of agribusiness activity and the role of the private sector in agricultural marketing.

Project Description: The contribution of agriculture to Zimbabwe's gross domestic product (11% in 1989) masks its full importance to Zimbabwe's economy. The sector as a whole accounted for about 40% of total export earnings in 1988 and 70% of formal employment. Since 1980, small-scale communal farmers' contribution to total agricultural marketed output has increased from 15% to 35%.

Zimbabwe is being urged to move to a multi-channel marketing system. It will involve eliminating crop movement restrictions, allowing price differentiation based on transport cost, strengthening rural transport capacity, and establishing price stabilization guidelines for maize.

The proposed program assumes Zimbabwe will have moved far enough in executing implementation strategies for the measures described above to be successful. The project will conduct research on crop-specific marketing issues in agribusiness and horticulture. Dollar resources will provide foreign exchange in support of Government of Zambia (GOZ) policy initiatives. These dollars will be allocated for U.S. exported commodities to strengthen the marketing system for key export crops. Local currency counterpart funds will be used by the private sector and the Government for agribusiness expansion, especially through African participation.

Sustainability: The project is sustainable to the extent that the multi-channel marketing system is implemented and the technical assistance provided to agribusiness is applied. The use of U.S. dollars to reinforce policy initiatives provides the incentive to Government to move toward a market-directed, agricultural marketing system and provides foreign exchange to the private sector to prime the pump of expanded, competitive agricultural exports.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The last A.I.D. Country Development Strategy Statement identified among its objectives enlarging employment opportunities in the modern sector of the economy and increasing productivity and incomes of communal smallholder farmers. This strategy has now been refined to provide for enhanced private sector capacity to support economic growth and liberalization. Given the important contribution of agriculture to the economy, both in terms of export earnings and employment, assistance through this project, along with the training under the Zimbabwe Manpower Development II project and technical assistance under the Zimbabwe Business Development project, will support the stated strategic objective.

Host Country and Other Donors: The conceptual underpinnings of the proposed project were drawn from discussions with the World Bank and GOZ which are developing an Agricultural Sector Memorandum to be released in the first half of 1991. Implementation of the program will be closely coordinated with the Bank and with the credits extended by the Agricultural Finance Corporation and African Development Bank to this sector.

Beneficiaries: Principal beneficiaries will be the agricultural sector--commercial producers, communal farmers and small agribusinesses.

Major Outputs:
- Identification of crop-specific marketing barriers.
- Increased agricultural products marketed and exported.
- Increased African participation in agribusiness.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
U.S. Commodities	15,000
	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	5,500	9,500	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	49,266 a/	50,000	50,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	49,266	50,000	50,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	49,266	50,000	50,000

a. Excludes $518,000 of FY 1990 Southern Africa regional funding obligated through regional projects.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a] b/			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

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

[b]Program managed by the A.I.D. Mission to Zimbabwe.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	14	7	21	28	9	37	2	12	14
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	1	59	60	1	89	90
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	14	7	21	29	68	97	3	101	104

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

Development Problem

The Southern Africa Regional Program supports the mandate of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), which comprises the ten independent, majority-ruled countries of the region: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The SADCC member states are working together to improve shared infrastructure and to seek solutions to common problems such as natural resources management and food production. Given the region's dependence on export earnings, one of the major constraints to growth in gross domestic product is the high cost of transportation for imports and exports from the landlocked countries.

A.I.D. Strategy

A.I.D.'s primary strategy is to help restore the operational effectiveness of those southern Africa rail lines which had deteriorated during periods of regional instability. A.I.D., as one of several contributors to this effort, has provided funding for the purchase of U.S.-manufactured locomotives, spare parts, and related technical assistance. U.S. participation in a multidonor funded project in Mozambique has resulted in an increase in rail traffic along the Beira corridor from 296,000 metric tons in 1984 to 632,000 metric tons in 1989. In order to assist the region to preserve past sector improvements and to reduce the cost of services, the United States is shifting its priorities from capacity increases to efficiency and cost-effectiveness improvements, including improvements in maintenance, labor force and financial systems. A.I.D.'s secondary strategy is to help solve agricultural and natural resource management and planning problems common to the region. In addition, future initiatives will seek to redress regional constraints to private enterprise development.

Other Donors

SADCC's $8.2 billion Program of Action consists of at least 500 project activities, primarily in the transportation, communications and energy sectors. Donor organizations have pledged to finance approximately 35% of that program. By 1990, the United States had provided approximately 10% of all the secured project financing. The World Bank has taken the lead in fielding study teams, conducting dialogue with governments and coordinating with donors in support of regional transportation efficiency improvements for the region. Other donors contributing to SADCC's program include: Germany, the Nordic countries, France, Italy, Austria, Brazil, Portugal, China, Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, the European Economic Community, and the African Development Bank.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $50.0 million through the Development Fund for Africa for improvements in transport effectiveness, natural resource management, and assisting SADCC members to take advantage of changing political circumstances and newly opening markets through private enterprise development.

Mission Director: Ted Morse

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Enhanced Export Competitiveness	DFA			FY 1992 6,720	Life of Project Funding 35,000

Number 690-0245	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1998

Purpose: To increase the competitive position of Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)-based exporters and supplier industries. This will be accomplished through an improved and expanded private-public dialogue on trade-related policy and implementation issues, and through technical assistance to business associations and private sector firms.

Project Description: The project will build upon an A.I.D.-supported program of trade policy and macroeconomic studies being conducted by the SADCC Secretariat, and a complementary program of Regional Business Council studies, conferences, workshops and training activities.

Project activities will be developed in collaboration with the private sector and will be focused in those SADCC member states that have both a demonstrated capacity and a macro policy framework conducive to the expansion of private sector exports. Indicative activities would include:

1. Technical assistance to the SADCC Regional Business Council, the SADCC National Business Councils, Chambers of Commerce and similar private sector organizations to improve their capacities to represent the private sector in trade-related policy dialogue with governments, and to deliver export-related services to members;
2. Short-term technical assistance to improve the competitive position of private sector exporters and support industries, on a cost-sharing basis; and,
3. Technical assistance to key regional and national government officials in policy or export support positions. Regional activities will enjoy the advantage of economies of scale in the costing of expensive external technical assistance. Regional institutions will be used to disseminate lessons learned by exporters in response to the economic challenges of a post-aparthied South Africa.

Sustainability: Project activities will support a more favorable policy and regulatory environment for exporters, improving the potential for their profitability. Over time, exporters will become increasingly willing and able to pay for technical assistance, creating a sustainable network of for-profit export support service.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: Expanding exports and increasing intra-regional trade are high priorities for SADCC, and are an important component of A.I.D.'s regional strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank, European Economic Community, and the Nordic donors are supporting trade development programs of all countries in the region. A.I.D.'s project will be complementary to and build upon these country and donor efforts.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of the project will be private sector exporters and their supporting industries. As their competitiveness is enhanced and operations expand, foreign exchange and employment will be created.

Major Outputs:
-- Public-private dialogue on trade related issues.
-- More capable public and private sector officials.
-- More export-oriented and responsive organizations.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	24,000
Short-Term Training	9,000
Office Equipment	2,000
	35,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	6,720	28,280	35,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Nacala Coridor Rehabilitation	DFA			FY 1992 25,000	Life of Project Funding NPA 24,000 25,000 TA 1,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
690-0255 NPA 690-0258 TA ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1992	FY 1995

Project Purpose: To assist completing the rehabilitation of the Malawi-Nacala, Mozambique rail line by facilitating improvement of the railway section between Cuamba and Entre Lagos, Mozambique.

Project Description: The Nacala railway line is Malawi's shortest and potentially cheapest route for exports since Nacala port is a fine, natural, deep harbor with excellent cargo handling infrastructure. The railway was opened in 1962, but was closed in 1984 due to insurgency problems.

Phase 1 of the Nacala rehabilitation which reconstructed the 192 kilometer (km.) track between Nacala and Nampula is complete; Phase II, the rehabilitation of a 346 km. segment between Nampula and Cuamba is under way. Rehabilitation of the remaining 77 km. between Cuamba and Entre Lagos still needs to be committed.

A recent survey of the entire 77 km. line indicated a complete relaying of track is required as a result of sabotage and deterioration. The alignment, gradients, drainage and sub-base of the route are however excellent.

A feasibility study to be conducted in early 1991 will refine the project costs and most feasible method of rehabilitation and assess donor interest in assisting with completion of this line. Donor funding will be required for the procurement of rail, concrete ties, bolts, fasteners, tract rebuilding equipment and construction supervision. Mozambique Railways and Malawi Railways will provide the labor required to rebuild the rail link.

Sustainability: Two key concerns addressed in this project will be maintenance and the capacity to protect the completed line. Mozambique and Malawi have agreed that at least two-thirds of Malawi's import and export traffic will be routed via Nacala. This will assure the traffic and revenue base to self-finance recurring maintenance costs.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: The project's sub-goal is consistent with A.I.D.'s transport sector strategic objective: to install capacity and improve efficiency in infrastructure that serves regional needs, provides access to regional and external markets and fosters economic growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: Phases I and II were financed by France, Portugal, Canada, the European Economic Community, and Mozambique among others. The United States will encourage a multi-donor effort in the final phase of the project.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be public and private sector importers and exporters in Malawi. As transport-related cost premiums on essential imports such as fertilizers are reduced, and the cost of inputs for exports declines, its exports will become more competitive, resulting in an improved balance-of-payments position for Malawi. Mozambique will benefit from higher earnings on increased rail traffic as trade routes shift away from the present longer truck and rail routes.

Major Outputs: 77 km. track repaired from Cuamba to Entre-Lagos.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Rail, ties, fasteners	22,000
Track rebuilding equipment	2,000
Technical Assistance	1,000
	25,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	25,000	-	25,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Strategies for Future Regional Growth	DFA			FY 1992 3,000	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number 690-0257	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1992	FY 1994

Purpose: To explore key regional development issues and stimulate within the region and among donors discussions related to the findings on these issues.

Project Description: Regardless of the exact date for the establishment of majority rule in South Africa and peace in Mozambique and Angola, events are changing sufficiently that the strategy for U.S. assistance to Southern Africa requires revised planning and reconceptualization of the changing regional development environment. Issues which will require study include: intra-regional trade and investment; flows of guest workers across borders; refugee migration; and food security. Assistance in developing medium to long-term strategic thinking is an essential element of support to the Southern Africa region, and of strategic importance to the United States.

The studies to be supported by this project will look at all of Southern Africa and span a range of sectors, issues, and questions. Representatives of A.I.D. missions and the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) will work with host country officials, private enterprises and donors to provide direction to the selection of topics, completion of the studies, distribution within the region and discussion with government, academics and other key groups. An illustrative list of studies includes:

- Regional Trade - A review of the capacity for expanded regional trade and identification of existing trade barriers.
- Economic Changes - A look at changing resource flows with the advent of post-apartheid South Africa and an economic assessment of the impact of structural adjustment on regional economies.
- Refugees - Prospects for integration of new or existing returning refugees into the economies of their homelands.
- Transport Revisited - A review of the progress made to date on the region's transport systems, identifying where future resources might best be employed.
- Sector Studies - Including the possibilities for cooperation in the provision of energy to achieve the most economic distribution of required power.

Sustainability: The proposed studies are intended to inform the strategic planning processes of donors and of SADCC as an institution.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: The fourth objective of the Southern Africa Regional program strategy is to support analyses of strategies for future regional growth in pursuit of a broader agenda of development options for SADCC and the U.S. assistance program.

Host Country and Other Donors: SADCC is currently initiating twelve studies concentrating on maximizing the contributions of the productive sectors in the regional economies. Virtually every donor involved in sectoral support to SADCC is funding feasibility studies related to specific project initiatives or sectoral objectives. It is planned that the studies undertaken by this project and the issues addressed will transcend the individual sectoral concerns of individual donors.

Beneficiaries: The strategic policy decision makers in the donor and SADCC communities will benefit as will SADCC citizens to the extent that analysis elicits constructive reform.

Major Outputs: Up to fifteen policy and research papers.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	3,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-		
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	3,000	-	3,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	12,011 c/	5,475 f/	-
Development Fund for Africa	105,265 d/ e/	98,490 g/	116,960 g/
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,000	-	10,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	119,276	103,965	126,960
P.L. 480 a/	110,809	64,972	15,275
Title I	-	-	-
Title II b/	110,809	64,972	15,275
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	230,085	168,937	142,235

a. See Food for Peace Section of statistical annex for program detail.

b. Includes Title II programs for Angola, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mauritania, Somalia, and Sudan.

c. Includes $864,000 in Sahel Development Program funds; $2,530,000 in Health funds; and $3,308,000 in AIDS funds. Of the $11,495,000 Development Assistance funds obligated, the following were prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1990: $487,000 in ARDN; $81,000 of POP; $344,000 of EHR; $77,000 in PSEE. It also includes FDAP No-Year (Section 517) funds reobligated in FY 1990 as follows: $788,000 in ARDN; $127,000 in POP; and $3,405,000 in EHR.

d. Excludes $717,000 in DFA; $1,626,000 Health; $1,012,000 Child Survival; $362,000 AIDS; and FDAP No-Year (Section 517) funds as follows: $74,527 in Health and $16,381 in Child Survival. All of the above funds were obligated through central bureau projects.

e. Includes project levels for REDSO/E, REDSO/W, Mauritania and Somalia.

f. Includes $475,000 in ARDN funds and $5,000,000 in Health funds.

g. Includes project levels for REDSO/E and REDSO/W.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a] b/			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	82	82	78
Foreign National	56	57	51
TOTALS	138	139	129

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

Includes REDSO/E, REDSO/W, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mauritania, Somalia and Sudan.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Introduction

The Africa Regional program supports the overall effort of the Africa Bureau to increase socio-economic growth and improve the quality of life for the peoples of Africa. Regional programs provide critical technical resources to support and accelerate the transfer of experience, information and technology among countries, local and regional African institutions and universities as well as among other bilateral and multilateral donors. The Regional program portfolio includes a "buy-in" process which allows field missions to access these resources without engaging mission staff in the normal lengthy design and documentation process. In FY 1990, regional "buy-ins" from 32 missions totaled $32.4 million and addressed problems related to environmental degradation, food insecurity and labor productivity, expansion of basic public services and private sector development in Africa. The FY 1992 Regional program will continue to emphasize similar high priority development issues which underpin investment sustainability and broad-based economic growth.

A.I.D. Strategy

The Regional program includes five strategic elements: (1) encouraging more efficient allocation of human and financial resources by making available to field missions and Washington the needed assistance to address similar Africa-wide problems; (2) resolving issues requiring coordinated responses across national borders; (3) maintaining linkages and support to regional organizations, including strengthening selected regional entities and promotion of coordination, information and experience sharing with other donors; (4) promoting contact and coordination with and support to private sector entities operating in Africa; and (5) supporting democratic initiatives with an Economic Support Fund for grant assistance to strengthen democratic electoral processes and institutions.

Examples of projects in the Regional Program portfolio developed within the above strategic framework include:

Regional Approaches Based on Economies of Scale. These projects are designed to make programs available for Washington and the field missions where similar problems are region-wide and where it is more efficient in terms of both human and financial resources to address these problems through a regional project. The projects, for example, seek to improve A.I.D.'s analytical capacity to design more sustainable and effective health, population and nutrition programs and policies; provide long-term, academic training at U.S. universities to participants from countries in sub-Saharan Africa; provide long-term technical and analytical advisors for policy analysis and technology transfer in fields ranging from food security and agricultural economics to health, education, transportation, environment and natural resources; provide in-country, third-country and U.S.-based academic and technical training with an emphasis on private sector skill development and recruitment of women participants; provide information and analysis of impact of the policy reform process on the quality of life of some of the poorer segments of the population in sub-Saharan Africa and assist A.I.D. in the design and implementation of policy reform programs;

provide rapid and flexible assistance to prevent and control AIDS; and increase the quality and level of natural resources management activities in Africa.

Problems Which Transcend National Boundaries. Projects in this category address specific problems which need to be treated in a coordinated manner among countries, rather than individually on a country-by-country basis. These activities include: a famine early warning system to enable A.I.D. and other international donors to prepare for food emergencies; a program to respond to the threat of uncontrolled outbreaks throughout Africa of locusts and grasshoppers, as well as rodents, screwworm, and for integrated pest management activities; a program to fight against river blindness by controlling the vector with spraying and treating those already infected to prevent blindness; and a research activity to illuminate cross-cutting aspects of African development in diverse areas including: institutions for effective river basin development, contract farming, social aspects of entrepreneurship, sources of rural household income and employment, the relationship between land tenure security and agricultural productivity, and the synergy between economic restructuring and decentralization of service delivery.

Regional Organization Linkages and Strengthening. These projects support institutionalized regional efforts as well as donor coordination. Programs will: improve donor coordination in agricultural research in Africa and strengthen national agricultural research systems and African scientist capabilities through linkages to regional commodity research networks, international agricultural research centers and U.S. universities; fund the Center for Applied Research on Population and Development which helps to promote a growing awareness among Sahelian decision-makers of the important linkage between population growth and development and provides technical assistance to develop and implement new population policies; provide officials responsible for food security with climatological information to predict the potential incidence of famine, monitor vegetative changes and provide technical assistance in geographic information systems technology applications to assess the impact of natural resource management and anti-desertification efforts in the region; and provide funding and direction to two multilateral institutions to improve the understanding by Sahelian and donor decision-makers of the potential impact of social, economic and other development policies and implementation strategies.

Private Sector Development. Many of the barriers to private sector development in Africa are generic and cross country boundaries. Projects have been developed to address these problems and to use economies of scale in so doing. Such projects: provide technical assistance and other resources to promote private business development in a variety of ways, including identifying and overcoming bottlenecks to business growth, promoting investment missions by American companies to Africa, supporting joint ventures by American and African firms, promoting venture capital and debt conversions as ways to mobilize indigenous resources for development, assisting small and micro African businesses, assisting in selling parastatals to private investors, and establishing trade processing zones; establish a facility to help African companies prepare sound business plans and acquire commercial bank financing;create management services companies to help improve and upgrade the skills of private company managers; and strengthen the partnership between A.I.D. and the Private and Voluntary Organization community by providing assistance to U.S. and African private voluntary and nongovernmental organizations to promote increased collaboration between them, assisting them in formation of new partnerships, and providing

nongovernment organizations with needed technical assistance to increase their institutional capacities and management skills.

Africa Democratic Support Fund. Recognizing the relationship between economic development and political pluralism, this $10 million ESF-funded regional democratic support will be used to encourage and support African transition to democratic institutions, and to provide assistance to established multi-party democracies in Africa. Funds will finance support for free elections, constitutional law reforms, improvement of parliamentary operations, and establishment of representative local government bodies and nongovernmental associations fostering broadened popular participation in government. Funds may also be used to strengthen institutions whose health is necessary to a democratic environment, such as a free press and an independent judiciary.

FY 1992 PROGRAM

A total of $116.9 million through the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), $10 million of Economic Support Funds, and $15.2 million PL 480 Title II program funds are requested for the African Regional Program in FY 1992 to continue implementation of its health, family planning, basic education, natural resources, agribusiness and marketing, and agricultural research portfolio. In addition, four new projects are planned for FY 1992. The Promotion of Agricultural Technology Development Investment project continues the success of the Strengthening African Agricultural Research/Faculty of Agriculture project and aims at strengthening agricultural research capacity and policy frameworks in African private and public sectors to develop, utilize and market new technologies and products. The Onchocerciasis Control Program will begin the fourth phase of A.I.D.'s successful river blindness program. The Sahel Policy and Program Development project will provide applied policy and program guidance to Sahelian countries. The Financial Sector Research Program will increase the quality and output of financial sector research needed to more efficiently and equitably integrate that sector in the policy reform process.

Africa Bureau Office Directors: Technical Resources, Richard A. Cobb; Development Planning, Margaret I. Bonner; Market Development and Investment, Warren Weinstein; and Sahel and West Africa Affairs, John Hicks.

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Promoting Agricultural Technology Development and Investment (PATDI)	DFA			FY 1992 7,000	Life of Project Funding 40,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
698-0478 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To strengthen research capacity of the agricultural sector in Africa to develop and utilize new technologies and market new products within an improved donor coordination and policy environment.

Project Description: The project has four components: (1) examination and promotion of critical agricultural sector policies which provide more efficient and sustainable agricultural production, input and output marketing, processing, trade, and food security; (2) support to key regional research networks Africa-wide focusing on market-led food crop production, processing and natural resources research issues in collaboration with other donors and through the Special Program for African Agricultural Research (SPAAR) and International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) operating in Africa; (3) involving end-users of technology (producers, farmer organizations and agribusinesses) in identification and implementation of national research agendas; and (4) assessing the impact of research activities in Africa.

Project Sustainability: The project will develop the interest and abilities of national governments and the private sector to increase their financial support for agricultural research thereby assisting agricultural institutions to become less donor dependent.

Relationship to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: The project responds to the strategic objectives of the DFA Action Plan, which seek to develop the potential for long-term increases in productivity and strengthen competitive markets to promote private sector growth. Improvements in marketing, agribusiness and the policy environment also respond to guidance in the Bureau for Africa's Strategic Framework for Promoting Marketing and Agribusiness Development in Sub-Saharan Africa. Regional networking between national agricultural research systems and IARCs will support the missions' research efforts as well as reinforce centrally funded support to the IARCs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide research facilities, personnel and support services. Other major donors include Canada, France, the Netherlands and the World Bank.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be those farmers who will profit from improved crop varieties and techniques to increase production and marketing and those entrepreneurs who will buy, sell, process and store commodities for agricultural markets.

Major Outputs: Improved efficiency in the planning and management of agricultural research, including increased budget allocations for national programs; functioning regional research networks leading to an increased flow of sustainable technologies to farmers; improved national agricultural sector policy environments in the region favoring the adoption of sustainable production technologies; analysis of policy issues of regional importance which will impact on agricultural production, marketing and agribusiness development; and increased participation of the private sector in financing and/or conducting agricultural research.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Grants to U.S. and International Research Institutes for research analysis and strengthening of national agricultural research systems	30,200
Policy/Private Sector Workshops	2,500
Impact Assessments/Indicator Work	1,300
Evaluation/Audit	1,000
Collaborative Research Buy-ins (Missions)	5,000
TOTAL	40,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	---	---	---
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	---	---	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	---	---	---
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	7,000	33,000	40,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Onchocerciasis Control Program	DFA			FY 1992 2,500	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number 698-0485	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1997	FY 2000

Purpose: To continue support for the international effort to control and reduce the impact of onchocerciasis (river blindness) in 11 countries of the river basin areas of the Sahel and West Africa.

Project Description: The Onchocerciasis Control Program (OCP), initiated in 1975, is the fourth phase of A.I.D.'s successful river blindness program to control the blackfly - the onchocerciasis vector. So far, transmission has been interrupted in 90% of the targeted areas of Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Ghana, the Cote d' Ivoire and Togo, with people returning to previously abandoned farm lands. Recent studies have indicated that it is necessary to provide larvacide spraying for a period of 12 years while people are being treated for the existing onchocerciasis infections. Spraying in Senegal, Benin, and Guinea began in 1988 and will continue until the year 2000. After that, it is anticipated that ivermectin treatments alone will be a sufficiently strong control measure for public health purposes, when and if the vector flies return. A small portion of the program has been devoted to the search for a drug to cure or prevent this disease. A World Bank assessment in July 1990 concluded that the project was meeting its objectives and recommended its continuation.

Project Sustainability: An important component of the program involves the preparation of OCP countries to take over responsibility for disease control after the termination of the project.

Relationship to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: The project addresses the Africa Bureau's objective of food self-reliance for the Sahel region by ridding the fertile river valley areas of onchocerciasis, thereby preventing reinfestation, and seeking to eliminate a debilitating disease which affects people during their most productive years. Control of onchocerciasis will offer the opportunity to expand cultivation into arable areas which were previously uninhabitable.

Host Country and Other Donors: This is a multi-donor program financed by the joint contribution of Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Nations Development Programme, World Bank, African Development Bank, Al Sabah Foundation, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Special Fund and the World Health Organization.

Beneficiaries: The target groups are river valley farmers and future immigrants to these farming areas. The reduced incidence of this disease, which now infects one million persons living in the controlled areas, represents a major achievement in health improvement and agricultural productivity.

Major Outputs	All Years
1. Increase in areas under control	1,314,000 Km^2
2. Increase in contolled length of rivers	46,500 Km^2
3. Increase in number of people protected	21,500,000
4. Increase in new lands and enhanced prospects for economic growth and development	650,000 Km^2
5. Community field trials of ivermectin completed	11

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	9,000
Commodities	3,000
Research	2,000
Training	1,000
Total	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,500	12,500	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Financial Sector Research Program	DFA			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
698-0522 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1997

Purpose: To substantially increase the quality and output of financial sector research needed to more efficiently and equitably integrate that sector in the policy reform process.

Project Description: Financial sector research and analysis in sub-Saharan African is a relatively new area to A.I.D. and to others dealing with economic development problems. The policy reform process has generated interest in this subject and raises substantive questions as to how this sector fits into overall reform design and implementation. The current level of research is minimal and needs to be considerably expanded. Some of the major issues and problems that need addressing include:

1. monetary policy and budget deficit financing;
2. the effectiveness of currency unions;
3. implications of an imperfect market structure in the financial sector; and
4. interest rate policy and policy reform.

A.I.D. will develop an umbrella grant or cooperative agreement with an academic institution or research institute to undertake a series of financial sector research activities.

Sustainability: One of the key factors in selecting research topics will be the operational usefulness of the results to host governments involved in policy reform programs. This should substantially increase the probability that the emphasis and intensity of financial research will be continued by the host government at the conclusion of A.I.D.'s involvement. Planned local institutional collaboration in this activity should also increase this probability.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The results of the research program will be one important element in the design and implementation of country policy reform programs in Africa.

Host Contries and Other Donors: We anticipate that host country agencies, public and private, will coooperate and/or collaborate in this research program and that revision or restructuring of financial sector organizations and policies will be adopted, as appropriate, by host countries. A.I.D. Missions and host governments, in conjunction with the researchers, will be responsible for the design of the individual research projects and case studies that will be undertaken under this project.

Beneficiaries: The knowledge provided by this activity should encourage additional financial sector liberalization and increase the efficiency and capacity of the sector to contribute significantly to self-sustained economic growth. Increased liberalization, with appropriate regulatory safeguards, will broaden the accessibility of the formal sector to additional population groups.

Major Outputs: A series of research studies in the financial sector that will increase the beneficial impact of the policy reform program and the equity and sustainability of economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000)
Grant assistance to undertake selected research	5,000
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	4,000	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Sahel Polciy and Program Development	DFA			FY 1992 500	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number 698-0980	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1997	FY 1997

Purpose: To provide applied policy and program guidance to Sahelian countries in the fields of food security and environmental sustainability.

Project Description: The project proposes to produce policy and program guidance in the agricultural and natural resources fields for decision makers in the eight Sahel countries. Policy discussions in recent years have evolved some broad agreement on the general approaches which should be taken to improve food security and land management. However, most countries find they do not have sufficiently detailed information or understanding of these new approaches. At present, the data needed to give decision makers greater confidence in their analyses and for assessing and applying the lessons of experience are not readily available. Formulation and implementation of more appropriate policies and programs tailored to regional, national and local circumstances have slowed. Coordination of food and agricultural trade policies in the region have been delayed, market information systems have not yet been widely implemented, inefficiencies in agricultural research work have been perpetuated, and useful land management technologies have not been spread widely enough.

This project will fund the activities of a small Sahelian staff at the Institute of the Sahel (INSAH), assisted by appropriate short and long-term technical assistance personnel. These personnel will focus on assembling crop, livestock, and natural resource data bases (including the socio-economic dimension) in a geographical information system format, perform analyses, report their findings and policy implications, facilitate policy dialogue and coordination among donors and Sahelians, and render short-term technical assistance as necessary in the utilization of the analyses in particular country circumstances.

Sustainability: INSAH will provide a more efficient way to coordinate donor research efforts in several key areas. Research coordination will reduce redundancies in research and related costs. For these services, donors will need to provide assistance to INSAH for the foreseeable future.

Relationship to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: A.I.D.'s regional strategy in the Sahel is to improve food security and land management. This project will directly support both of these goals by providing better information to decision makers.

Host Country and Other Donors: As a part of CILSS, INSAH is a multilateral institution with a regional mandate in research coordination. Two other donors (Canada and the EEC) have pledged financial support for aspects of INSAH's work program.

Beneficiaries: Ultimately, the majority of Sahelian agriculturalists across the region will benefit from better sectoral policy decisions resulting from an improved data base and information sharing through INSAH.

Major Outputs: A strong regional institution in place which can serve the research coordination and information dissemination needs of donors and host country decision makers; usable data bases in four key regional sectors; and regional standards and protocols for data collection.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	4,000
Equipment	500
Project Management (PSC)	750
Monitoring, Evaluation and Audit	500
Short-term Training	250
Total	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	500	5,500	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM (AEPRP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	a/	55,000	60,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	55,000	60,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	55,000	60,000

a. AEPRP $54,000,000 were made available for the following countries: Burundi ($10.0 million); Mozambique ($10.0 million); Senegal ($15.0 million); and Uganda ($19.0 million).

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

In the past six years (1985-1990), A.I.D. has funded 23 economic policy reform programs in 20 different African countries for a total of $309 million. These programs were designed to assist the implementation of key policy changes in a variety of sectors related to A.I.D.'s strategic objectives at the country level. Programs are allocated to countries which have demonstrated a commitment to policy reform. The funds provided are a substantial addition to the normal operational year budget, thus rewarding countries which engage in significant policy reforms. The programs have combined technical assistance, studies, dollars and local currencies in a cohesive package, with dollar disbursements occurring in tranches linked to the satisfaction of specific conditions.

The sectors and subsectors for which economic policy reform programs have been implemented are agricultural marketing, agricultural credit, fertilizer distribution and subsidy removal, industry, transport, export promotion, public administration and taxation, banking reform, health, basic education, and private sector development.

During FY 1990, A.I.D. carried out evaluations of six of the 23 economic policy reform programs to determine what impact these programs have had on the lives of Africans. The findings are described in a series of impact evaluation studies published by A.I.D. The programs were selected to include apparent successes as well as apparent failures in order to maximize what might be learned from experience to date. Highlights from these evaluations are summarized below.

In both Mali and Senegal, the reduction of tax rates through reform programs has had a positive impact on economic activity, but even greater benefits have been achieved through the elimination or reduction of the administrative costs of doing business. The reforms brought about both an increase in transparency in applying regulations and the reduction of opportunities for administrative meddling by eliminating price controls in Mali and by simplifying the issuance of import licenses in Senegal. These deceptively simple administrative changes have produced the greatest benefits for ordinary businesses and consumers.

At the same time, these two programs illustrate the pressures governments are under to assure adequate revenues, as tax reforms had to be modified in both cases. In Mali, business license fees were increased to make up some of the revenue losses from reducing direct business taxes. In Senegal, import duties were partially restored when it appeared that government revenues would fail to meet the tax revenue target set in the economic stabilization program.

To combat a bloated public sector which is a drag on economic growth, the program in Mali included support for reducing government employment by 600 employees. Additional retirement benefits, support for feasibility studies and eligibility for credit were offered to early voluntary departees. The program met its target, and individuals who left the government said they were satisfied with the inducements. The vast majority said they have established businesses, although only 55 have asked for feasibility studies and only 20 took out loans. The Malian government referred to the support for departees made possible by A.I.D.'s involvement in the reform program as "adjustment with a human face."

In two cases, fertilizer subsidy reduction programs produced positive benefits by changing other aspects of fertilizer marketing at the same time. In Cameroon, the Government stopped distributing fertilizer and allowed the private sector to market it. In Malawi, there was a simultaneous switch to a more concentrated type of fertilizer. By changing other aspects of the farmer's environment, A.I.D.-supported reform programs made better quality fertilizer more readily available to farmers without significantly increasing the price they paid, while achieving the needed budgetary savings from subsidy reductions.

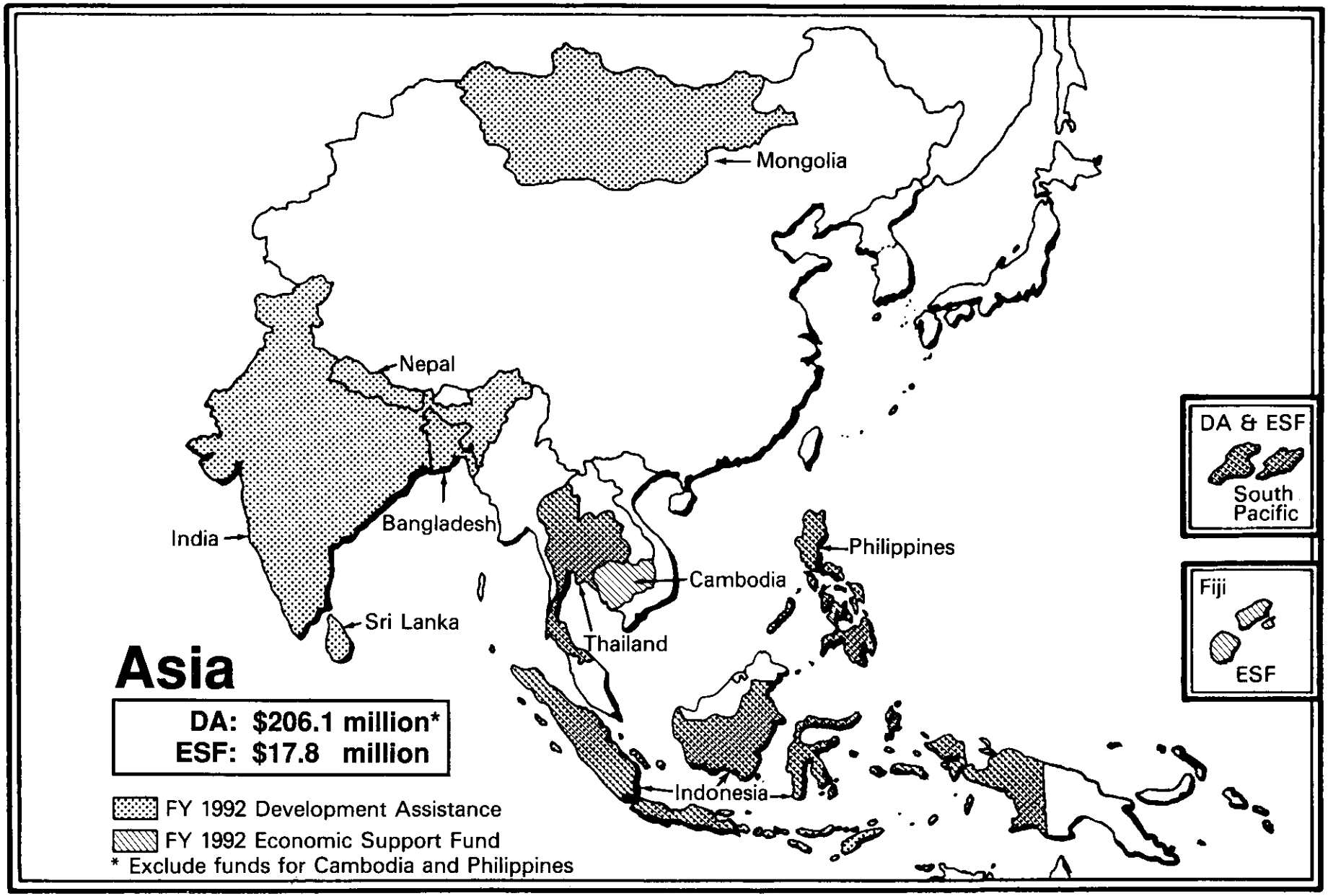
The Gambian Economic Policy Reform Program supported financial sector and groundnut marketing reforms. The A.I.D. program complemented and supported the dramatic turnaround in economic policy and performance of Gambia's broad economic reform program. Widely believed to have been in terminal decline in 1985, the Gambian economy has stabilized and entered a period of sustained growth.

In Uganda, the A.I.D.-supported reform program was based on getting the foreign exchange price right for all non-traditional exports (i.e., all exports except coffee) and allowing exporters to retain and use their foreign exchange. The set of reforms touched off a rapid expansion of small and medium-scale investments in non-traditional exporting and importing with considerable positive impact on the Ugandan economy.

These six programs are broadly representative of results across the continent. While the results are not uniformly positive, the programs share the characteristic of finding ways to resolve sometimes unforeseen design complexities during the implementation of policy reforms, bringing about positive outcomes for large groups of Africans.

For FY 1992, A.I.D. proposes $60.0 million through the Development Fund for Africa for the African Economic Policy Reform Program, the specifics of which will be developed later in 1991.

Africa Bureau Office of Development Planning
Director: Margaret I. Bonner


Mongolia
Nepal
India
Bangladesh
Sri Lanka
Cambodia
Thailand
Philippines
Indonesia
DA & ESF
South Pacific
Fiji
ESF
Asia
DA: $206.1 million*
ESF: $17.8 million
FY 1992 Development Assistance
FY 1992 Economic Support Fund
* Exclude funds for Cambodia and Philippines

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: ASIA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION			--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
BANGLADESH		113,930 (90)	2.3% (90)	52 (88)	9,009 (81)	40% (83)	121 (90)	22% (85)	52% (85)	1,087 (87)	699 (85)
		88,077 (80)	3.0% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	52% (80)	907 (80)	615 (80)
FIJI		771 (90)	2.0% (91)	68 (90)	. .	. .	22 (90)	81% (85)	54% (85)	241 (87)	38 (85)
		631 (80)	1.9% (80)	64 (80)	2,232 (80)	83% (80)	29 (80)	. .	54% (80)	211 (80)	35 (80)
INDIA		849,746 (90)	1.9% (91)	57 (91)	2,616 (81)	54% (83)	89 (90)	29% (85)	55% (85)	441 (87)	233 (85)
		688,995 (80)	2.1% (80)	53 (80)	2,694 (80)	. .	114 (80)	. .	54% (80)	381 (80)	209 (80)
INDONESIA		178,884 (89)	1.8% (91)	60 (90)	. .	33% (84)	81 (87)	65% (85)	53% (85)	519 (87)	85 (85)
		154,936 (80)	2.3% (80)	53 (80)	. .	. .	101 (80)	. .	52% (80)	465 (80)	76 (80)
MONGOLIA		2,187 (90)	2.7% (91)	65 (90)	401 (81)	. .	50 (90)	. .	51% (85)	2 (87)	1 (85)
		1,662 (80)	2.8% (80)	61 (80)	. .	. .	68 (80)	. .	51% (80)	. .	1 (80)
NEPAL		19,146 (90)	2.4% (91)	50 (90)	28,784 (81)	16% (83)	99 (90)	12% (85)	53% (85)	406 (87)	118 (85)
		14,987 (80)	2.5% (80)	45 (80)	. .	. .	116 (80)	. .	53% (80)	348 (80)	104 (80)
SRI LANKA		17,198 (90)	1.3% (91)	71 (90)	7,352 (81)	37% (83)	22 (90)	83% (85)	53% (85)	703 (87)	241 (85)
		14,900 (80)	1.7% (80)	. .	. .	. .	36 (80)	. .	53% (80)	569 (80)	225 (80)
THAILAND		56,002 (90)	1.4% (91)	68 (90)	6,870 (81)	70% (83)	39 (90)	88% (85)	56% (85)	258 (87)	101 (85)
		46,986 (80)	2.1% (80)	63 (80)	6,801 (80)	. .	59 (80)	. .	54% (80)	251 (80)	91 (80)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	1,237,865 *	1.9% #	58 #	4,075 #	50% #	88 #	37% #	54% #	457 @	189 @
	(1980)	1,011,174 •	2.2% #	53 #	2,956 #	83% #	108 #	. #	54% #	447 @	169 @

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

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: ASIA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
AUSTRALIA		16,923 (90)	1.3% (91)	77 (90)	524 (81)	. .	8 (90)	. .	59% (85)	3 (87)	2 (85)
		14,616 (80)	1.3% (80)	74 (80)	559 (80)	. .	11 (80)	. .	57% (80)	3 (80)	2 (80)
CHINA		1,118,163 (90)	1.5% (91)	68 (90)	1,732 (81)	50% (82)	34 (90)	55% (85)	64% (85)	257 (87)	108 (85)
		983,379 (80)	1.2% (80)	. .	2,195 (80)	. .	. .	. .	61% (80)	254 (80)	102 (80)
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE		21,412 (90)	1.9% (91)	69 (90)	. .	. .	31 (90)	. .	49% (85)	875 (87)	169 (85)
		17,999 (80)	1.8% (80)	66 (80)	. .	. .	40 (80)	. .	48% (80)	787 (80)	150 (80)
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF		43,045 (90)	0.8% (91)	70 (90)	1,386 (82)	83% (83)	23 (90)	. .	53% (85)	1,888 (87)	417 (85)
		38,124 (80)	1.6% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	50% (80)	1,694 (80)	387 (80)
MALAYSIA		17,556 (90)	2.4% (91)	68 (90)	3,914 (81)	71% (83)	30 (90)	66% (85)	51% (85)	375 (87)	48 (85)
		13,764 (80)	2.4% (80)	64 (80)	. .	. .	42 (80)	. .	50% (80)	317 (80)	42 (80)
MYANMAR		41,277 (90)	2.0% (91)	55 (90)	4,697 (81)	25% (83)	97 (90)	. .	56% (85)	377 (87)	55 (85)
		33,530 (80)	2.1% (80)	51 (80)	. .	. .	116 (80)	. .	55% (80)	324 (80)	50 (80)
SINGAPORE		2,721 (90)	1.3% (91)	75 (90)	1,100 (81)	100% (82)	8 (90)	79% (85)	63% (85)	87,100 (87)	4,263 (85)
		2,414 (80)	1.3% (80)	72 (80)	. .	. .	11 (80)	. .	59% (80)	. .	4,025 (80)
VIETNAM		66,171 (90)	2.1% (91)	64 (90)	4,113 (81)	. .	50 (90)	. .	52% (85)	958 (87)	187 (85)
		53,397 (80)	1.7% (80)	59 (80)	. .	. .	70 (80)	. .	50% (80)	787 (80)	164 (80)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	1,327,269 *	1.5% #	68 #	1,947 #	51% #	36 #	55% #	63% #	11,479 @	656 @
	(1980)	1,157,224 *	1.3% #	60 #	2,171 #	. #	67 #	. #	59% #	595 @	615 @
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	2,565,133 *	1.7% #	63 #	2,900 #	50% #	61 #	46% #	59% #	5,968 @	423 @
	(1980)	2,168,398 *	1.7% #	54 #	2,504 #	83% #	102 #	. #	57% #	521 @	392 @

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

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: ASIA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

			DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	
			GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS	NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP
		GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	ALL SOURCES
BANGLADESH		170 (88)	. .	. .	23.1% (88)	181.0 (89)	9.3% (88)
		140 (80)	. .	. .	8.0% (80)	157.4 (80)	. .
FIJI		1,520 (88)	. .	. .	10.6% (88)	. .	. .
		1,750 (80)	. .	. .	3.4% (80)	. .	. .
INDIA		340 (88)	52.1% (88)	1093.4% (88)	20.5% (88)	198.0 (89)	0.7% (88)
		240 (80)	41.2% (80)	830.9% (80)	9.3% (80)	221.7 (80)	. .
INDONESIA		440 (88)	60.5% (88)	. .	34.4% (88)	73.1 (89)	1.8% (88)
		470 (80)	19.4% (80)	. .	7.9% (80)	229.5 (80)	. .
MONGOLIA		840 (89)	. .	. .	8.3% (89)	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
NEPAL		170 (88)	. .	886.4% (89)	9.1% (88)	20.1 (89)	12.7% (88)
		140 (80)	. .	. .	1.6% (80)	20.6 (80)	. .
SRI LANKA		420 (88)	103.0% (88)	475.7% (88)	17.2% (88)	68.7 (89)	7.5% (88)
		260 (80)	78.9% (80)	296.4% (80)	6.2% (80)	60.3 (80)	. .
THAILAND		1,000 (88)	31.3% (88)	115.0% (88)	14.5% (88)	56.5 (89)	1.1% (88)
		670 (80)	24.1% (80)	118.1% (80)	5.0% (80)	67.0 (80)	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	369 #	54.0% &	433.8% &	14.8% &	597.4 *	3.6% &
	(1980)	286 #	33.9% &	303.9% &	5.0% &	756.5 *	. % &

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

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: ASIA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

			DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	
			GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS	NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP
		GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	ALL SOURCES
AUSTRALIA		12,360 (88)	25.1% (87)	179.7% (87)	. .	. .	. .
		9,730 (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CHINA		340 (88)	. .	. .	9.0% (88)	0.1 (82)	0.5% (88)
		300 (80)	. .	. .	4.6% (80)	0.5 (80)	. .
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF		3,550 (88)	15.0% (86)	30.4% (88)	9.1% (88)	1.5 (89)	0.0% (88)
		1,630 (80)	14.5% (80)	50.1% (80)	12.3% (80)	161.3 (80)	. .
MALAYSIA		1,940 (88)	96.2% (89)	136.9% (89)	17.4% (88)	0.9 (89)	1.2% (88)
		1,680 (80)	45.0% (80)	82.2% (80)	2.5% (80)	9.8 (80)	. .
MYANMAR		. .	. .	. .	21.6% (88)	0.4 (89)	. .
		. .	. .	. .	20.3% (80)	6.8 (80)	. .
SINGAPORE		9,100 (88)	93.5% (87)	67.0% (87)	. .	0.0 (89)	0.1% (88)
		4,550 (80)	67.1% (80)	39.2% (80)	. .	. .	. .
VIETNAM		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	668 #	52.0% &	118.9% &	11.9% &	3.0 *	0.2% &
	(1980)	507 #	51.5% &	50.6% &	7.1% &	178.3 *	. % &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	516 #	52.1% &	139.9% &	13.2% &	600.4 *	0.7% &
	(1980)	399 #	48.5% &	83.4% &	6.1% &	934.9 *	. % &

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

REGION: ASIA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
BANGLADESH		0.3% (88)	3.8% (88)	11.1% (88)	. .	-2,134 (89)	. .	. .	-1,103 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-704 (80)
FIJI		2.2% (88)	. .	5.8% (88)	27.3% (85)	26 (88)	. .	. .	-22 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	25.3% (80)	-41 (80)	. .	. .	-25 (80)
INDIA		1.8% (88)	4.6% (88)	7.7% (88)	17.6% (88)	-4,369 (86)	35.4% (88)	3.4% (88)	-5,192 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	13.2% (80)	-5,808 (80)	34.9% (80)	2.6% (80)	-1,785 (80)
INDONESIA		4.5% (88)	3.6% (88)	8.5% (88)	24.1% (87)	2,150 (88)	14.8% (88)	1.7% (88)	-1,368 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	26.5% (80)	6,011 (80)	9.6% (80)	3.2% (80)	3,011 (80)
MONGOLIA		. .	. .	. .	. .	-24 (89)	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
NEPAL		0.5% (88)	4.7% (88)	8.8% (88)	. .	-288 (88)	37.2% (89)	1.3% (89)	-243 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-140 (80)	21.2% (80)	1.0% (80)	-39 (80)
SRI LANKA		3.0% (88)	4.6% (88)	11.8% (88)	30.2% (89)	-670 (89)	36.8% (88)	2.0% (88)	-265 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	41.6% (80)	-909 (80)	43.1% (80)	0.7% (80)	-657 (80)
THAILAND		3.9% (88)	5.6% (88)	2.8% (88)	15.3% (89)	-1,626 (89)	-13.2% (89)	2.9% (88)	-2,455 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	19.1% (80)	-2,024 (80)	25.0% (80)	4.1% (80)	-2,070 (80)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	2.3% @	4.5% @	8.1% @	23.2% &	-580 &	11.5% &	2.5% &	-1,280 &
	(1980)	. % @	. % @	. % @	24.6% &	-71 &	24.6% &	2.9% &	-196 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: ASIA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
AUSTRALIA		1.8% (88)	3.2% (88)	7.8% (88)	28.4% (87)	-7,093 (89)	4.3% (87)	2.5% (87)	-16,861 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	24.5% (80)	-1,002 (80)	6.3% (80)	2.3% (80)	-4,248 (80)
CHINA		5.2% (88)	10.4% (88)	4.2% (88)	19.1% (89)	. .	. .	. .	-4,317 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF		6.4% (88)	8.6% (88)	5.0% (88)	. .	5,843 (89)	5.9% (89)	4.7% (86)	5,056 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-4,660 (80)	11.1% (80)	5.9% (80)	-5,321 (80)
MALAYSIA		4.1% (88)	4.5% (88)	1.1% (88)	31.1% (89)	1,582 (89)	24.7% (87)	2.5% (89)	-175 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	36.9% (80)	613 (80)	18.5% (80)	4.2% (80)	-285 (80)
MYANMAR		. .	. .	. .	. .	-228 (88)	16.3% (87)	1.9% (87)	-294 (86)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-221 (80)	-7.7% (80)	3.5% (80)	-347 (80)
SINGAPORE		7.2% (88)	5.4% (88)	1.3% (88)	35.4% (87)	. .	7.8% (87)	5.2% (87)	2,338 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	20.8% (80)	. .	-8.8% (80)	5.0% (80)	-1,563 (80)
VIETNAM		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	4.9% @	6.4% @	3.9% @	31.2% &	-3,577 &	7.2% &	3.7% &	-6,265 &
	(1980)	. % @	. % @	. % @	24.8% &	-1,251 &	4.0% &	3.5% &	-3,274 &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	3.4% @	5.4% @	6.3% @	30.1% &	-2,932 &	7.5% &	3.6% &	-5,620 &
	(1980)	. % @	. % @	. % @	24.7% &	-1,000 &	5.9% &	3.5% &	-2,743 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

ASIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	183,281	168,894	206,112
Loan 1/ 2/	-	-	-
Grant	183,281	168,894	206,112
Economic Support Fund	13,389	19,792	17,800
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	13,389	19,792	17,800
Other*			
TOTALS	196,670	188,686	223,912
P.L. 480 3/	213,309	187,705	179,499
Title I	88,700	7,300	-
Title II	124,609	99,205	97,899
Title III	-	81,200	81,600
TOTALS	409,979	376,391	403,411

1/ Includes $20,388,540 in FY 1990 reobligations of prior year deobligated funds.

2/ Includes $5,906,336 in FY 1990 Section 517 recoveries.

3/ See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

ASIA REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Background

Over half the world's poor live in the Asia region, a/ which for purposes of this discussion includes the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, South Pacific, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. A.I.D.'s programs there are influenced by the large number and percentage of persons living in poverty, the high population densities, and the often high birth rates, low education levels and poor health.

Unlike Latin America, where there are often wide disparities in income, Asian incomes are relatively equal. Consequently, the majority of those living above the absolute poverty level also have low incomes. Five of the countries -- Bangladesh ($170), Nepal ($180), India ($320), Sri Lanka ($420), and Indonesia ($440) -- have per capita income levels placing them in the World Bank's list of low-income countries. Bangladesh and Nepal are the world's fifth and ninth poorest countries. Of the Asian countries discussed here, only Thailand, with an income of $1,000, falls within the low-middle income range.

Development Performance and Prospects

Despite the low per capita incomes of most of the region, economic performance during the 1980s was stellar. Average growth of gross domestic product (GDP) and per capita GDP in Asia exceeded the level in the preceding decade and a half and that for other regions over the same period.

Although all of Asia is performing well, Asia's good performance in GDP growth compared with other regions is attributable to the improved performance of the South Asian countries.

Dividing the last quarter century into the 1965-80 period and the 1980s, all the South Asian recipients of U.S. development assistance achieved more rapid economic growth during the last decade than earlier. During the same period, growth rates in other regions of the world dropped. Among the South Asian countries, only one experienced negative growth during the 1980s: Nepal with -3% in 1983. Improvements in growth in South Asia occurred despite serious floods in Bangladesh, drought and political turmoil in India, and ethnic strife in Sri Lanka.

Unlike the South Asian economies, Thailand and Indonesia each experienced significant slowdowns in growth and serious adjustment problems in the first half of the 1980s. Performance in the second half of the 1980s was strong, however, as both countries relied on orthodox policies and adjusted quickly and effectively.

---

a/ This discussion of the Asia region excludes the Philippines and Cambodia. Programs for these countries are administered by A.I.D.'s Bureau for Europe and the Near East, and are discussed in the Europe and Near East section.

The area's improved growth performance was due at least in part to reasonably prudent macroeconomic management. Inflation rates have usually been in the area of 10% or less, and have not exceeded 20%. Similarly, debt service ratios at the end of the 1980s were all below 30%.

Liberalization -- although at a gradual pace and from a starting point of heavy government intervention, particularly in trade and industry -- has probably also contributed to improved growth performance in South Asia. By and large the South Asian countries have enjoyed good relations with the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and A.I.D. Where policy-based programs have been initiated, the record of compliance has been relatively good.

Exogenous factors (the Persian Gulf crisis, ethnic strife, other political crises, and natural disasters) have affected performance adversely. Further, good economic performance in some South Asian countries will depend on reversing recent weaknesses and lapses in economic management. Still, the underlying economic conditions in the region are essentially favorable. This represents a considerable accomplishment in developmental terms.

The generally good economic performance in the Asia region has resulted in significant declines in the incidence of poverty, i.e., the percentage of the population with incomes below a poverty line. For example, in Indonesia, the incidence of poverty declined from 58% in 1970 to 17% in 1987; in Thailand from 59% in 1962 to 20% in 1982; and in India from 50% in 1977 to 43% in 1983. Based on data from the World Bank and national sources, economic growth has been accompanied by significant declines in the incidence of poverty and, generally, in the percentage of total income going to the lowest income groups. A.I.D.'s programs and priorities in the 1990s will build on this overall positive experience during the 1980s. Asia's performance in other measures of development is mixed. Only Sri Lanka has an educational level exceeding the average for that income group.

South Asian economies have the capacity to achieve GDP growth rates in the 4% to 6% range. East Asian countries should be able to achieve even higher rates. As a result, the incidence of poverty should decrease in the region, with the impact particularly significant in the low-income South Asian countries. In Thailand and Indonesia, poverty will become increasingly a phenomenon of specific groups and regions.

Experience in the region indicates that orthodox policies work at the macroeconomic level. Furthermore, despite the high incidence of poverty and low level of socioeconomic indicators in several countries, economic performance and policies are good, and are promoting development especially in East Asia; parts of South Asia have some way to go. Nonetheless, as countries develop, they will need to improve their human resource base to maintain a competitive edge. A.I.D. programs will respond to these issues where needed.

Strategic Approach

A.I.D.'s basic strategy in Asia is to foster broad-based growth: an increase in the per capita resources available in the country, distributed to the widest possible range of individuals and groups, e.g., rural and urban; women as well as men; poor and middle class as well as wealthy; and all ethnic groups. This will be achieved primarily through a three-pronged program: (1) strengthening the

private sector and, through it, the link between business and development, to maximize GDP growth; (2) supporting democratic pluralism and strengthening democratic institutions to capture the synergy of economic, social, and political development benefits for a greater group of citizens; and (3) targeting the role of the family as a development focus in project design and in impact measurement. The latter will be accomplished through programs in agriculture, health, and education, increasing income and providing development benefits to more individuals and families. Concomitantly, we hope to increase the strategic effectiveness of our aid resources through improved management systems, e.g., through greater use of performance monitoring, improved conduct and utilization of evaluation, and increasing use of technological and organizational innovation.

Business and Development Partnership

Underlying the strategic approach is the tenet that the private sector is a major engine of sustainable growth. When allowed to operate freely, business can grow, providing impetus for development; once operating freely, the process is self-sustaining. Where possible, A.I.D. is implementing activities through indigenous businesses and other private sector organizations, strengthening their role in the development process. Despite the historic role of business in Asia, however, private sector performance continues to be constrained by inappropriate government regulations and policies, competition from subsidized parastatal monopolies, inadequate financial and other institutional support, and insufficient levels of entrepreneurial skills, information, and training. Often, therefore, programs must first address these difficulties before direct work with the private sector can be productive. Given the diverse problems facing business, programs are multi-faceted.

Where A.I.D. can work directly with the private sector, results are encouraging. A.I.D. has begun forging linkages between U.S. and indigenous private sectors. For example, A.I.D. will support regional economic growth by strengthening U.S.-ASEAN private sector linkages and by promoting greater exchange of technology and flows of trade and capital between the United States and the ASEAN private sectors.

As a result of A.I.D.'s new advanced developing country (ADC) strategy in Thailand, the U.S. private sector will have a role in the transfer of U.S. solutions to Thailand's development problems. The primary mechanism for mobilizing the U.S. private sector will be the U.S.-Thai Development Partnership Fund, scheduled for FY 1991. The activity will provide a flexible funding mechanism for Thailand's ADC program, focusing on constraints caused by human capital, the environment, infrastructure, and capital markets.

In Indonesia and Thailand, A.I.D. will also be fostering developmentally sound projects in power, telecommunications, transportation and construction machinery through the A.I.D.-Export Import Bank (EXIM) $500 million mixed credit facility. In both countries, the A.I.D. missions are assisting in the selection of proposed projects in order to assure that the economic growth expected from these investments is also sensitive to environmental concerns.

In most Asian countries, private sectors face varying degrees of government regulations and controls which interfere with market pricing and limit both private sector efficiency and A.I.D.'s ability to implement programs. In these areas, A.I.D. is using policy dialogue and technical assistance to facilitate use

of market pricing as an allocative mechanism and to decrease unnecessary or cumbersome rules, regulations, and other constraints. A.I.D. is working in many countries to facilitate use of free markets.

For years, the private sector in Bangladesh was prohibited from distributing fertilizer. As a result of A.I.D. activities, the private sector may now distribute fertilizer on an equal footing with the public sector; the private sector market share now exceeds 90% and fertilizer is more available to farmers at critical production times. Grain prices have also been stabilized, giving greater certainty to private producers.

In Sri Lanka, A.I.D. is helping to introduce a pricing system for irrigation that will permit real costs to be covered and sub-systems to be profitable. In Indonesia, A.I.D. advisors assisted with a strategy for reducing fertilizer subsidies, saving an estimated $60 million in 1990. A.I.D. will evaluate the tax and pricing systems in Nepal and their impact on business to design follow-on changes.

A.I.D. programs have encouraged and helped governments to privatize parastatals and other government-run entities. In Indonesia, A.I.D. is helping to redefine the role of government. For example, legislation is being developed to allow the private sector to provide health insurance, including insurance for civil servants. This approach will soon be extended to an entirely new sector.

In Bangladesh, the parastatal monopolizing fertilizer wholesaling has been divested and the industry opened up to the private sector.

In India, the energy system is controlled by local governments. Production and distribution are often inefficient and pricing subsidized, hurting private sector business and limiting economic growth. A.I.D. and other donors have been moving India toward a market-oriented energy system through commercialization of energy-efficient technologies and adoption of market-oriented policies. Beginning in 1992, A.I.D. will take a broader look in India at the relationship between natural resource management and the market system by examining resource efficiency and cost-effective approaches to the management of natural resources. These activities will help the private sector and conserve natural resources.

A lack of viable, supporting institutions -- e.g., financial institutions -- has hampered the private sector. Trade associations and chambers of commerce, where they exist, are often ineffective. Banking institutions and other financing organizations and mechanisms receive considerable assistance in Asia. Credit, frequently allocated by the government or another non-market mechanism, is often difficult to obtain; interest rates are rarely market-determined and often subsidized, necessitating the use of some arbitrary method of allocation; and credit is frequently available only for certain groups or geographic areas.

A.I.D. is working with the World Bank in Bangladesh to reform the banking system, including the interest rate structure. In Indonesia, A.I.D. assists the rapidly growing Jakarta stock exchange, which is using a U.S. model to design its regulatory structure. In Sri Lanka, A.I.D. is helping establish a functional securities market, and activities in India will help provide risk capital to U.S.-Indian joint ventures.

Although Asian entrepreneurs are frequently excellent in maneuvering around myriad rules and regulations, they frequently lack training in sound business or accounting techniques, production methods, and strategies for working with international organizations or groups. When regulations and the market climate change, businesses have even more difficulty.

Businesses in both Nepal and Mongolia face new opportunities with the shift toward new, more market-oriented environments. They can take full advantage of them, however, only by understanding how to work in a market-oriented environment. To this end, A.I.D. will provide training to business and private voluntary organization (PVO) leaders in Nepal In Mongolia, the initial focus will be on the development of human resources in the private sector.

A.I.D. programs in some countries approach a developmental problem by providing a combination of assistance: training, reform of pricing policies, and financial sector reform. An example of this is Fiji, where A.I.D. will assist private sector fisheries by reviewing government policies, improving the business environment facing private sector fisheries and the communications between the government and private sector, and supporting efforts to export marine products.

In the South Pacific, A.I.D. will help producers, processors, and wholesalers of minor crops by providing venture capital, risk insurance, grants to improve technology, study tours, and specialists in production and marketing.

The private sector is a new focus for A.I.D. in Nepal. In 1990, the government of Nepal changed from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy with a multi-party parliament. Following years of a monarchical government and controls, Nepal has had very limited experience with a free and viable private sector and free-market activities. Institutional support is also inadequate. Furthermore, Nepal is burdened with a great number of parastatals. Consequently, Nepal needs assistance in almost every area connected with private sector activity. With development of a true private sector now possible, A.I.D. is revising its existing programs in Nepal and developing new ones designed to create a policy climate hospitable to a flourishing and productive private sector free from excessive regulation and control. A.I.D. will also assist individual industries and businesses.

Democracy Initiative

The second program thrust -- democratic development (or the promotion of democratic pluralism and the strengthening of democratic institutions) -- complements and supports the transition to both a market-oriented economy and sustained, broad-based, economic development. Democratic development facilitates the exchange of goods and ideas necessary for long-term, competitive economic performance.

The regionally funded Asia Democracy Program (ADP) provides a long-range commitment of human and material resources to assist Asia's developing countries with needed democratic reforms. The ADP is designed to be non-partisan, non-interventionist, transparent to both public and private sectors, and developed in cooperation with governmental and private institutions. The program provides support for channels for popular influence on government and the free dissemination of information and opinion; free, fair and open elections;

responsive, transparant and accountable administration; individual rights and due process.

As a result of Nepal's historic movement toward democracy in 1990, A.I.D. initiated a major democracy program which will use training and technical assistance to provide civic education and assistance in drafting a new constitution. Under the program, A.I.D. is also participating with an international team observing elections.

In Bangladesh, A.I.D. is currently working to strengthen the press and the judiciary. Plans for 1991 include funding of an international team observing elections. In Thailand and Indonesia, A.I.D. is strengthening advocacy groups by developing their capacity to identify, analyze and represent pluralistic constituent interests. In Thailand, in addition to supporting specific disadvantaged groups, A.I.D. is strengthening the ability of elected government (both parliamentary and local) to formulate solutions to development problems. Also, in Sri Lanka plans are being developed to provide institutional support for a survey on public polling capability.

Family and Development

In targeting the family as the focus of development activities, A.I.D.'s Asian programs aim to improve incomes, employment, and the social quality of life indicators. These objectives are accomplished primarily through programs in agriculture, health, nutrition, family planning, education, housing, and small-scale and microenterprise development.

Where possible, A.I.D. provides this assistance through private sector mechanisms. In the future, these programs will make increasing use of the family -- rather than the individual or community -- as the focus in program design and execution and as an important unit of analysis in evaluating the impact of development programs.

Development in Asia is closely linked to progress in agriculture. Although the area is becoming more urbanized, agriculture is still a major source of income and employment in the area, and in some countries agriculture dominates the economy. The agriculture sector provides 90% of employment in Nepal, 55% in Indonesia, and almost 50% in Bangladesh. While the role of manufacturing as a source of income is increasing, the role of agriculture is still significant: over 50% of GDP for Nepal and almost half for Bangladesh. It provides a third to a fifth of GDP for India, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia.

Increasing agricultural output through improvements in technology generation and transfer, particularly through commercialization of technology, will have a positive impact on income. To ensure long-run sustainability of agriculture systems, natural resource management is crucial.

In Bangladesh, A.I.D. seeks to increase production of grains, oilseeds, and vegetables by encouraging policies that increase the private sector role in production, assembly and distribution of agribusiness inputs. A.I.D. is also striving to increase the production capacity of the private sector through transfer of appropriate technologies, technical assistance, and improved access to necessary imports.

In India, A.I.D. will address problems of low agricultural productivity and a deteriorating natural resource base by emphasizing private sector approaches in irrigation, social forestry, and agricultural research.

Given the high level of population growth in Asia, serious movement in family planning is essential. With A.I.D. assistance, access to family planning in Bangladesh has increased, resulting in a quadrupling of contraceptive prevalence. As a result of A.I.D. family planning activities in Indonesia, there has been a 25% increase in the amount of expenditure going through the private sector. Social welfare has increased as family size is now a matter of choice for most.

In Indonesia, Bangladesh, and the South Pacific, A.I.D. is emphasizing private sector involvement in pursuing child survival objectives. In India, A.I.D. will work to increase and diversify private sector involvement in health problems in the country's principal underserved areas.

In many countries, productivity of labor and capital -- and consequently, family income -- is being increased through programs in small-scale and microenterprise development. Assistance in this area takes many forms: strengthening of organizations working with small-scale and micro-entrepreneurs; providing credit and technical assistance to small enterprises; and reforming policy and regulatory frameworks, thereby lowering transaction costs and improving utilizaion of labor and capital.

In Nepal, A.I.D. is encouraging the institutional reform needed to promote entry and growth of small-scale businesses. In Bangladesh, A.I.D. will continue supporting development opportunities for female entrepreneurs. In Indonesia, A.I.D. is working through rural financial institutions to provide savings services and hundreds of thousands of small loans annually to farm and non-farm families. A recent evaluation determined that this microenterprise program was among A.I.D.'s best.

Low levels of education have affected the incomes and quality of life of many Asians and impeded economic growth. Often educational advancement is constrained by poor policies. A.I.D. therefore supports policies leading to improved quality of educational systems and encourages private sector and other non-governmental dialogue to enhance primary, secondary, and university performance.

In Thailand, A.I.D. is using cooperative education programs and U.S.-Thai joint ventures to provide skill training. Programs are also working to increase the number and achievement levels of secondary school graduates, thereby addressing a major constraint to continued economic growth. A.I.D. is encouraging a pilot effort in Indonesia to establish measurable student goals and a teacher incentive system. A.I.D.'s efforts have also led to the accreditation of four private teacher training institutes.

Toward Strategic Management

A.I.D. puts a high priority on establishing results-oriented program management systems in its Asian field and Washington operations. Management decisions, including country strategy, portfolio content, and project design will increasingly be based on information about past performance and the effectiveness of development programs. To increase the development impact of A.I.D.'s assistance, the Asia programs will also concentrate on fewer objectives: those

where A.I.D. and the United States have a comparative advantage over other donors and countries.

At the program level, each Asia field program has a system for monitoring and reporting on program performance. The system for each country focuses on progress toward a core set of development objectives established by A.I.D. as part of each country strategy. To monitor program performance, each program has established a set of key indicators which can be used to assess progress toward achieving program objectives.

These objectives specify the development results A.I.D.'s assistance is intended to achieve in each country. These objectives constitute a realistic statement of what the country assistance program expects to accomplish, commensurate with the level or scale of resources - staff time and funding - directed toward the objective. To move toward focusing and concentrating A.I.D.'s assistance on development problems where it can make a difference, programs are limited to supporting no more than five core program objectives.

A limited number of key indicators is used to monitor and assess progress toward achievement of the objectives on an annual basis. Field management will use these assessments to gauge performance of the current strategy. Such information will guide decisions to revise existing program stategies or to establish a new strategy. Decisions about portfolio content in the field will also be guided by program performance. Each country program will submit an annual performance report based on its program objectives and indicators that analyzes annual performance.

A.I.D. will use these reports to improve its reporting to Congress on actual development impacts of its Asia programs on a more systematic basis than has been the case in the past. Much of the data needed to monitor and analyze progress toward program objectives will come from project information systems and evaluations. We require that all new projects include a sound plan concerning how project management information requirements will be met.

A.I.D. also encourages the use of evaluation to establish management requirements in Asia, in order to improve implementation and assess development results as opposed to conducting evaluations on a purely mechanical basis. We expect this to lead to more innovative and useful evaluations of our projects. Further, interim and final evaluations will provide information necessary for assessing annual program performance by the field.

With program decisions linked to performance, A.I.D. missions will need to provide information on both program performance and the effective use of project monitoring and evaluation. This should help assure that improved information systems are part of A.I.D. operations in Asia. We will also maintain a program planning and monitoring capability in Washington that will provide support assistance to the field in how to develop and use these systems, as well as make use of the information being generated for regional strategic planning.

In addition to results-oriented program management systems, A.I.D. is exploring innovative approaches to organizing personnel and work assignments to maximize staff capabilities, team work and financial resources in its Asia programs. The A.I.D. program in Thailand is currently using this approach as it implements the new advanced developing country program strategy. Rather than organizing staff

around specific project responsibilities, U.S. and Thai staff are deployed in working groups which focus on specific development problems addressed by A.I.D.'s program strategy. Projects are treated as program-wide funding resources for development activities identified by the work groups in support of their goals and objectives, increasing cooperation and team effort among A.I.D. mission staff, expanding vision, and heightening project impact. A.I.D. will monitor the results of this experiment closely so that similar management improvements can be introduced in other Asia missions.

Finally, A.I.D. is attempting to introduce modern information processing technologies into its Asian field and Washington offices as fast as funding permits. While the rate we can afford lags well behind the private sector, preliminary improvements in communications and information management capabilities have already measurably increased productivity.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992, A.I.D. has requested the following in bilateral assistance for the Asia programs in the Bureau for Asia and Private Enterprise: $206.1 million of Development Assistance, $17.8 million of Economic Support Funds, $97.9 million of P.L.480 Title II resources and $81.6 million of P.L.480 Title III resources, for a regional total of $403.4 million. Housing Guarantees of $25 million each are planned for Indonesia and India.

BANGLADESH

Total U.S. Aid $ 3,314 Million (1972-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.1% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.64 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 170

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 0.3%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1989) 16.6%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1987) 3,170 (1988) 3,337 (1989) 3,821

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1987) -1,466 (1988) -1,501 (1989) -1,719

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.4 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 48.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 315
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 23.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 113,930

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 3.1% (1990) 2.3%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.8% (15-64yrs) 54.2% (65+ yrs) 3.0%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1989) 32.1%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1989) 4.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1986)Total45.0% Urban 29.0% Rural 47.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 29%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1988) 58%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -1,576(88) -1,766(89) -2,134

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 2,876(88) 3,252(89) 3,692
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1988) 8%

Major Imports FOODGRAINS;PETROLEUM;EDIBLE OIL

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 1,301(88) 1,486(89) 1,558
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 36%

Major Exports GARMENTS;JUTE;SHRIMP,FISH,FROGLEGS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; SINGAPORE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 46%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 94% (1985)
Agriculture: 91% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1989)JUTE;; SHRIMP AND FISH; TEA
Ag. Imports:(1989) FOODGRAINS; VEGETABLE OILS; FIBERS

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1927

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 51.6 Male 52.3 Female 50.9
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 121

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 80% (1990) Measles 50% (1990)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 50% (1990) Polio(3) 50% (1990)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 40%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1987) Total 59.0	Female 49.0	
Secondary	(1987) Total 18.0	Female 11.0	
Post Secondary	(1987) Total 5.0	Female 3.0	

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 43% (1985) Female 22%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	54,760	50,683	62,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	54,760 1/	50,683	62,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	54,760	50,683	62,000
P.L. 480 2/	81,834	76,687	74,524
Title I	60,000	-	-
Title II	21,834	16,687	14,524
Title III	-	60,000	60,000
TOTALS	136,594	127,370	136,524

Footnotes:
1/ Includes $12,916,541 in FY 90 reobligations of prior-year deobligated DA funds.
2/ See Food for Peace Section for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	32 1/	33	32
Foreign National	52	52	52
TOTALS	84	85	84

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

1/ Includes IDI's

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	26	102	128	13	123	136	26	57	83
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	15	191	206	18	231	249	19	228	247
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	41	293	334	31	354	385	45	285	330

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

BANGLADESH

Introduction

Bangladesh is one of the poorest of the least developed countries. It is also one of the most densely populated countries with over 1,900 people per square mile (1988). Urban growth is expanding 10% per annum. About 50% of the rural population, and 40% of the urban, are unemployed or underemployed. The country is plagued with recurring floods and other natural disasters, and now must confront the impact of the Gulf Crisis including the loss of remittances, higher energy prices, and reduced opportunities for exports.

U.S. interests in Bangladesh are humanitarian and developmental, and lead to a commitment to help Bangladesh overcome fundamental development constraints, strengthen its resilience to natural and man-made disasters, and sustain its democratic transition.

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

The long-term strategic vision of A.I.D. is to help complete Bangladesh's economic and social transformation and become an open, competitive and diversified member of the global trading economy. The goal for the FY 1991-95 period is to increase sustainable economic growth and to reduce poverty.

The strategy has four specific program objectives: 1) increased private investment in agricultural production, processing, and marketing, 2) increased access to efficient family planning and health services, 3) increased non-agricultural private sector investment, and 4) increased participation in local and national government.

A.I.D.'s Fertilizer Distribution project and Food for Peace Title III program have opened fertilizer distribution and food grain markets to the private sector, stabilized food grain prices, and increased fertilizer use. A recent evaluation of the family planning program noted that A.I.D.'s leadership in this sector since 1978 is the primary reason for a quadrupling of contraceptive prevalence in Bangladesh. A.I.D. is working to strengthen private-voluntary organizations and to reduce the lending costs to women-owned microenterprises. New initiatives are underway to reform the financial sector and to provide business technical services. The return to democracy is encouraged by support of election observers and technical assistance to the parliament, judiciary, and the media.

Relationship to Other Donor Contributions

A programmatic theme for A.I.D. during the FY 1991-95 period is to leverage other donor resources by strategic use of its own resources. For instance, the Financial Sector Reform-Technical Assistance project will finance $24.7 million worth of technical assistance and training, enabling the

World Bank to condition $375 million in budget support on reforms in the Bangladesh financial sector. A.I.D. works closely with Japan in the area of agricultural higher education. The World Bank and other donors are assuming a larger responsibility for costly commodity procurement in conjunction with our family planning, health and rural electrification projects. The Private Rural Initiative project provides a rapid and flexible mechanism for supplementing the core funding of other donors of private voluntary organizations. A.I.D.'s Eastern Waters Initiative collaborates closely with other donors to implement the Flood Action Plan of the Bangladesh Government.

A.I.D. is an active and leading member in the Local Consultative Group, and the Common View Donors Committee. It coordinates regularly with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, Japan, and other bilateral and multilateral donors.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D.'s FY 1992 program grants $62 million to support ongoing project activities and new initiatives and to maintain the momentum toward a more dynamic private economy and more democratic society. This will be integrated with P.L. 480 Title II food aid provided through the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) and Title III food aid.

In FY 1992, A.I.D. will initiate a major project to liberalize agribusiness imports. Extensions of the family planning and food aid projects in order to strengthen institutional capabilities are also planned.

Mary C. Kilgour, Mission Director

PROGRAM: BANGLADESH

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Private Sector Agriculture Inputs	D.A.			FY 1992 6,300	Life of Project Funding 38,500

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
388-0087 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1998

Purpose: To increase the production of foodgrains, coarse grains, oilseeds and vegetables.

Project Description: This project promotes a more open competitive environment by encouraging policies to promote a more open, competitive environment and an expanded private sector role to produce, assemble, and distribute agri-business inputs, including fertilizer, seeds and water. Policy initiatives will include efforts to remove impediments to private sector entry into vital agri-service areas; continual monitoring and advice on government rules and procedures to ensure the maintenance of a "level playing field"; and being in a position to deal with new policy issues in areas such as irrigation requirements, equipment uses, mechanization, and new seed restrictions. Further, the project will improve the private sector's capabilities through transfer of appropriate technologies, technical assistance, provision of market intelligence and access to needed imported commodities.

Sustainability: Project methodology and benefits will survive the project because it increases long-term private sector participation in agri-businesses. The project also refines the Bangladesh Government's (BDG) support and monitoring of the private sector through policy reform and the MIS.

Relationship of Project to AID Country Strategy: This project is consistent with the A.I.D. objective to increase private sector investment in food production, processing and marketing.
Host Country and Other Donors: The BDG Fourth Five Year Plan establishs sustainable agricultural growth as one of its goals. One of the BDG's means to accomplish this goal is to rely more on competitive markets for input supply to farmers. AIP also supports World Bank and Asian Development Bank initiatives to free up the inputs supply sector in Bangladesh.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries include private sector dealers and manufacturers of agri-business inputs and 30 million farmers who will have better access to inputs at lower prices. Indirect beneficiaries will include landless laborers who will have increased job opportunities resulting from more intensive agriculture and related non-farm opportunities. The only group to be adversely affected are government employees whose jobs will become redundant as the private sector role in input supply expands.

Major Outputs: These include increased food production; an expanded and enhanced private sector involvement in the acquisition, import, production, marketing and distribution of inputs; establishment of a policy monitoring/review/ advisory capability to assist the Ministry of Agriculture; a fully functioning system providing dollar exchange for imports of US origin agri-business inputs.

AID Financed Inputs:	LOP (000s)
Technical Assistance	6,000
Training	400
Evaluations and Studies	500
Commodities	1,000
CIC	30,000
Contingency	600
Total	38,500

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 1992	6,300	32,200	38,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: BANGLADESH

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Food for Work IV	D.A.			FY 1992 3,501	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
388-0081 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1997

Purpose: To assist the Government of Bangladesh (BDG) to use food and monetary resources to have more durable, more economically and environmentally sound rural and feeder roads.

Project Description: A.I.D. experience indicates that food aid should move beyond an exclusive relief orientation to a focus on developmental impact. This project will undertake road work and structure construction to enhance development by assuring: 1) continuously passable wheeled traffic in the dry season; 2) environmental soundness; 3) connection of economically vital points to heighten economic exchange and facilitate production; and, 4) sustainability through mandated maintenance funded by locally generated revenues.

Sustainability: Project methodology and benefits will survive the project because: 1) the project, with other Mission activities, will train local government personnel in management skills needed to continue the flow of project benefits; and 2) selection procedures for project-assisted infrastructure will assure that the infrastructure is a high community priority which, accordingly, will elicit a community commitment to maintain it.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Continuously passable and economically viable rural roads contribute directly to two of four A.I.D. objectives in Bangladesh: 1) increased private investment in agricultural output, processing, and marketing; and 2) increased participation in local and national government.

Host Country and other Donors: The World Food Program undertakes food aid-supported rural road improvement, canal dredging and flood control embankments using wheat donated by the U.S., Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom (U.K.), Norway, Germany, and the U.N. The U.K., the European Economic Community, Germany and Australia monetize wheat to build structures. Canada finances a program to maintain Food for Work roads using local currency from monetized wheat. The BDG supports a small Food for Work activity.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries include road construction workers who receive PL-480 Title II wheat, local officials who receive in-service training, and rural communities which benefit from improved roads and enhanced management capabilities. Indirect beneficiaries are rural residents who gain or improve employment, have lower transportation costs, have better access to social, medical and educational services, and are better protected from floods.

Major Outputs: Major outputs include continuous rural road alignments including coordinated structures; upgraded planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation skills of local governments; and, pilot activities in technologies for improved rural infrastructure; reduced unemployment during the lean season; 350 million person-days of feeding.

A.I.D.- financed Inputs:	LOP
Technical Assistance includes in-service training)	11,000
Commodities	1,300
Training	1,000
Evaluation/Studies	1,700
	15,000
PL-480 Title II (Food for Work), 600,000 metric tons over 5 years	100,000
PL-480 Title III	127,000

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 1992	3,501	11,499	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Co-operatives for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)

AID 370-7 (11-85)

FIJI

Total U.S. Aid $. Million (.- .)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 3.8% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,520

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 2.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 27.3%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
6.0 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 32.4%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 62
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 10.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 771

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.9% (1991) 2.0%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 37.3% (15-64yrs) 59.6% (65+ yrs) 3.2%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 3.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 33%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 46%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) 28(87) 32(88) 26

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 509(87) 497(88) 568
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports FOODS;BEVERAGES;TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 538(87) 529(88) 594
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 6%

Major Exports HIDES;COFFEE

Trading Partners: AUSTRALIA; UNITED KINGDOM; NEW ZEALAND

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 19%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 135% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(.)Sugar; Vegetable oils; Cocoa beans
Ag. Imports:(.) Meat products; Fruit & vegs; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2902

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 68.0 Male 66.4 Female 69.8
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 22

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 96% (1987) Measles 61% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 71% (1987) Polio(3) 73% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1981) Total 116.8 Female 115.9
Secondary (1981) Total 48.7 Female .
Post Secondary (1981) Total 2.4 Female 3.8
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 90% (1985) Female 81%

FIJI

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund		300	300
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	300	300
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	300	300
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS		300	300

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	See South Pacific Regional Program which administers the Fiji bilateral program.		
Foreign National			
TOTALS			

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	See South Pacific Regional Program which administers the Fiji bilateral program.								
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS									

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

FIJI

Introduction

Fiji's 720,000 people depend on agriculture, manufacturing and tourism. The population is comprised primarily of two ethnic groups, indigenous Melanesian Fijians (48.0%) and Fijians of Indian descent (47.0%).

A political crisis in 1987 between the two groups resulted in a military coup and an economic downturn. A new constitution was promulgated in July 1990. The Government has pointed to possible elections in late 1991. Recently, Fiji has attracted investment through special incentive programs and support of the private sector.

Fiji has been a strong influential Pacific Island state advocate of United States regional and global interests and has provided peacekeeping forces in support of U.S. and international initiatives. U.S. interests in Fiji include: (1) encouraging free elections; (2) maintaining regional access for United States warships and aircraft; (3) preserving access to the region's fisheries resources; and (4) ensuring continued support for United States positions in regional and international fora.

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

During the 1987-88 period in which aid was suspended, only disaster relief and Sugar Quota Compensation Program ($2.6 million) assistance were provided, these activities being excluded from Section 513 provisions. A Presidential waiver in December 1988 allowed the resumption of U.S. assistance to Fiji. Currently, procurements of Commodity Import Program commodities for the Ministry of Health are underway. The current small A.I.D. program in Fiji is providing equipment for the Ministry of Health.

Other Donor Contributions

All donors' assistance programs, suspended after the May 1987 coup, have been resumed. Australia, New Zealand, and Japan are Fiji's major bilateral donors.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. will assist economic development in Fiji through a proposed bilateral $300,000 fisheries development activity to be funded with economic support funds. This activity would be carried out as a component of Pacific Island Marine Resources Development Project (879-0020) under the South Pacific Regional Program (Please see that Congressional Presentation Section for a further project description).

Regional Director: John B. Woods

INDIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 12,180 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.8% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.21 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 340

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 1.8%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 17.8%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 55,271 (1987) 59,722 (1988) 61,282

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -21,565 (1987) -21,731 (1988) -21,691

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

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

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 19.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 4,088
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 20.5%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 852,660

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.1% (1991) 1.9%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 36.3% (15-64yrs) 60.0% (65+ yrs) 3.7%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.9 (1990) 3.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1984)Total36.9% Urban 27.7% Rural 39.9%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 39%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 69%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -3,202(85) -5,500(86) -4,369

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 17,147(85) 17,588(86) 17,813
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports GRAIN;DAIRY PRODUCTS;PETROLEUM

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 13,946(85) 12,088(86) 13,444
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 13%

Major Exports OILSEEDS;COTTON;LIVE ANIMALS

Trading Partners: USSR; UNITED STATES; IRAN

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 29%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 111% (1985)
Agriculture: 101% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Tea & mate; Fruit & vegs; Coffee,green &
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Sugar; Fruit & vegs

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2238

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1991) Total 57.2 Male 56.9 Female 57.6
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 89

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 72% (1988) Measles 44% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 73% (1988) Polio(3) 64% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 54%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1987)	Total 98.0	Female 81.0	
Secondary	(1987)	Total 39.0	Female 27.0	
Post Secondary	(1984)	Total 9.0	Female .	

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 57% (1985) Female 29%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	21,458	19,876	22,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	21,458 1/	19,876	22,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	21,458	19,876	22,000
P.L. 480 2/	94,030	77,106	77,583
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	94,030	77,106	77,583
TOTALS	115,488	96,982	99,583

Footnotes:
1/ Includes $600,000 of reobligations of prior year deobligated DA funds and $839,950 of Section 517 recoveries.
2/ See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	21.0	18	16
Foreign National	45.0	45	45
TOTALS	66.0	63	61

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	265	265	9	417	426	15	161	176
Regional[e]	-	10	10	-	-		-	-	
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	2	32	34	5	46	51	3	22	25
Regional[e]	-	-		-	-		-	-	
TOTALS	2	307	309	14	463	477	18	183	201

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

Introduction

The United States and India share the distinction of being the world's largest democracies with many common values and interests. While India bears the major responsibility for overcoming its problems of poverty and underdevelopment, the United States plays an important role by providing access to expertise and technology, and by encouraging the adoption of policies that maximize the private sector's contribution to economic growth.

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

A.I.D.'s principal focus is to accelerate the process of liberalization and to promote an increased role for the private sector in order to establish the basis for sustainable broad-based development. A.I.D. is addressing critical problems in five sectors: housing and urban development; industry; energy; health, population and nutrition; agricultural research and natural resources management.

In industry, A.I.D. support for Indo-U.S. joint business ventures is demonstrating the profitability of commercial research and development investment. Permanent magnet alternator technology developed by two small companies with a $400,000 project grant is being marketed for $4.5 million. A series of energy projects are introducing new technologies that have strong commercial potential, are significantly more efficient, and can have a national and transnational impact on energy use and the environment. A.I.D.'s housing program has already led to the formation of forty, primarily private sector, housing finance companies, thus leveraging an anticipated $2 billion in new housing finance by 1993. A new project to increase private agribusiness productivity is being initiated in FY 1991.

A.I.D.'s initiatives to break the destructive cycle of rapid population growth and high infant and child mortality in India have increased private participation in the provision of health and family planning services, and have improved maternal and child health by strengthening a key government child survival program which serves 23 million people.

Other Donors

A key aspect of A.I.D.'s strategy is to maximize the impact of our limited funds by coordinating with other donors and leveraging their resources. A.I.D.'s $20 million contribution to a new energy project, for example, is leveraging World Bank and Asian Development Bank credits of $450 million.

FY 1992 Program

In FY 1992, A.I.D. will continue to promote market oriented approaches to social and economic progress by funding ongoing projects and four new projects: the Democratic Approaches to Resource Efficiency project (386-0522); the Private Investments in Health and Family Planning (386-0523) project; the A.I.D.'s Prevention and Control project (386-0525) and a new Housing Guaranty-financed Serviced Land Delivery Program (HG-004).

Mission Director: Walter G. Bollinger

PROGRAM: INDIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
AIDS Prevention and Control (APAC)	D.A.			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number 386-0525 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1996	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1997

Purpose: To increase AIDS surveillance and prevention services in India. A major aim will be to encourage involvement of the non-governmental (NGO) sector, including private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and private production firms.

Project Description: The Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) has become a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. India has had relatively few cases to date but recent World Health Organization (WHO) data suggest that the situation is likely to follow a pattern similar to sub-Saharan Africa. Current data suggest an alarming rise in infection rates in the high risk groups of professional sex workers, blood donors, and IV drug users. Equally alarming is the slow but consistent rise in the number of HIV positive blood units from voluntary donors. This project will: 1) encourage the participation of NGOs in AIDS education, prevention and control, 2) provide assistance to blood screening centers to assure a safe supply of blood and blood products, and 3) enhance surveillance activities by encouraging local private production of technologically appropriate and inexpensive testing kits. These activities will build on the high level of interest expressed by the GOI to control the AIDS epidemic and encourage increased support for the NGO and private sector in this endeavor.

Sustainability: The Government of India is committed to the effort on AIDS and it has agreed to maintain blood screening efforts to be established as part of this project. With increasing public awareness, more private funds will become available to the NGO sector. Private production of testing kits will be sustained by an increasing demand for such technology.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The majority of the activities under this project will be carried out by NGOs, including PVOs and private production firms. This is consistent with A.I.D's commitment to promote an expansion of the role of the private sector in health services in India. Improving the quality control of blood products and transfer of kit production technology fits with A.I.D.'s science and technology interests.

Host Country and Other Donors: In conjunction with WHO, the Ministry of Health in India has developed an extensive Medium Term Plan for addressing AIDS, including some assistance to the NGO sector. The use of NGOs would be encouraged and augmented by this project. Other donors have expressed significant interest in the AIDS problem in India and plan to participate actively over the next few years.

Beneficiaries: The project's main beneficiaries are the people most at risk from AIDS who are currently the poor and uneducated groups, mostly urban. Ultimately the whole country will benefit from a reduction in the transmission of this disease. Other beneficiaries will include the PVOs and private production firms supported by this project.

Major Outputs For All Years:
- Increased numbers of NGOs involved in AIDS education/ prevention.
- Increased capability to assure blood supply safety. (Adequate numbers of equipped and staffed testing laboratories)
- Indigenous production of AIDS testing kits in India.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project (in $000)
-Institutional Development (NGOs)	6,000
-Development of Production Capacity	2,000
-Blood Testing Centers (equipment)	1,500
-Training (in country)	500
Total	10,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	9,000	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: INDIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Democratic Approaches to Resource Efficiency (DARE)	D.A.			FY 1992 3,950	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
386-0522 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1998

Purpose: To strengthen the public-private partnership in sustainable natural resources management and decision-making. The project will improve the capabilities of individuals, communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector service providers, and government institutions to work together for effective natural resources management (NRM).

Description: India's land, water, and forest resources, which support 70% of its population, are rapidly being degraded. Past efforts in sustainable use have generally been unsuccessful because of flawed decision-making and management, monopolistic control by government bureaucracies, top-down planning, and failure to engage clients/users and the private sector in planning and management. The Democratic Approaches to Resource Efficiency (DARE) project will build on positive recent A.I.D. experience in forestry and irrigation to show that private sector and community participation can improve resource management. DARE will involve all actors in meaningful dialogue, decision-making and implementation and foster market demand and supply of quality natural resource services. It will: 1) increase access to information and analytical tools, 2) make available improved technology and training to private firms, NGOs, communities, and public institutions, and 3) demonstrate alternative participatory forums. The project will demonstrate this approach in pilot schemes in such areas as water utilization, forest management and watershed development.

Sustainability: The project will introduce natural resource management technologies of such recognized value, and conveyed by service providers of such quality, that users will be willing to pay to continue them. In addition, sustainability will be aided by working through established public institutions and private firms, and by strengthening NGOs which have multiple sources of financial support.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project builds on the experience of ongoing forestry and water management projects which promote the efficient use of water, land and forest resources through the application of appropriate technologies. It is consistent with A.I.D.'s strategy of enhancing India's science and technological capabilities to promote broad-based, sustainable development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will work with central and state governments, NGOs and other donors to help achieve its objectives. Specific opportunities will be pursued to further develop and expand the excellent collaboration developed with the World Bank in the natural resources field.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the rural communities most affected by the decline of India's land, water and forest resources; and the providers of NRM services which will benefit from technical assistance, training and increased demand for their services.

Major Outputs:
- Enhanced capacity of private firms, NGOs, and government institutions to provide NRM services solicited by communities.
- Improved resource management in pilot communities, watersheds, agro-ecological systems and resource regimes.
- A replicable participatory, needs-based model for sustainable natural resource management.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,000
Training	3,000
Research and Development Grants	5,000
Commodities	2,000
Total	15,000

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 1992	3,950	11,050	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: INDIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Private Investment in Health and Family Planning	D.A.			FY 1992 3,500	Life of Project Funding 20,000

Number			Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
386-0523	[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1999

Purpose: To increase and diversify private sector involvement and investment in health and family planning services in the principal underserved regions of India.

Project Description: Over the last decade fertility decline in India has stagnated due largely to continuing high fertility and infant mortality in the four states of the Hindi-speaking belt and to increasing fertility among the rapidly expanding population of urban poor. Existing Government of India (GOI) programs and resources are inadequate to address these problems. The project will strive to fill this resource gap in those geographical areas of greatest need by fostering an expanded role for the private sector in health and family planning service delivery. Through a variety of financing mechanisms, it will support existing private sector service delivery models and develop innovative channels for delivery of services. Operations research will test health financing schemes to support the efficacy of these models. Prior A.I.D. experience in working with the private sector in India indicates that A.I.D. is well placed to leverage private resources in support of health and family planning objectives.

Sustainability: By stimulating the development and expansion of self-sustaining health financing schemes in the private sector, the project will accelerate the trend already under way to shift part of the burden for provision of health and family planning service delivery from the public to the private and non-governmental organization (NGO) sectors.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports A.I.D.'s strategic plan for the health/population/ nutrition sector by reducing high fertility and infant mortality through a variety of private sector initiatives and innovative health financing schemes.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI currently provides considerable assistance to the NGO sector in health. It intends to establish an autonomous organization to coordinate and channel GOI and donor assistance to support and expand private and NGO sector involvement in health and family planning service delivery. The project will form the core of this effort, which will include support from the principal multilateral donors.

Beneficiaries: The project's ultimate beneficiaries are the poor and lower middle class families in the most underserved areas of India who will have greater access to affordable, high quality health services with an emphasis on maternal child health and family planning services. Other beneficiaries are the variety of private sector organizations which are assisted in developing sustainable health financing schemes.

Major Outputs For All Years:
- An increase in the number and variety of financially sustainable private sector entities providing health and family planning services in the four states of the Hindi-speaking belt and the urban areas.
- An increase in the availability and use of health and family planning services through private sector entities.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Institutional Development	4,000
Technical Assistance	1,000
Operations Research	5,000
Development Grants	8,000
Loan Guarantee fees	2,000
	20,000

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 1992	3,500	16,500	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

INDONESIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 3,739 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.7% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.57 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 440

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 4.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 24.1%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 19,449 (1987) 15,680 (1988) 16,769

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -2,823 (1987) -625 (1988) -2,479

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
6.1 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 54.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 7,302
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 34.4%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1989) 178,884

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.4% (1991) 1.8%

Population (1985) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 39.4% (15-64yrs) 57.2% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1987) 51.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 3.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1984)Total21.6% Urban 23.1% Rural 21.2%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 38%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 57%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -1,410(87) 1,192(88) 2,150

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 16,401(87) 16,994(88) 18,385
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1989) 14%

Major Imports MACHINERY;TRANSPORT. EQUIP.;CHEMICALS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 14,991(87) 18,186(88) 20,535
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 16%

Major Exports OIL&GAS;PLYWOOD;GARMENTS

Trading Partners: JAPAN; UNITED STATES; SINGAPORE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 26%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 113% (1985)
Agriculture: 107% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)SHRIMP; COFFEE; PALM OIL
Ag. Imports:(1987) Fibers; Cotton lint; Oilcrops & prod

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2579

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 60.3 Male 58.1 Female 62.6
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 81

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 74% (1988) Measles 55% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 61% (1988) Polio(3) 62% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 33%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1985) Total 118.0 Female 112.0
Secondary (1985) Total 46.0 Female 31.0
Post Secondary (1985) Total 2.9 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 83% (1985) Female 65%

INDONESIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	46,296	38,082	45,250
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	46,296 a/	38,082	45,250
Economic Support Fund	-	6,991	5,000
Loan	-		
Grant	-	6,991	5,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	46,296	45,073	50,250
P.L. 480	5,349	5,412	5,792
Title I	-	-	-
Title II b/	5,349	5,412	5,792
TOTALS	51,645	50,485	56,042

Footnotes:

a/ Includes $3,161,359 in FY 1990 reobligations of prior-year deobligated DA funds and $1,940,268 in FY 1990 of Section 517 recoveries.

b/ See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	38.5*	37*	35*
Foreign National	57.6	63	63
TOTALS	96.1	100	100

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TIIP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.* *Includes one IDI for FY 1990 and one training only IDI for FY 1991 and FY 1992.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	618	201	819	500	100	600	250	100	350
Regional[e]	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	6	63	69	7	30	37	5	25	30
Regional[e]	-	-		-	-		-	-	
TOTALS	624	264	888	507	130	637	255	125	380

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

INDONESIA

Introduction

Strategic location, rich natural resource endowment, the world's fifth largest population, and rapid economic progress combine to underscore the United States' interest in Indonesia's development.

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

Indonesia must create over $20 million jobs over the next decade. A.I.D.'s strategy is to improve employment and income opportunities by promoting economic efficiency and productivity. A.I.D. provides American expertise to help introduce free market policies to assist broad-based economic growth. Our advisors have helped launch an impressive program of banking and market deregulation that has contributed to Indonesia's growth surge. Our project to help develop Indonesian rural financial institutions ranks among the Agency's best microenterprise development efforts.

A.I.D. support for strengthening democratic institutions has assisted private voluntary organizations (PVOs) articulate constituent interests and channel their views. A.I.D. funds have also helped create Indonesia's first graduate school of journalism and a research service within the National Assembly.

A.I.D. assistance in redefining the role of government is helping to open health insurance to the private insurance industry and to permit private domestic and foreign investment in hospitals. We have helped achieve substantial increases in contraceptive users served by the private sector and highly successful pioneering efforts in social marketing of child survival services. In education, A.I.D. experts have also assisted in privatizing teacher training, leading to the accreditation of four private teacher training institutes.

A.I.D. has launched a new Natural Resources Management project which supports the formulation of a National Action Plan to implement new policies and coordinate donor involvement. A.I.D. has successfully promoted expanded private sector and PVO participation in influential Indonesian circles concerned with natural resource management.

Other Donors

A.I.D. coordinates its program with the Asian Development Bank, World Bank, and International Monetary Fund. Bilateral coordination focuses on Japan, which provides over $2 billion annually. Other major bilateral donors to Indonesia include France, the Netherlands, and Germany.

FY 1992 Program

In FY 1992 A.I.D. is requesting $45 million Development Assistance to fund ongoing projects and two new projects: Privatization of Educational

Support Services (497-0370), and Privatizing Services in the Urban Sector (497-0373). A P.L. 480 Title II allocation of $5,792 million will support food for work activities and maternal and child health and feeding. Five million ($5,000,000) in Economic Support Funds will support U.S. private sector participation in the Second Digital Switching Telecommunications program (497-0369).

Mission Director: Lewis P. Reade

PROGRAM: Indonesia

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Privatization of Educational Support Services (PRESS)	DA			FY 1992 3,000	Life of Project Funding 12,000

Number 497-0370 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1996	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1997

Purpose: To enhance the role of the private sector in the delivery of educational goods and services.

Project Description: The Privatization of Education Support Services (PRESS) project will diversify the sources of funding for both instructional materials and teacher training. PRESS will assist the Government in devising and implementing salary incentives for in-service training, which the teachers themselves will pay for; explore ways to license, finance, and train local entrepreneurs to produce and sell high-quality, low-cost instructional materials; and test loan guarantee mechanisms as a means of stimulating credit for small businesses. The project foresees involvement of U.S. textbook publishers in joint ventures with Indonesian entrepreneurs. PRESS will also develop methods of resource allocation that support GOI decentralization in the education system.

Sustainability: By taking a market approach to textbook and instructional materials production and distribution, the project helps assure sustainability. The intent is to decrease subsidization of both teacher training and instructional materials supply so that the marketplace can compete on even terms with government and, in the process, profitably supplement public resources invested in the sector. A market feasibility study will be undertaken to determine that the approach is viable.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project strongly supports the Mission's efforts to redefine the role of Government. The private sector production of instructional materials and teacher training services will boost efficiency in public resource allocation by reducing these costs to the Government. The public sector savings can be reallocated to support Government measures to augment quality in Indonesian education.

Host Country and Other Donors: This is a relatively new area for the Government of Indonesia, and its commitment to the PRESS concepts is not yet assured. The World Bank has already indicated its willingness to collaborate in development of approaches envisioned by the Project.

Beneficiaries: PRESS is targeted toward three groups: school children in pilot project areas that will benefit by access to high quality, low cost instructional materials; small businesses and their employees who will benefit from added markets and increased employment; planners and researchers in the Ministry of Education and Culture responsible for managing Indonesia's education system; and Indonesia's teaching cadre.

Major Outputs:
- Improved quality of teachers.
- Increased numbers of teachers.
- Lower per student cost of educational materials.
- Decreased subsidization of in-service teacher training.
- Increased private sector capacity to provide educational services, such as teacher training and the production and distribution of instructional materials.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
A.I.D.-financed feasibility studies	500
Technical Assistance	6,000
Training	1,500
Loan Guarantee (Risk Sharing Premium)	2,000
Commodities	500
Trade and Marketing Assistance	200
Evaluation	300
Contingency/inflation	1,000
Total	12,000

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 1992	3,000	9,000	12,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Privatizing Services in the Urban Sector	DA			FY 1992 4,000	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number 497-0373	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1998

Purpose: To improve and expand services for Indonesia's cities by increasing accountability in the allocation of urban services, and efficiency in their use, and expanding private investment in urban service systems.

Project Description: The Privatizing Services in the Urban Sector (PSUS) project aims to (1) expand private urban services delivery; (2) explore ways to let market forces determine priority urban services requirements; and (3) support consumer participation in financing, provision and maintenance of urban services. This project will offer strategic assistance to the Government of Indonesia in designing, testing and implementing a nationwide program for privatization of urban services and development of public/private partnerships in urban service delivery and finance. The project will provide technical assistance and public and private sector training to increase the economic efficiency of cities and strengthen the institutional capacity of the private and public sector to deliver and maintain urban services. Project funded experts will assist the GOI in analyzing and reformulating policies pertaining to publicly provided urban services, including divestiture of public urban service enterprises and entitlements. Pilot projects to provide feedback to the policy formulation process and practical implementation experience will also receive funding.

Sustainability: This project will assist the GOI in shaping institutional and financial policies for the private provision of urban services. Pilot demonstration programs will lead to creation of appropriate conditions and incentives for large scale private sector participation in delivering quality urban services on a sustainable basis. The project will help provide comprehensive training for the private sector and government, which will further ensure sustainability of initiatives supported by PSUS.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project will contribute to A.I.D.'s overall goal of increasing incomes and employment opportunities through means which promote efficiency and productivity, and will encourage a less regulated, market-oriented economy.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project supports the GOI's Five Year Development Plan goal of increasing and strengthening the role of the private sector in the financing and delivery of urban services. A.I.D. will cooperate with the GOI Ministries, private Indonesian and American firms, and bilateral and multilateral donors, specifically the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and Japan, all of whom have significant urban programs.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit small and medium-sized private sector entrepreneurs in urban service delivery and management enterprises. In addition, millions of Indonesia's urban poor will benefit from broader access to more efficient urban service systems and a more effective voice in the type and quality of services they require.

Major Outputs: (1) Public policies and regulatory changes which increase economic efficiency of cities through market driven investment in infrastructure and services; and (2) strengthening institutional capacity of the private and public sectors in urban services delivery and finance.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Long-Term Technical Assistance	3,500
Short-Term Technical Assistance	1,400
Short- and Long-Term Training	1,600
Pilot/Demonstration Projects	7,500
Evaluations and Audits	600
Other Direct Costs, Contingency and Inflation	400
Total	15,000

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 1992	4,000	11,000	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To Be Determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

MONGOLIA

Total U.S. Aid $. Million (.- .)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....( )

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

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 84.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

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

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (.) .
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1989) 8.3%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 2,187

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.8% (1991) 2.7%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 41.4% (15-64yrs) 54.6% (65+ yrs) 4.0%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) (1990) 4.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 47%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1989) 29%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) 74(88) -3(89) -24

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 1,359(88) 1,458(89) 1,202
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports MACHINERY;PETROLEUM;CLOTH;BUILDING MATER

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 817(88) 829(89) 793
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 2%

Major Exports COPPER;FUELS;MINERALS AND METALS

Trading Partners: U.S.S.R; CMEA COUNTRIES;

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1989) 20%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 80% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)LIVE ANIMALS; MEAT; BUTTER; WOOL; HIDES
Ag. Imports:(1987) SUGAR; TEA; FOOD PRODUCTS; FERTILIZERS

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2847

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 64.7 Male 62.5 Female 67.0
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 50

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 92% (1989) Measles 86% (1989)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 84% (1989) Polio(3) 85% (1989)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 100.0 Female 52.7
Secondary (1982) Total 92.0 Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

MONGOLIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance		2,000	4,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	2,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS		2,000	4,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	2,000	4,000

Footnotes:

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a] 1/			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS			

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

1/ Program is managed by A.I.D., Washington.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-		5	-	5	15	15	30
Regional[e]	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Regional[e]	-	-		-	-		-	-	
TOTALS				5		5	15	15	30

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

Introduction

Mongolia is a landlocked country with an economy that has been modelled on Soviet-style central planning. Its actual lower middle-income development status has been masked by massive Soviet aid of $900 million per year, or $450 per capita, which had raised estimated Gross National Product to artificially high levels. Despite the planned cut-off of Soviet aid, Mongolia has decided to move forward with a program of sweeping market-oriented reforms. In doing so, it must contend with the serious distortions resulting from centralized planning, limited financial resources, and an isolation from world markets. Mongolia now actively seeks donor assistance in facing the formidable challenge of moving from a centrally planned economy to one driven by market forces. The United States supports Mongolia's efforts to reshape its economy and to introduce a pluralistic political system.

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

In December 1990, A.I.D. approved the initiation of an assistance program in Mongolia. The still-evolving development strategy supports the transition to a market-based economy through human resource development and private sector growth.

Efforts to date have consisted of exploratory visits by A.I.D. staff and the International Executive Service Corps to identify targets for assistance. In January 1991, the Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector project conducted a workshop in Mongolia to initiate the process of institutional change. Future plans include sending a team to design longer-term project activities and finalizing arrangements to channel appropriate short-term assistance.

Other Donors

The U.S. program will be coordinated closely with other bilateral and multilateral donors to support the overall reform effort being developed with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

FY 1992 Program

The FY 1992 program of $4 million Development Assistance will feature a six-year Training for a Market-Based Economy project (438-0002) to provide training in areas such as market economics, entrepreneurship, management and marketing needed to support the economic transition. It will also include several buy-ins to central projects for private sector development activities.

PROGRAM: MONGOLIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Training for a Market-Based Economy	DA			FY 1992 4,000	Life of Project Funding 12,000

Number 438-0002	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1998

Purposes: To expand the capacity of selected Mongolians and Mongolian public and private institutions to plan, direct and participate effectively in a democratic government and market economy; and to encourage an increased level of informed participation by the general Mongolian population in the exercise of democracy and free enterprise.

Project Description: The project will have four components: (1) development of informed administrators and leaders; (2) orientation to the policy reforms tied to the transition from a centrally planned to a free market economy; (3) institutional linkages and linkages with the U.S. private sector; and (4) technology and skills transfer. Long- and short-term training in the United States and Mongolia will focus on developing a "critical mass" of Mongolians to manage government and private institutions and formulate policies in a democratic and free market environment. Short-term training will be offered to officials and managers in the public and private sectors in enterprise development, property law, privatization, promotion of foreign investment and trade, commercial law, etc. Institutional linkages will be promoted between U.S. and Mongolian universities, between the Mongolian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and U.S. chambers, and between the emerging Mongolian private sector and the U.S. private sector. Technology and skills will be transferred by long- and short-term technical advisors working with Mongolian counterparts. Support will also be provided to local leaders, private cooperative groups and women's groups.

Sustainability: Strengthening the capacity of Mongolian policy-makers, managers and institutions will contribute substantively to sustaining the democratic process and the transition to a market-based economy.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This first project in Mongolia will implement A.I.D.'s strategy to support the development of a model of democracy and free enterprise in Asia which will serve as an important example for the region into the twenty-first century.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will address the Government of Mongolia's development priority of transferring skills to ensure informed policy- and decision-making during and after the economic transition. Activities will complement assistance from the U.N., ADB, IBRD, and IMF.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will include the Mongolian private and public sector officials and managers who will be trained, as well as the Mongolian institutions which will establish direct linkages with U.S. institutions. Mongolian society will indirectly benefit from the economic, social and political reforms to be undertaken during the transition.

Major Outputs: (1) Significant numbers of highly trained policy-makers, key managers, leaders and other professionals in critical skill areas related to the emerging market economy; (2) 2-3 linkages between Mongolian and U.S. institutions; and (3) numerous contacts between Mongolian and U.S. private enterprises, including possible joint ventures.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical advisory services	3,000
Long-term academic training	3,000
Short-term technical training	3,000
Institutional linkages	500
English language training	1,500
Project support	500
Evaluation and audit	500
Total	12,000

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 1992	4,000	8,000	12,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be determined

- - (11-85)

NEPAL

Total U.S. Aid $ 448 Million (1952-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.7% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.13 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 170

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 0.5%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1987) 503 (1988) 580 (1989) 535

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1987) -179 (1988) -184 (1989) -199

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
5.9 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 34.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 37
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 9.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 19,146

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.5% (1991) 2.4%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.3% (15-64yrs) 53.9% (65+ yrs) 2.8%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 5.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 42%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 93%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -222(87) -256(88) -288

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 528(87) 603(88) 664
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 306(87) 347(88) 376
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 27%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: INDIA; JAPAN; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 52%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 101% (1985)
Agriculture: 97% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Oilcrops & prod; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Live animals; Fibers; Wool

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2052

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 50.1 Male 50.4 Female 49.8
(1975) Total 43.2 Male 44.7 Female 41.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 99

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 78% (1987) Measles 66% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 46% (1987) Polio(3) 40% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 16%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1987) Total 58.8 Female 33.0
Secondary (1987) Total 18.0 Female .
Post Secondary (1980) Total 2.4 Female 3.8
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 39% (1985) Female 12%

NEPAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	15,994 a/	12,245	15,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	15,994 a/	12,245	15,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*			
TOTALS	15,994 a/	12,245	15,000
P.L. 480 b/			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	2,160	-	-
TOTALS	18,154 a/	12,245	15,000

Footnotes:

a/ Includes $498,479 in FY 1990 reobligations of prior-year deobligated DA funds, and $2,849,485 of Section 517 recoveries.

b/ See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	17.5	16	15
Foreign National	37	37	37
TOTALS	54.5	53	52

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	12	15	27	18	18	36	17	25	42
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	120	46	166	114	55	169	114	76	190
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	132	61	193	132	73	205	131	101	232

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

NEPAL

Introduction

This is a critical year of transition to democracy for Nepal. Open to the outside world for only 40 years, this remote mountain kingdom is one of the poorest countries in the world. Its development is hampered by physical isolation, fragile natural resources, overpopulation, and a statist approach to economic management. As a result, 40% of Nepal's people live in absolute poverty, surviving on per capita incomes below $2 per week.

Last April, Nepal joined the growing fraternity of democratic nations when a popular, pro-democratic movement led to royal proclamation of multi-party democracy and installation of an interim government. A new constitution was promulgated in November 1990, and multi-party elections will be held this Spring. If highly optimistic expectations for democracy can be translated into a consensus for reduced bureaucratic control and a market-oriented economy, Nepal can finally begin to encourage entrepreneurship and create and distribute wealth for its citizens.

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

For over 40 years, A.I.D. has assisted the Nepal with infrastructure, institution building, and technical assistance in such key sectors as agriculture, rural development, forestry, health, family planning, and education. These programs have helped provide steady increases in agricultural production, and greater local participation in irrigation and forestry. A.I.D. also has led the donors in working with agro-enterprises, and establishing a national network of community health volunteers.

A.I.D. is using this year of democratic change to shift the Nepal program focus substantially toward the private sector. In the past, a highly centralized, excessively bureaucratic government system carefully controlled individual and group initiative. The new openness in Nepal has presented opportunities for change. A FY 1990 agroenterprise project and a variety of economic liberalization activities being undertaken in FY 1991 are leading this shift in direction.

Other Donor Contributions

A.I.D. collaborates closely in Nepal with other bilateral donors, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank. For example, in forestry several donors have activities parallel to A.I.D.'s, while Japan, through the International Tropical Timber Organization, is directly supporting the A.I.D.-funded Institute of Forestry project.

FY 1992 Program

Development Assistance of $15 million will finance ongoing agriculture, environmental, child support and training projects and a new democratization project. This project will support national institutions essential for democracy (parliament, the judiciary), and help to improve local democratic processes through work with local public and private organizations.

Mission Director: Kelly C. Kammerer

PROGRAM: NEPAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Democratization in Nepal	D.A.			FY 1992 750	Life of Project Funding 2,500

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
367-0163 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1996

Purpose: To strengthen local and national, public and private institutions essential for establishing and sustaining democracy in Nepal.

Project Description: The introduction in Nepal of multi-party democracy (April 1990) and a widely accepted constitution (November 1990) created opportunities for the support of both political and economic reform. This project will follow up on-going A.I.D. support for democratization in 1990-1991.

The project will have a local and a national component, each emphasizing effective vertical linkages within the overall system to promote open and responsive communication. The local institutions component will (a) support local elected bodies in experiments aimed at achieving more effective, autonomous local government, and (b) support enhanced effectiveness of independent local organizations and their appropriate entry into local political processes. Technical assistance (TA) may be provided to: develop an independent, local revenue base for local governments; strengthen local organizations (school management committees, independent cooperatives, forest and other user groups); and support specific activities in which local governments and organizations can collaborate.

The national democratic institutions component will support an efficient, responsive parliament, and an effective, independent judiciary. Modest TA will support an efficient parliament secretariat, library and information services. Judicial assistance will focus on training, a system for recording and disseminating legal precedents, and more efficient management of local and appellate courts.

The project will support development of a free press through TA and training aimed at "professionalizing" reporting. Support may be given to key national associations, e.g., voluntary organizations, cooperatives, likely to assume significant roles in the democratization process.

Sustainability: Most of the activities to be supported under this project should not long receive donor funding for recurrent costs. These will be absorbed by the recipient organization budgets if found to be useful.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project directly promotes the goal of an open society, one of the primary imperatives in the program along with economic liberalization and support for providing basic human needs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The donor community strongly supported the democratization process at the Nepal Aid Group meeting in Paris in October 1990. The Danes and other bilateral donors are providing financial and technical support to the elections as are private foundations such as the Asia Foundation and the International Human Rights Law Group.

Beneficiaries: Autonomous public and private institutions, both national and local, seen as needed for the democratic process, and, ultimately, the people of Nepal.

Major Outputs: Changes in Nepal institutions and customs which will promote democratic processes.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
--Strengthening autonomous local government	800
--Enhancing local management	600
--An effective parliament and independent judiciary	450
--Other activities	250
--Project management, evaluation and contingencies	400
Total	2,500

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 1992	750	1,750	2,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

SRI LANKA

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,149 Million (1952-89)

Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 14.4% (1989)

Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.78 (1985-86)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 420

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 3.0%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1989) 30.2%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):

(1986) 2,113 (1987) 2,170 (1988) 2,406

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):

(1986) -650 (1987) -580 (1988) -887

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.9 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 59.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 322
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 17.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 17,198

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.8% (1991) 1.3%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 31.7% (15-64yrs) 63.0% (65+ yrs) 5.2%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 2.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 37%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 53%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -702(88) -751(89) -670

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 2,385(88) 2,571(89) 2,569
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 1,683(88) 1,820(89) 1,899
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 33%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; UNITED KINGDOM

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 24%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 58% (1985)
Agriculture: 104% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987) ; ;
Ag. Imports:(1987) ; ;

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2400

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 70.8 Male 68.3 Female 73.4
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 22

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 76% (1987) Measles 60% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 77% (1987) Polio(3) 78% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 37%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982) Total 101.3	Female 99.1
Secondary	(1981) Total .	Female 63.6
Post Secondary	(1980) Total 2.3	Female 2.5

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 91% (1985) Female 83%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	19,814 a/b/	10,164	19,300
Loan		-	
Grant	19,814 a/b/	10,164	19,300
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*		-	-
TOTALS	19,814 a/b/	10,164	19,300
P.L. 480	29,644 c/	28,500	21,600
Title I	28,700	7,300	-
Title II	944	-	-
Title III	-	21,200	21,600
TOTALS	49,458 a/b/	38,664	40,900

Footnotes:

a/ Includes $1,374,685 in FY 1990 reobligations of prior-year deobligated DA funds.

b/ Excludes $25,045 of International Disaster Assistance for FY 1990 for Gulf Returnees and $525,000 for North-East Civil Disturbances.

c/ See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	20*	19*	17
Foreign National	20	20	20
TOTALS	40	39	37

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

* - Includes one IDI for FY 1990 and one "training only" IDI for FY 1991.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	43	71	114	44	97	141	26	76	102
Regional[e]	-	-		-	-		-		
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	11	105	116	20	104	124	12	65	77
Regional[e]	-	-		-	-		-	-	
TOTALS	54	176	230	64	201	265	38	141	179

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

Introduction

U.S. interests in Sri Lanka are threefold: (a) to promote national and regional stability; (b) to support the Government's policies of a private sector-oriented, open-market economy and increased productivity; and (c) to support the strengthening of democratic institutions and the rule of law.

Sri Lanka has emerged from the 1989-90 period when its democratic institutions and open-market economic program were in jeopardy. Despite a resurgence of fighting in the Northeast, the economy has shown surprising resiliency. Life in the rest of the country has largely returned to normal, although there remain some human rights concerns. Tangible signs of economic improvement include: increased balance-of-payments reserves; decreased government expenditures; increased tourism; increased manufacturing productivity; and a vigorous stock exchange. Donors at the World Bank-sponsored, November 1990 Aid Group meeting in Paris, including the United States, signaled satisfaction with Sri Lanka's economic performance, while voicing concern over alleged human rights violations in Sri Lanka by all parties to the ethnic strife.

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

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy supports programs to help Sri Lanka join countries such as Singapore and Korea as "newly industrialized countries" by 2001. The strategy will: (a) promote productive resource management, and improve individual access and control, including private ownership; (b) help strengthen Sri Lanka's already functioning financial markets; and (c) encourage the Government through decentralization to change its role from regulator to facilitator.

A.I.D.'s contributions to sustained development have been significant, helping provide a base for export-oriented, agroindustrial activities. Support to population, education and nutrition programs has helped Sri Lanka achieve its very high "quality of life" profile. A.I.D. also has helped with environmental protection, provided leadership in strengthening private and voluntary agencies, facilitated government/private sector policy dialogue, and helped establish a functioning securities market.

Other Donors

A.I.D.works closely with other donors, notably the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the Japanese. Sectors of collaboration include agriculture, irrigation, water supply, housing, privatization, financial markets and development of the private sector. The overall donor aid level for 1991 is estimated at $1 billion.

FY 1992 Program

Development Assistance of $19.3 million will finance three ongoing private sector projects, a voluntary agency project which supports the democracy initiative and population activities, and development of an environmental policy framework incorporating sustainable economic growth approaches. Two new projects will accelerate efforts to turn the agricultural sector over to farmers and businessmen by privatizing seed, extension and marketing systems, and transferring irrigation systems to private sector organizations. A PL 480 Title III grant program in the amount of $21.6 million (estimated $35 million including transportation costs) is planned for Sri Lanka This will support the second year of an estimated $100 million (including transportation), Multi-Year (1991-93) Food Plan to support the commercialization of agriculture.

Mission Director: Richard Brown

PROGRAM: SRI LANKA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Commercialization of Agricultural Systems, Horticulture	D.A.			FY 1992 1,600	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number 383-0111	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1997

Purpose: Increase the variety and quality of high-income minor crop production and processing by improving the interaction between farming and marketing systems, and providing selected improvements in technological and institutional support.

Description: Sri Lanka has a proven capability in many minor crops (e.g., horticulture, spices, floriculture). Yet, despite their high-income potential, production has generally been mediocre over the last decade. This project will increase and improve the production of minor crops through two sets of interventions. It will establish a public, non-governmental foundation to support producers, processors, wholesalers, and investors to improve supply-response to various market "niches." The foundation will provide technology improvement grants; production or marketing specialists; funding for study tours; financial support through equity positions, venture capital or risk insurance; and organizational assistance to producer groups. The project also will provide direct, but limited, support to improve marketing infrastructure, selected post-graduate curricula, government policy analysis, and public research and plant protection services.

Sustainability: The project will encourage and support individual and group enterprise in the production, processing, wholesaling, and marketing of minor crops. The success of these enterprises will determine the sustainability of the foundation and its assistance. The principle of payment for research, testing and licensing services will also be introduced.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project fits the country strategy's emphasis on improving income and employment growth through market-driven, agriculturally led industrialization. It will complement and extend the recent achievements of the program's existing agriculture and enterprise projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: A number of small, donor-assisted government programs have attempted to resolve specific problems in minor crop production, but most have focused on specific constraints without broader follow-up efforts. These government-led, administrative approaches will be complemented by this project's support for the individual and collective enterprise necessary to energize production systems.

Beneficiaries: Commercial firms, and producer associations that specialize in minor crop products primarily for export or processed commodities for the local or export market, and individual farmers will be the direct beneficiaries, either directly as they move to high-income production for local or external markets, or indirectly as the outgrowers or contractors to larger commercial firms.

Major Outputs: Increased production, variety and quality of minor crops. New grower and trade associations and agro-enterprises. Responsible public research and plant protection services. Improved regional wholesale markets; and new university and college curricula in agribusiness.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Long-term Management and Financial Assistance	1,000
Short-term Business Technology and Production Help	1,500
Limited Investment and Venture Capital	4,500
Competitive Research Grants	3,000
Institutional Support	2,500
Training and Curriculum Development	2,000
Evaluation and Audit	500
TOTAL	15,000

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 1992	1,600	13,400	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SRI LANKA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Irrigation Sector Privatization	D.A.			FY 1992 2,000	Life of Project Funding 18,000

Number 383-0113	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1997

Purpose: To support the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) in implementing its intended policy of turning over control of irrigation sub-systems to farmer associations.

Project Description: The project will build on the lessons learned during previous projects in developing water user associations (WUAs), and improving operations and maintenance (O&M) of irrigation systems. It will provide assistance for: (a) the country-wide formation, training and support of autonomous, self-reliant WUAs; and (b) the necessary changes in the institutional purposes, structure and capabilities of the concerned GSL agencies. The project will encourage quick implementation of the necessary institutional policy changes by providing financial support to the GSL in tranches as the different phases of the policy are put into effect. Project disbursements will be tied to a comprehensive plan incorporating performance benchmarks and a timetable for turning over the systems. The benchmarks will include: specified achievements in making institutional changes; reduction of government engineering and construction staff while increasing its training and WUA support staff; and development of training programs and facilities. Technical assistance and limited direct financial support will be provided to assist the GSL to restructure and strengthen its irrigation agencies, for training and the development of training programs, and to develop comprehensive water resources databases.

Sustainability: Evaluations of recent A.I.D. projects in Sri Lanka and others throughout Asia have documented that, when farmers have control and financial responsibility for their systems, they will make every effort to sustain and increase their economic returns through better O&M practices. Long-term technical and direct financial assistance will lead to institutional sustainability. Training and support provided by the strengthened irrigation agencies to the WUAs will facilitate financial and management sustainability.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project directly addresses one of the major program themes: income growth with equity. It will also make progress toward another main strategy goal of increasing reliance on market forces by making more efficient use of limited water resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will support the two major GSL programs which have made progress in facilitating farmer organizations, but have been hampered by low budgets. It will also complement and support ongoing World Bank irrigation projects and more importantly a $50 million National Irrigation Rehabilitation project scheduled for 1992.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the farmers in all irrigation systems and the GSL irrigation agencies. Other water users will also benefit from the water savings resulting from more efficient irrigation practices.

Major Outputs: Legalization of WUAs; country-wide WUA formation and training; actual devolution of systems to WUAs; training for water resources professionals; changed organizational roles and structure; comprehensive water resources databases; establishment of a Water Resources Planning and Policy Unit.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,000
Direct Financial Support	500
Benchmark Reimbursement	16,000
Evaluation and Audit	500
TOTAL	18,000

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 1992	2,000	16,000	18,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies
To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

Thailand

THAILAND

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,154 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.9% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.69 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,000

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 3.9%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1989) 15.3%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1987) 9,010 (1988) 9,568 (1989) 10,727

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1987) -1,103 (1988) 590 (1989) 1,412

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
7.1 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 23.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 2,446
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 14.5%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 56,002

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.0% (1991) 1.4%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 31.7% (15-64yrs) 64.2% (65+ yrs) 4.0%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.1 (1990) 2.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 52%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 71%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) 283(88) -911(89) -1,626

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 14,319(88) 21,268(89) 26,917
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 14,602(88) 20,358(89) 25,291
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 27%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: JAPAN; UNITED STATES; SINGAPORE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 17%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 145% (1985)
Agriculture: 150% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & veqs; Sugar; Meat products
Ag. Imports:(1987) Fibers; Cotton lint; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2331

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 68.1 Male 65.8 Female 70.6
(1975) Total 60.6 Male 57.5 Female 63.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 39

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 61% (1987) Measles 34% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 48% (1987) Polio(3) 47% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 70%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1980) Total 99.5 Female 97.7
Secondary (1981) Total 28.2 Female .
Post Secondary (1981) Total 15.6 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 94% (1985) Female 88%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	8,777	11,634	12,300
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	8,777 1/	11,634	12,300
Economic Support Fund	2,539	2,500	2,500
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,539	2,500	2,500
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	11,316	14,134	14,800
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II			-
TOTALS	11,316	14,134	14,800

Footnotes:
1/ Includes $677,286 in FY 1990 reobligations of prior year deobligated DA funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	21*	14*	12*
Foreign National	42	42	42
TOTALS	63	56	54

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.* *Personnel data includes: 2 regional Housing Program U.S. direct hire personnel, and excludes 1 training only IDI in FY 1990 and FY 1991.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	22	88	110	50	145	195	65	160	225
Regional[e]	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	67	67	-	40	40	-	45	45
Regional[e]	-	-		-	-		-	-	
TOTALS	22	155	177	50	185	235	65	205	270

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

Introduction

Thailand's economy is increasingly dependent on participation in the world economy. Thai economic dynamism and political stability demonstrate the effectiveness of a democratically governed and market-oriented economy, which serves U.S. security interests in Indochina. Thailand cooperates closely with the United States on regional issues such as refugee resettlement, peace in Cambodia and the suppression of narcotics production and trafficking.

Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s program concentrates on three principal development objectives--sustained economic growth, broad-based participation in development, and management of the environment and natural resources. The program supports these objectives by (a) upgrading Thai human capital skills for the understanding and management of technologies necessary to sustain Thailand's economic growth; (b) increasing Thai capacity to stem environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources; (c) improving Thai financial markets to mobilize more domestic resources to sustain economic growth; and (d) attracting private sector participation in development through support for efforts by the Thai and U.S. private sectors to create jobs and increase incomes. In FY 1991, the Trade and Investment Project (493-0248) will encourage expanded U.S. and Thai private sector participation in economic sectors which contribute to development, while the Thai Fund (493-0350) will promote Thai and U.S. private and public sector involvement in human capital, financial markets and environmentally sound infrastructure planning.

A.I.D. transfers research from the laboratory to the marketplace, for example, transforming seaweed and shrimp shells into a high value-added food product that will provide jobs for many rural families. A.I.D. support has led to decentralization of natural resources planning and programming throughout Thailand. Action-oriented policy studies have strengthened areas such as privatization, telecommunications and electric power. A.I.D. also nurtures private advocacy groups and empowers local organizations such as the Friends of Women's World Banking Thailand, which has enabled more than 5,000 women to find employment through its credit window. Improved living conditions for Thai villagers affected by the massive influx of refugees along the Lao and Cambodian borders reflects another A.I.D. accomplishment.

Other Donors

Japan, the largest donor by several orders of magnitude, authorized more than $600 million in loan and grant assistance in 1989 to Thailand. The other major donors are the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

FY 1992 Program

FY 1992 funding ($12.3 million Development Assistance and $2.5 million Economic Support Funds) will support broad-based participation in the benefits of growth and halt environmental degradation and help to cement mutually beneficial relationships between U.S. and Thai public and private sectors.

Mission Director: Thomas H. Reese III

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	6,529	5,421	9,250
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	6,529 a/	5,421	9,250
Economic Support Fund	10,000	10,001	10,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	10,000	10,001 b/	10,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	16,529	15,422	19,250
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	16,529	15,422	19,250

Footnotes:

a/ Includes $225,971 in FY 1990 of Section 517 recoveries and $312,454 in FY 1990 reobligations of prior-year deobligated DA funds.

b/ $1,000 in FY 1990 ESF funds is carried forward to FY 1991.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	8	8	8
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	8	8	8

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	13	14	27	9	16	25	8	25	33
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	16	13	29	10	15	25	3	20	23
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	29	27	56	19	31	50	11	45	56

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

Introduction

A.I.D. assists ten countries with 1,300 islands and a population of five million who depend largely on agriculture and fishing for their livelihood: Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Tonga, Western Samoa, Cook Islands and Niue. The U.S. interests include expanding U.S.-South Pacific investment and trade and ensuring U.S. access to the region's sea lanes and marine resources.

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

A.I.D.'s strategy in the South Pacific region is to promote broad-based economic growth primarily through private sector development, one of the Agency's key priorities. We will support marine resources for export markets by building on successes in developing the pearl oyster culture in the Cook Islands and bottomfish management in Tonga. Our Pacific Island Marine Resources Development project (879-0020) will create environmentally sound marine export industries in the region in these and other areas. The FY 1991 Market Access and Regional Competitiveness project (879-0018) will provide technical support services to increase trade and investment flows between the region and North America, notably for the products developed in our marine resources and agriculture projects.

The Profitable Environmental Protection project (879-0023) will promote prudent environmental management by supporting village-level commercial enterprises that protect natural resources.

A.I.D. is also pursuing several projects to improve the social well-being of South Pacific islanders: the Papua New Guinea Child Survival Project (879-0017), the Regional Family Planning project (879-0019), and the Regional AIDS Prevention Project (879-0022).

A.I.D. is also providing $10 million (ESF) annually for budget support and project development activities in return for U.S. industry access to the region's tuna resource under the 1988-1992 Fisheries Treaty program.

Other Donor Contributions

A.I.D.'s efforts are supplemented by funding from Australia, New Zealand, the European Economic Community (EEC), the United Kingdom (UK), Japan, and the World Health Organization.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. will fund ongoing programs, initiate the Commercial Agricultural Development Project (879-0025) and provide $10 million in ESF for the Fisheries Treaty Program in FY 1992.

Regional Director: John B. Woods

PROGRAM: SOUTH PACIFIC

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Commercial Agricultural Development	DA			FY 1992 700	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
879-0026 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1998

Purpose: To increase private sector exports of horticultural and other high value agriculture products.

Project Description: Market opportunities for the sale of fruit and vegetable products in Pacific rim countries have not been fully exploited. Constraints include: high transport costs, inappropriate national policies, poorly functioning plant protection services, and a lack of information on markets. The project will provide information, standards, and new technology: (a) technical support to industry associations; (b) assistance in establishing quality and grading standards; (c) assistance in plant protection and quarantine services; and (d) support in privatization efforts and marketing institutions.

Sustainability: The majority of the project's activities will be directed to private sector agricultural producers and businesses. The successful development of market linkages between Pacific island and Pacific rim countries should obviate the need for receiving public sector resources. If successful, the privatization of the plant protection services should enhance the sustainability of those services.

Relationships of Project to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: The A.I.D. goal is to raise rural incomes in the productive sectors of the South Pacific. This project focuses on market-led agricultural export production increases through the private sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: The island countries of the region have begun to institute market oriented development programs. This project will reinforce the policy reform programs that the Asian Development Bank has negotiated with Fiji, Western Samoa, and Papua New Guinea. It will complement United Nations Development Program and European Community support for plant protection services.

Beneficiaries: Agricultural export producers in selected Pacific island nations as well as agribusiness firms in marketing and food processing will be the beneficiaries.

Major Outputs: Increased exports of agricultural industries and increased employment opportunities.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,200
Training	1,800
Commodities	500
Studies/Research	500
Coordination/Monitoring	1,000
Total	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	700	5,300	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

Association of
Southeast Asian
Nations (ASEAN)

ASEAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	3,810	2,710	3,300
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,810 1/	2,710	3,300
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,810	2,710	3,300
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,810	2,710	3,300

Footnotes:

1/ Includes $498,573 in FY 1990 reobligations of prior-year deobligated DA funds and $50,662 in FY 1990 of Section 517 recoveries.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	2	2	2
Foreign National	2	2	3
TOTALS	4	4	5

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Regional[e]	4	11	15	2	-	2	-	-	
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-		-	-		-	-	
Regional[e]	79	717	796	76	750	826	60	670	730
TOTALS	83	728	811	78	750	828	60	670	730

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

ASEAN

Introduction

The countries of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand promote regional political and economic cooperation in a regional grouping known as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Together, the ASEAN countries have a population of 300 million persons and a gross domestic product (GDP) of $250 billion and constitute our seventh largest trading partner. Development has been characterized by (a) the opening of ASEAN economies to market forces, (b) financing growth by attracting foreign investment, and (c) the maintenance, and in some cases the strengthening of democratic processes.

A substantial degree of democratic pluralism is to be found in most ASEAN countries. The regional trends of prosperity, political stability, and societal liberties appear to be mutually reinforcing and serve to further democratic trends in member countries. ASEAN governments view a substantive U.S. presence in the area as contributing to regional stability.

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

Early A.I.D. programs stressed cooperation through training and the development of regional technical institutions. Results include the establishment of sustainable regional institutions, such as the Plant Quarantine Training Institute in Malaysia and the Asian Institute of Management in the Philippines. The current A.I.D. program encourages regional economic growth through integration of ASEAN in the international trading system, and promote international trade and investment through stronger U.S.-ASEAN private sector linkages.

Other Donors

In addition to substantial bilateral aid, Japan has established a revolving fund of more than $2 billion in official development assistance for projects in the various ASEAN countries. U.S. coordination with ASEAN is formally maintained through economic ministerial sessions, and with monthly meetings of an economic coordinating group led by ASEAN ambassadors to the U.S.

FY 1992 Program

The A.I.D. Development Assistance program, totaling $3.3 million in FY 1992, will encourage the further liberalization of regional trade and opportunities for the U.S. private sector to contribute to the region's economic growth. The proposed ASEAN Environmental Improvement Project (399-0360) will promote the transfer of technology (equipment, systems and services) developed and proven effective in the U.S. to solve regional environmental problems associated with the inefficient and uneconomic use of natural resources in ASEAN countries.

A.I.D. Representative: Lawrence J. Ervin

PROGRAM: ASEAN

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
ASEAN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT	DA			FY 1992 689	Life of Project Funding 12,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
399-0360	☒ NEW				FY 1992	FY 1997	FY 1997
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To promote private sector responses to Regional environmental problems.

Project Description: The quick pace of development in the ASEAN region has highlighted unfortunate interactions between the environment and economic growth. Critical natural resources that are fueling growth are inefficiently used. The costs associated with a failure to resolve these problems give indications of limiting future growth.

This program will bring private sector solutions to regional environmental problems associated with the inefficient and uneconomic use of natural resources. The Region's growing environmental problems include industrial air and water pollution, hazardous waste disposal, industrial wastewater and waste treatment. These problems point to a strong need for assistance, particularly in the form of technology transfer (equipment, systems and services, developed and proven effective in the United States), training, and policy change. This effort will build on lessons learned from A.I.D.'s program of industrial environmental management carried out with the World Environment Center (WEC).

Sustainability: All project funding will be used to initiate and build linkages between the private and public sectors in the region and the U.S.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: The proposed project is responsive to the goals of ASEAN, and to the A.I.D. strategy of promoting regional economic growth by strengthening U.S.-ASEAN private sector linkages for technology, skills and capital exchanges. By promoting a greater exchange of trade, capital and technology between the U.S.-ASEAN private sectors, and supporting regional efforts directed to solving policy problems, the A.I.D./ASEAN program is furthering the process of private sector-led growth in ASEAN countries.

Host Country and Other Donors: Project activities will be coordinated with environmental activities being implemented by other donors and with the A.I.D. bilateral missions in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand. The host countries and their private sectors will also provide support to these activities, either with cash or in-kind.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the private industries that enter into joint ventures or sell environmental technologies. The indirect beneficiaries will be people living in urbanized coastal areas who will benefit from sound economic management of natural resources and the environment.

Major Outputs: (1) Increased and sustainable economic ties between ASEAN and the U.S. through project activities. (2) Personnel trained in environmental management. (3) Strengthened professional links between commercial and academic communities as well as local government and ASEAN regional personnel. (4) Improved industrial, urban, and coastal environmental management and implementation of policies resulting from increased experience and involvement of the local private sector.

A.I.D. Financial Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	$ 4,000
Training	3,000
Technology Commercialization	5,000
Total	$12,000

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 1992	689	11,311	12,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	5,843	16,079	13,712
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	5,843 1/	16,079	13,712
Economic Support Fund	850		
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	850	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	6,693	16,079	13,712
P.L. 480			
Title I			
Title II			
TOTALS	6,693	16,079	13,712

Footnotes
1/Includes $349,163 in FY 1990 reobligations of prior year deobligated DA funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a] 2/			
Category	FY (Actual)	FY (Estimated)	FY (Request)
U.S. National			
Foreign National			
TOTALS			

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

2/ Program is managed by A.I.D. Washington.

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

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

Introduction

The APRE Regional portfolio consists of a few projects which support more than one of our Asian bilateral field programs, and are managed from Washington for reasons of administrative effectiveness and convenience.

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

The Irrigation Support Project for Asia and the Near East provides field technical assistance to improve the efficiency, reliability and equity of water delivery and use. The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Partnership for Education project will establish and enhance sustainable U.S. educational links in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, especially in areas needed for private sector led-growth. Project activities include institutional partnerships, outreach to Asian students studying in the United States, and expansion of private sector training programs.

The Regional Vitamin A project aims to reduce infant and child morbidity and mortality in the APRE countries by supporting promising country specific Vitamin A interventions, thereby reducing the incidence of vitamin A deficiency among children. The APRE Environmental Support project supports planning activities, technical assistance for field and Washington offices in forestry, biodiversity, natural resources economics and environmental education, and support for the Global Environmental Facility coordinated by the World Bank.

The Asia Democracy Program aims to help Asian countries meet the need for democratic reform and consolidation in the 1990s and beyond. It will provide non-partisan funding and technical assistance to activities in such areas as improving the electoral process, developing varied and impartial media, strengthening public advocacy, strengthening legislatures, and improving judicial process and protection. Programs are developed and carried out with host country governments, the private sector and nongovernmental organizations. A grant to the Asian-American Free Labor Institute provides funding to promote and strengthen labor unions and rural workers organizations in several Asian countries through training and technical assistance.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $13.7 million of Development Assistance for this program, to continue the activities discussed above.

Economic and Social Data (Regional Summary)

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: EUROPE NEAR EAST
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION			
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM) POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
AFGHANISTAN	15,591 (90)	7.0% (91)	43 (90)	13,470 (81)	13% (84)	167 (90)	8% (85)	54% (85)	50 (87)	28 (85)
	14,985 (80)	-3.7% (80)	41 (80)	. .	. .	183 (80)	. .	54% (80)	42 (80)	25 (80)
BULGARIA	8,934 (90)	-0.3% (91)	72 (90)	386 (82)	. .	13 (90)	. .	53% (85)	146 (87)	81 (85)
	8,844 (80)	0.4% (80)	. .	407 (80)	. .	20 (80)	. .	55% (80)	143 (80)	80 (80)
CAMBODIA	6,991 (90)	2.2% (91)	49 (90)	. .	. .	128 (90)	. .	59% (85)	211 (87)	40 (85)
	5,693 (80)	-1.3% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	60% (80)	176 (80)	35 (80)
CYPRUS	702 (90)	1.0% (91)	75 (90)	1,060 (81)	100% (84)	10 (90)	. .	61% (85)	420 (87)	72 (85)
	627 (80)	1.0% (80)	. .	1,123 (80)	. .	. .	. .	61% (80)	119 (80)	68 (80)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	15,683 (90)	0.3% (91)	73 (90)	345 (82)	. .	11 (90)	. .	58% (85)	230 (87)	121 (85)
	15,255 (80)	0.5% (80)	71 (80)	362 (80)	. .	18 (80)	. .	58% (80)	223 (80)	119 (80)
EGYPT	53,212 (90)	2.3% (91)	60 (90)	762 (82)	90% (81)	85 (90)	30% (85)	49% (85)	1,959 (87)	48 (85)
	41,663 (80)	2.6% (80)	56 (80)	971 (80)	. .	115 (80)	. .	49% (80)	. .	42 (80)
HUNGARY	10,569 (90)	-0.1% (91)	71 (90)	381 (82)	84% (84)	15 (90)	. .	56% (85)	163 (87)	115 (85)
	10,711 (80)	0.1% (80)	70 (80)	400 (80)	. .	23 (80)	. .	57% (80)	162 (80)	115 (80)
ISRAEL	4,409 (90)	1.5% (91)	77 (90)	377 (82)	. .	9 (90)	93% (85)	51% (85)	348 (87)	204 (85)
	3,737 (80)	2.3% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	50% (80)	315 (80)	186 (80)
JORDAN	3,273 (90)	4.2% (91)	71 (90)	1,167 (82)	97% (84)	39 (90)	63% (85)	40% (85)	315 (87)	36 (85)
	2,169 (80)	4.3% (80)	68 (80)	. .	. .	59 (80)	. .	39% (80)	585 (80)	30 (80)
LEBANON	3,339 (90)	1.3% (91)	68 (90)	508 (81)	90% (85)	49 (90)	69% (85)	44% (85)	857 (87)	257 (85)
	3,138 (80)	-0.1% (80)	66 (80)	. .	. .	55 (80)	. .	44% (80)	834 (80)	257 (80)
MOROCCO	25,630 (90)	2.1% (91)	64 (90)	15,166 (81)	57% (84)	79 (90)	22% (85)	49% (85)	79 (87)	49 (85)
	20,547 (80)	2.5% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	48% (80)	67 (80)	43 (80)
OMAN	1,481 (90)	3.5% (91)	66 (90)	1,413 (81)	. .	41 (90)	. .	51% (85)	129 (87)	4 (85)
	984 (80)	5.2% (80)	56 (80)	. .	. .	90 (80)	. .	51% (80)	95 (80)	3 (80)
PAKISTAN	114,649 (90)	2.4% (91)	56 (90)	2,931 (82)	44% (85)	110 (90)	19% (85)	51% (85)	398 (87)	120 (85)
	85,219 (80)	3.4% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	51% (80)	326 (80)	103 (80)
PHILIPPINES	64,404 (90)	2.1% (91)	64 (90)	6,849 (81)	82% (89)	55 (90)	90% (89)	49% (85)	640 (87)	186 (85)
	50,864 (80)	2.7% (80)	62 (80)	. .	. .	57 (80)	. .	49% (80)	560 (80)	164 (80)
POLAND	37,777 (90)	0.1% (91)	72 (90)	541 (82)	. .	13 (90)	. .	58% (85)	200 (87)	119 (85)
	35,578 (80)	0.9% (80)	. .	. .	67% (80)	21 (80)	. .	58% (80)	188 (80)	114 (80)
PORTUGAL	10,354 (90)	0.3% (91)	74 (90)	499 (81)	. .	14 (90)	. .	60% (85)	309 (87)	110 (85)
	9,778 (80)	0.5% (80)	. .	. .	57% (80)	24 (80)	. .	60% (80)	300 (80)	108 (80)
ROMANIA	23,273 (90)	0.5% (91)	72 (90)	612 (82)	. .	19 (90)	. .	54% (85)	152 (87)	96 (85)
	22,201 (80)	0.7% (80)	. .	. .	77% (80)	29 (80)	. .	54% (80)	148 (80)	93 (80)
TUNISIA	8,104 (90)	2.1% (91)	72 (90)	3,621 (81)	89% (84)	40 (90)	41% (85)	48% (85)	99 (87)	44 (85)
	6,452 (80)	2.6% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	47% (80)	83 (80)	39 (80)
TURKEY	57,285 (90)	2.2% (91)	69 (90)	1,534 (82)	. .	58 (90)	62% (85)	56% (85)	144 (87)	64 (85)
	45,121 (80)	2.0% (80)	62 (80)	. .	67% (80)	101 (80)	. .	55% (80)	116 (80)	57 (80)
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	. .	. .	. (90)	7,120 (81)	31% (83)	. .	3% (85)	45% (85)	101 (87)	41 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	46% (80)	84 (80)	36 (80)

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: EUROPE NEAR EAST
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
YUGOSLAVIA		23,842 (90)	0.6% (91)	73 (90)	644 (82)	68% (81)	22 (90)	. .	56% (85)	166 (87)	90 (85)
		22,304 (80)	0.8% (80)	. .	. .	. .	31 (80)	. .	56% (80)	156 (80)	87 (80)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	489,504 *	1.9% #	64 #	3,340 #	64% #	66 #	43% #	52% #	339 @	92 @
	(1980)	405,867 *	1.8% #	36 #	708 #	68% #	65 #	. #	53% #	236 @	86 @

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

REGION: EUROPE NEAR EAST
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
ALBANIA		3,273 (90)	1.9% (91)	75 (90)	. .	. .	52 (90)	. .	54% (85)	277 (87)	103 (85)
		2,673 (80)	2.0% (80)	71 (80)	. .	. .	69 (80)	. .	52% (80)	238 (80)	93 (80)
ALGERIA		25,377 (90)	2.5% (91)	66 (90)	. .	. .	59 (90)	37% (85)	41% (85)	60 (87)	9 (85)
		18,862 (80)	3.2% (80)	59 (80)	. .	77% (80)	104 (80)	. .	40% (80)	43 (80)	8 (80)
AUSTRIA		7,644 (90)	0.3% (91)	77 (90)	436 (82)	. .	6 (90)	. .	59% (85)	217 (87)	90 (85)
		7,549 (80)	0.0% (80)	72 (80)	400 (80)	. .	14 (80)	. .	57% (80)	205 (80)	90 (80)
BAHRAIN		520 (90)	3.2% (91)	73 (90)	. .	100% (85)	19 (90)	. .	63% (85)	7,627 (87)	695 (85)
		348 (80)	3.4% (80)	. .	956 (80)	. .	. .	. .	61% (80)	3,470 (80)	578 (80)
GREECE		10,028 (90)	0.1% (91)	78 (90)	394 (81)	. .	10 (90)	. .	57% (85)	109 (87)	75 (85)
		9,643 (80)	1.0% (80)	74 (80)	411 (80)	. .	18 (80)	. .	57% (80)	105 (80)	73 (80)
IRAN		55,647 (90)	3.1% (91)	63 (90)	2,896 (81)	71% (85)	91 (90)	39% (85)	48% (85)	80 (87)	27 (85)
		39,124 (80)	3.8% (80)	57 (80)	6,063 (80)	. .	104 (80)	. .	48% (80)	67 (80)	23 (80)
IRAQ		18,782 (90)	3.9% (91)	67 (90)	1,808 (81)	80% (85)	67 (90)	87% (85)	42% (85)	180 (87)	37 (85)
		13,233 (80)	3.6% (80)	61 (80)	1,815 (80)	. .	82 (80)	. .	43% (80)	141 (80)	31 (80)
IRELAND		3,500 (90)	-0.3% (91)	75 (90)	775 (81)	. .	6 (90)	. .	54% (85)	63 (87)	51 (85)
		3,401 (80)	1.0% (80)	. .	784 (80)	. .	11 (80)	. .	53% (80)	59 (80)	48 (80)
KUWAIT		2,124 (90)	3.7% (91)	73 (90)	614 (82)	100% (85)	15 (90)	63% (85)	56% (85)	1,357 (87)	96 (85)
		1,370 (80)	5.9% (80)	. .	. .	. .	28 (80)	. .	55% (80)	. .	77 (80)
LIBYA		4,221 (90)	3.0% (91)	67 (90)	645 (82)	90% (83)	64 (90)	50% (85)	44% (85)	27 (87)	2 (85)
		3,032 (80)	5.7% (80)	61 (80)	. .	. .	89 (80)	. .	45% (80)	21 (80)	2 (80)
SAUDI ARABIA		17,116 (90)	4.3% (91)	65 (90)	1,804 (81)	93% (83)	71 (90)	. .	51% (85)	16 (87)	5 (85)
		10,150 (80)	6.9% (80)	56 (80)	. .	. .	107 (80)	. .	51% (80)	11 (80)	4 (80)
SPAIN		39,269 (90)	0.3% (91)	78 (90)	362 (82)	. .	6 (90)	. .	55% (85)	126 (87)	76 (85)
		37,488 (80)	0.8% (80)	76 (80)	. .	. .	12 (80)	. .	54% (80)	120 (80)	74 (80)
SYRIA		12,483 (90)	3.8% (91)	69 (90)	2,185 (81)	71% (84)	38 (90)	43% (85)	41% (85)	81 (87)	56 (85)
		8,692 (80)	3.3% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	42% (80)	63 (80)	48 (80)
USSR		290,938 (90)	0.7% (91)	69 (90)	270 (81)	. .	24 (90)	. .	56% (85)	47 (87)	12 (85)
		266,410 (80)	0.9% (80)	68 (80)	. .	. .	29 (80)	. .	56% (80)	44 (80)	12 (80)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	490,923 *	1.4% #	69 #	780 #	77% #	35 #	47% #	53% #	733 @	95 @
	(1980)	421,974 *	1.6% #	66 #	3,700 #	77% #	41 #	. #	53% #	353 @	83 @
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	980,426 *	1.6% #	67 #	2,088 #	67% #	51 #	44% #	53% #	497 @	93 @
	(1980)	827,841 *	1.7% #	54 #	2,166 #	69% #	51 #	. #	53% #	282 @	85 @

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

REGION: EUROPE NEAR EAST
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	
		GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS	NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP
	GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	ALL SOURCES
AFGHANISTAN	. .	. .	. .	. .	57.4 (89)	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
BULGARIA	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CAMBODIA	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.8 (88)	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	38.3 (80)	. .
CYPRUS	6,260 (88)	47.6% (88)	267.3% (88)	12.0% (88)	20.0 (89)	. .
	. .	28.9% (80)	120.9% (80)	5.4% (80)	15.2 (80)	. .
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
EGYPT	640 (88)	. .	. .	13.9% (88)	2269.6 (89)	4.9% (88)
	490 (80)	. .	. .	21.1% (80)	1167.3 (80)	. .
HUNGARY	2,460 (88)	. .	. .	22.9% (88)	0.3 (89)	. .
	1,930 (80)	. .	. .	13.9% (80)	. .	. .
ISRAEL	8,650 (88)	177.5% (87)	708.6% (87)	. .	3000.0 (89)	3.6% (88)
	5,320 (80)	277.8% (80)	1046.5% (80)	. .	1785.9 (80)	. .
JORDAN	1,185 (88)	. .	. .	31.7% (88)	27.8 (89)	12.0% (88)
	1,480 (80)	. .	. .	10.1% (80)	152.0 (80)	. .
LEBANON	. .	. .	. .	1.9% (88)	15.5 (89)	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	22.9 (80)	. .
MOROCCO	830 (88)	82.4% (87)	584.4% (87)	24.8% (88)	146.0 (89)	2.4% (88)
	930 (80)	40.8% (80)	320.3% (80)	35.8% (80)	53.0 (80)	. .
OMAN	5,070 (88)	37.7% (88)	95.2% (88)	14.1% (87)	15.1 (89)	0.2% (88)
	3,140 (80)	9.3% (80)	14.9% (80)	5.1% (80)	30.6 (80)	. .
PAKISTAN	350 (88)	64.8% (86)	639.7% (86)	23.5% (88)	583.0 (89)	2.4% (88)
	290 (80)	50.5% (80)	491.8% (80)	18.0% (80)	58.6 (80)	. .
PHILIPPINES	736 (89)	. .	. .	25.3% (89)	516.6 (89)	2.2% (88)
	680 (80)	. .	. .	7.3% (80)	158.9 (80)	. .
POLAND	1,860 (88)	. .	. .	10.0% (88)	3.3 (89)	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
PORTUGAL	3,690 (88)	. .	. .	29.3% (88)	152.5 (89)	0.2% (88)
	2,340 (80)	. .	. .	15.0% (80)	109.9 (80)	. .
ROMANIA	. .	. .	. .	24.1% (88)	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	9.5% (80)	. .	. .
TUNISIA	1,230 (88)	51.9% (87)	233.8% (87)	24.2% (88)	68.0 (89)	2.9% (88)
	1,280 (80)	34.3% (80)	133.8% (80)	12.7% (80)	44.6 (80)	. .
TURKEY	1,280 (88)	38.4% (87)	253.5% (87)	34.1% (88)	563.8 (89)	0.6% (88)
	1,390 (80)	21.8% (80)	437.1% (80)	28.6% (80)	406.3 (80)	. .
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	620 (88)	. .	. .	16.1% (88)	36.8 (89)	8.2% (88)
	490 (80)	. .	. .	3.5% (80)	13.8 (80)	. .

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: EUROPE NEAR EAST
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

		GNP PER CAPITA $US	DEBT: GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS % OF GNP	DEBT: GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT: DEBT SERVICE RATIO	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS US AID $ MILLION	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP ALL SOURCES
YUGOSLAVIA		2,520 (88)	.	.	10.5% (88)	0.1 (89)	0.1% (88)
		3,250 (80)	.	.	4.5% (80)	0.0 (80)	.
SUMMARY	(MRY)	1,142 #	94.2% &	405.8% &	18.6% &	7477.7 *	2.4% &
	(1980)	1,042 #	132.3% &	553.3% &	12.4% &	4057.4 *	. % &

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

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: EUROPE NEAR EAST
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

			DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	
			GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS	NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP
		GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	ALL SOURCES
ALBANIA		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ALGERIA		2,450 (88)	. .	. .	75.2% (88)	0.1 (89)	0.3% (88)
		1,940 (80)	. .	. .	26.7% (80)	. .	. .
AUSTRIA		15,530 (88)	. .	. .	. .	0.0 (89)	. .
		9,980 (80)	. .	. .	. .	0.0 (80)	. .
BAHRAIN		6,610 (87)	23.2% (88)	28.8% (88)	. .	. .	. .
		. .	8.7% (80)	7.2% (80)	. .	. .	. .
GREECE		4,790 (88)	34.0% (81)	301.2% (81)	29.8% (88)	350.7 (89)	0.1% (88)
		4,370 (80)	28.6% (80)	229.0% (80)	11.0% (80)	147.5 (80)	. .
IRAN		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
IRAQ		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
IRELAND		7,670 (88)	. .	. .	. .	0.0 (89)	. .
		5,040 (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
KUWAIT		13,670 (88)	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.0% (88)
		18,040 (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
LIBYA		5,410 (88)	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.0% (88)
		9,740 (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SAUDI ARABIA		6,200 (88)	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.0% (88)
		10,510 (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SPAIN		7,740 (88)	39.4% (86)	331.7% (86)	. .	2.1 (89)	0.0% (88)
		5,300 (80)	20.4% (80)	205.9% (80)	. .	132.9 (80)	. .
SYRIA		1,670 (88)	. .	. .	21.1% (88)	1.9 (81)	2.9% (88)
		1,460 (80)	. .	. .	11.8% (80)	1.1 (80)	. .
USSR		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	6,068 #	32.5% &	219.5% &	40.6% &	354.9 *	0.1% &
	(1980)	5,425 #	24.1% &	216.4% &	15.0% &	281.6 *	. % &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	2,261 #	66.6% &	322.5% &	23.8% &	7832.6 *	1.0% &
	(1980)	2,140 #	84.8% &	405.3% &	13.2% &	4338.9 *	. % &

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

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: EUROPE NEAR EAST
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
AFGHANISTAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-217 (89)
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54 (80)
BULGARIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAMBODIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CYPRUS	.	.	6.8% (88)	29.3% (88)	-115 (88)	10.5% (88)	1.0% (88)	-156 (89)
	.	.	.	28.1% (80)	-384 (80)	28.7% (80)	1.4% (80)	-241 (80)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EGYPT	3.5% (88)	6.3% (88)	9.2% (88)	38.6% (87)	-7,581 (88)	19.8% (85)	8.0% (87)	-1,691 (89)
	.	.	.	.	-2,983 (80)	.	.	-438 (80)
HUNGARY	3.8% (88)	1.7% (88)	5.7% (88)	.	-500 (88)	0.4% (88)	2.7% (88)	-893 (81)
	.	.	.	.	-480 (80)	.	.	-577 (80)
ISRAEL	2.5% (88)	2.2% (88)	159.0% (88)	54.2% (88)	-6,209 (88)	16.9% (88)	14.3% (88)	1,148 (89)
	.	.	.	75.7% (80)	-3,529 (80)	20.6% (80)	28.8% (80)	-577 (80)
JORDAN	.	4.3% (88)	2.8% (88)	43.4% (88)	-822 (89)	.	.	385 (89)
	.	.	.	42.9% (80)	-1,654 (80)	.	.	374 (80)
LEBANON	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MOROCCO	1.8% (88)	3.2% (88)	7.3% (88)	26.6% (87)	-1,497 (88)	15.9% (87)	4.2% (87)	-790 (89)
	.	.	.	32.4% (80)	-2,124 (80)	29.1% (80)	5.9% (80)	-1,420 (80)
OMAN	8.0% (88)	12.7% (88)	-6.5% (88)	.	762 (88)	25.3% (88)	17.8% (88)	851 (87)
	.	.	.	.	1,464 (80)	-1.1% (80)	19.9% (80)	942 (80)
PAKISTAN	2.5% (88)	6.6% (88)	7.3% (88)	22.5% (89)	-1,724 (89)	27.6% (88)	6.9% (86)	-1,204 (89)
	.	.	.	16.3% (80)	-2,535 (80)	25.0% (80)	5.4% (80)	-921 (80)
PHILIPPINES	1.7% (88)	-0.5% (88)	16.7% (88)	17.3% (89)	-2,598 (89)	.	.	-1,465 (89)
	.	.	.	12.3% (80)	-2,012 (80)	.	.	-1,916 (80)
POLAND	.	.	29.2% (88)	.	-1,798 (88)	5.8% (88)	.	-1,409 (89)
	.	.	.	.	-1,662 (80)	.	.	-3,417 (80)
PORTUGAL	3.2% (88)	1.4% (88)	20.8% (88)	45.1% (87)	-2,825 (88)	22.6% (87)	2.4% (87)	-632 (88)
	.	.	.	38.9% (80)	-3,675 (80)	24.2% (80)	2.8% (80)	-1,064 (80)
ROMANIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,489 (86)
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-2,420 (80)
TUNISIA	3.6% (88)	3.6% (88)	8.2% (88)	35.2% (87)	-458 (89)	12.6% (87)	2.0% (87)	-159 (89)
	.	.	.	31.6% (80)	-469 (80)	8.0% (80)	3.9% (80)	-361 (80)
TURKEY	2.6% (88)	5.2% (88)	37.4% (88)	21.4% (88)	-1,232 (85)	15.2% (86)	2.5% (87)	966 (89)
	.	.	.	25.2% (80)	-4,465 (80)	14.4% (80)	3.9% (80)	-3,408 (80)
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	.	5.6% (88)	11.4% (88)	27.1% (87)	-1,033 (87)	39.6% (88)	7.2% (87)	-579 (89)
	.	.	.	34.1% (80)	-1,806 (80)	46.7% (80)	11.8% (80)	-685 (80)

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: EUROPE NEAR EAST
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
YUGOSLAVIA		3.7% (88)	1.5% (88)	57.2% (88)	.	-1,431 (83)	-0.5% (87)	3.9% (86)	2,427 (89)
		.	.	.	.	-5,296 (80)	13.0% (80)	4.9% (80)	-2,317 (80)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	3.4% @	4.1% @	24.8% @	40.2% &	-2,181 &	14.9% &	7.9% &	271 &
	(1980)	. % @	. % @	. % @	48.8% &	-2,460 &	15.9% &	14.2% &	-840 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: EUROPE NEAR EAST
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
ALBANIA		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ALGERIA		3.2% (88)	3.8% (88)	5.6% (88)	. .	490 (88)	. .	. .	-2,040 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	1,694 (80)	. .	. .	249 (80)
AUSTRIA		3.1% (88)	1.6% (88)	4.3% (88)	40.1% (88)	656 (89)	12.4% (88)	1.0% (88)	-94 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	37.7% (80)	-1,501 (80)	8.8% (80)	1.1% (80)	-1,725 (80)
BAHRAIN		. .	. .	. .	40.7% (88)	381 (88)	-12.0% (88)	5.6% (88)	-153 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	28.5% (80)	272 (80)	-18.0% (80)	5.1% (80)	184 (80)
GREECE		3.1% (88)	1.4% (88)	19.7% (88)	41.1% (88)	-3,264 (88)	27.1% (81)	4.3% (81)	-2,573 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	22.4% (80)	-2,140 (80)	14.0% (80)	4.5% (80)	-2,209 (80)
IRAN		. .	. .	. .	18.7% (87)	-3,589 (87)	40.1% (86)	2.7% (86)	-2,476 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	35.7% (80)	-2,957 (80)	39.0% (80)	5.7% (80)	-2,438 (80)
IRAQ		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
IRELAND		2.0% (88)	. .	10.2% (88)	46.9% (88)	2,998 (88)	. .	1.5% (87)	517 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	50.4% (80)	-2,591 (80)	. .	. .	-2,132 (80)
KUWAIT		-4.0% (88)	-1.1% (88)	-4.6% (88)	. .	2,308 (89)	. .	6.7% (88)	9,323 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	12,904 (80)	. .	3.4% (80)	15,302 (80)
LIBYA		-2.3% (88)	. .	0.1% (88)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-1,823 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8,214 (80)
SAUDI ARABIA		4.0% (88)	-5.3% (88)	-2.8% (88)	. .	-3,168 (88)	. .	. .	-6,774 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	37,917 (80)	. .	. .	41,503 (80)
SPAIN		2.3% (88)	2.1% (88)	10.7% (88)	. .	-11,269 (89)	13.1% (86)	1.9% (85)	-10,933 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-4,867 (80)	14.7% (80)	1.2% (80)	-5,173 (80)
SYRIA		3.3% (88)	0.3% (88)	11.0% (88)	. .	-1,090 (88)	16.4% (81)	11.2% (87)	784 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-2,248 (80)	20.1% (80)	17.2% (80)	251 (80)
USSR		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	1.6% @	0.4% @	6.0% @	41.9% &	-842 &	10.2% &	3.6% &	-328 &
	(1980)	. % @	. % @	. % @	37.5% &	10,030 &	12.2% &	3.1% &	10,968 &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	2.6% @	2.8% @	17.8% @	41.2% &	-1,325 &	12.5% &	5.2% &	-123 &
	(1980)	. % @	. % @	. % @	42.3% &	6,422 &	13.9% &	6.7% &	7,929 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

Overview and
Europe and
Near East Programs

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	257,570	150,409	164,209
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	257,570	150,409	164,209
Economic Support Fund	2,866,924	2,598,609	2,468,000
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	2,866,924	2,698,609	2,468,000
Other*	119,484	569,503	560,000
TOTALS	3,243,978 a/	3,318,521 b/	3,192,209 c/
P.L. 480	476,761	49,992	49,934
Title I	411,800	15,000	--
Title II	64,961	34,992	49,934
TOTALS	3,720,739	3,368,513	3,242,143

Title II levels for FY 1990 include contributions to the World Food Program. Title II levels for FY 1991 do not include the World Food Program. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

a/ The FY 1990 total includes the following:

$145.885 million ESF carryforward from FY 1989.
$5.512 million no-year reobligated funds carry over from FY 1989.
$20.627 million no-year funds deobligated and reobligated in FY 1990.
$119.484 million for Multilateral Assistance Initiative for Philippines from the Special Assistance Initiative.
$47.633 million FY 1990 deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1990.

b/ The FY 1991 total includes the following:

$103.059 million ESF carryforward from FY 1990.
$39.828 million FY 1990 Multilateral Assistance Initiative carryforward for Philippines.
$160 million for Multilateral Assistance Initiative in the Philippines.
$369.675 million for Special Assistance Initiatives in Eastern Europe.

c/ The FY 1992 total includes the following:

$160 million for Multilateral Assistance Initiatives in the Philippines.
$400 million for Special Assistance Initiatives in Eastern Europe.

EUROPE AND NEAR EAST

Introduction

For the past year, A.I.D. in Europe and the Near East (ENE) has vigorously pursued a strategy of open markets and open societies. To achieve these related objectives, U.S. assistance is promoting democratic pluralism, private sector growth, equity of public policies, international trade and investment, social service reform, and improved energy and environmental management. This strategy offers the best prospects for self-sustaining economic development and subsequent reduction of poverty.

The historic changes in Eastern Europe provide a unique opportunity to advance democracy and economic freedom. Nevertheless, new governments face a daunting series of technical, financial and political challenges. U.S. assistance can help in supporting the transition from socialism.

In the Middle East, the consequences of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the resulting Persian Gulf War will be felt far into the future. Drastically reduced exports and remittances are already forcing friendly governments to reduce budgetary expenditures, improve efficiency, and forge new partnerships with the private sector. A.I.D. assistance can help in this transition toward greater reliance on private initiative and improved governmental efficiency.

A.I.D.'s strategy for the region has been set. The task now is to measure progress toward objectives and to make mid-course adjustment to assure success in a rapidly changing environment.

The Current Environment

The immediate impact of the Persian Gulf War is most severe in front-line countries, such as Turkey and Egypt. Here, foreign exchange earnings, which depended on trade with Kuwait and Iraq, have declined; remittances from guest laborers working in the Gulf have been cut causing foreign exchange losses; and tourism, a major income earner for Israel and Egypt, has dropped dramatically. Other more distant countries have also suffered. Both the Philippines and Pakistan have witnessed the return of thousands of Middle East workers, reductions in foreign exchange remittances, and growing national unemployment.

Temporary measures to address the current costs of the crisis will not be sufficient to ameliorate longer-term impacts. Beginning in 1991, temporary measures, such as postponing debt repayments, will be exhausted and countries must turn their attention to longer-term remedies. Planned assistance from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, now under

discussion, will help some countries, while falling oil prices will assist petroleum importing countries. Regional insecurity, however, has dampened the investment climate, and will slow badly needed private capital flows. Similar apprehensions may deter expatriate workers from returning to the Gulf, prolonging the foreign exchange crisis in countries who supplied labor to the Gulf. Tourism may also rebound slowly.

In Central and Eastern Europe, rapid political liberalization combined with efforts to convert centrally planned economies to competitive, private markets has led to rising unemployment and shortages of basic commodities. There is a growing concern that governments must act to deal with the emergency needs created by this transition. Expanded social safety nets that provide food, housing, health and unemployment services to affected families are needed. Food supplies and consumer prices need to be stabilized as countries convert communal production to a system of smaller cooperatives and private farms. Visible steps to clean up the environment are essential to protect public health.

While programs for Eastern Europe are being fully implemented according to plan, elsewhere uncertainty is affecting A.I.D. programming. The Gulf crisis has already affected A.I.D. support in countries such as Yemen, Jordan and Tunisia. A.I.D. personnel in Morocco, Yemen, Tunisia, Pakistan and Jordan have been evacuated. Further adjustments may be necessary. In the Philippines, the outcome of base negotiations will determine the extent and depth of future A.I.D. programs. In Cambodia, the possible initiation of free and open elections could signal increased A.I.D. support. Finally, continued support to Pakistan hinges on a nuclear non-proliferation certification.

The impact of these shorter-term economic and political adjustments will be played out against underlying longer-term concerns.

Programs for the Nineties

A.I.D. has attempted to shape its approach to assistance in a balanced manner; addressing long term needs as well as immediate concerns. The long-term strategy has been shaped around the objectives articulated by Secretary of State Baker, the vision statement of A.I.D., and the open markets and open societies strategy for the ENE region. Priority areas -- support for democracy, free market development, environmental planning, and concern for individual well being -- have been the focus of our programs in the region over the past year and will continue to be so during FY 1992.

Support for Democracy. During the past year our assistance to countries in Central and Eastern Europe has been linked to their performance in making the transition from authoritarian, one-party rule to democratic, multi-party elections. Last year, A.I.D. obligated $14 million in Democratic Pluralism Initiative activities for six countries: Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Bulgaria. Activities varied by country in accordance with each nation's individual needs. A.I.D. has supported:

- Workshops for trade unions and political parties committed to democratic government in Poland;

- National and local election monitors in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania;

- Opposition newspapers to facilitate open dialogue in Romania and Bulgaria; and

- The Hungarian Parliament with technical assistance for legislative development.

Support for democracy in the Middle East and North Africa has also been important. The ENE Regional project, which began in 1990, provided seed money for A.I.D. missions expecting to incorporate democratic pluralism objectives into their programs. This initiative is designed to promote expansion of free voice, choice, and governance. The success of activities supported under this program has led to a proposed major expansion in FY 1992. During the past year, activities have included:

- Assessments of the state of democratic pluralism in Tunisia and Egypt and suggestions for future activities in these countries.

- In Pakistan, the development of an $18 million project to strengthen democratic institutions; and

- In Yemen, work to strengthen the newly elected legislature, courts, and local councils.

Environment Policies, Energy, and Natural Resource Management. A.I.D. continues to emphasize environment, energy and natural resource programs as critical to self-sustained economic growth. Funding for environmental projects has more than doubled over the past three years, rising from $46 million in FY 1990 to a proposed level of $95 million in FY 1992. Similarly, energy projects have expanded from $160 million in FY 1991 to $171 million in FY 1992. It is clear that efficient, environmentally sound production of energy is a critical development problem in ENE countries.

On a regional level, during the past year A.I.D. developed an environment and energy strategy for Central and Eastern Europe. Initial implementation of the program began in September 1990. Activities include:

- A cooperative agreement with the World Environment Center to foster private sector support for industrial health, safety, pollution control and policy formulation;

- A grant for environmental training to the World Wildlife Fund;

- Establishment of an Environmental Protection Agency Regional Environmental Center in Budapest with A.I.D. funding;

- Support for an air quality monitoring system and water quality improvement in Krakow, Poland; and

- Demonstration by Department of Energy of a cost-effective approach for reducing sulfur emissions from coal-fired power plants in Poland.

One of the best examples of what A.I.D. is doing to advocate natural resource management and preserve biological diversity is in the Philippines. A.I.D. initiated a $125 million grant for natural resources management to the Philippine government. This project has already begun to lead to improvements in forestry policy and management, and conservation of biological diversity.

In the area of energy, A.I.D. continues its efforts to improve efficient energy use and promote private sector markets for electric power, other energy products and services. For example:

- The Philippines Technology Transfer for Energy Management project resulted in adoption of U.S. energy-efficient processes; and

- Introduction of the $10 million Emergency Energy Program in Central and Eastern Europe which is designed to realize short-term, low-cost energy savings in industries and refineries.

Support for Free Markets and Broad-Based Economic Growth. A.I.D. seeks to promote economic growth by enhancing private sector development in three areas: promotion of trade and investment, financial market development and privatization.

Trade and Investment: The goal of this program has been to liberalize and expand the flow of trade and investment both within the region as well as internationally. For example:

- A.I.D., working closely with Export/Import Bank, initiated a $500 million facility to provide mixed credits to four Asian countries -- Philippines, Pakistan, Indonesia and Thailand. This facility, funded from existing Economic Support Fund (ESF) and Special Assistance Initiative (SAI) appropriations, will finance U.S. exports relevant to the development needs of these countries.

- Enterprise Funds established in Poland and Hungary support a range of investment objectives; and

- A project in Morocco funds volunteers from the International Executive Service Corps (IESC) to identify and support export investment and joint venture opportunities.

Financial Market Development: A.I.D.'s goal in this area is to promote free market financial systems which mobilize private savings,

allocate those savings to investments yielding maximum returns, and maximize the participation of the general populace in that process. Specifically, A.I.D. provides support for expanded stock and other security markets, improved national accounting standards, sound commercial banking systems, and broad legal and regulatory reform of financial systems. Activities include:

- Training for bankers in Central and Eastern Europe;
- In Tunisia, provision of long-term technical assistance to expand local securities markets in the wake of privatization; and,
- In the Philippines, development of commercial banks through credit guarantee programs.

Privatization: A.I.D. is working to encourage expanded privatization of state-run enterprises in a variety of business sectors. Activities include training host country public and private sector representatives in valuation of public sector firms, enterprise management and financing techniques; funding feasibility studies to identify privatization opportunities; and continued support for legal and regulatory changes which facilitate privatization. A.I.D. efforts to support privatization include:

- Technical assistance to Tunisia for legal and regulatory changes leading to privatization of 27 enterprises valued at approximately $100 million;
- Technical and policy assistance to Morocco for rewriting regulations calling for privatization of 112 enterprises;
- In cooperation with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, sponsorship of investment missions to Poland and Hungary; and
- Initial identification by the Enterprise Funds in Poland and Hungary of investment opportunities entailing privatization.

<u>Concern for Individuals and the Development of their Economic and Social Well-Being</u>. A.I.D. seeks to encourage the development of public policies that support both growth and equity. This requires policies which encourage full participation of all social groups in development. The quality of life in ENE countries, as measured by access of the poor to quality health and family planning services, lower infant mortality rates, increased life spans, and higher primary school enrollments for both men and women has created new challenges for the provision of sustainable social services. Increasing the private provision of health services to income groups able to pay for

them and improving the efficiency and targeting of public services to the poor are ENE's major emphases in this area. A.I.D. promotes public policies which improve efficiency, limit costs, are financially sustainable, and focus on equity for the poor. Activities in this area include:

- o A study partially funded by A.I.D. in the Philippines under a child survival project that led to a $2.1 million investment of private funds for construction of outpatient clinics to deliver child survival services;

- o Response to an influenza outbreak in Central and Eastern Europe by providing 200,000 immunizations to high-risk individuals;

- o Analysis of Morocco's health laws which led to revisions permitting the formation of group practices and expanded insurance industry investment opportunities;

- o Initiation of a credit program in Egypt that has created incentives for young physicians to relocate to rural areas; and

- o Initiation of a new family planning program in the Philippines, a breakthrough following several years of negotiating with the government in this sector.

During the past year, A.I.D. has also developed a research and conference agenda on women, economic growth and demographic change which is an opportunity for A.I.D. to examine the transition in women's economic roles in developing countries. This research has implications for how A.I.D. develops social programs given the dramatically changing age structure of the population, continuing rapid urbanization and increasing participation of women in the labor force.

Transnational Dangers and Humanitarian Assistance. Drug production, trafficking, and use continue to be problems in the ENE region. Pakistan and Afghanistan remain major production and processing areas. The problem is complex. For example, while ENE efforts in sakistan to find alternatives to drug production have had some success, Afghan drug production and trafficking through Pakistan has increased. On the other hand, the opening of national boarders in Central and Eastern Europe has increased the threat of drug trafficking and use. Strengthening drug education and rehabilitation systems in this region will be an area of growing A.I.D. interest.

Finally, ENE will continue to provide flexible assistance to countries suffering from natural and man-made disasters. These run the gamut from earthquakes in Pakistan and the Philippines to the ongoing

conflicts in Lebanon, Afghanistan, Cambodia and the Gulf. ENE's response in each of the cases, whether it be food, medical supplies or know how, must continue to be timely and tailored to the special needs of the affected area.

Improved Bureau Management. The focusing of development resources on the problems of the Europe and Near East region has meant not only a shift in priorities but also a complete reshaping of the ENE staffing and office structure. In part, this restructuring was necessitated by the increased responsibilities placed on the ENE Bureau in operating an assistance program for Central and Eastern Europe.

The unique problems associated with countries in the ENE region has also required a restructuring of ENE budget resources. In early FY 1990, when efforts started to realign the program, A.I.D. found that several programs were so heavily mortgaged it was impossible to develop new activities to implement the new program. A.I.D. is now providing guidance to its field missions in the region to move them toward portfolio management which better balances pipelines and mortgages. In doing so, ENE's goal is to have between 25% and 40% of new resources available to fund new projects in the region, decreasing the share which must go to pay the ongoing mortgage.

In order to reach this goal, ENE has employed two devices:

- Rigorous review of existing projects, followed by deobligation of those which are not performing or are no longer relevant to A.I.D. policy. Between 1985 and 1990, A.I.D. deobligated and reobligated over $500 million in the ENE and Asia regions.

- New guidance on pipeline and mortgage, which urges missions to have between two and three years of annual funding for both pipeline and mortgage.

As a result of implementation of this process, A.I.D. has created the flexibility to finance additional new projects in the region in FY 1991 and FY 1992. These projects support approved strategies in the countries themselves and are also focused in new initiative areas such as agribusiness and the environment.

As part of A.I.D.'s overall strategic management improvement initiative, the ENE Bureau is also exploring options for better relating decisions on operating expenses with program priorities. This "manage-to-budget" approach will provide greater incentives for control over costs while also ensuring responsible managers have greater control over resources.

Finally, the ENE Bureau is continuing to streamline procedures, greatly simplifying review of ongoing projects, and also to simplify its management structure, recently combining the program and project offices.

FY 1992 Budget Request

Regional instability makes programming for FY 1992 both difficult and challenging. During FY 1992, A.I.D. will deepen its efforts in Central and Eastern Europe, continuing program thrusts in developing democratic institutions, support for economic restructuring, and improving the quality of life. In the Middle East, programming will be more problematic since the number of countries and extent of A.I.D. activities will depend on events surrounding the Persian Gulf War. In North Africa, emphasis will focus on alleviating the shorter-term consequences of the Gulf conflict, such as debt and balance-of-payment problems and unemployment, and on returning to the open market reforms started before the conflict began.

To fund this program in Europe and the Near East in FY 1992, A.I.D. is requesting $164.2 million of Development Assistance, $2.468 billion of Economic Support Funds and $560 million of Special Assistance Initiative funds. P.L. 480 food assistance in the amount of $47.403 million and Housing Guaranty programs totaling $45.0 million are also planned for the region.

AFGHANISTAN

Total U.S. Aid $ 650 Million (1950-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 34.3% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.77 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(.) .

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
12.2 Months of Imports (1989)

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

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

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 15,591

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.6% (1991) 7.0%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.1% (15-64yrs) 54.2% (65+ yrs) 2.6%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 6.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

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

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 1%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: USSR; NO A.I.D. CODE; JAPAN

AGRICULTURE

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

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 101% (1985)
Agriculture: 101% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Tea & mate; Tobacco

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2284

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 43.0 Male 43.8 Female 42.2
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 167

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 27% (1987) Measles 31% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 25% (1987) Polio(3) 25% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 13%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 39% (1985) Female 8%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	34,849	30,000	30,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	35,135	30,000	30,000
Other*			
TOTALS	69,984*	60,000	60,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	15,083	19,116	19,365
TOTALS	85,067	79,116	79,365

* Does not include obligations of $2,450,000 made in FY 90 under the DOD-funded Afghan Humanitarian Relief Project (306-0206); does include $85,784 in Section 517 Recovery.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	17	18	16
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS			

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]		24	24		20	20		20	20
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS									

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

AFGHANISTAN

Introduction

More than a decade of war has destroyed Afghanistan's physical infrastructure, laid waste to cultivated land, and devastated education and health services. When conditions permit the return of refugees in large numbers, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs will be extensive. While it is expected that multilateral agencies will lead in financing assistance requirements, U.S. interest in demonstrating support for a free Afghanistan will mandate a continuing A.I.D. program.

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

A.I.D.'s cross-border, humanitarian assistance program for Afghanistan supports the U.S. Government's policy of supporting self determination for the Afghan people. The program is relieving the suffering of Afghans who have been unable or unwilling to leave their war-torn country and helping to ensure that conditions inside Afghanistan are such that the population, including returning refugees, is able to sustain itself and begin the enormous task of rebuilding a nation. With A.I.D. assistance, agriculture, health and primary education services, equipment, food, and essential commodities are being provided to targeted regions throughout Afghanistan. Afghans are involved in managing and implementing the program, in coordination with A.I.D.

Improving food security is a core objective of A.I.D.'s strategy. The P.L. 480 Title II emergency food program has provided almost 200,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat in Afghanistan since FY 1986. Increasing food availability is a current and future emphasis of the A.I.D. food program. To accomplish this end, A.I.D. is assisting commercial traders to deliver wheat inside Afghanistan more efficiently.

The Agriculture Sector Support project, designed to rehabilitate the Afghan farm sector, improves rural infrastructure and expands commercial channels to provide needed inputs. Over 1,600 small irrigation systems providing water for approximately 250,000 acres have been rehabilitated. In addition, more than 1,400 MT of improved wheat seed and 16,600 MT of fertilizer has been sold or distributed to farmers inside Afghanistan.

To mitigate damage to Afghanistan's educational system, the Education Sector Support project provides technical assistance, training and needed supplies. It supports primary education, promotes adult literacy, provides Afghans with educational opportunities in the United States, and offers vocational training in construction trades and office skills. Since project inception, over 160,000 primary school students and teachers have been supplied with textbooks and instructional materials, and 37,000 adults have graduated from literacy programs.

The Health Sector Support project provides training and supplies for small health care facilities inside Afghanistan which provide basic health services to the civilian population in liberated areas. To boost host country capabilities, over 1,800 Afghans have been trained in basic and mid-level health care and are working in Afghanistan.

The Commodity Export Program primarily finances commodities, transport and road repair. Other project activities include mine detection and specialized studies on conditions inside Afghanistan.

Through the PVO Support project, A.I.D. finances private and voluntary organization (PVO) activities inside Afghanistan in health, food aid, education, and agricultural production, and beginning in FY 1990, democratic pluralism initiatives.

Other Donors

The U.S. Government program, where appropriate, supports and complements the United Nations-led relief and resettlement effort. A.I.D. collaborates with UN specialized agencies in providing and distributing food, education and health services inside Afghanistan, and in mine clearing, narcotics awareness and control, and agriculture.

FY 1992 Program

The FY 1992 program request for Afghanistan is $60 million, including $30 million of Development Assistance and $30 million of Economic Support Funds. In addition, $19.4 million is requested in P.L. 480 Title II food assistance, including emergency food relief which may be required due to emerging conditions inside Afghanistan. The A.I.D. program will continue the rehabilitation of the agriculture sector, expand the primary education system and improve the quality of the public health services--all designed to improve the social and economic conditions in Afghanistan in order to facilitate the return of refugees to their homeland.

A.I.D. Representative: Robert N. Bakley

CAMBODIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 996 Million (1955-88)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 23.7% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.18 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(.) .

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

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

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

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 6,991

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) -1.9% (1991) 2.2%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 35.8% (15-64yrs) 61.1% (65+ yrs) 3.2%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 4.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 50%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 74%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports FOOD;FUEL;MANUFACTURES

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 3%

Major Exports PHOSPHATES

Trading Partners: SINGAPORE; INDIA; JAPAN

AGRICULTURE

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

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 91% (1985)
Agriculture: 97% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Cotton lint; Dairy products
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Vegetable oils; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2230

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 48.7 Male 47.3 Female 50.2
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 128

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

CAMBODIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	2,000		
Loan			
Grant	2,000	18,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	5,078	7,000	5,000
Loan			
Grant	5,078	7,000	5,000
Other*	395		
TOTALS	5,473	25,000	25,000
P.L. 480			
Title I			
Title II **	2,642	1,861	2,531
TOTALS	8,115	26,861	27,531

*Funds transferred to A.I.D. from the Department of Defense budget under the Humanitarian Relief Program.

** See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	2	2	2
Foreign National	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	2	2

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

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

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

CAMBODIA

Introduction

The FY 1992 Cambodia program will support priority assistance activities and the comprehensive political settlement agreed to by the Paris Conference and the United Nations. Under this agreement the United Nations will create a United Nations Transitional Authority for Cambodia (UNTAC), which will have major responsibilities in Cambodia, including the organization and conduct of free and fair elections.

A.I.D. Strategy and Accomplishments To Date

Since 1986 A.I.D. has provided non-lethal training and support to the Cambodian Non-Communist Resistance (NCR). This assistance has demonstrated U.S. support for the NCR and for Association of Southeast Asian Nation's (ASEAN) efforts to persuade Vietnam to accept a comprehensive settlement in Cambodia. Under this program 7,526 Cambodians have been trained in programs in medicine (1,086) and civic action (6,440).

A.I.D.'s program strategy in FY 1992 will be to demonstrate tangible American support for the comprehensive political settlement and address critical assistance needs in Cambodia

Other Donors

Major donors are expected to be Japan, France, Australia, Canada, Germany, and the Nordic countries.

FY 1992 Program

To support the settlement process and address critical needs in Cambodia, A.I.D. requests $25 million to continue implementation of the following programs begun in FY 1991:

-- Grass-roots Community Development ($5.0 million), to help local communities meet their most pressing needs.

-- Support for the Cambodian Peace and Settlement Process ($5.0 million), through programs to: (a) make available to UNTAC the best expertise on elections from the United States to ensure every measure is taken to make these elections universally acknowledged as being both free and fair; and (b) enable A.I.D. to respond quickly should UNTAC require a particular type of expertise including the provision, organization and administration of emergency relief, establishment of judicial systems, fiscal and budgetary management or other tasks associated with the settlement process.

-- Training and Technical Assistance for Cambodian Democracy ($10.0 million), will prepare Cambodians to better manage and lead both public and private entities after settlement. This will include degree and non-degree training (in both the United States and ASEAN countries). Training and technical assistance will be provided in areas including democratic pluralism, private sector development and relevant development skills such as agriculture,

health, economics, fiscal management, business administration, project planning and implementation, law, administration of justice, the administration of elections and grassroots community development.

-- Children in Cambodia ($5.0 million), will continue and expand ongoing programs to meet the special need of Cambodian children including expanded immunization, nutrition, oral rehydration, malaria prevention and health education programs.

CYPRUS

Total U.S. Aid $ 286 Million (1961-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 47.0% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 20.09 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 6,260

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

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 29.3%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 936 (1987) 1,116 (1988) 1,283

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -112 (1987) -156 (1988) -134

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
8.5 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 30.8%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 274
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 12.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 702

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 0.5% (1991) 1.0%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 26.0% (15-64yrs) 63.8% (65+ yrs)10.2%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 2.5 (1990) 2.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 47%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 26%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -105(87) -8(88) -115

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,496(87) 1,758(88) 2,173
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports PETROLEUM;WHEAT;CAPITAL GOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,392(87) 1,750(88) 2,058
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 2%

Major Exports COPPER;INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS;MOLYBDENUM

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; ITALY; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 7%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 47% (1985)
Agriculture: 94% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Tobacco; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Tobacco; Vegetable oils

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...( ) .

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 75.4 Male 73.1 Female 77.6
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 10

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 0% (1986) Measles 91% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 93% (1987) Polio(3) 93% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 100%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	79.4	Female	79.0
Secondary	(1982)	Total	79.4	Female	79.5
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total	2.7	Female	3.3

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

Cyprus

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan			
Grant			
Economic Support Fund	4,979	24,957	3,000
Loan			
Grant	4,979	24,957	3,000
Other*			
TOTALS	4,979	24,957 a/	3,000
P.L. 480			
Title I			
Title II			
TOTALS	4,979	24,957	3,000

a. $9,957 is carryover from FY 1990

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National			
Foreign National	b/	b/	b/
TOTALS			

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

b. Program is managed by A.I.D./Washington

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]	293	38	311	234	40	274	173	40	213
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS									

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

CYPRUS

Introduction

The economy of Cyprus suffered severe disruptions and dislocations as a consequence of the 1974 hostilities and the separation of the island into Greek and Turkish Cypriot areas. Specifically, the hostilities resulted in the displacement of over 200,000 Cypriots creating substantial joblessness and burdening the resources of both parts of the island. Per capita income for the 564,000 persons in the Greek Cypriot south is estimated to be about $8,000. In the Turkish Cypriot north, economic development has lagged; living standards of the 174,000 persons here are lower than those in the southern portion of the island and unemployment higher. Per capita income is approximately $2,000.

U.S. assistance continues to demonstrate our active interest in promoting cooperation between the two Cypriot communities and to encourage and support bicommunal confidence building activities.

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

Between FY 1975 and FY 1990, the United States provided approximately $285 million to Cyprus. Of this amount, $64.8 million was committed for the Cyprus-American Scholarship Program. This activity, begun in 1981, enables Cypriots to study at educational institutions in the United States. 592 undergraduates and some 155 graduate students have been trained under this program. Funds have also been used to assist 176 short-term participants. The remaining funds support development projects administered through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). For FY 1990, the U.S. required that 50% of these funds were to be used for bicommunal projects. For FY 1991 onwards, our goal is that all of these funds be used bicommunally. The projects are designed by the Cyprus Red Cross for both the Greek and Turkish communities and submitted for review and approval to UNHCR in consultation with the U.S. Government.

Of the $15 million provided in FY 91, $9,957,000 million was allocated to the bicommunal development assistance activity. The remaining $4,979,000 million was used for the scholarship program. Bicommunal activities support interventions in the fields of health, environment, forestry and agriculture. Examples of projects funded include the Nicosia sewer system, Nicosia master plan, Cyprus Institute for Neurology and Genetics, environmental protection/public health programs, reforestation activities, and pest control/plant protection activities.

Other Donors

No other donors contribute to UNHCR or the Cyprus-American Scholarship Programs.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $3 million of Economic Support Funds in FY 1992 to continue supporting bicommunal development activities in Cyprus.

A.I.D./Washington Office Director: Donald Pressley

EGYPT

Total U.S. Aid $ 16,158 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 59.8% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 22.82 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 640

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 3.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 38.6%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 19,201 (1984) 22,291 (1985) 24,770

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) -3,377 (1984) -4,654 (1985) -4,913

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.0 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 120%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 1,259
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 13.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 53,212

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.5% (1991) 2.3%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 40.2% (15-64yrs) 56.0% (65+ yrs) 3.8%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) (1990) 4.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 27%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 46%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -4,716(87) -6,700(88) -7,581

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 13,336(87) 15,600(88) 17,529
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports RAW MATERIALS;CAPITAL GOODS;CONSUMER GOO

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 8,620(87) 8,900(88) 9,947
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 4%

Major Exports PETROLEUM;FERTILIZER;CHEMICALS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; ITALY; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 20%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 76% (1985)
Agriculture: 114% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fibers; Cotton lint; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Dairy products; Vegetable oils

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3342

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 60.3 Male 59.7 Female 60.9
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 85

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 72% (1987) Measles 76% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 82% (1987) Polio(3) 88% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1981) 90%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1987) Total 64.0 Female 59.0
Secondary (1987) Total 45.0 Female 42.0
Post Secondary (1987) Total 37.0 Female 48.0
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 59% (1985) Female 30%

Egypt

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan			
Grant			
Economic Support Fund	898,389	848,997	815,000
Loan			
Grant	898,389	848,997	815,000
Other*			
TOTALS	898,389 a/	848,997	815,000
P.L. 480 b/	203,000	-	-
Title I	203,000	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,101,389	848,997 c/	815,000

a/ FY 90 total includes $115 million carried over from FY 89 and $5,551,611 in reobligated funds and $337,873 in Section 517 Recoveries.

b/ See Food for Peace section of Statistical Annex for program detail.

c/ FY 91 total includes $33,997,000 carried over from FY 90.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]						
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)		FY 1991 (Estimated)		FY 1992 (Request)	
	USAID	IG	USAID	IG	USAID	IG
U.S. National	107*	13	98	13	95	13
Foreign National	81	9	81	9	81	9
TOTALS	188	22	183	22	179	22

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

* Includes 3 IDIs.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	610	940	1550	340	1115	1455	300	1160	1460
Bilateral[d]	610	940	1550	340	1115	1455	300	1160	1460
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants	0	48	48	0	60	60	0	45	45
Bilateral[d]	0	48	48	0	60	60	0	45	45
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	610	988	1598	340	1175	1515	300	1205	1505

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

Introduction

U.S. economic assistance is crucial to support Egypt's moderating role in the Middle East and to help Egypt confront political and economic problems which could endanger Egyptian stability. The rationale for substantial assistance to Egypt in recognition of Egypt's role in maintaining stability in the Middle East has been reinforced by the current Persian Gulf crisis and by Egypt's leadership role in trying to resolve it. The U.S. national interest is well-served by an Egypt which is strong enough to play this constructive role.

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

A.I.D.'s development objectives are to support Egypt's long-term economic growth and to improve the lives of its 53 million people. To achieve these objectives, A.I.D. supports economic policy reform and free market development necessary to achieve broad-based economic growth, sustainable improvements in the quality of life and promotion of democratic pluralism.

Policy Reform and Free Markets

A.I.D. supports economic policy reform and free market development by providing fast disbursing assistance, commodity financing and policy-based projects. P.L. 480 resources and Commodity Import Programs (CIP) help relieve balance-of-payment pressures which constrain Egypt's ability to implement structural reforms. The Private Sector CIP supports trade and investment and private sector growth directly by expanding access of Egyptian private sector firms to commodities from the United States. To further support the private sector, the Small and Microenterprise Development project uses private foundations to provide credit to small and microentrepreneurs. Latest data show a 99% repayment rate.

A.I.D.'s sectoral policy dialogue, supplemented by performance-based projects, has encouraged the relaxation of agricultural price controls and the reduction of subsidies. The Agricultural Production and Credit project has provided support for free market development through liberalization measures and market incentives including removal of price, area, and procurement controls on 13 major food crops.

Sustainable Improvement in the Quality of Life

A.I.D. has had a major impact in improving the quality of life of the individual Egyptian. For example, 22 million people have clean water and improved sewage disposal because of A.I.D.-financed renovation and expansion of water and wastewater systems. Environmental quality has been significantly improved. Raw sewage flooding in the streets of Cairo and Alexandria has practically disappeared. The Government of Egypt has also agreed to a nation-wide decree to raise water tariffs by 10%-15% and increase wastewater surcharges from 10% to 50% effective March 31, 1991.

These new tariffs will now cover the costs of operations and maintenance and greatly improve the sustainability of these investments in the eight major cities served with A.I.D.-financed water and wastewater projects. Over 7 million Cairo and Alexandria residents have reliable telephone service as a result of A.I.D.'s telecommunications projects. Rates have increased by 60%, covering operations and maintenance costs and system expansion. In addition, A.I.D. has financed installation of 25% of the total electrical generating capacity in Egypt. Reduction of the electricity subsidy (estimated at $2.1 billion in FY 1989-90) is an important A.I.D. policy objective. In response to A.I.D. and World Bank encouragement, electricity tariffs have been increased approximately 68% in the past two years.

Cost recovery has also been introduced to make health, population and education programs more sustainable. The Cost Recovery for Health project is the core of the Ministry of Health's program to recover costs through fee-for-service and pre-payment systems. Cost-recovery mechanisms help to produce, package and distribute oral rehydration salts. Over 80,000 children are saved each year from death due to diarrheal diseases through use of oral rehydration therapy and immunization. There has also been an increase in contraceptive use by nearly 60% since 1980 and the Population Planning II project is supporting expansion of service delivery programs emphasizing fees for services. Commercial marketing of contraceptives is occurring through 7,500 pharmacies nation-wide. More than 1,300 schools have been constructed nation-wide under the Basic Education project, providing access to education for more than 600,000 children. Ten percent of the construction costs are raised from the local beneficiaries and used for maintenance purposes. A.I.D. is also assisting the government sustain important public services by improving administration and collection within the Egyptian taxation system.

Pluralism

A.I.D. is supporting democratic pluralism in Egypt by increasing popular participation in development decision-making, funding and implementation; by supporting the creation of a wide range of interst groups; by supporting business groups and labor unions; and through activities which support human rights, a free press and the effective administration of justice. For example, the Local Development II Program has helped finance 16,000 locally chosen projects in many Egyptian villages. The Trade and Investment and Financial Marketing advisory groups recommend policies that will enable the private sector to contribute more fully to Egypt's economic development. A.I.D. has made 5,000 grants to indigenous private voluntary organizations to mobilize community interest and local resources to help meet development and social welfare needs. A.I.D. also strengthens rural interest groups by supporting the formation of 400 water user associations to operate and maintain their own water systems under the Irrigation Management Systems project.

Other Donors

The United States is the largest bilateral donor. France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom are also important sources of aid. Bilateral flows from Japan, relatively modest up to this point, are expected to increase substantially during the period of the Persian Gulf crisis. In addition, Egypt has recently been receiving increased Arab assistance, including substantial debt forgiveness. On the multilateral side, the European Economic Community has an active development program, and the World Bank is presently negotiating a structural adjustment loan and other programs with the government. In addition, the International Monetary Fund is close to reaching agreement with the Government of Egypt on a stand-by arrangement.

FY 1992 Program

In FY 1992, an economic assistance program consisting of $815 million in Economic Support Funds is planned for Egypt. (USDA is also planning $150 million in P.L. 480 assistance for Egypt.) Balance-of-payments support will be provided by policy-based sector cash grants and CIP programs. Resources will be concentrated on the Private Sector CIP as the Public Sector CIP is phased down. New projects include Technical Cooperation and Feasibility Studies II (263-0225) and Power Sector Support II (263-0224). Funding for the latter is contingent upon significant electricity tariff increases. Incremental funding will continue for 14 ongoing projects.

Mission Director: Marshall D. Brown

PROGRAM: EGYPT

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Public Sector Commodity Import Program	ESF			FY 1992 25,000	Life of Project Funding 25,000

Number			Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
263-K-225	☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1992	FY 1995

Purpose: To finance U.S. imports needed to increase domestic production and to maintain essential public services.

Project Description: The Commodity Import Program (CIP) provides balance-of-payments support and contributes to Egyptian stability and productivity by financing much needed commodity imports from the United States. Egypt does not possess the foreign exchange earnings it needs to finance the goods required to increase its economic growth.

The CIP supplements discrete A.I.D. projects. It finances imports essential to the industrial and agricultural sectors and to development of infrastructure and social services. In addition, significant funds have been used to finance capital equipment and replacement elements for a broad grouping of public sector organizations.

For FY 1975-1990, CIP allocations centered on:

Industry	1,617 million
Agriculture	1,446 million
Basic Human Needs	453 million
Infrastructure	414 million
Transportation	400 million
Other	83 million
Total	4,413 million

The current program is financing machinery, equipment, spare parts, raw materials, semi-finished goods and consumables.

Sustainability: The resources provided under this program contribute to the sustainability of all development activities undertaken by Egypt by (1) alleviating the pressure on Egypt's balance-of-payments, thereby making foreign exchange imports more readily available; and (2) providing necessary and appropriate commodities, especially spare parts and raw materials.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: By funding the Commodity Import Program, the U.S. demonstrates its support of moderate Egyptian leadership while helping to ensure domestic stability and development, and by making available basic goods to the Egyptian economy.

Host Country and Other Donors: Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands, Japan and France previously provided similar assistance for commodity imports. Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom now do so. Altogether, these programs help Egypt meet its import requirements.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are the Egyptian consumers and users of public services.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improved GOE capacity for economic reform	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
U.S. Dollar Foreign Exchange	25,000

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 1992	25,000	0	25,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: EGYPT

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Sector Policy Grants (Cash Transfer)	ESF			FY 1992 185,000	Life of Project Funding 185,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
263-K691 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1992	FY 1996

Purpose: To encourage sectoral policy reforms which will result in a liberalized, market-oriented economy while providing needed foreign exchange for balance of payments support.

Program Description: A.I.D. will provide to the Government of Egypt (GOE) cash grants based on progress on agreed-upon sectoral policy performance. The amount and sectors upon whose policies the releases are made may vary from year to year, depending upon the level of progress achieved. Development of a specific sectoral reform agenda, with annual benchmarks of progress, will help the GOE to articulate and carry out its reform objectives. A.I.D. has supported such sector programs primarily in areas which would support the liberalization efforts pursued by the World Bank and in sectors where A.I.D.'s project experience has helped to identify a reform agenda. These areas include trade and exports, transportation and telecommunications, public finance, and local government. The most likely sectors for financing in FY 1992 are trade policy, industrial liberalization, agricultural sector policy, fiscal policy and administration, and financial sector policy.

Sustainability: The sectoral reforms implemented under this program will help to further improve the environment for sustained, broad based, economic growth. The project will stimulate long-term improvements in the capacity of the GOE to plan, execute and finance its reform program.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This program supports A.I.D.'s strategy to increase economic productivity and stimulate growth by supporting the removal of controls and restrictions on economic incentives and market forces.

Host Country and Other Donors: Egypt is receiving economic assistance from a number of other bilateral donors totalling approximately $1 billion per year, with additional extraordinary assistance during 1990-91 due to the Gulf crisis anticipated.

Beneficiaries: The Egyptian people will benefit from the long-term economic growth made possible by the GOE's sectoral reform program.

Major Outputs	All Years
Improved GOE capacity for sectoral reform	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Foreign Exchange	185,000

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 1992	185,000	-0-	185,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: EGYPT

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Power Sector Support II	ESF			FY 1992 100,000	Life of Project Funding 300,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
263-0224	☒ NEW				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 2001
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To promote progress in reducing electricity subsidies and in making other energy sector policy changes by providing capital infrastructure incentives to the Government of Egypt (GOE).

Project Description: Energy use has grown rapidly in Egypt as a result of economic growth, increasing urban and rural electrification, introduction of energy-intensive industries and subsidization of energy prices. Per capita energy use is above average when compared with neighboring countries and is in large part attributed to the effects of price subsidies that have distorted production patterns and encouraged inefficient uses of energy. Electricity pricing reform, a major A.I.D. policy goal, would encourage conservation and curtailment of uneconomic uses of energy. The project will consist of a number of discrete activities that could include improvements in the efficiency of generating units, transmission and distribution systems, and systems improvements in the Egyptian Electrical Authority's decision-making process. Each activity will be authorized only after significant economic reforms that more appropriately value to the consumer the true cost of energy. Each block of financing will fund an independent activity that will not be related to, or dependent on, the previous year's financing.

Sustainability: A.I.D.'s strategy is to assist the GOE in reforms that result in self-sustaining growth. Rational energy pricing is the first step in stimulating more efficient uses of power, and rational pricing will enable the GOE to self-finance the production and distribution of electric energy.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The GOE is undertaking various economic reforms to strengthen the economy. Among the reforms are increases in electric energy pricing that are closing the gap between the economic and subsidized selling prices, encouraging energy conservation. A.I.D. views this as an opportunity to build on the results of the electricity pricing strategy which will be completed in March 1991 and to continue a long-term policy dialogue to ensure that electricity prices reach their economic value by the mid-1990s.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOE will finance all local costs of the project. Additional foreign exchange may be provided by multilateral and bilateral financing agencies and bilateral donors such as Japan, Germany, Great Britain and Italy. Multilateral donors such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the European Investment Bank have provided assistance to the Egyptian power sector.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit millions of users in both the public and private sectors who would suffer losses should there be a shortage of generating capacity.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Economic pricing of electricity	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Foreign Exchange	300,000

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 1992	100,000	200,000	300,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: EGYPT

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Technical Cooperation and Feasibility Studies II	ESF			FY 1992 5,000	Life of Project Funding 30,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
263-0225 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 2000

Purpose: To assist the Government of Egypt (GOE) to identify, develop, evaluate, test and execute priority development activities and make appropriate investment decisions to meet developmental needs.

Project Description: The project will finance feasibility and technical studies that identify and prepare development projects for possible A.I.D. funding. The project will also finance sector studies and assessments, design and pre-project activities, technical assistance, private voluntary organization (PVO) activities, and other activities that accelerate implementation of the A.I.D. program in Egypt.

Sustainability: Activities involving the transfer of technology and technical assistance will, to the maximum extent practicable, be designed and implemented with a built-in mechanism for generating funds once A.I.D. assistance is completed.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country contributions to this project will cover the local currency costs of project funded activities. Other major bilateral and multilateral donors have feasibility studies and technical assistance projects that are geared to identify, design and implement their own economic assistance programs.

Beneficiaries: The project will have direct and indirect beneficiaries. The direct beneficiaries are the different government and private sector agencies that cooperate with A.I.D. in the implementation of project activities, whether through feasibility studies, assessments or technical assistance. These groups include private sector enterprises, university students, medical research and development institutions, farmers, fishermen and low-income communities.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Studies, assessments, technical assistance and PVO activities	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Foreign Exchange	30,000

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 1992	5,000	25,000	30,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

ISRAEL

Total U.S. Aid $ 16,277 Million (1951-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 80.1% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $374.31 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 8,650

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 2.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 54.2%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 19,338 (1987) 21,984 (1988) 25,582

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 224 (1987) -1,254 (1988) -4,319

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
6.4 Months of Imports (1989)

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

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

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 4,409

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.1% (1991) 1.5%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 31.0% (15-64yrs) 59.6% (65+ yrs) 9.4%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 2.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 38%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 6%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -4,082(87) -6,632(88) -6,209

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 15,655(87) 20,426(88) 21,319
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports RAW MATERIALS;EQUIPMENT;CONSUMER GOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 11,573(87) 13,794(88) 15,110
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1988) 38%

Major Exports WHEAT;BARLEY;BEEF

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; NO A.I.D. CODE; NO A.I.D. CODE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 3%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 57% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Fruit & vegs; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Oilcrops & prod; Sugar; Meat products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3061

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 77.3 Male 75.5 Female 79.1
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 9

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 125.6 Female 126.1
Secondary (1982) Total 49.1 Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 97% (1985) Female 93%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,194,840	1,200,000	1,200,000
Other[a]			
TOTALS			
P.L. 480			
Title I			
Title II			
TOTALS	1,194,840	1,200,000	1,200,000

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

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

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

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

ISRAEL

Introduction

Israel's political and economic stability continue to be important in achieving U.S. foreign policy objectives in the Middle East. Since 1979, substantial economic and military assistance to both Israel and Egypt has supported the Camp David accord which has been instrumental in helping sustain more than a decade of peace. U.S. military and economic assistance also supports the broader objective of helping Israel maintain its own security and economic growth.

The political unrest ("intifada") which began in 1987 has frustrated attempts to hold down government military and police expenditures and simultaneously contributed to reduced tourism, instability in labor and construction markets and lessened trade with the occupied territories. The budget is further strained by the increased costs of military preparedness during the Persian Gulf crisis and the heavy burden of absorbing Soviet immigrants -- more than 160,000 in 1990 alone. In structural reform, progress on privatization of state enterprises has been slow. The substantial investment resource requirements in the next few years underscore the need for policies that will encourage private domestic and foreign capital flows.

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

The A.I.D. strategy is to reduce Israel's balance-of-payments pressures as it pursues economic reforms outlined in its 1985 Economic Stabilization Program. The annual U.S. cash transfer is used by Israel for repayment of U.S. debt, including Foreign Military Sale debt, and purchases from the United States. A $400 million Housing Guaranty is also provided for Soviet emigrants. These U.S. Government funds are used only for programs within territory under the administration of the Israeli Government prior to June 5, 1967.

Through an ongoing dialogue under the auspices of the Joint Economic Development Group, the U.S. Government encourages reforms to reduce subsidies, improve tax and public wage structures, improve capital and financial markets and increase privatization. There has been notable success in stabilizing the economy. However, more work is needed to liberalize and restructure the economy along private sector lines in order to foster long-term economic vitality.

Other Donors

U.S. assistance is virtually the only source of bilateral aid.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992, A.I.D. requests $1.2 billion in Economic Support Funds for balance-of-payment support, principally to help Israel service its previously incurred U.S. debts and pay for U.S. purchases. The U.S. Government will continue to discuss the need for policy reforms. Continued U.S. support remains important to Israel's economy as the government struggles to meet short-term demands imposed by a rapid immigration flow.

A.I.D./Washington Office Director: Vivikka Molldrem

PROGRAM: ISRAEL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Israel Cash Transfer	ESF			FY 1,200,000	Life of Project Funding 1,200,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
271-XX92 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1992	FY 1992

Purpose: Supporting the objective of preserving Israel's independence and its Government's pursuit of the peace process. Increasing the role of the private sector and free markets to stimulate international competitiveness and more rapid economic growth.

Project Description: The program provides direct balance-of-payments support that, by lowering its recurrent external payments burden, has in recent years helped enable Israel to service its debt obligations to the United States, including Foreign Military Sales debt. On a parallel track, the U.S. government conducts an ongoing dialogue with the Government of Israel through the Joint Economic Development Group. That dialogue emphasizes the need to build upon the accomplishments of Israel's Economic Stabilization Program by encouraging structural reforms that will stimulate private sector-led growth in the long run.

The requested resources will be provided in the form of a cash transfer to help support the Israeli Government's efforts to revitalize its economy at a time when the country must absorb a large wave of new immigrants. Needed efforts include: increasing the role of the private sector, promoting productive investment, reforming taxes, and otherwise encouraging more efficient use of Israel's resources.

Sustainability: To achieve the objectives of maintaining economic stability and establishing conditions for sustainable growth, the government will need to continue to eliminate disincentives to private investment, promote efficient use of labor, reduce the proportion of resources used by the public sector, and generally pursue prudent fiscal, monetary, trade, regulatory and enterprise policies that will catalyze substantial amounts of domestic and foreign private investment in Israel.

Beneficiaries: The Israeli public will benefit from a stable economy which this program supports.

Major Outputs: Reduced need for external borrowing in the face of increasing demands on resources caused by immigration and an uncertain security situation.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life Of Project ($000)
Cash Grant	1,200,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1990				N/A
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30, 1991				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,200,000	-0-	1,200,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

JORDAN

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,833 Million (1951-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 12.7% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 29.12 (1985-89)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,185

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

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 43.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
4.7 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 78.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 825
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 31.7%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 3,273

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 3.5% (1991) 4.2%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.4% (15-64yrs) 50.2% (65+ yrs) 2.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1983) 26.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 7.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979)Total . % Urban 14.0% Rural 17.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 23%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 10%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -1,472(88) -1,339(89) -822

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 3,699(88) 3,777(89) 3,173
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports FOODSTUFFS;TEXTILES;FUELS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 2,226(88) 2,438(89) 2,350
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 1%

Major Exports POTASH;PHOSOPHATE;VEGETABLES

Trading Partners: SAUDI ARABIA; EEC; JAPAN; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 8%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 41% (1985)
Agriculture: 49% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Dairy products; Live animals
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Fruit & vegs; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2991

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 71.0 Male 69.3 Female 72.9
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 39

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 2% (1982) Measles 87% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 89% (1987) Polio(3) 89% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 97%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 81.3	Female 81.2	
Secondary	(1982)	Total 61.6	Female 56.2	
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 11.5	Female 12.0	

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 87% (1985) Female 63%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,700	66,150 1)	30,000
Other*			
TOTALS	3,700	66,150	30,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	-		-
Title II	5,760	3,400	
TOTALS	9,460	69,550	30,000

1/ Includes $31,150,000 of FY 90 ESF carry-over funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	18.4	18	14
Foreign National	11.3	11.0	11.0
TOTALS	29.7	29.0	25.0

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	37	98	135	42	100	142	27	150	177
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	3	3	-	50	50	-	5	5
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	37	101	138	42	150	192	27	155	182

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

Despite Jordan's halting implementation of United Nations Security Council sanctions during the Persian Gulf crisis, the primary U.S. goal remains to help sustain a stable, moderate government committed to peaceful solutions of regional issues. U.S. economic assistance best serves this objective by supporting the ongoing political and economic liberalization. With an active, democratically elected Parliament for the past year and the continuing institutionalization of advocacy groups, e.g., the Consumers' Protection Society supported by A.I.D., political liberalization continues. The Government of Jordan (GOJ) has suspended its structural adjustment program of 1989-90 due to the severe economic recession exacerbated by current events in the Persian Gulf. It is projected that potentially half the country's gross national product of $8 billion may be wiped out by the end of 1991.

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

The Gulf crisis exposed a basic economic problem of Jordan -- extreme vulnerability to external shocks due to overreliance (1) on public sector financing, which, in turn, depended on external aid, and (2) on regional export markets. A.I.D.'s key objective is increased Jordanian reliance on the private sector for the investment needed to improve, expand and sustain productive capacity and employment. To achieve this, A.I.D.'s strategy is to help the private sector access financing, markets (especially export markets) and technology. The Loan Guarantee Program provides financing for small business start-up and expansion. The Agricultural Marketing Development project identifies new horticultural export markets, e.g., Europe. The Industrial Development project trains industrial engineers for the private sector and also provides consulting services in industrial engineering. A.I.D. supports private sector projects in health and population, to improve health services and birth spacing and to reduce public outlays for these services. The Housing Guaranty Program strengthens Jordan's housing delivery system, enabling the private sector to produce more units affordable to lower-income families.

Other Donors

As of February, 1990, the international community had pledged approximately $500 million by the end of 1991 to assist Jordan with the immediate emergency and then to recover economically. The uses of these funds have yet to be negotiated but experience indicates their likely use for public sector infrastructure and social services investment and support. Once recovery begins, the GOJ is expected to negotiate a new International Monetary Fund standby arrangement and to meet the terms for a resumption of disbursements from the World Bank's structural adjustment loan which will again focus on economic liberalization in trade and industry.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992, A.I.D. requests $30 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) and Section 416(b) food commodities if available. The ESF will be used to: help the private sector recover from the severe recession and to support private sector-oriented activities in health and the environment; to launch two human resource development projects that will strengthen the private sector (Private Sector Training and Vocational Training projects); and to launch follow-on activities to the Agricultural Marketing Development and Private Enterprise Technical Resources Assistance projects.

Mission Director: William T. Oliver (Acting)

PROGRAM: JORDAN

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Training for Private Sector Development (TPSD)	ESF			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 7,500

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
278-0285 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1998

Purpose: To improve managerial, administrative and technical skills in the private and public sectors in order to foster private sector development.

Project Description: A.I.D. has supported private sector training under its Development Assistance Training Project IV, which is a general umbrella training program for both the private and public sector. Building on the experience, this project (TPSD) will finance training on a cost-sharing basis in a wide range of skill areas through a competitive selection process. Priority areas include market analysis/marketing, business/industrial management, management information systems, accounting/finance, environmental protection/safety, quality control, technology transfer, product design, venture capital operations, and specialized technical production fields. Most training will be short term, with emphasis on practical and immediately useful skills rather than academic qualifications. In the public sector, TPSD will finance activities that directly support A.I.D.'s private sector objectives, contribute to progress in our policy dialogue, or support the Government of Jordan's economic structural adjustment programs.

Sustainability: Building in-country private sector training capacity through programs jointly sponsored with a U.S. training institution will be a key objective. The sharp devaluation of the Jordanian Dinar is making it increasingly expensive for both the private and public sector to afford foreign training. Experience at the Jordan Institute of Management and the University clearly shows that Jordan can be a center of excellence in training and education, thus drawing foreign students and foreign exchange to Jordan. Strengthening of such key training institutions will enhance their capability to provide quality training to the private sector.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The CDSS places its primary emphasis on the development of the private sector. Human resource development is of critical importance to meet the demands of Jordan's emerging manufacturing and services-oriented economy. TPSD is designed to meet this critical requirement of A.I.D.'s private sector strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: Many other donors finance training for Jordanians, most of it either in the form of scholarships for new graduates or for public sector officials. No other donor supports the level of private sector training that is currently conducted by A.I.D. This training has been well received and supported by the GOJ, as supportive of the private sector emphasis in its own current planning.

Beneficiaries: The target group and main beneficiaries will be Jordanians working in the private sector who face production, marketing or management problems. Public sector individuals who can enhance private sector development will also benefit. It is expected that 80% of the estimated 600 beneficiaries will be in the private sector.

Major Outputs: A more technically sophisticated and managerial competent work force that can increase the output of goods and services produced by the private sector. A group of public sector policy makers and technicians who have been educated in the benefits of creating an enabling environment for private sector development.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Training	7,000
Technical Assistance	500
Total	7,500

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 1992	1,000	6,500	7.500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: N

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Vocatic d Technical Trainin, rm	ESF			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number 278--0286	☐ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1998

Purpose: To strengthen the ability of Jordanian vocational and technical training institutions to respond effectively to ever-changing local and regional labor market requirements.

Description: The project will support the structural transformation of the Jordanian labor market in order to enhance its production of technical and administrative services, light manufactures and other goods for its own market, the Arab region, and other export markets. This transformation is essential if Jordan's manufacturing and service industry base is to expand and form the foundation for a strengthened domestic economy. The project will support this goal by assisting existing technical and vocational training institutions to develop the information systems and analytic capacity necessary to better understand current and future demands of Jordanian and regional labor markets. The project will assist the Jordan Vocational Training Corporation, secondary school vocational training system, and community colleges in developing a more flexible, up-to-date curriculum which can be adjusted to meet the ever-changing demand for labor. U.S. technical assistance and training from American institutions expert in this field will be financed to support the project, along with specialized equipment for information systems and selected vocational fields. The esteem with which technical and vocational jobs are held in Jordanian society is expected to grow over time as the economy becomes more dependent on its own internal resources for support.

Sustainability: All of the institutions to be assisted under the project already exist and have a financial and managerial base which is adequate to maintain them. By training and providing technical assistance and equipment to administrators and faculty, the project will further strengthen managerial capabilities and the efficiency of the existing system so that it produces higher quality graduates with more relevant skills.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D Country Strategy: The CDSS places its primary emphasis on the development of the private sector. The project will contribute directly toward this effort by addressing the need for a high quality technical and vocational labor force to support economic growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: The improvement of technical and vocational education is part of the Government of Jordan's 10-year educational reform program. Substantial loan assistance is being provided to the reform effort by the World Bank and Japan. A.I.D. assistance will complement these efforts and has been specifically requested by the GOJ.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will include 500 administrators and teachers associated with the vocational and technical education system, 10,000 students, and private employers.

Major Outputs: Improved information systems for analyzing data on current and future labor needs of the Jordanian and regional economies; improved capability of administrators to direct the vocational education system output toward labor market requirements; and a flexible vocational and technical school curriculum more able to meet changing labor market requirements.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical assistance	3,000
Training	1,500
Commodities	500
	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	4,000	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: JORDAN

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Horticultural Export Development	ESF			FY 2,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
278-0289	☐ NEW				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1997
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To increase exports of high-value horticultural products by Jordanian private sector agribusinesses.

Project Description: A.I.D. has supported agricultural marketing under its Agricultural Marketing Development and National Agricultural Development projects. Building on these projects, the Horticultural Export Development (HED) project will strengthen the Jordanian private sector's production and export of high-value fruits and vegetables, primarily to the European Economic Community where strong export potential exists. A key focus is the promotion of U.S.-Jordanian joint-venture investments, wherein technical and managerial expertise is combined to establish and operate modern integrated export-oriented enterprises. The project will fund investment feasibility studies, and undertake other activities to bring joint-ventures to fruition. Direct technical assistance will be provided to producers and exporters in post-harvest handling, packaging, storage, and transportation. Start-up loan capital will be provided through an agricultural development foundation for agribusiness investment (for cold storage and grading lines). Finally, limited technical and other assistance will be provided to the Agricultural Marketing Organization (AMO) to improve its market information, policy review and analysis, and marketing extension capabilities.

Sustainability: Great opportunities exist for Jordanian agribusinesses exporting high-value fruits and vegetables to Europe and other markets. Jordan is already exporting to them on a limited scale. To expand and sustain these exports requires modern, integrated production and marketing enterprises, which the project will establish through its promotion of joint ventures and its technical and financial assistance to growers and exporters. Experience throughout the world has been that once a small number of enterprises adopts modern methods and techniques, other firms quickly follow. Further, to expand their production, they involve smaller growers as contractors, thereby increasing the number of beneficiaries of horticultural export development.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Jordan's country strategy places primary emphasis on the development of the private sector, especially the development of exports. Horticultural export development is of critical importance to take advantage of marketing opportunities in Europe and other regions. This project is designed to meet this requirement of A.I.D.'s private sector strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: No other donors are currently involved in long-term, direct development and promotion of horticultural exports, although several donors indirectly support this activity on a limited scale. The mission has taken the leadership in this field and is strongly supported by the Jordanian government.

Beneficiaries: The target group and major beneficiaries will be private sector Jordanian growers and exporters of horticultural products. U.S. agribusinesses that enter into joint-venture arrangements with Jordanian business persons will also benefit. Some public sector employees at AMO and the Ministry of Agriculture will also benefit through involvement in the project. Total number of beneficiaries is expected to number about 5,000.

Major Outputs: Increased high-value horticultural exports to Europe and other markets. Establishment of modern, integrated export-oriented agribusinesses. Increased number of U.S.-Jordan joint-venture agribusinesses. Improved capability of AMO to serve private sector growers and exporters.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,860
Capital Investment Fund	1,000
Local Currency Costs	385
AMO Export Activities	330
Joint-venture Support	250
Contingency and Evaluation	175
	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-0-		
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,000	3,000	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: JORDAN

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Jordan Enterprise Resources and Self-Help	ESF			FY 2,500	Life of Project Funding 12,000

Number	☐ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
278-0290 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1998

Purpose: To encourage and support the development of private sector income-generating activities in Jordan.

Project Description: The A.I.D.'s strategy is to work directly with the private sector in Jordan to empower it to expand income, exports, and employment, as well as increase its voice in policy decisions. The project will provide a source of funds to design new private sector initiatives to support the development of Private voluntary organization (PVO) sponsored, income-generating new businesses; to expand development of professional, trade and producer associations which support increased business voice in policy development; and to conduct feasibility and other private sector support studies. Additionally, direct assistance will be provided on a cost-sharing, highly leveraged basis to innovative, high return, private enterprise initiatives that create employment, earn foreign exchange and have a high financial return.

The project will have three principal areas of emphasis:

(1) PVO support will assist U.S. and indigenous PVOs to develop small income-generating businesses;

(2) Tourism support will encourage new and expanded private sector participation in tourism development and support emphasizing local job creation; and

(3) Other private sector support activities will be undertaken where relatively small financial and technical inputs can have major impact on increased incomes, job creation, or more exports.

Sustainability: The object of the project is to underwrite the development of sustainable growth in the private sector by supporting new business, entities which promote exports, and income-generating activities of PVOs. The project will use a process where prospective beneficiary programs are evaluated based on the relationships to project goals and probable self-sustainability when project assistance ends.

Relationship of Project To A.I.D. Country Strategy: The Country strategy places its primary emphasis on the development of the private productive sector. The proposed project will contribute directly toward this effort by providing financial and technical support to new and expanding small private productive enterprises.

Host Country And Other Donors: Job creation and increased income generation outside the public sectors has become a top priority of the Jordanian government. The proposed project directly addresses this priority and complements other donor activity in this area.

Beneficiaries: The project targets the broad range of individuals and firms in the private sector as its beneficiaries. In the business community, it specifically targets business associations to increase their voice. Assistance will also reach micro and small businessmen and women and firms, and some medium and large firms. The PVO support activities will support mostly women-owned or operated small activities, but will also include support to a broad range of other PVO income-generating activities. Beneficiaries will also include the society at large, since more employment opportunities will be derived from growth in the private sector, and all consumers will benefit from improved and less expensive products.

Major Outputs: The project will help create and expand private productive enterprises. It will also support the development of PVO income-generating activities which will eventually become privately owned and operated. The final outputs will be more jobs and increased personal and national incomes.

A.I.D.-PLANNED INPUTS:	LIFE OF PROJECT ($000)
Technical Assistance	6,000
Training	1,000
Equipment	5,000
	12,000

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 1992	2,500	9,500	12,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

LEBANON

Total U.S. Aid $ 389 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 18.9% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 5.56 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(.) .

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

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

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 38
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 1.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 3,339

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 0.1% (1991) 1.3%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 40.1% (15-64yrs) 54.6% (65+ yrs) 5.3%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.5 (1990) 3.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 29%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 14%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 7%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: ITALY; FRANCE; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

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

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 48% (1985)
Agriculture: 62% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Dairy products; Oilcrops & prod
Ag. Imports:(1987) Live animals; Fruit & vegs; Tobacco

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3142

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 68.1 Male 65.8 Female 70.4
(1975) Total 66.2 Male 64.2 Female 68.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 49

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles 81% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 91% (1987) Polio(3) 91% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1985) 90%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 92.8	Female 87.7	
Secondary	(1980)	Total 69.7	Female 0.7	
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total 22.4	Female 29.3	

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 86% (1985) Female 69%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	4,561*	3,750	4,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,734	3,750	2,000
Other*			
TOTALS	8,295	7,500	6,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	10,706	10,362	10,766
TOTALS	19,001	17,862	16,766

*Includes $850,000 reprogrammed from prior year regional funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS	2	2	2

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

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

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

Introduction

There is a measured degree of optimism in Lebanon that political and economic stability may be established following 15 years of devastating civil war. The Government of Lebanon has implemented the greater Beirut security plan which removed militias from Beirut and continues to expand its authority on the basis of the internationally supported Taif plan. The government will need to deal with the staggering human and economic loss and will need massive capital resources for reconstruction of power and water, housing, health systems, schools, and other social infrastructure. Problems have been compounded by the Persian Gulf crisis and the return of Lebanese from the Gulf and from Liberia.

U.S. interests in Lebanon support the reestablishment of an independent national government with control of its territory and the ability to provide for the needs and aspirations of its people.

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

The current A.I.D. strategy is to provide emergency humanitarian assistance and to support U.S.-based educational institutions. The objective is to demonstrate to the people of Lebanon U.S. interest in their welfare. For the longer term, A.I.D. is exploring ways which will support the Government of Lebanon, encourage private sector participation in the reconstruction of Lebanon, and support democratic institutions.

P.L. 480 Title II food aid has helped meet the basic food needs of more than 135,000 families throughout the country which are most in need (about one-third of the population). A.I.D.'s emergency programs, implemented by five U.S.-based private voluntary organizations (PVOs), also provide basic household necessities and other emergency assistance. A.I.D. grants require that assistance must be distributed throughout Lebanon without regard to religious affiliation of the beneficiary. Support is also provided to the American University of Beirut and Beirut University College to help maintain an educational system with training in democratic values.

Other Donors

Ongoing international appeals for assistance for Lebanon have met with little response, largely due to the difficulty encountered by any country or international organization in trying to implement appropriate programs. An Arab fund for the reconstruction of Lebanon has been proposed and a funding appeal has been made to oil producing states and others. It is also expected that the World Bank will initiate assistance programs once security and political stability is established.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $2 million in Economic Support Funds and $4 million in Development Assistance to supplement ongoing PVO grants for relief and rehabilitation programs. A $10.8 million P.L. 480 Title II targetted feeding will continue to provide food for a substantial portion of Lebanon's displaced and needy population.

A.I.D./Washington Office Director: Vivikka Molldrem

MOROCCO

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,752 Million (1952-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 10.9% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.96 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 830

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 1.8%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 26.6%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 3,939 (1986) 4,916 (1987) 5,277

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -937 (1986) -1,304 (1987) -840

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.6 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 98.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 1,341
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 24.8%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 25,630

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.5% (1991) 2.1%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 38.6% (15-64yrs) 57.2% (65+ yrs) 4.2%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 4.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979)Total . % Urban 28.0% Rural 45.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 30%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 46%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -1,627(87) -1,532(88) -1,497

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 4,486(87) 4,817(88) 5,691
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 2,859(87) 3,285(88) 4,194
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 2%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: FRANCE; SPAIN; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 17%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 76% (1985)
Agriculture: 77% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Fruit & vegs; Cotton lint
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Tobacco; Fibers

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2915

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 64.0 Male 62.5 Female 65.6
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 79

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 87% (1987) Measles 76% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 78% (1987) Polio(3) 78% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 57%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 69.4 Female 53.3
Secondary (1981) Total 31.3 Female 22.1
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 45% (1985) Female 22%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	10,340	12,500	23,000
Loan	—	—	—
Grant	10,340	12,500	23,000
Economic Support Fund	19,914	20,000	12,000
Loan	—	—	—
Grant	19,914	20,000	12,000
Other*			
TOTALS	30,254	32,500	35,000
P.L. 480	48,899	3,415	1,759
Title I	33,000	—	—
Title II	15,899	3,415	1,759
TOTALS	81,353	35,915	36,759

a/ See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail. Only includes P.L. 480 Title I agreements signed prior to January 1, 1991.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	28	27	27
Foreign National	19	19	19
TOTALS	47*	46*	46*

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

*Includes three regional positions and two Part-time Intermittent Temporary positions.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	155	180	335	170	121	291	143	101	244
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	0	8	8	–	2	2	–	3	3
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	155	188	343	170	123	293	143	104	247

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

Introduction

During the past seven-year economic adjustment period, Morocco has improved its basic economic structure and laid the basis for further economic growth and development. External assistance and generous debt rescheduling by public and private creditors have strengthened Government of Morocco (GOM) resolve to liberalize its economy. Morocco was among the first Arab countries to condemn the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, and official GOM Persian Gulf policy has since been consonant with that of the United States. Morocco plays a moderating role in the Arab world, particularly with regard to the Middle East peace process and Lebanon.

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

Morocco's central tasks are (a) to assure productive investment and (b) to reshape the economy toward greater efficiency and competitiveness. A.I.D. directs resources for achievement of the following activities:

-- Strengthened private sector. Objectives include expanding exports, alleviating constraints to the creation and expansion of small business, and enhancing the role of free markets. With A.I.D. advice, the GOM plans to privatize 112 state-controlled firms over the next five years.

-- Increased agricultural production and trade. A.I.D. is supporting the development of a new Hessian fly-resistant wheat variety, which has applicability throughout North Africa. Yield increases of 75% are being obtained. A.I.D. programs in agribusiness over the next few years should also improve trade opportunities as agricultural exports increase.

-- Increased child survival and a restructured and expanded health care system. A.I.D. is helping to increase access to basic health care and family planning services, improve private and public delivery systems, and explore health financing issues. Over the next five years, access to basic family planning and maternal child health care services will rise to 85% of the rural population and to virtually 100% of the urban population.

-- Provide low-cost housing: Increasing the production of low-cost housing, introducing cost-recovery measures, stimulating public-private partnerships for providing low-cost housing, and providing practical models for solving shelter issues are underway. Private bank loans, secured by A.I.D. guarantees, are financing almost 10,000 low-cost housing plots annually in Morocco.

Other Donors

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank continue to provide substantial resources to Morocco, supporting GOM efforts to make economic policy adjustments. France and other European Economic Community nations also continue to be important. Persian Gulf donors will become increasingly important to Morocco following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $23.0 million of Development Assistance, $12.0 million of Economic Support Funds, and $1.8 million of P.L. 480 resources for Morocco in FY 1992. To help Morocco provide adequate health services to a growing population while public resources remain constrained, A.I.D. proposes a major new initiative in Health Care Financing. Since water is also an important constraint to long-term growth and development, A.I.D. proposes initial financing for a Water Resources Management project. The Housing Guaranty Program is proposed to continue with a $1 million addition to the existing authorization level in FY 92.

Mission Director: Dennis Chandler

PROGRAM: MOROCCO

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Health Care Financing	DA			FY 1992 3,000	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
608-0207	☐ NEW				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1996
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To promote a more diversified, efficient and financially sustainable health care system in Morocco.

Project Description: Insufficient financial and human resources of the Government of Morocco (GOM) are limiting its ability to meet the rising demand for health care services. In addition, the public sector is marked by problems of poor resource allocation and inefficiency; by budgetary allocations which remain urban, hospital, and curative intensive; and by centralized administration which has made little progress in recovering costs. The project will address four key areas of assistance toward this purpose. First, a public policy and regulatory component will be provided to assist the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) to provide overall leadership to Morocco's health sector and to engender a regulatory environment which fosters private health sector investment while maintaining social goals of equity, quality and cost containment. Second, private health sector growth will be promoted through assistance to expand the market for health assistance; improve the efficiency, scope and competitiveness of private health providers; reduce financial barriers to private health investment; and establish a precedent for managed care. Third, the project will provide technical assistance, training and limited commodity support to public and semi-private hospitals to improve their financial autonomy and managerial efficiency. Fourth, the project will assist local governments in two to three pilot provinces to assume an increased role in managing and financing public health services.

Sustainability: The project will enhance the sustainability of health services by increasing private sector involvement in the financing and delivery of services and by improving the allocation and use of public sector resources.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy identifies reduced fertility, decreased infant and young child death, and increased sustainability of health programs as key objectives of A.I.D. assistance to Morocco. The project will enable Morocco to strengthen and expand the financial base for private and public health services and to program increased funding for preventive health programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: For the project, the GOM/MOPH and private sector providers will support salaries and operating expenses. The World Bank will support development of a health information system, a plan for mandatory health insurance and a Medicaid-like insurance system for the poor. France is assisting with cost recovery.

Beneficiaries: Moroccan society, in general, and the indigent population, in particular, will benefit from more efficient, sustainable and equitably distributed preventive and curative health services throughout the country.

Major Outputs:
- Improved policy and regulatory environment;
- Expanded private sector markets for health services;
- More efficient and financially autonomous hospitals; and
- Targeted local financing of health services.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
- Technical Assistance	6,000
- Training	3,000
- Commodities	2,000
- Local Costs (e.g., research)	2,200
- Evaluation and Audit	300
- Contingency	1,500
Total	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	3,000	12,000	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: MOROCCO

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Water Resource Management	ESF			FY 1992 6,000	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
608-0213 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To promote economic and efficient use of water and soil resources in the Oum Er R'bia River basin of Morocco.

Project Description: The project will pursue a dual-track approach, targeting both priority upstream and downstream natural resources management problems in the Oum Er R'bia River basin. In upstream areas, the project will develop and demonstrate improved, sustainable watershed management policies and practices within Azilal Province, site of 3 of the 4 major Oum Er R'bia River dams. Interventions planned for this project component will aim at enhanced soil conservation in each of the province's three major land use categories -- natural forests, upland pastures and agricultural holdings. For downstream areas, the project will focus on improved allocation, management and use of water and land resources within the Tadia irrigation perimeter, the largest of the three major irrigation schemes within the Oum Er R'bia River basin. Planned interventions for this project component will aim at more efficient use of available land and water resources within the Tadia perimeter at both the system-level and farm-level, more cost-effective client-oriented management by the regional irrigation management authority, and a strengthened regional private agribusiness capacity.

Sustainability: Under the project farmers will respond to market pricing signals as opposed to cropping patterns directed by the Ministry of Agriculture resulting in a more active role for agribusiness activities in the region.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project will provide the primary A.I.D. mechanism for addressing emerging problems in natural resources and the environment in Morocco, focusing on water resources policy and management issues, as stated in current A.I.D. assistance strategy documents for Morocco.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will be implemented under the auspices of the Government of Morocco's (GOM) Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. GOM contributions to the project will total $5.0 million over the seven-year life of the project. The project will be closely coordinated with other donor activities in watershed and irrigation management in Morocco, including ongoing and planned major World Bank initiatives in irrigation improvement and watershed management.

Beneficiaries: Primary downstream project beneficiaries will be the resident farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs who will enjoy a more cost-effective and reliable supply of water within the Tadia irrigation perimeter for increased yields of more valuable crops and, hence, expanded agribusiness opportunities. Primary upstream project beneficiaries will be the small farmers and herders inhabiting Azilal Province who will enjoy improved, sustainable and participatory systems for managing their productive resource assets.

Major Outputs:
- Improved allocation, management and use of water and land resources, with enhanced private sector involvement.
- Improved, sustainable and participatory policies and practices for the management and use of watershed resources.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
- Technical Assistance	5,000
- Commodities	3,000
- Training	1,000
- Demonstration Activities	6,000
- Total	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	6,000	9,000	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies
To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

OMAN

Total U.S. Aid $ 137 Million (1973-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 54.7% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 12.90 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 5,070

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 8.0%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 4,176 (1987) 3,500 (1988) 3,569

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -1,833 (1987) -380 (1988) -902

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

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

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 34.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 529
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1987) 14.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 1,481

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 5.2% (1991) 3.5%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.3% (15-64yrs) 50.1% (65+ yrs) 2.7%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 6.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 29%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 50%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -123(87) 1,547(88) 762

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 2,998(87) 2,270(88) 2,622
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 2,874(87) 3,818(88) 3,384
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 4%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: JAPAN; SINGAPORE; UNITED KINGDOM

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 3%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: .% ( )
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Live animals; Fruit & vegs; Tobacco
Ag. Imports:(1987) Fruit & vegs; Meat products; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...( ) .

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 66.0 Male 64.2 Female 67.8
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 41

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 95% (1987) Measles 78% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 77% (1987) Polio(3) 77% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1985)	Total .	Female	80.0
Secondary	(1985)	Total .	Female	21.0
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 0.7	Female	0.9

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

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	12,546	15,000	15,000
Other*			
TOTALS			
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	12,546	15,000	15,000

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	6	5	5
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	6	5	5

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	5	21	26	17	31	48	20	38	58
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	6	6	-	4	4	-	3	3
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	27	32	17	35	52	20	41	61

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

Introduction

In 1980, Oman agreed to U.S. access to certain Omani military facilities. Parallel to this agreement was the creation of the Omani-American Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation (OAJC) to administer an economic assistance program in support of U.S. foreign policy and security interests. On December 1, 1990, the economic agreement was renewed for an additional ten years.

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

A.I.D.'s strategy for Oman focuses on the conservation and management of fisheries and water resources, the two major renewable natural resources of the country. These resources are critical to the Omani Government's goal of sustainable economic diversification.

An OAJC pilot water recharge program is now being replicated in 60 other locations in Oman. Water master plans have been designed to manage scarce resources in the two largest cities. In fisheries, OAJC assistance has resulted in significantly improved resource management and better trained Omani professionals.

The second focus of the OAJC is human resource development. Technical and capital assistance over the past ten years was instrumental in augmenting the country's educational infrastructure, especially rural schools. The OAJC also provided significant skills training in both the public and private sectors. Assistance in the field of human resource development has benefited over 2% of the entire natural population.

Other Donors

The official donor community in Oman (United Nations, United Kingdom, Japan) is quite small, and regular coordination is maintained to avoid duplication of effort.

FY 1992 Program

The requested $15 million of Economic Support Funds in FY 1992 will assist the OAJC to continue its existing programs of natural resource management in fisheries and water resources and to continue its human resource development programs. New resources will be provided to help strengthen Oman's private sector through such institutions as the Chamber of Commerce and associations working to improve fisheries production and marketing. External evaluation and sector assessments have been utilized extensively in guiding new project development, especially in fisheries.

A.I.D. Representative: Duncan Miller

PROGRAM: OMAN

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Human Resources Development Sector Grant	ESF			FY 1992 5,000	Life of Project Funding 22,000

Number 272-0111	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1995

Purpose: To expand the role of Omani nationals in the private sector economy.

Project Description: The Oman government has placed the development of its human resources and the Omanization of its work force as the highest development priority of the coming decade. Oman has invested heavily in human resources development over the past 20 years, and the country which was devoid of educational infrastructure in 1970 now has most of the necessary basic educational infrastructure in place. However, the present educational system is still relatively new and still needs improvement in quality. Secondly, the education system is focused largely on basic education, and outside the vocational training institutes, does not offer a commercial stream. Moreover, most of the demand for employment over the past 20 year was in the public sector, the needs of which the educational system doesn't address. Business training in Oman is presently being provided only by nine vocational training institutes at the secondary level and one technical college which provides the equivalent of an A.A. degree in business administration. The Sultan Qaboos University just recently announced it intention to form a College of Business and Economics for a four-year baccalaureate degree program. Several private training institutes focus on short courses in computing and English.

This program will work with the Ministry of Labor and the Chamber of Commerce to develop facilities and curricular appropriate to private sector needs and the establishment of a training institute to train secondary school graduates for careers in business. Within the Ministry of Labor, the project will make improvements in work force planning and labor policies.

Sustainability: This joint U.S.- Oman program is intended to assist the government plan and implement cost-effective human resource programs in order to improve and sustain overall develop efforts. The high level of Oman funding is an indication of its commitment.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project addresses one of three major sectoral priorities - human resource development - and is focused on promoting private sector economic development. Through focusing the program: on identified private sector needs, the project responds to market forces in addressing developmental constraints. The sector program supports both the role of the Joint Commission in the facilitation of appropriate policies and providing tangible assistance to a broad sprectum of Omani society.

Beneficiaries: Omani secondary school graduates, primary new entrants to the job market and existing Omani employees of business will benefit from this project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Oman has formally committed itself to support of the development of this institution through the Omani Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It is anticipated that training funds collected from Omani business by levy will be made available through credits to business for programs offered through this institution.

Major Outputs: (a) Increased trained secondary scholl graduates in skills needed by local business; (b) an outgoing institution for business training; and (c) a work force planning capacity more responsive to the actual needs of the private sector.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	7,000
Training	8,000
Capital Assistance	7,000
Total	22,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	5,000	17,000	22,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

Pakistan

PAKISTAN

Total U.S. Aid $ 7,958 Million (1948-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 14.1% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.64 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 350

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 2.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1989) 22.5%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 8,478 (1987) 8,685 (1988) 9,292

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -2,818 (1987) -2,804 (1988) -2,561

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.6 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 37.4%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 1,258
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 23.5%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 114,649

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.4% (1991) 2.4%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.8% (15-64yrs) 52.2% (65+ yrs) 4.0%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 6.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979)Total . % Urban 32.0% Rural 29.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 30%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 55%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -1,736(88) -2,024(89) -1,724

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 6,280(88) 7,223(89) 6,687
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 4,544(88) 5,199(89) 4,963
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 16%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: JAPAN; UNITED STATES; SAUDI ARABIA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 23%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 99% (1985)
Agriculture: 96% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fibers; Cotton lint; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Sugar; Tea & mate

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2315

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 56.3 Male 55.9 Female 56.8
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 110

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 88% (1988) Measles 85% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 85% (1988) Polio(3) 85% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1985) 44%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1981) Total 41.5 Female 29.1
Secondary (1982) Total 19.8 Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 40% (1985) Female 19%

Pakistan

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	46,000	25,000	25,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	229,011	100,000	100,000
Other*			
TOTALS	275,011	125,000	125,000
P.L. 480			
Title I		-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	275,011	125,000	125,000

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	41	42	35
Foreign National	25	29	29
TOTALS	66	71	64

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 90 (Actual)			FY 91 (Estimated)			FY 92 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	650	300	950	500	250	750	467	233	700
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	10	45	55	20	65	85	-0-	50	50
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	660	345	1,005	520	315	835	467	283	750

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

PAKISTAN

Introduction

U.S. interests in Pakistan focus on improving basic social conditions, promoting broad-based private sector-led economic growth, strengthening democratic institutions, promoting U.S.-Pakistan trade, and continuing cooperation on environmental protection and narcotics control. Funding of the projects and programs described below is contingent on certification under the Pressler Amendment.

Pakistan is a low-income country ($350 per capita) with social indicators that are relatively low even among other countries at this income level. The literacy rate is only 25% (6% for rural women). Population growth is over 3% per annum, and infant mortality is over 100 per 1,000 live births. Economic growth in the 1980s was relatively rapid at about 6% per year--the fastest in south Asia--with inflation also moderate, averaging around 7% per year. This growth must continue if Pakistan's lagging social indicators are to improve. However, the basis for future growth was eroded in the 1980's by the emergence of serious financial imbalances. Fiscal debt servicing became the most important element in Government of Pakistan (GOP) spending, crowding out spending on social services and infrastructure. External debt servicing doubled to 30% of foreign exchange earnings.

Financing future growth sustainably and opening Pakistan's economy to international trade will require above all comprehensive tax reform to broaden Pakistan's tax base away from overly heavy reliance on import taxes, enhance GOP revenues and reduce the budget deficit. The GOP should also do more to encourage private investment. The GOP should privatize and reduce subsidies to public-sector trading, manufacturing, energy, and banking entities so that private investment can grow in areas now dominated by the GOP, and so that the government can focus its spending on non-commercial infrastructure as well as on addressing low social indicators. Promising steps in these directions are already being taken by the new government, in line with its vigorous re-orientation toward greater self-reliance for Pakistan.

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

A.I.D.'s strategy in Pakistan addresses the U.S. interests and the needs of Pakistan's development program described above. A.I.D. collaborates with other elements of the U.S. Mission to Pakistan in an active macroeconomic policy dialogue centering on resource mobilization through tax reform and adjustment and liberalization of administered prices. In addition, A.I.D. pursues several sectoral initiatives.

Social Sectors: In health, A.I.D. focuses on lowering high mortality rates among infants and young children, and on controlling endemic malaria. Excellent progress has been made in establishing a sustainable child survival program. The PL-480 program complements this effort by improving food and nutrition policies. Malaria control efforts focus on ensuring that long-term institutional and commodity requirements are put in place, so that A.I.D. assistance may end without an upsurge in malaria cases.

A.I.D. support for population has successfully expanded private marketing and distribution networks. Progress is also being made with regard to public sector and non-governmental organization (NGO) delivery of services.

A new ten-year, primary education program to improve access (especially for females) in the Northwest Frontier and Balochistan provinces supports improved instruction, better administration, accelerated school construction, and increased budgets for primary education. A.I.D. also supports technical and academic training in the United States and third countries, as well as local management training. Training resources are being increasingly shifted from the public to the private sector.

Private Investment. A.I.D. uses balance-of-payments assistance, private sector commodity import programs and the P.L.480 program to support policy dialogue on subsidy reductions, deregulation, tax reform and resource mobilization, and more efficient pricing. A new private sector program promotes privatization, increased private investment, strengthening of capital markets, deregulation, and promotion of U.S. business opportunities. Mixed credit mechanisms will play an important role in promoting U.S. business participation in the trade development program. Economic and social programs are increasingly focused on private sector delivery mechanisms. For example, building on successes already achieved, A.I.D. continues to promote increased private investment in energy and agribusiness. A.I.D. also promotes the role of the private sector in health and population.

Democratic Pluralism. A.I.D. will utilize a new project now in design, "Supporting Democratic Processes", to increase support for democratic pluralism activities, particularly with respect to human rights, to strengthen legislative and judicial systems, to promote greater voice for private labor and business groups; and to expand the role of NGOs in the provision of services and as advocates of social justice.

Narcotics Control. Agriculture and rural infrastructure activities will continue A.I.D.'s successful program of promoting alternatives to poppy cultivation and further integrating tribal areas into the socio-economic mainstream.

Environment. A.I.D. will continue successful programs in forestry, energy conservation, and dealing with environmental issues to sustain the agriculture production resource base.

Other Donors

A.I.D. collaborates with all major donors--including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Japanese--and other USG agencies such as the Peace Corps and the Export-Import Bank on policy issues and projects in the areas of energy, education, health, and agriculture. The A.I.D. program complements the World Bank and IMF role in macroeconomic structural reform.

FY 1992 Program

In FY 1992, Development Assistance and Economic Support Funds ($125 million) will support initiatives in private investment expansion, democratic pluralism, energy, agriculture and agribusiness, health, population, education. Housing Guaranty program ($25 million) will continue.

Presidential Certification under the Pressler Amendment

The Executive Branch has not been able to make the requisite certification. In the event that this certification cannot be made, no new assistance can be provided to Pakistan and an orderly wind-down of A.I.D.'s program will be initiated.

Mission Director: James A. Norris

PROGRAM: Pakistan

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agribusiness Development and Promotion	ESF			FY 1992 12,000	Life of Project Funding 80,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
391-0516 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1999

Purpose: (1) To increase private sector agribusiness investment in Pakistan; (2) to ensure competition on an equal basis in a wide variety of agribusiness activities; and (3) to promote economic stability, increase food security and increase the agriculture sector's contribution to gross domestic product.

Project Description: The project will consist of three major activities: (1) support for private sector mechanisms to provide technical assistance to small and medium-sized agribusiness entrepreneurs and associations to introduce improved technology and management methods. Support will also be provided to carry out research and development activities to establish new private sector business; (2) technical assistance to help improve public sector policies and the administrative environment for agribusiness investment, including assistance for privatization of public sector entities and for the new Agribusiness Cell of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MINFA); and (3) a catalyst in helping to put together joint ventures with U.S. and multinational agribusiness firms and, in keeping with the philosophy of democratic governments, to seek ways to assist the informal agribusiness sector.

Sustainability: The project will promote long-term policies and reduce administrative procedures to improve the private agribusiness investment environment in Pakistan and promote long-term private investment and joint ventures.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project will directly address the objectives of A.I.D. to support free markets, broad-based economic growth, and individual initiative. It is consistent with the country strategy in agriculture of reducing government subsidies, increasing agricultural prices to world prices, and increasing the role of the private sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: MINFA has announced that it will set up an Agribusiness Cell to coordinate, formulate, and implement agribusiness policy, which may serve as the counterpart agency for implementing the project. A.I.D. is at the forefront of donors in agribusiness in Pakistan, although donors (World Bank and Asian Development Bank) are promoting policies to encourage the private sector.

Beneficiaries: (a) Small and medium-scale agribusiness entrepreneurs and employees; (b) mid- and upper-level managers of larger agribusiness firms with broad-based ownerships; and (c) agribusiness associations and government institutions that support the development of private sector agribusinesses (including the Agribusiness Cell in MINFA).

Major Outputs (All Years): Increased private sector investment and employment in agribusiness, improved investment environment, increased agricultural exports, and foreign exchange earnings.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical & Related Assistance (Private Sector)	40,000
Technical and Policy Assistance (Public Sector)	10,000
Joint Venture/Investment Assistance	30,000
TOTAL:	80,000

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 1992	12,000	68,000	80,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: Various; to be determined

AID 370-7 (11-86)

Philippines

Previous Page Blank

PHILIPPINES

Total U.S. Aid $ 4,045 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 23.6% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.51 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1989) 736

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 1.7%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1989) 17.9%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1989) 7,912

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (1989) -900

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.7 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1989) 51.8%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1989) 3,135
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1989) 25.3%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 64,404

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.7% (1991) 2.1%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 39.3% (15-64yrs) 57.1% (65+ yrs) 3.6%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1988) 36.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 3.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1985)Total59.0% Urban 52.1% Rural 63.7%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 37%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1988) 46%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) 295(88) 228(89) -2,598

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 7,653(88) 9,393(89) 10,419
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1989) 19%

Major Imports PETROLEUM;SPECIALIZED MACHINERY;TEXTILES

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 7,948(88) 9,620(89) 7,821
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 38%

Major Exports ELECTRONICS;GARMENTS;COPPER;FISH;BANANAS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; EEC; SAUDI ARABIA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1989) 24%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 102% (1988)
Agriculture: 111% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1989)COCONUT; COPRA; FISH; SUGAR; MOLASSES;COFFEE
Ag. Imports:(1989) WHEAT; TOBACCO; ANIMAL FEED; DAIRY PRODUCTS

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1987) 1753

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 64.4 Male 61.8 Female 67.1
(1975) Total 61.5 Male 59.2 Female 64.1

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 55

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 96% (1989) Measles 83% (1989)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 86% (1989) Polio(3) 85% (1989)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1989) 82%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1987) Total 106.0 Female 106.0
Secondary (1987) Total 68.0 Female 69.0
Post Secondary (1987) Total 38.0 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1989) Male 90% (1989) Female 90%

Philippines

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	62,193 1/	40,000	40,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	130,403 2/	120,000	120,000
Other*	119,484	199,828 3/	160,000
*Special Initiatives			
TOTALS	312,080	359,828	320,000
P.L. 480 4/	33,632	13,689	13,428
Title I	21,000	-	-
Title II	12,632	13,689	13,428
TOTALS	342,692	373,519	333,428

Footnotes:
1/ Includes $19,193M FY 89 reobs of prior year DA and Sec 517 recoveries.
2/ Includes $6,383 million in FY 1989 reobligations of prior year ESF.
3/ Includes $39,828 of FY 1990 SAI carry-over funds.
4/ See Food for Peace Section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	55	43	43
Foreign National	27	27	27
TOTALS	82	70	70

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	35	178	213	10	125	135	8	100	108
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	0	86	86	0	99	99	0	40	40
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	35	264	299	10	224	234	8	140	148

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

PHILIPPINES

Introduction

The United States' strong interest in supporting Philippine economic recovery, democratic institutions and growth of pluralism stems from ties dating to the turn of the century. U.S. military facilities in the Philippines enhance stability in the Asia-Pacific region; and a developing Philippine market would offer U.S. companies substantial investment and trade opportunities.

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

A.I.D.'s development strategy, which supports the Government of the Philippines' (GOP) efforts to promote broad-based, sustainable economic growth, includes five programmatic objectives: (1) a policy and institutional framework stimulating market-based private sector growth; (2) open and competitive markets; (3) infrastructure facilitating expanded private sector activity; (4) more efficient delivery of essential services; and (5) effective, sustainable management of natural resources. A.I.D. policy objectives are supported by the Special Assistance Initiatives (SAI)-funded Multilateral Assistance Initiative (MAI), Economic Support Funds (ESF), the P.L. 480 food program, and Development Assistance (DA) activities.

A.I.D. supports open and competitive markets through the SAI-funded Private Enterprise Policy Support program, Private Investment and Trade Opportunities, Small Enterprise Credit, and Privatization projects. Under the SAI-funded Mindanao Development and Philippine Capital Infrastructure Support projects, A.I.D. finances the infrastructure development, with appropriate environmental assessments, to facilitate expanded private sector activity. The latter, combining A.I.D. and Export-Import Bank resources, is in effect a mixed credit program, as previously reported to Congress. Rural infrastructure development is supported through the Rural Electrification and Rural Infrastructure Fund projects. The GOP's decentralization efforts and planning for and maintenance of local infrastructure are enhanced by the Local Development Assistance Program and the Regional Development Fund project.

Through DA and P.L. 480 Title II activities, A.I.D. encourages the development of efficient basic human services, resulting in dramatic improvements in access to child survival services such as oral rehydration, immunization, and maternal and child health care services. The Family Planning Assistance Project promotes the concept of birth spacing to improve maternal and child health, increase contraceptive use, and lower fertility rates.

The SAI-funded Natural Resources Management Program supports sustainable natural resources management and efficient utilization of the natural resource base to promote economic development and ecological stability.

Through the Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) Co-Financing and Enterprise in Community Development projects, A.I.D. has increased employment and improved the socioeconomic status of selected groups through innovative small-scale activities developed and implemented by local communities.

Other Donors

Under the MAI framework, approximately 26 donors assist the GOP in implementing and promoting democracy and broad-based, sustainable economic growth and development to continue the country's economic recovery. The U.S. ranks second, behind Japan, as a major contributor to this effort. The GOP intends to use the private sector to spur trade policy reforms, enhance the investment climate, rationalize the financial system, and rehabilitate infrastructure. The MAI has enhanced both donor coordination and burden sharing, with the former supporting policy reforms, accelerating project implementation, and increasing utilization of donor resources.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992, A.I.D. is requesting $40 million in DA, $120 million in ESF, $13.4 million in P.L. 480 and Title II resources, and $160 million in SAI funds under the MAI to continue support for economic and policy reform objectives. (USDA will provide $20 million in P.L. 480 Title I resources.) DA, ESF, and SAI resources will encourage policy reforms to stimulate market-based private sector growth through Private Enterprise Policy Support and Support for Development II programs; support infrastructure growth through the Philippine Capital Infrastructure Support and Mindanao Development projects; and develop and rehabilitate the rural electric cooperative system and rural infrastructure through the Rural Electrification and Rural Infrastructure Fund projects.

FY 1992 funding also will support child survival activities and promote voluntary access to family planning services through the Child Survival Program and the Family Planning Assistance project; improve availability of credit for small on- and off-farm rural enterprises under the Enterprise in Community Development, PVO Co-Financing, and cooperative support activities; and encourage improved natural resources management through the Natural Resources Management Program.

Four new activities, funded under DA, ESF, and SAI, are proposed for FY 1992. The Democratic Pluralism Initiative will foster the promotion of "voice, choice, and governance" and, through sub-grants directly to non-governmental organizations, stimulate a pluralistic approach to public policy making. The Informal Sector Reform project will promote the removal of legal and administrative impediments limiting growth of small private enterprises in the informal sector. The Private Enterprise Policy Support Program II (PEPS II) will encourage further significant GOP policy reforms to support private sector-led, sustainable growth. Specific objectives of the PEPS II Program include tariff simplification. A.I.D. is working with the GOP and the international donor community to develop an Energy Conservation Loan Fund program to promote technology change and provide loans to industries utilizing energy-conserving technology. Through this Loan Fund, A.I.D. would provide funding to meet technology transfer requirements.

Mission Director: Malcolm Butler

PROGRAM: Philippines

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Informal Sector Reform	DP SAI			FY 1992 20,000 - SAI 2,000 - DP	Life of Project Funding 20,000 - SAI 25,000 5,000 - DP

Number 492-0453	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING			PSEE 2,000	FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To promote sustainable economic growth through (a) the identification of legal and administrative impediments that limit growth and expansion of private enterprises in the informal economy, and (b) assistance in the design and implementation of institutional reforms that will enable markets to operate more effectively.

Project Description: The project will foster administrative and legal reforms which affect small-scale private enterprises (SSEs) identified as the "informal sector." The "informal sector" is composed of SSEs that are engaged in legal business activities but are not properly registered with the government. This project hopes to replicate in the Philippines the successful work conducted by the Institute for Law and Democracy in Peru. The project will include extensive collaborative research and technical assistance to identify the legal and administrative bottlenecks that discourage private investment and contribute to the growth of informality. Through program support the project will contribute to improvement in the legal and regulatory environment effecting the informal sector. Philippine non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are expected to play key roles in the project in research, technical assistance, training, and advocacy.

Sustainability: The project will help establish an environment in which SSEs can grow and flourish--becoming more economically viable and sustainable. A primary project objective is to identify and develop mechanisms to ensure that activities will continue after the project's completion.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A principal theme of A.I.D.'s development strategy is the development of the private sector. By creating the climate to move SSEs from the informal sector into the formal sector, through institutions and organizations that have the capacity to effect legal and administrative changes, the project will accelerate private sector-led growth in the Philippines and increase diversity of the private sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP recognizes the need to simplify the entry of businesses into the formal sector and the positive impact of this effort on both the private and public sectors. Although other donors have expressed their support for the concept, none has expressly structured a project of this magnitude for the Philippine informal sector.

Beneficiaries: Targeted beneficiaries are the SSEs throughout the Philippines that will gain the full protection of the law and commercial benefits available within the formal sector. The NGOs and institutions in which the project will be housed, and which will ensure the long-term sustainability of project goals, will benefit directly from the assistance provided. The GOP will also benefit from increased revenues as formerly unregistered businesses begin to pay fees and taxes.

Major Outputs (All Years): Changes in Philippine laws, regulations, and customs to allow the informal sector to become formalized.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project
Project: IRIS buy-in	$1,000
Technical Assistance: U.S.	1,000
: Philippine	500
Training: U.S.	1,000
: In-Country	500
Commodities:	1,000
Program: Performance-based disbursement	20,000
	25,000

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 1992	22,000	3,000	25,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Philippines

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Private Enterprise Policy Support II	SAI			FY 1992 40,000	Life of Project Funding 80,000

Number 492-0464	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 93	FY 94

Purpose: To encourage further significant Government of the Philippines (GOP) policy reform action to support adjustment to private sector-led, sustainable growth.

Background: The Aquino Administration had impressive initial success in opening society, restoring democratic institutions, and initiating economic recovery. However, over the last two years or so, the economy has experienced an upsurge of inflation, increasing balance of payments difficulties and a brake on economic growth, largely attributable to a series of natural and man-made disasters, as well as the impact of the Gulf war. Unfortunately, political and economic stability remain concerns, and the policy and institutional framework continues to hamper the attainment of sustainable growth.

Nevertheless, the GOP remains committed to a program of reform, including fiscal prudence, privatization, trade reform, competitive exchange rates, and an improved investment climate. However, mounting public resentment against rising prices and interest rates and shortages in power, transport, and housing services, the continued threats of a rightist coup alongside an active but substantially reduced insurgency and Muslim secessionist threats make it difficult for the GOP to proceed with important but unpopular reforms. At risk are net gains from past and present policy reform actions supported by A.I.D. and other donors.

Program Description: The program is a way to reinvigorate GOP implementation of important policy reforms in areas essential to private sector-led, broad-based sustainable growth. Specific objectives include tariff simplification, privatization, and improvement of investment procedures and incentives. The dollars provided will be used for debt servicing to multilaterals such as IMF, World Bank, and ADB.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The program assists in the implementation of important policy reforms for sustainable growth and in maintaining economic and political stability, goals shared with the GOP, to enhance and complement policy reforms encouraged by other A.I.D. projects and programs, such as the Support for Development Programs and Private Enterprise Policy Support I.

Host Country and Other Donors: The program forms part of the concerted effort by the donor community to foster important policies for sustainable growth, in particular the support of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Beneficiaries: By providing assistance for policy changes which lead to private sector growth and open markets, the program will improve the well-being of the populace by means of a more productive private sector and increased employment opportunities, thus contributing to the stability of the external and domestic sectors.

Major Outputs (All Years)

- Significant reforms to support market-based sustainable growth by means of a more open economy, more competitive markets, and improved investment procedures and incentives.
- Improved external position.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Policy Based Sector Assistance	79,250
Evaluation, Monitoring, and Audit	750
Total	80,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	40,000	40,000	80,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Philippines

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Democratic Pluralism Initiative	DA			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 12,000

Number 492-0466	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1997	FY 1998

Purpose: To stimulate the development of a climate favorable to creating and sustaining public policies that emphasize: (a) equity, personal and property rights, decentralization and civic participation by individuals and private sector associations; (b) strengthening of the electoral process and institutions that manage and oversee them; and (c) expansion of the institutional capacity of the legislative, judicial and executive branches of government.

Project Description: This project will encourage the development of conditions favorable to promotion of "voice, choice, and governance" in the Philippines. Subproject grants will be made to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the private voluntary and business sectors. The project will build upon the Enterprise in Community Development and Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) Co-Financing II and III projects to stimulate a pluralistic approach to public policy-making. The project will also identify and help remedy legal and procedural constraints to the full participation of NGOs and individuals in administrative and legislative policy-making. It will also advocate for the elimination of policies and practices that inhibit the exercise of personal and property rights and which obstruct the growth of market-based private enterprises.

Sustainability: The project will help establish a policy environment in which the private voluntary and business sectors can participate in creating more equitable and efficient means of public policy-making and interpretation through the three branches of the Philippine government.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. strategic goal is to promote broad-based, sustainable economic growth through the active partnership of the public and private sectors in fostering open and efficient markets and an open society. The project supports A.I.D. strategy especially the establishment of an open society through the stimulation of a pluralistic approach to public policy-making.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of the Philippines (GOP) recognizes the need to expand the role of NGOs in public policy formulation, improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system, and allow Philippine citizens a greater role in governance. Although other donors have expressed their support of the project concept, none has developed a similar activity.

Beneficiaries: The project's beneficiaries include citizens, PVOs and businesses, all of which will benefit from more efficient and equitable policy-making. They will also benefit from fuller participation in elections and from decentralized decision-making. The GOP's benefits will include increased revenues as a result of decentralization policies and a more efficient and competitive commercial environment.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Changes in laws, policies, regulations to promote "voice, choice and governance"	XXX
Private sector growth through pluralistic approaches	XXX

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Grants to Philippine and U.S. PVOs and NGOs	11,000
Technical Assistance	400
Training	500
Commodities	100
	12,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	11,000	12,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Philippines

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Energy Conservation Loan Fund	ESF			FY 1992 5,000	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
492-0468 ☐ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1996

Purpose: To expand private sector energy conservation, establish improved energy conservation incentives and increase the technological base for private sector investment in energy conservation.

Project Description: The Philippine economy is severely affected by the high cost of imported energy. Energy conservation is thus a critical need, particularly in the industrial sector, because of its dominant role in energy consumption and the substantial potential for energy conservation through the application of energy conserving technologies. The Technology Transfer for Energy Management (TTEM) project, which ends in December 1990, successfully demonstrated the positive economic impact and financial viability of private sector energy conservation projects through the establishment of a small loan fund. The Government of the Philippines' (GOP) Office of Energy Affairs (OEA) has developed a proposal to broaden the coverage of the existing $2.2 million Energy Conservation Loan Fund (ECLF) by increasing it to at least $25 million, and the OEA is seeking the support of the international donor community in this effort. The additional loan fund capital would be provided by other donors; A.I.D.'s role would be to provide technical assistance for technology transfer and to assist the GOP with the conduct of priority energy development and policy studies.

Sustainability: The TTEM project established the ECLF within the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP). The OEA has provided staff for the continued promotion of energy conservation and for limited private sector technical support. The establishment of a more substantial loan fund and provision of additional private sector technical support will enhance the potential for self-sustaining private sector energy conservation investment and growth.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategic goal is to promote broad-based, sustainable economic growth through the active partnership of the public and private sectors. A primary objective is to develop infrastructure to facilitate expanded and more efficient private sector activity. The proposed project is consistent with this objective since it supports private sector investment in energy conservation, which enhances productivity and profitability.

Host Country and Other Donors: OEA will continue to provide staff for energy conservation promotion, marketing and limited technical support to the private sector. DBP has established an ECLF "window" for direct lending and on-lending to private banks for private sector energy conservation loans. Private sector borrowers and participating banks will provide a minimum of 25% counterpart funding for ECLF projects. Other donor support (World Bank, Asian Development Bank) is anticipated to increase the ECLF capitalization.

Beneficiaries: Owners and employees of private sector industries will benefit from increased productivity and efficiency through the availability of incentives, investment capital and technical assistance for energy conservation. The country as a whole will benefit substantially due to the savings in the cost of imported energy generated by industrial energy conservation activities.

Major Outputs	All Years
Major reduction in industrial energy consumption	XXX
Self-sustaining private sector energy conservation activities	XXX

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical assistance	10,000
Energy planning and policy studies	5,000
	15,000

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 1992	5,000	10,000	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

Portugal

PORTUGAL

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,248 Million (1950-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 76.7% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 6.19 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 3,690

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 3.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 45.1%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 10,032 (1986) 14,455 (1987) 17,421

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -3,063 (1986) -3,631 (1987) -3,934

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
13.0 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 34.4%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 4,330
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 29.3%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 10,354

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 0.4% (1991) 0.3%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 20.7% (15-64yrs) 66.1% (65+ yrs)13.1%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 1.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 45%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 26%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -747(87) -2,132(88) -2,825

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 10,493(87) 14,653(88) 16,463
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 9,746(87) 12,521(88) 13,638
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 8%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: GERMANY, FEDER; FRANCE; UNITED KINGDOM

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 9%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 56% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)Wine & beer; Vegetable oils; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Oilcrops & prod; Fibers; Cotton lint

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3151

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 74.4 Male 70.9 Female 77.9
(1975) Total 69.2 Male 65.4 Female 73.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 14

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 120.2 Female 120.2
Secondary (1982) Total 42.7 Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

Portugal

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan			
Grant			
Economic Support Fund	39,402	42,600	40,000
Loan			
Grant	39,402	42,600	40,000
Other*			
TOTALS	39,402	42,600	40,000
P.L. 480			
Title I			
Title II			
TOTALS	39,402	42,600	40,000

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	1	1	0
Foreign National	1	1	1
TOTALS	2	2	1

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	2	18	20	0	15	15	0	14	14
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]	2	18	20	0	15	15	0	14	14
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	2	18	20	0	15	15	0	14	14

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

PORTUGAL

Introduction

Portugal, a founding member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with important security, commercial, and institutional linkages to the United States, remains a close and reliable ally.

The government adopted an International Mometary Fund (IMF) adjustment program in 1983 to deal with highly expansionary and statist economic policies in the post-1974 revolution period. Since then, with liberalization of government policies, the Portuguese economy has strengthened markedly. In 1988, faced with continuing buoyant demand, the government took steps to prevent overheating of the economy by limiting credit. By late in the year, inflation and the current account deficit had emerged as the most serious challenges facing the economy. Portuguese authorities undertook privatization measures, allowed exchange rate flexibility, and restricted credit to address these issues in 1989 and 1990. Inflation and the current account deficit still plague the Portuguese economy, however, and must be dealt with before Portugal will be able to integrate fully and effectively into the European Community (EC). Portugal entered the EC in 1986, and will complete its transition to full accession in 1992. Negotiations on a new base rights agreement started in 1991.

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

The A.I.D. development assistance program, inaugurated in the 1970s, has contributed almost $1.3 billion to Portugal. Important areas of collaboration have included business management, investment promotion, science and technology transfer, and agricultural development.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) cash transfers have contributed to economic stabilization, and have enabled the Portuguese government to support development programs in the Azores.

Other Donors

Portugal entered into an IMF adjustment program in 1983, and entered the European Community in 1986.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992, A.I.D. is requesting a $40 million ESF cash transfer, within the framework of the 1983 base rights agreement between the United States and Portugal. The Portugal government, in turn, provides support from its own resources at a level of approximately $40 million to the Azores Regional Development budget. A.I.D. planned activities in FY 1992 include a Housing Guaranty program, and technical assistance and training activities in the housing and urban development sector, in addition to the Economic Support Fund (ESF) cash transfer.

A.I.D./Washington Office Director: Donald L. Pressley

PROGRAM: PORTUGAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Cash Transfer	ESF 40,000			FY 1992 40,000	Life of Project Funding 40,000

Number 150-8009	☐ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1992	FY 1992

Purpose: to provide support for portugal's efforts to develop and stabilize its economy.

Project Description: Portugal is a relatively recently democracy, open elections having been instituted following the 1974 revolution. Its democratic system and institutions enjoy widespread support. However, economic policies n the aftermath of the revolution led to an International Monetary Fund (IMF) adjustment program in 1983. Since that time, the Portuguese economy has strengthened markedly, and in 1986 Portugal entered the European Economic Community, and will complete its transition to full accession in 1992.

Portugal has long had difficulties in controlling fiscal deficits. In 1986, however, government revenues increased substantially through the introduction of the value added tax, as well as increased taxation on petroleum products, as the Government decided to appropriate for the budget most of the gain from the decline in oil prices. The general government deficit, in consequence, declined by about 2% of gross domestic product GDP to 9.3% . This performance was maintained in 1987 with the overall deficit declining slightly, even as the government managed to reduce arrears to the public enterprise sector. Inflation has progressively been brought down from a high of 30% per annum in 1983 to just under 10% in 1988.

Portugal is a North Atlantic Treaty Organization country of strategic importance to the United State and is the site of a number of U.S. facilities. The United State wishes to promote the social and economic development of Portugal in support of its continued political stability. The activity will consist of an ESF cash transfer grant of $40 million to continue support of Portuguese economic development and stabilization efforts. Negotiations on a new base rights agreement started in 1991.

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

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This assistance will be provided within the Framework of a continue to provide Portugal with additional resources needed to deal with the problems of modernizing its economy. such assistance will contribute to alleviate balance-of-payment problems.

Beneficiaries: The people of Portugal benefit from economic and social development. The A.I.D. assistance will be used for balance-of-payments purposes. The GOP's support of the Azores Development Plan improves the standard of living in the islands and mainland Portugal.

Host country and other Donors: Portugal entered into an IMF adjustment program in 1983 and entered the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1986.

Major Outputs: Improved living standards of the populace and political stability.

A.I.D.-Financed Imputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Balance-of-payments grant	$40,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	40,000	-0-	40,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

Tunisia

TUNISIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,215 Million (1952-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 12.1% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 5.42 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,230

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 3.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 35.2%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 3,219 (1986) 3,643 (1987) 3,489

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -424 (1986) -597 (1987) -440

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.6 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 61.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 1,042
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 24.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 8,104

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.2% (1991) 2.1%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 37.5% (15-64yrs) 57.8% (65+ yrs) 4.7%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 3.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 31%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 35%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -99(88) 48(89) -458

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 3,473(88) 4,218(89) 4,742
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 3,374(88) 4,266(89) 4,284
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 2%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: FRANCE; ITALY; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 12%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 92% (1985)
Agriculture: 81% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Vegetable oils; Fruit & vegs; Wine & beer
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Sugar; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2994

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 71.5 Male 69.7 Female 73.5
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 40

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 94% (1987) Measles 79% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 89% (1987) Polio(3) 89% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 89%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	109.0	Female	96.4
Secondary	(1982)	Total	36.8	Female	26.6
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total	4.0	Female	5.5

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 68% (1985) Female 41%

TUNISIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	40	-	-
Economic Support Fund	12,746 a/	3,000	3,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*			
TOTALS	12,786	3,000	3,000
P.L. 480 b/	15,000	15,000	10,000
Title I	15,000	15,000	-
Title II	-	-	-
		-	-
TOTALS	27,786	18,000	13,000

a. FY 1990 total includes $300,000 of reobligated funds.
b. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	14.2*	15**	12***
Foreign National	13.4****	13.4	13.4
TOTALS	27.6	28.4	25.4

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

* Includes 2.2 RHUDO Staff
** Includes 2.3 RHUDO Staff
*** Includes 3.0 RHUDO Staff
**** 2 reflects 2 drivers working 48 hour workweeks.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	380	41	421	300	50	350	225	50	275
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	10	10
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	380	43	423	300	52	352	225	60	285

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

TUNISIA

Introduction

Tunisia is at a crucial stage in implementing its political and economic reform programs, as social pressure mounts and the costs of reform bite deeper. U.S. interests lie in seeing Tunisia stay the course and make a successful transition to a market economy and a pluralistic democracy. At this critical juncture in U.S. relations with the Arab world, a stable and moderate Tunisia assumes added importance as a foreign policy objective. U.S. assistance contributes directly to opening the economy to market forces and encouraging private investment and greater competitiveness.

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

Over the past four years, A.I.D. has helped Tunisia recover from the 1986 economic crisis and implement its comprehensive economic reform program. As the balance of payments and domestic budget deficits decline, U.S. assistance is tackling the triple challenges of enterprise, export, and employment development by concentrating assistance on private sector revitalization, agribusiness promotion, and marketable skills development.

A.I.D.'s Economic Support Fund (ESF), P.L. 480 food aid, and Housing Guarantees have improved the lives of Tunisians by providing greater access to jobs, potable water, family planning services, modern technology, U.S. degree training and low-income housing. U.S. technical assistance has provided policy advice which has facilitated the implementation of agricultural reforms and the transfer of $122 million of state-owned assets to the private sector.

Other Donors

The A.I.D. program in Tunisia, though modest, complements other donor programs, especially the World Bank which totals some $300 million annually. The European Economic Community has provided approximately $500 million between 1985 and 1990. The major bilateral donors are Italy, France, Germany and Japan, with total annual contributions of some $450 million for commodity loans and investor credits.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D.'s FY 1992 request for Tunisia includes $3.0 million in ESF for two new project starts, both in line with the Mission's development strategy. These include Private Enterprise Promotion and Productive Skills Training. In addition, $9 million is requested for the implementation of an Urban Development program.

Mission Director: George Carner

PROGRAM: TUNISIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Private Enterprise	ESF			FY 1992 1,500	Life of Project Funding 15,300

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
664-0346	X NEW				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1997
X GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To promote private sector development and competitiveness.

Project Description: This project follows upon A.I.D.'s successful private sector project (664-0328). It aims to support emergence of a market-driven, export-oriented economy by concentrating assistance on four key areas: (1) privatization, (2) financial markets development, (3) trade and investment and (4) private municipal development. The project will support the Government of Tunisia ("GOT") efforts to reform the economy and develop a competitive domestic as well as export economy. The GOT is now in the fifth year of an economic structural adjustment program ("SAP") which began in 1986. Tunisia's economic performance under the SAP has been impressive, resulting in significant improvement in public finances and exports, on-going deregulation of control over many sectors and a liberalization of the GOT policy framework as it affects private production, trade and investment. Better performance in the areas identified for assistance is expected to remove state monopolies, to improve Tunisian competitiveness in traditional and new markets and to attract new private investment to ease the high rate of unemployment which now exists.

Sustainability: The project will assist in implementing new policies formulated under the Structural Adjustment Program and in putting in place additional policies and techniques which will allow this liberalizing trend to contine. By transferring assets and economic roles now in State hands to the private sector, these activities will be sustained by the market rather than the public Treasury.

Relation of Project to USAID Country Strategy: The project directly supports the new A.I.D. strategy which focusses on enterprise, exports and employment in support of Tunisia's economic and political transformation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Tunisian Government has devoted increased resources to encouraging increased private sector activity, with the Prime Ministry itself taking the lead. The World Bank, the International Finance Corporation and the United Nations Development Program are all involved with efforts to increase the private sector's contribution to Tunisia's growth.

Beneficiaries: Private savers and investors, enterprise owners and employees, trade associations and government policy-makers will be targetted and will benefit from this effort. Project will contribute to an increased number of persons employed in Tunisia's private sector.

Major Outputs:
- Public enterprises and shares privatized.
- More diverse financial instruments available.
- Increased foreign and domestic investment in Tunisia.
- Increased expoerts of Tunisian goods.
- Municipal services support local private investment.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
- Technical assistance and training in support of privatization	8,300
- Technical assistance and training in support of financial markets	3,000
- Technical services and grants to IESC and business assiciations for Trade and Investment promotion	3,000
- Technical assistance and training for municipalities	1,000
- Total	15,300

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 1992	1,500	13,800	15,300

Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: TUNISIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Productive Skills Training (PROS)	ESF			FY 1992 1,500	Life of Project Funding 18,500

Number 664-0355	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1997

Project Purpose: To provide training for both the public and private sectors in support of Tunisia's transformation to a market driven economy.

Project Description: In 1986 the Government of Tunisia embarked on a major structural adjustment program which aims to transform a state-controlled, import-substituting economy into a dynamic, market-driven, export-oriented one. Though having made substantial progress to date, in order to achieve this goal the country will need increasing numbers of well trained people with good managerial skills, capable of staying abreast of changing technological advances and current in international market trends and demand for exports.

The project will provide short and long term (academic) training to both the public and private sector in priority disciplines. The project will work directly with the private sector to help set up training programs in Tunisia and the USA. Specific emphasis will be on upgrading the skills needed to manage and take advantage of a market-driven economy and which will enable Tunisia to efficiently apply and disseminate modern technologies. The modern skills imported by this project's training will contribute meaningfully to the ability of Tunisia to sustain the progress being made in liberalizing the economy.

Sustainability: Training will be more focused on development of employable skills required for a market-driven economy. Project will work with the private sector to improve the match between labor market requirements and skills available.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Tunisian Government supports the program by managing placement and support of students in the U.S. All major bilateral donors have participant training projects.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: The project will provide direct support to the Mission's new areas of emphasis in agribusiness development, investment promotion and employment generation.

Beneficiaries: Private and public sector employees, training institution staff, local NGOs.

Major Outputs:

- 100-200 academic programs
- Greater number of U.S.-trained MBAs
- M.S. degrees earned
- Ph.D. degrees earned
- Short term training tailored to business and NGO needs
- Local institutions' training capacity enhanced

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Short-term Training	14,000
Commodities	3,500
Evaluation	500
Support Services	500
Total	18,500

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 1992	1,500	17,000	18,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

TURKEY

Total U.S. Aid $ 4,518 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 8.9% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.04 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,280

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 2.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 21.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 12,322 (1987) 14,922 (1988) 15,078

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -1,867 (1987) -2,737 (1988) -2,713

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
4.6 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 45.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 6,070
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 34.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 57,285

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.1% (1991) 2.2%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 36.8% (15-64yrs) 58.5% (65+ yrs) 4.7%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 3.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 43%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 58%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983) -2,054(84) -3,849(85) -1,232

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 9,809(84) 11,441(85) 11,941
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 7,431(87) 10,318(88) 4,361
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 8%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: GERMANY, FEDER; IRAQ; UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 16%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 98% (1985)
Agriculture: 105% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Tobacco; Live animals
Ag. Imports:(1987) Fibers; Tobacco; Cotton lint

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3229

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 69.2 Male 67.0 Female 71.5
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 58

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 34% (1987) Measles 50% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 71% (1987) Polio(3) 71% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total	84.5	Female	79.3
Secondary	(1982)	Total	37.3	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	4.5	Female	6.5

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 86% (1985) Female 62%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan			
Grant			
Economic Support Fund	14,263	50,000	75,000
Loan			
Grant	14,263	50,000	75,000
Other*			
TOTALS	14,263	50,000	75,000
P.L. 480			
Title I			
Title II			
TOTALS	14,263	50,000	75,000

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

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

b./ Program is managed by A.I.D./Washington.

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

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

TURKEY

Introduction

Turkey is a close, valued ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Its location, between Europe and the Middle East, bordering the Soviet Union and Iraq, is of strategic importance to the United States. The United States has an interest in encouraging and supporting the growth, development, and stability of a democratic, Western-oriented Turkey, willing and able to meet its NATO commitments.

In response to the crisis of the late 1970s, in 1980 the Turkish authorities, supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank adjustment lending, implemented an extended stabilization program while initiating a wide-ranging program of economic reforms. The program represented a major break with past policies which had favored import substitution, market intervention and reliance on state enterprises.

The Turkish economy has displayed a creditable response to the stabilization and adjustment measures put in place. These achievements have been based on a growth-oriented adjustment strategy. The country has maintained a growth rate of 5% per annum, and an increase in Turkish exports. Stabilization accompanied by aggressive exchange rate policy, trade liberalization and export promotion measures quickly led to a large shift of productive capacity from domestic to export markets. Exports tripled between 1980 and 1985, and grew by another 50% between 1986 and 1990. Turkey is one of the countries most seriously affected by the Iraq crisis.

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

The A.I.D. strategy is to provide resources which, in conjunction with those provided by other governments and private lenders, will permit Turkey to continue to service its large debt, while importing the goods and services it needs for continued economic growth.

A.I.D. cash transfers have helped Turkey meet its external financial requirements.

Other Donors

A.I.D.'s strategy is to provide resources which, in conjunction with those provided by other governments and private lenders, will permit Turkey to service its large debt and continue implementation of its stabilization program while importing the goods and services it needs for economic growth. The U.S. is a relatively small donor in Turkey, i.e. in 1989 Turkey received $709 million in loans from the World Bank, compared to $60 million from the U.S. In 1988, Japan provided $533 million in aid, while Italy and Germany each provided about $150 million in aid. EC members are another inportant source of capital for Turkey.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $75 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) to continue to provide budget support as the Government of Turkey pursues the continued implementation of an export-led, private sector-oriented reform program. At the

same time, the ESF funds will assist Turkey with the service on its external debt, which as of mid-1990, was $43 million or approximately 41% of gross national product. Debt service as a percentage of exports is 30%. Turkey is expected to continue to pursue policies designed to encourage development of the private sector and enhance the climate for foreign investment.

A.I.D./Washington Office Director: Donald L Pressley

PROGRAM: Turkey

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Cash Transfer	ESF			FY 1992 75,000	Life of Project Funding 75,000

Number	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
277-K616 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1992	FY 1992

Purpose: To provide support for Turkey's efforts to stabilize its economy.

Project Description: In 1980, the Turkish Government announced a comprehensive economic stabilization and reform program featuring a more flexible foreign exchange regime, major efforts to reform Turkey's parastatal enterprises, and restrictive fiscal, monetary and wage policies. These and complementary policies have been used to change the Turkish economy from one which looked inward, producing for a highly protected domestic market, to one which increasingly is oriented toward the world market.

The economic stabilization and reform program had its costs. Sustained real depreciation of the Turkish lira caused a large reduction of national wealth, as well as associated capital losses on Turkey's foreign debt which accounted for almost half of the increase in debt-Gross National Product ratio by 1985. Fortunately, largely due to the export record, the country's improved international creditworthiness has been reflected in the resumption of private capital inflows in the form of trade credits, syndicated medium-term financing and more recently, in the floating of government long-term bonds in the international capital markets.

The activity will consist of a cash transfer grant of $75 million. The Government of Turkey will establish a separate account for deposit of the dollars in accordance with A.I.D. guidance. A.I.D. assistance will be used primarily for balance-of-payments purposes, including the servicing of U.S. (non-military sales) and international lending institution debt.

Sustainability: This dollar cash transfer will stimulate long-term improvements in the institutional and financial investment program. Additionally, policy reforms now under way will accelerate the attainment of a growth path that can be sustained independently of external concessionary assistance.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy is to provide resources which, in conjunction with those provided by other governments and private lenders, will permit Turkey to service its large debt and continue implementation of its stabilization program while importing the goods and services it needs for economic growth. Turkey is a close, valued ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Its location is of strategic importance to the United States. Turkey has been effective in implementing Gulf sanctions despite economic costs it has incurred.

Host Country and Other Donors: The International Monetary Fund approved a $1.66 billioin stand-by arrangement for the three-year period ending June 1983 and two further one-year stand-bys extending into 1985. The World Bank has provided several structural adjustments loans, and sizable loans and credits also have been arranged to reschedule payments on government-sponsored and private loans. Although formal pledging sessions have been discontinued, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Consortium members, including the United States, have continued to provide economic support to Turkey.

Beneficiaries: The people of Turkey will benefit from economic development and stability.

Major Outputs: The project will support Tureky's economic stabilization and development efforts.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Cash Grant	75,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1990				
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991				
Estimated Through September 30, 1991				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	75,000		75,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

WEST BANK AND GAZA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	12,618	12,000	12,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	11,502	12,000	12,000
Other*	1,116 a/	444 a/	-
TOTALS	12,618	12,444	12,000
P.L. 480	2,239	2,149	2,085
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	2,239	2,149	2,085
TOTALS	14,857	14,593	14,085

a/ Carry forward from FY 1989 and FY 1990 West Bank and Gaza ESF program.
b./ See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	-	0	1.0
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	0	1.0

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	60	58	118	44	67	111	38	100	138
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	63	63	-	26	26	-	45	45
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	60	121	181	44	93	137	38	145	183

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

Introduction

The West Bank and Gaza program was initiated the Congress in FY 1975 to demonstrate American concern for the humanitarian and economic development needs of Palestinians in the occupied territories and to support U.S. efforts to peacefully resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. Its importance has grown as a result of the economic and social impact on West Bank and Gaza of the Iraq-Kuwait crisis, of the ongoing Palestinian intifada (uprising), and of the decline of support from Jordan and other Arab states. The intifada, for example, led to a 30% drop in per capita Gross Domestic Product, and the Persian Gulf crisis has added another 10%. A.I.D. projects are primarily implemented by five U.S. and one indigenous private voluntary organizations (PVO). Beginning in FY 1991, A.I.D. plans to station a representative in Jerusalem to monitor effectively the program and thus improve its overall management accountability.

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

A.I.D.'s development strategy is to enhance market forces, management and production in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors; stimulate financial markets and income generation; create a more favorable economic environment for private enterprise; expand the capacity of public and private institutions to support economic activity; and improve social services, with special attention to the Gaza Strip.

Over the past 16 years, the program has served a cumulative figure of over two million beneficiaries in more than two-thirds of the communities in the West Bank and almost all communities in Gaza. Through the program, and despite the very difficult economic situation, democratically operated private cooperatives (serving 20% of the rural population) have quintupled agriculture exports to the highly competitive European market; municipalities-supported marketplaces have expanded business activity as well as self-sustaining revenue for public services; 100,000 indigent children, women and elderly (6% of the population) still benefit from more nutritionally balanced diets through P.L. 480 food; infant mortality rates have been halved for families in maternal and child health programs; improved emergency first-aid and trauma care primary health, water, sanitation, and hospital facilities have saved hundreds of lives.

Other Donors

United Nations Development Program, United Nations Relief and Works Agency, United Nations Children's Fund, Food and Agriculture Organization, and International Labor Organization provide relief, training, and development assistance. The European Economic Community and bilateral donors such as the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany and several Arab Gulf countries also are financing complementary programs.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $12 million of Economic Support Funds in FY 1992. The balanced range of project activities outlined above will continue in FY 1992, with continued emphasis on strengthening private institutions, including both private enterprises and indigenous PVOs working in the West Bank and Gaza. P.L. 480 Title II food valued at $2.1 million is expected to continue to help meet the nutritional needs of the indigent population.

Director, Middle East and North African Affairs: Vivikka Molldrem (in Washington)

YEMEN ARAB REPUB

Total U.S. Aid $ 423 Million (1959-89)

Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1989)

Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1989) 640

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):

(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):

(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to

. Months of Imports (.)

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

Service Payments on External Public Debt,

($ Millions, US)..... (.)

As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 10,000

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) . % (.) . %

Population (.) By Age Group:

(0-14yrs) . % (15-64yrs) . % (65+ yrs) . %

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (.) .

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level

(.)Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time

(.) .%

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

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 33%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: ; ;

AGRICULTURE

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

Self-sufficiency Ratio

Food: .% ( )

Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987) ; ;

Ag. Imports:(1987) ; ;

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...( ) .

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)

(1990) Total . Male . Female .

(1975) Total . Male . Female .

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

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against

Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)

Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply

(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary (.) Total . Female .

Secondary (.) Total . Female .

Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 27% (1985) Female 3%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	21,972	2,900	3,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*			
TOTALS	21,972 1/	2,900	3,000
P.L. 480 2/			
Title I	20,000	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	41,972	2,900	3,000

1. FY 1990 includes $372,000 of reobligated funds.
2. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA -- MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	19	16	12
Foreign National	22	22	22
TOTALS	41	38	34

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	281	64	345	300	80	380	275	75	350
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	38	15	53	12	20	32	15	35	50
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	319	79	398	312	100	412	290	110	400

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

YEMEN

Introduction

The unification of north and south Yemen and the Persian Gulf crisis brought increased attention to the new Republic of Yemen. A united Yemen has a larger population than the rest of the Arabian Peninsula combined. However, the economic cost of the Gulf crisis has been considerable for the new country. Estimates are that the cost in loss of remittances of workers, reduction in trade, and loss of foreign aid may exceed $1.6 billion. The unexpected return of over 750,000 Yemeni workers from Saudi Arabia in the wake of the Gulf crisis puts further strains on an already weak economy. Yemen's underdeveloped political and economic system continues to impede its progress, but movement toward democratic representation and encouragement for the private sector are positive signs.

U.S. interests in Yemen are both economic and political. First there is a long-term development concern for a country with social indicators among the lowest in the world and an extremely limited production base. Second, U.S. investment in the development of Yemen's oil resources has expanded significantly. Third, unification presents opportunities to assist in the transformation of the country to a more pluralistic, free market society. Yemen now boasts the only functioning parliament on the Arabian Peninsula and is the only state in the region where women have the vote. Fourth, Yemen has a strategic position at the mouth of the Red Sea.

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

A.I.D. programs have promoted sustainable increases in production and productivity within the framework of an increasingly open economy and society. A.I.D. has emphasized policy reform, private sector expansion, and more efficient provision of social services. A.I.D. has already played an important role in the drafting of a new private investment law now before Parliament. Nearly 300 Yemenis are studying in the United States on A.I.D. scholarships. Since 1987, immunization of infants against lethal childhood diseases has increased threefold to over 70%. In 1990, A.I.D. assisted with the development of Yemen's first population strategy, a major policy breakthrough, and is developing Yemen's first bilateral population project.

Other Donors

Until 1990, A.I.D. Development Assistance, combined with P.L. 480 food aid, made the U.S. a major bilateral donor next to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. A.I.D. activities complement those of Western European donors such as the British, Dutch and Germans. Eastern Block and Arab aid has been substantially reduced or terminated.

FY 1992 Program

On foreign policy grounds, the Yemen program was reduced to a core of social service programs in health, education, and population in FY 1991. This core program will be continued at a minimal level of $3 million of Development Assistance in FY 1992.

Mission Director: Philip-Michael Gary

BULGARIA

Total U.S. Aid $. Million (.- .)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(.) .

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

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

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

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 8,934

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 0.1% (1991) -0.3%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 20.6% (15-64yrs) 66.5% (65+ yrs)13.0%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 2.2 (1990) 1.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 49%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 18%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 3%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: GERMANY, FEDER; POLAND; ROMANIA

AGRICULTURE

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

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 91% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(.)Tobacco; Wine & beer; Meat products
Ag. Imports:(.) Sugar; Fibers; Oilcrops & prod

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3642

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 72.3 Male 69.1 Female 75.7
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 13

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 133.3	Female 133.1
Secondary	(1982)	Total 40.6	Female 41.9
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total 13.0	Female 11.7

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 193 Million (1946-55)

Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1989)

Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(.) .

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):

(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):

(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to

. Months of Imports (.)

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

Service Payments on External Public Debt,

($ Millions, US)..... (.) .

As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 15,683

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 0.7% (1991) 0.3%

Population (1990) By Age Group:

(0-14yrs) 22.8% (15-64yrs) 65.4% (65+ yrs)11.8%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 2.1 (1990) 2.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level

(.)Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time

(1985) 53%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 13%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 2%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: GERMANY, FEDER; POLAND; YUGOSLAVIA

AGRICULTURE

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

Self-sufficiency Ratio

Food: 106% (1985)

Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(.)Meat products; Dairy products; Wine & beer

Ag. Imports:(.) Fibers; Cotton lint; Fruit & vegs

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3448

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)

(1990) Total 72.5 Male 68.7 Female 76.5

(1975) Total 70.4 Male 66.9 Female 73.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 11

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against

Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)

Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply

(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 135.5	Female 136.5
Secondary	(1982)	Total 29.7	Female 38.2
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total 14.2	Female 16.2

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

HUNGARY

Total U.S. Aid $ 33 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 2,460

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 3.8%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 13,914 (1987) 14,918 (1988) 15,732

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -674 (1987) -858 (1988) -63

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.6 Months of Imports (1981)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 54.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 2,879
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 22.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 10,569

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 0.3% (1991) -0.1%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 20.0% (15-64yrs) 66.6% (65+ yrs)13.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 73.1%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 2.0 (1990) 1.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 49%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 18%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -1,367(87) -684(88) -500

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 10,013(88) 9,753(89) 9,489
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports FOODSTUFFS;MANUFACTURES;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 9,887(88) 10,521(89) 10,473
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 4%

Major Exports DIAMONDS;URANIUM;ZINC

Trading Partners: USSR; GERMANY, FEDER; GERMAN DEMOCRA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 14%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 119% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(.)Meat products; Live animals; Wine & beer
Ag. Imports:(.) Oilcrops & prod; Fibers; Cotton lint

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3569

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 71.2 Male 67.1 Female 75.4
(1975) Total 69.8 Male 66.8 Female 72.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 15

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 84%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio Of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 130.7	Female 130.8
Secondary	(1982)	Total 47.3	Female 30.3
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total 12.0	Female 11.5

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

POLAND

Total U.S. Aid $ 701 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.20 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,860

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 31,142 (1987) 25,807 (1988) 27,143

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -236 (1987) -911 (1988) -1,563

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.0 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 51.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 1,660
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 10.0%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 37,777

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 0.9% (1991) 0.1%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 25.1% (15-64yrs) 65.0% (65+ yrs)10.0%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 2.2 (1990) 2.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 52%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 29%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -2,203(87) -1,937(88) -1,798

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 12,401(87) 12,140(88) 13,782
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 13,449(87) 14,430(88) 15,665
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 3%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: USSR; GERMANY, FEDER; CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AGRICULTURE

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

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 110% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(.)Meat products; Live animals; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(.) Fibers; Oilcrops & prod; Cotton lint

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3336

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 72.5 Male 68.2 Female 76.7
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 13

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 127.1 Female 126.4
Secondary (1982) Total 49.6 Female 55.9
Post Secondary (1981) Total 14.7 Female 12.8
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

ROMANIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 23 Million (1970-79)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(.) .

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

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 12,343 (1984) 11,084 (1985) 15,069

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 1,440 (1984) 2,487 (1985) 1,218

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

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

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 3.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 3,779
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 24.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 23,273

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 0.9% (1991) 0.5%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 23.5% (15-64yrs) 66.2% (65+ yrs)10.4%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 2.9 (1990) 2.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 50%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 31%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 3%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: USSR; GERMANY, FEDER; GERMAN DEMOCRA

AGRICULTURE

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

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 105% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(.)Meat products; Fruit & vegs; Wine & beer
Ag. Imports:(.) Fibers; Cotton lint; Oilcrops & prod

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3373

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 71.6 Male 68.6 Female 74.6
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 19

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 133.9 Female 133.3
Secondary (1982) Total 62.2 Female 41.8
Post Secondary (1981) Total 9.9 Female 11.2
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

YUGOSLAVIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 2,060 Million (1946-79)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 2,520

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 3.7%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 3,104 (1986) 4,260 (1987) 4,852

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -26 (1986) 22 (1987) 23

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
4.8 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 22.8%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 1,759
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 10.5%

POPULATION

Total Population ..(Thousands, Mid 1990) 23,842

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 0.9% (1991) 0.6%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 22.7% (15-64yrs) 67.8% (65+ yrs) 9.4%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 2.3 (1990) 1.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 45%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 32%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1981) -3,566(82) -2,884(83) -1,431

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1981) 16,026(82) 14,642(83) 10,232
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1981) 12,460(82) 11,758(83) 8,801
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 7%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: USSR; GERMANY, FEDER; ITALY

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 13%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 92% (1985)
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(.)Meat products; Live animals; Tobacco
Ag. Imports:(.) Fibers; Coffee,green &; Cotton lint

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 3563

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 72.7 Male 69.7 Female 75.7
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 22

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT3) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1981) 68%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	66.1	Female 65.9
Secondary	(1982)	Total	107	Female 103.9
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	17.6	Female 18.8

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

Eastern Europe Regional

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	0	0	0
Grant	57,251	6,150	0
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	0	0	0
Grant	228,391 1/	1,616	
Other*		369,675 2/	400,000 2/
TOTALS	285,642	377,441	400,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	34,800	0	0
Title II			
TOTALS	320,442	377,441	400,000

1/ FY 90 ESF includes $199,140,000 obligated under Poland bilateral assistance and $4.0 million for Romanian Children Relief.
2/ Special Assistance Initiatives (S.A.I.) funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 90 (Actual)	FY 91 (Estimated)	FY 92 (Request)
U.S. National	0	1	9
Foreign National	0	0	0
TOTALS			

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

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

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

Eastern Europe Regional

Introduction

The political democratization and economic liberalization of the formerly communist countries of Eastern Europe have profound implications for the world order. What two years ago seemed a distant dream has now become a challenging but realistic policy goal for the U.S. Government and for the peoples of Eastern Europe: the creation of a Europe that is whole, prosperous, and free.

The critical shift toward economic and political pluralism is occurring in the midst of a variety of crises in the countries of the region, which includes Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Albania. Some (especially Poland, Hungary, and Bulgaria) are struggling with massive debt burdens inherited from previous regimes. Others (Yugoslavia) are riven by long-suppressed ethnic animosities just when they most need a sense of common purpose to weather the transition to new, participatory systems of governance and production. All are eager to embrace the high levels of productivity and high living standards common to Western market economies but realize that they are embarking on a difficult period of transition.

To put in place new political and economic institutions and to alleviate the severity of the transition, Eastern European governments have asked the United States and other bilateral and multilateral development institutions for considerable technical and financial assistance. The U.S. Government sees the provision of this assistance as a top foreign policy priority during a 3-to-4-year transition period. The bulk of the human and financial resources necessary to effect these changes, however, will necessarily come from the Eastern European countries themselves and from private sector sources around the world.

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

A.I.D.'s assistance to Eastern Europe is part of a broad U.S. Government assistance program involving some 35 U.S.Government departments and agencies and relying heavily upon the contributions of the American private sector. The effort is led by the Coordinator for U.S. Assistance to Eastern Europe, appointed by the President. The regional program has three objectives:

The first is to help Eastern Europeans develop democratic institutions that will form the foundation for enduring political freedom and encourage broad-based participation in civic and economic affairs. A.I.D.-financed projects are helping to strengthen electoral systems, grass-roots political organizations, public administration, national legislatures, legal and judicial systems, and independent media.

Secondly, A.I.D. is assisting in the transformation of centrally planned economies to market-based economies led by the private sector and integrated with Europe and the world economy. Priority areas for this assistance are:

- macroeconomic stabilization,
- privatization of state-owned enterprises and improved management of private enterprises,
- financing of new business investments,
- overhaul of policies, laws, and regulations affecting the competitive environment that businesses face,
- development of modern banking, financial, and other business services,
- training in economics and management,
- restructuring of agriculture, and

- improvement in the efficiency of energy use.

Thirdly, A.I.D. is assisting Eastern Europeans to maintain or improve a basic quality of life while they undergo the disruptive processes of economic reform. Major areas of emphasis for this assistance are:

- short-term emergency and humanitarian aid (e.g., food, medical supplies),
- development of unemployment insurance and other "social safety net" mechanisms to assist those most disadvantaged during the transition,
- development of housing markets and a competitive housing construction industry,
- reversal of long-deteriorating health standards, and
- redressing decades of environmental degradation.

This program has been designed to respond quickly to the rapidly evolving needs of Eastern Europe, and it is already achieving results. A.I.D. has financed voter education programs, supplied newsprint, and provided teams of election observers to help ensure democratic elections in several countries. A $200 million contribution to an internationally financed currency stabilization fund for Poland in FY 1990 has helped restore confidence in the zloty and order and competitiveness to Polish markets. Influenza vaccination programs have saved lives in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. Privately managed Enterprise Funds for Poland and Hungary were established in FY 1990 to help finance new private sector investments, and a new fund will soon be established for Czechoslovakia. Technical advisors are already on the ground and helping the governments of Poland, Hungary, and Yugoslavia develop policies and procedures for privatization of state-owned enterprises. The International Executive Service Corps is providing hands-on assistance to make private enterprises competitive. Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance are assisting Polish farmers in the restructuring and development of member-managed cooperatives. Eastern European students are enrolled at educational institutions across the United States. A.I.D. has funded start-up costs of a Regional Environmental Center, which is seeking solutions to shared environmental problems.

Some 30 new projects are under way or in design for initiation in FY 1991. To ensure a rapid start-up for these activities, A.I.D. has developed streamlined project design and contracting procedures for the Eastern Europe program. The response of the American private sector to A.I.D.'s invitations to participate in implementation of the program has been enthusiastic in areas as diverse as training, humanitarian assistance, and privatization. Management responsibility for the program will be centered in Washington, supplemented by at least one agency representative resident in each Eastern European recipient country and substantial travel from Washington. The adequacy of field staffing will be reviewed no less than semi-annually.

Other Donors

The G-24 donor cooordination mechanism managed by the European Commission staff has helped maintain a high level of interest among the industrialized countries in assisting Eastern Europe. Some European Community members are providing levels of assistance comparable to the United States. All of the donors are considering ways in which they can help the neediest countries overcome the economic shocks caused by the Persian Gulf crisis, chaos in the Soviet Union, the loss of the East German market, and a four-year drought in southeastern Europe.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $400 million in Special Assistance Initiatives funding to continue the important programs begun in FY 1990 and 1991. Of this amount, $29 million is requested for the development of democratic institutions, $305 million to promote economic restructuring, and $61 million for programs to improve the

quality of life for Eastern Europeans during the transition period. Finally, A.I.D. requests $5 million for audits, evaluations, and other program support.

A.I.D./Washington Office Director: Donald Pressley

PROGRAM: Eastern Europe Regional

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Health Care Financing Initiative	SAI			FY 5,000	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
180-0038	[X] NEW				FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To restructure the role of Central and East European governments in the financing of health care services.

Project Description: The health care financing initiative will address critical problems that exist with the health status of the population and promote the development of a free market economic system particularly in the health care industry. Potential activities have been identified to accomplish these ends. For example, in Poland, Solidarity has indicated that restructuring the health care finance is a top priority and is seeking assistance from experts within the United States. This project would be a vehicle for transferring this kind of technical knowledge. In Hungary, the project has the potential to be a catalyst in promoting privatization within the health care sector. For instance, A.I.D. received a proposal from a joint venture which wants to establish an industrial park. It believes a high quality health care system is necessary to attract business and labor. Such proposals provide the proposed project opportunities to demonstrate the capacity of employer-based, pre-paid health systems to deliver higher quality health care.

Sustainability: The entire thrust of the initiatives in Central and East Europe will promote sustainability. The role of government will change from provider of services to purchaser of services. In this way, the government will actually stimulate market forces. The leverage which the government will be able to exercise through its buying power will promote improved efficiency of publicly-financed services. Furthermore, governmental involvement in the health sector of the economy will be focused on assuring access for the poor.

Relation of Project to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: A prime objective of U.S. assistance to Central and East Europe is to promote market forces. This project will encourage the development of markets in health care while assuring adequate coverage for those unable to pay the full costs of medical care.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D.'s initiative will strive to identify host country investors and/or non-investor entrepreneurs. In addition, A.I.D. will coordinate efforts with the IMF, World Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Polish-American Enterprise Fund and the Hungarian-American Enterprise Fund.

Beneficiaries: The citizens of Central and East Europe will benefit from health system reform in their countries. Accessibility to quality services will be increased for the poor because government's scarce resources will be better utilized for their benefit. Because of the power of the marketplace, consumer choice will become the arbiter of cost, quality and acceptability of care for those able to pay. In addition, the health care sector will become a more important source of jobs than ever before and an attractive area for investment.

Major Outputs:
(1) Improved health status
(2) Policy reforms focusing public health resources on the poor
(3) More comprehensive health care coverage
(4) Increased employment in private health care
(5) Increased private investment in health care

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	9,000
Training	6,000
Total	15,000

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	5,000	10,000	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

ENE Regional

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	18,364 1/	12,109	19,209
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	6,846	13,276 2/	6,000
Other*			
TOTALS	25,210	25,385	25,209
P.L. 480			
Title I			
Title II			
TOTALS	25,210	25,385	25,209

1/ Includes $1,812,361 in FY 90 reobligations of prior-year deobligated DA and ESF funds.
Includes $2,627,280 in FY 90 of Section 517 recoveries.
2/ Total includes $5,476,000 in FY 90 of ESF carry-over funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	0	0	0
Foreign National	0	0	0
TOTALS			

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

Program is managed in A.I.D. Washington

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

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

ENE REGIONAL

Introduction

The Europe and Near East (ENE) Regional program is funded from Economic Support Funds (ESF) and Development Assistance (DA) accounts. Use of these funds allows A.I.D. to pursue a variety of American interests in the region which go beyond the normal bilateral relationships. Such interests include promoting U.S. regional trade and investment, increasing the capacity of countries to solve pressing energy and environmental problems, supporting innovative democratic initiatives, and encouraging broad-based sustainable growth to reduce poverty.

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

Promoting freer, more open markets and the increased private investment that accompanies liberalization is among A.I.D.'s highest priorities. During FY 1990, A.I.D. regional efforts emphasized the promotion of U.S. trade and investment to complement the expansion of country-specific private sector development. Working with the American Society of Agricultural Consultants, A.I.D. completed efforts in Morocco and Tunisia to identify potential agribusiness investment opportunities. In Jordan, four agribusiness industry profiles were completed and U.S. joint venture partners are being identified. A.I.D. has formed as agribusiness working group, consisting of agricultural professors, manufacturers and distributors. The group has assisted A.I.D. in orgainizing three meetings attended by over 200 U.S. business persons, and in thinking through future A.I.D. agribusiness plans. Currently, the group is helping A.I.D. develop an agribusiness support project that will link U.S. trade associations and firms more closely with similar private sector organizations in Europe and the Near East.

In response to the rising costs of public health services and the impact this is having on the poor, A.I.D. has developed a regional health sector strategy. A.I.D.'s strategy is to shift the costs of curative care to those most able to pay, thereby freeing up scarce government budgets for those least able to pay. The strategy focuses on the collaborative development and testing of pilot health finance and management systems in receptive A.I.D. countries. Implementation will promote policy reforms which deepen pluralism and encourage private sector participation in health care financing, broaden awareness and skills needed to improve financial management, improve cost accounting and cost containment, increase national capacity for self-financing through greater involvement of private purveyors of services and improve revenue generation.

Regional population efforts are improving family planning programs so they can better respond to the dramatic changes that are occuring in age structure, urban population and female labor force participation rates in the Middle East and North Africa. Building on successes in Turkey, programs in Tunisia are beginning to target both men and women in the work place with family planning information and services. In Turkey, Tunisia and Yemen, regional resources are strengthening private pharmaceutical networks, and increasing public accessibility to affordable contraceptives.

A.I.D.'s efforts to solve the energy and environment problems in Europe and Near East have meant greater involvement with regional urban and industrial pollution issues. A cooperative agreement with the U.S. private sector through the World Environment Center is providing U.S. industrial pollution experts to assist Middle East counterparts in industrial health, safety, pollution control, and policy analysis. With the completion of an environment and energy strategy for Eastern Europe, these services will be expanded. In other regions, such as in the Philippines, major emphasis is placed on reforms aimed at protecting resources for the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable management of natural resources, and at improving the wood processing industry to more efficiently use scarce wood resources. With this emphasis, the World Wildlife Fund has agreed to assist A.I.D. to implement a resource protection program to slow the rapid degradation of forest resources through improved management practices and conservation of biological resources.

A.I.D. has increased emphasis on energy efficiency and expanding private sector participation, particularly in power. A.I.D. activities in Morocco, East Europe and the United States are beginning to achieve results: increased private sector participation in energy generation and distribution, the expansion of environmentally safe and efficient power production, and the strengthening of energy policy and planning capacity. With A.I.D. funding, a leading U.S. energy efficiency company is helping to develop local private energy service capability in Morocco. In Eastern Europe, work was initiated in collaboration with the Department of Energy, in Krakow, Poland to begin cleaning up powerplant emissions, a leading cause of air pollution. Finally, A.I.D. collaboration with U.S. industry and trade associations in developing a new cooperative field support program has progressed rapidly and a FY 1991 cooperative agreement is planned.

FY 1992 Program

FY 1992 funding in the amount of $19.209 million in Development Assistance and $6.0 million in Economic Support Funds will be used to continue activities such as those described above. Regional efforts in health financing, family planning, agribusiness promotion and urban and industrial pollution abatement will require a portion of these funds. Of course, the Near East will have a different landscape and needs after Desert Storm. We will use program development and support funds and possibly some mission resources to look at, amongst other things, regional solutions to debt and disrupted trade patterns or to examine ways the private sector can assist in relocating, training or reuniting families separated by the war. Also, A.I.D. will continue its support of the Arab-Israeli Cooperation Program. Started in FY 1979, the program has brought together Israeli, Egyptian and American scientists and universities to solve problems faced by Israel and Egypt in marine sciences, infectious diseases, and land agriculture and agricultural technology exchange. Finally, A.I.D. intends to fund a major expansion of its Democratic Pluralism Initiative in the A.I.D. region in FY 1991. Potential activities in this area include efforts to strengthen a free press, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of elected bodies, to deepen and expand free elections, and to support the formation and strengthening of independent organizations and citizen's groups.

PROGRAM: ENE Regional

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Regional Agribusiness	DA	1,000		FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 8,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
398-0371 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1997

Purpose: Promote investment, trade and increased efficiency in the agribusiness subsector of ENE assisted countries.

Project Description: This project will improve agribusiness productivity and profitability by encouraging U.S. joint venture investments, stimulating adoption of U.S. agribusiness equipment and technology, and providing expert technical assistance and training to firms and producer associations in ENE assisted countries. The project will provide assistance across the entire spectrum of agribusiness enterprises from the smallest and most under developed micro enterprises to modern food processing or input providing industrial enterprises. The project will provide technical assistance and training to private firms and associations, support micro enterprise development and promote increased contracts between the U.S. agribusiness community and agribusiness firms or associations in ENE assisted countries.

Sustainability: The project will provide technical assistance and training through two IQC contractors. This assistance will increase efficiency and incomes of participating firms and associations. Increased income will allow participants to pay the full costs of follow-on assistance which may be required in the future. The micro enterprise activities are designed to be self supporting after two years. Increased contacts to promote trade and investment will require private sector contributions and will lead to increased private sector support for similar activities.

Relationship of Project to Regional Development Strategy: The project directly supports use of private U.S. agribusiness personnel as sources of technical and training assistance, micro enterprise development and increased contact between the U.S. agribusiness community and their counterparts in ENE assisted countries. These are all priority areas in the draft ENE Agribusiness Development Strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: Agribusiness development assistance is becoming an important area for ENE Bureau countries. Two new USAID projects are currently being designed which are complementary with this project. This project is also supportive of the World Bank's efforts to improve macroeconomic performance and strengthen private sector development. The project will catalyze USAID and private sector interest in agribusiness development and lead to additional agribusiness activity in ENE assisted countries.

Beneficiaries: Private agribusiness firms and their employees, investors, producer associations, and micro enterprises will all be targeted and receive direct assistance form this project.

Major Outputs:

- Agribusiness will receive technical assistance and training that will increase productivity and profitability.
- Micro enterprises will receive management assistance and credit which will increase income and employment. Development of new micro enterprises increases the number of private firms and thereby strengthens the private sector.
- Joint ventures and sales of U.S. equipment and services will result from increased contacts between U.S. and less developed country agribusiness firms.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:

	Life of Project ($000)
Short term technical assistance;	4,000
Training for private agribusiness personnel;	1,500
Micro enterprise development; and	1,600
Competitive private sector trade and investment promotion grants.	900
Total	8,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1990				
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30, 1991				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	7,000	8,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: ENE Regional

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Regional Energy	DA			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 4,000

Number 398-0372 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN [X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To cooperate with US industry and engineering organizations to foster private investment and business development in the energy and infrastructure sectors.

Project Description: This project will support: (1) commercial policy analysis related to identifying and removing specific constraints to private investment in energy and infrastructure; (2) project opportunity definition involving cooperation with industry in pre-feasibility efforts to define promising project investments; (3) joint venture and investment promotion through brokering and industry exchanges between US industry organizations and host country business and engineering associations; (4) training and human resource development to expand familiarity with US companies/technologies and US private financing and regulatory systems; (5) project packaging and financing will help develop mixed financing approaches to these projects, including mixed credit and MDB cofinancing.

Sustainability: Faced with severe budget stringencies, the ENE countries need to mobilize private financing to supplement public funding for energy and infrastrucuture projects that are critical to sustainable urban and industrial development.
US industry has strong capabilities in energy and infrastructure fields (e.g. telecommunications) and unique experience in private, limited recourse financing systems. AID can play a key catalytic role in promoting linkages with the indigenous private business sector in ENE countries and in creating the policy conditions for the mobilization of private financing.

Relationship of Project to ENE Regional Strategy: The ENE Bureau's strategy emphasizes the role of the private sector in the development of open markets and open societies. In recent years, governments in the industrial and developing worlds alike have recognized the benefits of more compeititive markets and the privatization of former inefficient government monopolies. Establishing the proper policy and regulatory framework for private investment is crucial and a direct cooperative effort with experienced US companies and industry associations can open up new trade and investment opportunities for US business in these countries.

Host Country and Other Donors: In Pakistan, the Philippines , Eastern Europe and other ENE countries, ENE is working with the host country and the World Bank and other donors on these issues. This project will concentrate these efforts in privatization and trade and investment on the critical energy and infrastructure sphere.

Beneficiaries: Both the business sector and the general public will benefit from improved energy services and infrastrucutre investments as well as the potential freeing-up of public funding for other critical development sectors. The project will serve to catalyze US business interest in these markets and create new business parnerships.

Major Outputs: The project will result in new policies and regulatory frameworks that facilitate private investment in energy and infrastructure; increased US investment in energy and infrastructure project development; stronger business linkages between US industry associations and business groups in ENE countries.

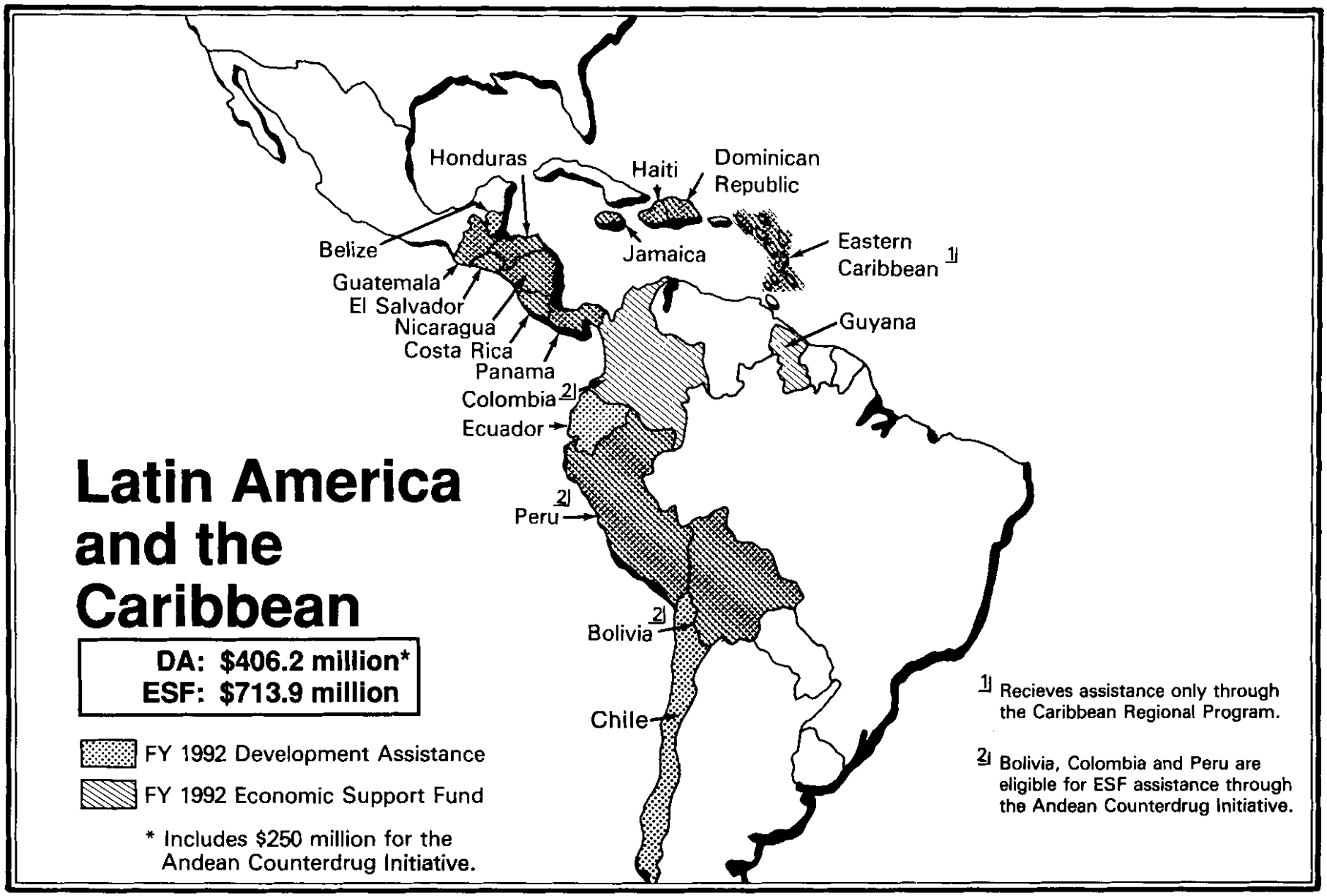
AID Financed Inputs	LIFE OF PROJECT ($000)
Policy Studies	300
Exchanges/training	500
Feasibility Cofinancing	2000
Workshops/Seminars	200
Other Technical Assistance	1000
Total	4000

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 1992	1000	3,000	4,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

U.S. Industry Associations

AID 370-7 (11-85)


Latin America and the Caribbean
DA: $406.2 million*
ESF: $713.9 million
FY 1992 Development Assistance
FY 1992 Economic Support Fund
* Includes $250 million for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative.
Honduras
Haiti
Dominican Republic
Jamaica
Belize
Guatemala
El Salvador
Nicaragua
Costa Rica
Panama
Colombia 2
Ecuador
Peru 2
Bolivia 2
Chile
Eastern Caribbean 1
Guyana
1 Recieves assistance only through the Caribbean Regional Program.
2 Bolivia, Colombia and Peru are eligible for ESF assistance through the Andean Counterdrug Initiative.

REGION: LATIN AMERICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
BELIZE	220 (90)	3.7% (91)	69 (90)	. .	. .	35 (90)	. .	. .	171 (87)	7 (85)
	147 (80)	1.5% (80)	66 (80)	. .	. .	43 (80)	. .	. .	145 (80)	6 (80)
BOLIVIA	6,989 (90)	2.4% (91)	61 (91)	2,002 (81)	43% (83)	86 (90)	65% (85)	48% (85)	22 (87)	6 (85)
	5,434 (80)	2.5% (80)	54 (80)	. .	. .	122 (80)	. .	49% (80)	18 (80)	5 (80)
COSTA RICA	3,033 (90)	2.6% (91)	76 (90)	. .	88% (83)	16 (90)	93% (85)	54% (85)	92 (87)	49 (85)
	2,307 (80)	1.8% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	53% (80)	85 (80)	44 (80)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	7,241 (90)	2.0% (91)	67 (90)	1,401 (81)	62% (83)	62 (90)	77% (85)	51% (85)	188 (87)	132 (85)
	5,847 (80)	4.1% (80)	63 (80)	. .	. .	80 (80)	. .	49% (80)	162 (80)	117 (80)
ECUADOR	10,507 (90)	2.3% (91)	66 (90)	. .	59% (83)	61 (90)	80% (85)	49% (85)	129 (87)	33 (85)
	8,123 (80)	2.9% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	48% (80)	125 (80)	29 (80)
EL SALVADOR	5,310 (90)	2.0% (91)	65 (90)	2,555 (81)	55% (83)	49 (90)	69% (85)	49% (85)	369 (87)	228 (85)
	4,658 (80)	1.4% (80)	55 (80)	3,040 (80)	. .	81 (80)	. .	49% (80)	338 (80)	216 (80)
GUATEMALA	9,038 (90)	2.5% (91)	63 (90)	. .	51% (83)	72 (89)	47% (85)	48% (85)	261 (87)	73 (85)
	6,864 (80)	2.8% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	48% (80)	225 (80)	64 (80)
GUYANA	753 (90)	-0.4% (91)	64 (90)	. .	80% (83)	51 (90)	95% (85)	53% (85)	46 (87)	4 (85)
	759 (80)	0.3% (80)	62 (80)	. .	. .	59 (80)	. .	51% (80)	44 (80)	4 (80)
HAITI	6,142 (90)	2.3% (91)	53 (90)	9,195 (81)	33% (83)	107 (90)	35% (85)	50% (85)	439 (87)	213 (85)
	5,473 (80)	1.6% (80)	53 (80)	. .	. .	107 (80)	. .	50% (80)	387 (80)	195 (80)
HONDURAS	4,873 (90)	2.9% (91)	66 (90)	3,098 (81)	69% (83)	59 (90)	58% (85)	49% (85)	109 (87)	39 (85)
	3,625 (80)	2.9% (80)	59 (80)	. .	. .	87 (80)	. .	49% (80)	71 (80)	33 (80)
JAMAICA	2,469 (90)	0.8% (91)	73 (90)	2,831 (81)	73% (83)	19 (90)	. .	51% (85)	517 (87)	212 (85)
	2,229 (80)	1.0% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	48% (80)	462 (80)	198 (80)
NICARAGUA	3,723 (90)	2.8% (91)	62 (90)	2,227 (81)	56% (83)	68 (90)	. .	47% (85)	54 (87)	25 (85)
	2,793 (80)	4.2% (80)	58 (80)	. .	. .	85 (80)	. .	47% (80)	45 (80)	21 (80)
PANAMA	2,425 (90)	2.1% (91)	74 (90)	1,009 (81)	62% (83)	22 (90)	88% (85)	50% (85)	120 (87)	28 (85)
	1,956 (80)	2.1% (80)	70 (80)	. .	. .	28 (80)	. .	49% (80)	114 (80)	25 (80)
PERU	21,906 (90)	2.1% (91)	64 (90)	. .	52% (83)	67 (90)	78% (85)	47% (85)	66 (87)	15 (85)
	17,295 (80)	2.6% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	47% (80)	56 (80)	13 (80)
URUGUAY	3,102 (90)	0.6% (91)	73 (90)	501 (81)	83% (83)	23 (90)	. .	55% (85)	20 (87)	17 (85)
	2,920 (80)	0.5% (80)	70 (80)	. .	. .	37 (80)	. .	56% (80)	19 (80)	17 (80)
SUMMARY (MRY)	87,729 *	2.2% #	65 #	3,041 #	56% #	63 #	69% #	49% #	174 @	72 @
(1980)	70,431 *	2.5% #	59 #	3,040 #	. #	85 #	. #	49% #	153 @	66 @

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

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: LATIN AMERICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION			--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
ARGENTINA		32,291 (90)	1.1% (91)	71 (90)	. .	67% (83)	32 (90)	95% (85)	52% (85)	17 (87)	11 (85)
		28,237 (80)	1.6% (80)	69 (80)	. .	. .	39 (80)	. .	54% (80)	16 (80)	10 (80)
BARBADOS		254 (90)	0.1% (91)	73 (90)	. .	52% (83)	24 (90)	. .	56% (85)	686 (87)	634 (85)
		252 (80)	1.4% (80)	72 (80)	. .	. .	26 (80)	. .	53% (80)	.	623 (80)
BRAZIL		152,505 (90)	1.9% (91)	65 (90)	1,300 (81)	75% (83)	69 (90)	76% (85)	53% (85)	58 (87)	16 (85)
		122,942 (80)	2.5% (80)	62 (80)	. .	. .	80 (80)	. .	53% (80)	52 (80)	14 (80)
CHILE		13,083 (90)	1.5% (91)	73 (90)	. .	85% (83)	18 (90)	. .	52% (85)	72 (87)	16 (85)
		11,094 (80)	1.6% (80)	. .	. .	. .	35 (80)	. .	50% (80)	64 (80)	15 (80)
COLOMBIA		33,076 (90)	2.1% (91)	71 (90)	. .	91% (83)	38 (90)	87% (85)	50% (85)	65 (87)	25 (85)
		26,580 (80)	2.1% (80)	64 (80)	. .	. .	57 (80)	. .	48% (80)	73 (80)	23 (80)
GRENADA		84 (90)	-0.4% (91)	71 (90)	. .	85% (83)	30 (90)	. .	. .	712 (87)	320 (85)
		90 (80)	-1.3% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	437 (80)	291 (80)
MEXICO		88,010 (90)	2.2% (91)	72 (90)	1,215 (81)	74% (83)	31 (90)	88% (85)	48% (85)	83 (87)	40 (85)
		69,609 (80)	2.4% (80)	67 (80)	. .	. .	53 (80)	. .	47% (80)	71 (80)	36 (80)
PARAGUAY		4,660 (90)	2.9% (91)	70 (90)	1,752 (81)	25% (83)	48 (90)	85% (85)	53% (85)	18 (87)	9 (85)
		3,379 (80)	3.4% (80)	68 (80)	. .	. .	57 (80)	. .	53% (80)	18 (80)	8 (80)
SURINAME		397 (90)	1.4% (91)	68 (90)	. .	89% (83)	40 (90)	. .	45% (85)	477 (87)	2 (85)
		355 (80)	-2.4% (80)	65 (80)	. .	. .	49 (80)	. .	43% (80)	509 (80)	2 (80)
VENEZUELA		19,698 (90)	2.5% (91)	74 (90)	1,002 (81)	83% (83)	27 (90)	85% (85)	49% (85)	85 (87)	19 (85)
		15,024 (80)	3.2% (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	48% (80)	72 (80)	16 (80)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	344,059 *	1.9% #	69 #	1,258 #	76% #	48 #	83% #	51% #	227 @	109 @
	(1980)	277,562 *	2.4% #	61 #	. #	. #	64 #	. #	51% #	146 @	104 @
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	431,788 *	2.0% #	68 #	1,503 #	72% #	51 #	80% #	51% #	195 @	87 @
	(1980)	347,993 *	2.4% #	61 #	3,040 #	. #	66 #	. #	50% #	150 @	81 @

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

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: DEVELOPED
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION				
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM) POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
CANADA		26,538 (90)	1.1% (91)	77 (90)	550 (81)	97% (82)	7 (90)	. .	61% (85)	33 (87)	3 (85)
		24,070 (80)	1.2% (80)	. .	. .	. .	10 (80)	. .	60% (80)	33 (80)	2 (80)
FRANCE		56,358 (90)	0.4% (91)	78 (90)	460 (81)	. .	6 (90)	. .	55% (85)	177 (87)	101 (85)
		53,870 (80)	0.5% (80)	74 (80)	. .	. .	10 (80)	. .	54% (80)	170 (80)	98 (80)
GERMANY		62,168 (90)	0.5% (91)	77 (90)	420 (81)	. .	6 (90)	. .	63% (85)	512 (87)	246 (85)
		61,561 (80)	0.4% (80)	. .	442 (80)	. .	13 (80)	. .	60% (80)	503 (80)	248 (80)
ITALY		57,664 (90)	0.2% (91)	78 (90)	750 (81)	. .	6 (90)	. .	56% (85)	335 (87)	190 (85)
		56,451 (80)	0.1% (80)	. .	. .	. .	14 (80)	. .	54% (80)	321 (80)	187 (80)
JAPAN		123,642 (90)	0.4% (91)	79 (90)	735 (82)	. .	5 (90)	99% (85)	63% (85)	2,286 (87)	324 (85)
		116,807 (80)	0.8% (80)	. .	. .	. .	8 (80)	. .	62% (80)	2,139 (80)	314 (80)
SWEDEN		8,526 (90)	0.4% (91)	78 (90)	410 (81)	. .	6 (90)	99% (85)	57% (85)	237 (87)	19 (85)
		8,310 (80)	0.2% (80)	76 (80)	. .	. .	7 (80)	. .	57% (80)	. .	18 (80)
UNITED KINGDOM		57,366 (90)	0.3% (91)	76 (90)	680 (81)	. .	7 (90)	. .	61% (85)	307 (87)	231 (85)
		56,314 (80)	0.2% (80)	. .	. .	. .	12 (80)	. .	60% (80)	298 (80)	230 (80)
UNITED STATES		250,410 (90)	0.8% (91)	76 (90)	500 (81)	. .	10 (90)	99% (85)	59% (85)	57 (87)	26 (85)
		227,757 (80)	1.2% (80)	74 (80)	549 (80)	. .	13 (80)	. .	58% (80)	53 (80)	24 (80)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	642,674 *	0.6% #	77 #	573 #	97% #	8 #	99% #	60% #	493 @	142 @
	(1980)	605,141 *	0.8% #	31 #	526 #	. #	11 #	. #	58% #	502 @	140 @
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	642,674 *	0.6% #	77 #	573 #	97% #	8 #	99% #	60% #	493 @	142 @
	(1980)	605,141 *	0.8% #	31 #	526 #	. #	11 #	. #	58% #	502 @	140 @

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

REGION: LATIN AMERICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		DEBT				FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	
		GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING				TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS	NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP
	GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO		US AID $ MILLION	ALL SOURCES
BELIZE	1,490 (88)	.	.	8.2% (88)		11.0 (89)	.
	1,160 (80)	.	.	.		0.8 (80)	.
BOLIVIA	570 (88)	.	.	25.8% (89)		85.7 (89)	7.1% (88)
	490 (80)	.	.	27.7% (80)		30.4 (80)	.
COSTA RICA	1,690 (88)	.	.	17.4% (88)		122.2 (89)	5.3% (88)
	1,950 (80)	.	.	16.8% (80)		15.9 (80)	.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	720 (88)	.	.	13.4% (88)		81.9 (89)	2.6% (88)
	1,130 (80)	.	.	11.7% (80)		59.2 (80)	.
ECUADOR	1,110 (88)	.	.	21.1% (88)		45.2 (89)	1.9% (88)
	1,260 (80)	.	.	18.9% (80)		15.1 (80)	.
EL SALVADOR	940 (88)	.	.	16.6% (88)		388.4 (89)	9.0% (88)
	750 (80)	.	.	3.3% (80)		64.2 (80)	.
GUATEMALA	900 (88)	.	.	26.5% (88)		156.6 (89)	3.4% (88)
	1,120 (80)	.	.	2.4% (80)		13.0 (80)	.
GUYANA	420 (88)	258.0% (80)	370.4% (80)	7.3% (88)		7.0 (89)	.
	720 (80)	.	.	16.8% (80)		4.9 (80)	.
HAITI	380 (88)	65.4% (87)	573.3% (87)	8.9% (88)		63.1 (89)	9.7% (88)
	250 (80)	.	.	6.6% (80)		27.2 (80)	.
HONDURAS	483 (90)	.	.	25.8% (88)		129.2 (89)	6.4% (88)
	640 (80)	.	.	10.1% (80)		57.0 (80)	.
JAMAICA	1,060 (88)	103.3% (82)	421.6% (82)	24.2% (88)		119.8 (89)	5.9% (88)
	1,140 (80)	88.7% (80)	230.5% (80)	14.5% (80)		14.6 (80)	.
NICARAGUA	830 (87)	112.6% (83)	.	50.5% (88)		3.9 (89)	4.4% (88)
	690 (80)	.	.	16.0% (80)		38.7 (80)	.
PANAMA	2,130 (88)	.	.	0.2% (88)		0.9 (89)	0.7% (88)
	1,680 (80)	.	.	6.0% (80)		2.4 (80)	.
PERU	1,300 (88)	.	.	8.1% (88)		67.5 (89)	0.6% (88)
	990 (80)	.	.	31.2% (80)		56.6 (80)	.
URUGUAY	2,510 (88)	29.6% (86)	.	27.3% (88)		0.8 (89)	0.2% (88)
	2,830 (80)	9.0% (80)	.	12.4% (80)		0.0 (80)	.
SUMMARY (MRY)	1,044 #	79.0% &	441.0% &	17.8% &		1283.3 *	3.3% &
(1980)	1,033 #	31.9% &	230.5% &	13.6% &		400.1 *	. % &

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

REGION: LATIN AMERICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

			DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	
			GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS	NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP
		GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	ALL SOURCES
ARGENTINA		2,520 (88)	. .	. .	32.6% (88)	0.7 (89)	0.1% (88)
		1,960 (80)	. .	. .	17.7% (80)	. .	. .
BARBADOS		5,990 (88)	35.3% (85)	398.4% (87)	8.9% (88)	0.4 (89)	. .
		3,130 (80)	30.2% (80)	111.5% (80)	2.5% (80)	0.3 (80)	. .
BRAZIL		2,160 (88)	17.7% (86)	. .	35.8% (88)	2.3 (89)	0.1% (88)
		2,080 (80)	10.9% (80)	. .	34.6% (80)	2.3 (80)	. .
CHILE		1,510 (88)	127.7% (82)	. .	14.9% (88)	5.4 (89)	0.1% (88)
		2,100 (80)	. .	. .	21.9% (80)	10.2 (80)	. .
COLOMBIA		1,240 (88)	. .	. .	41.0% (88)	19.2 (89)	0.2% (88)
		1,220 (80)	. .	. .	9.0% (80)	23.4 (80)	. .
GRENADA		1,590 (88)	. .	. .	7.4% (88)	0.2 (89)	. .
		740 (80)	. .	. .	3.6% (80)	. .	. .
MEXICO		1,770 (88)	81.6% (86)	380.3% (85)	30.3% (88)	70.0 (89)	0.1% (88)
		2,320 (80)	. .	. .	35.9% (80)	7.6 (80)	. .
PARAGUAY		1,180 (88)	. .	. .	19.6% (88)	4.8 (89)	1.8% (88)
		1,350 (80)	. .	. .	10.3% (80)	3.7 (80)	. .
SURINAME		2,450 (88)	48.0% (84)	396.8% (86)	. .	0.0 (89)	. .
		2,420 (80)	. .	. .	. .	0.0 (80)	. .
VENEZUELA		3,250 (88)	54.6% (86)	332.9% (86)	25.5% (88)	0.9 (89)	0.0% (88)
		4,070 (80)	13.9% (80)	43.2% (80)	13.3% (80)	. .	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	2,033 #	51.5% &	379.9% &	21.6% &	104.0 *	0.2% &
	(1980)	2,146 #	18.8% &	72.9% &	17.2% &	47.5 *	. % &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	1,832 #	57.9% &	387.3% &	19.9% &	1387.3 *	1.8% &
	(1980)	1,921 #	22.7% &	94.4% &	15.5% &	447.6 *	. % &

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

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: DEVELOPED
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

		GNP PER CAPITA $US	DEBT: GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS % OF GNP	DEBT: GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT: DEBT SERVICE RATIO	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS US AID $ MILLION	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP ALL SOURCES
CANADA		16,860 (88)	47.7% (88)	194.1% (88)	. .	. .	. .
		10,710 (80)	28.5% (80)	108.8% (80)	. .	. .	. .
FRANCE		16,080 (88)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		11,900 (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
GERMANY		18,540 (88)	. .	84.7% (87)	. .	. .	. .
		13,340 (80)	. .	67.3% (80)	. .	. .	. .
ITALY		13,320 (88)	81.6% (87)	546.9% (88)	. .	0.1 (87)	. .
		7,480 (80)	45.0% (80)	262.3% (80)	. .	3.0 (80)	. .
JAPAN		21,050 (88)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		9,870 (80)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SWEDEN		19,480 (88)	53.0% (87)	189.3% (87)	. .	. .	. .
		14,330 (80)	30.4% (80)	122.0% (80)	. .	. .	. .
UNITED KINGDOM		12,830 (88)	. .	247.5% (86)	. .	. .	. .
		7,940 (80)	. .	225.4% (80)	. .	. .	. .
UNITED STATES		19,870 (88)	41.9% (89)	598.3% (89)	. .	. .	. .
		12,000 (80)	27.3% (80)	331.2% (80)	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	18,290 #	54.0% &	306.0% &	. % &	0.1 *	. % &
	(1980)	10,897 #	31.6% &	175.3% &	. % &	3.0 *	. % &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	18,290 #	54.0% &	306.0% &	. % &	0.1 *	. % &
	(1980)	10,897 #	31.6% &	175.3% &	. % &	3.0 *	. % &

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

REGION: LATIN AMERICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
BELIZE	1.9% (88)	. .	1.1% (88)	. .	-19 (84)	6.5% (80)	1.6% (85)	-19 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-24 (80)	. .	1.1% (80)	. .
BOLIVIA	-0.5% (88)	-2.1% (88)	601.8% (88)	. .	-147 (89)	0.5% (86)	1.8% (86)	-264 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-6 (80)
COSTA RICA	1.5% (88)	1.8% (88)	28.6% (88)	. .	-176 (89)	8.4% (83)	0.6% (86)	-447 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-500 (80)	29.3% (80)	0.6% (80)	-664 (80)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2.3% (88)	1.6% (88)	16.3% (88)	. .	-443 (89)	17.8% (83)	1.0% (87)	-128 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-647 (80)	15.3% (80)	1.3% (80)	-720 (80)
ECUADOR	3.2% (88)	1.5% (88)	29.5% (88)	. .	-209 (89)	. .	. .	-532 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-28 (80)	. .	. .	-642 (80)
EL SALVADOR	-0.4% (88)	-0.4% (88)	16.5% (88)	10.4% (89)	-675 (89)	. .	. .	-129 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	16.2% (80)	33 (80)	. .	. .	31 (80)
GUATEMALA	1.2% (88)	-0.7% (88)	12.7% (88)	. .	-451 (89)	8.7% (88)	. .	-414 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-215 (80)	25.8% (80)	. .	-163 (80)
GUYANA	. .	. .	13.6% (88)	72.6% (81)	-73 (88)	40.5% (81)	7.3% (85)	-97 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	63.6% (80)	-68 (80)	44.9% (80)	3.7% (80)	-129 (80)
HAITI	0.5% (88)	-0.4% (88)	7.9% (88)	21.5% (87)	-193 (87)	. .	. .	-63 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	18.6% (80)	-178 (80)	. .	. .	-101 (80)
HONDURAS	0.7% (88)	1.3% (88)	4.9% (88)	19.6% (88)	-119 (89)	. .	. .	-302 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	18.6% (80)	-201 (80)	. .	. .	-317 (80)
JAMAICA	-1.5% (88)	0.4% (88)	19.4% (88)	41.4% (86)	-271 (88)	43.4% (83)	. .	-214 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	48.6% (80)	-56 (80)	34.9% (80)	. .	-166 (80)
NICARAGUA	-2.5% (88)	-0.3% (88)	86.6% (88)	69.1% (83)	-523 (87)	50.6% (88)	3.3% (80)	-715 (88)
	. .	. .	. .	31.9% (80)	-269 (80)	22.2% (80)	. .	-411 (80)
PANAMA	2.4% (88)	2.6% (88)	3.3% (88)	33.4% (87)	526 (88)	12.9% (87)	2.0% (87)	406 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	33.7% (80)	-118 (80)	17.0% (80)	. .	-311 (80)
PERU	0.2% (88)	1.2% (88)	101.5% (88)	. .	-746 (87)	. .	. .	508 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	587 (80)	. .	. .	-101 (80)
URUGUAY	1.4% (88)	-1.3% (88)	54.5% (88)	. .	313 (88)	2.8% (86)	2.3% (86)	153 (89)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-632 (80)	-0.1% (80)	2.9% (80)	-709 (80)
SUMMARY (MRY)	0.7% @	0.4% @	66.5% @	36.9% &	-118 &	15.0% &	2.0% &	-74 &
(1980)	. % @	. % @	. % @	35.5% &	-237 &	19.4% &	1.9% &	-416 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: LATIN AMERICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
ARGENTINA		0.1% (88)	-0.3% (88)	298.7% (88)	. .	3,327 (83)	17.0% (87)	1.3% (86)	-1,292 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	14.3% (80)	3.5% (80)	-4,774 (80)
BARBADOS		2.4% (88)	. .	6.1% (88)	. .	31 (88)	20.2% (87)	0.5% (87)	8 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-16 (80)	. .	1.1% (80)	-26 (80)
BRAZIL		4.1% (88)	3.3% (88)	166.3% (88)	25.0% (87)	17,158 (88)	37.1% (86)	1.0% (87)	4,159 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	19.5% (80)	-6,000 (80)	. .	0.8% (80)	-12,806 (80)
CHILE		0.2% (88)	1.0% (88)	20.6% (88)	. .	1,588 (88)	0.8% (88)	3.0% (87)	-905 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-1,146 (80)	-18.8% (80)	3.5% (80)	-1,971 (80)
COLOMBIA		2.7% (88)	2.9% (88)	23.7% (88)	. .	1,658 (89)	. .	1.0% (84)	42 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	207 (80)	. .	. .	-206 (80)
GRENADA		. .	. .	4.9% (88)	. .	-32 (87)	. .	. .	-19 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-21 (80)	. .	. .	0 (80)
MEXICO		2.5% (88)	0.5% (88)	68.9% (88)	. .	10,049 (87)	35.8% (88)	0.6% (86)	-5,447 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-1,769 (80)	16.6% (80)	0.4% (80)	-10,750 (80)
PARAGUAY		3.4% (88)	1.3% (88)	21.0% (88)	. .	-489 (88)	15.2% (84)	1.0% (85)	-293 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-276 (80)	-3.0% (80)	1.3% (80)	-276 (80)
SURINAME		1.8% (88)	. .	4.1% (88)	44.0% (84)	57 (87)	47.2% (86)	2.3% (86)	162 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	37.0% (80)	-48 (80)	. .	. .	16 (80)
VENEZUELA		-0.9% (88)	0.2% (88)	11.4% (88)	. .	6,048 (89)	13.1% (82)	1.2% (86)	2,496 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	4,871 (80)	-0.2% (80)	1.3% (80)	4,728 (80)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	1.8% @	1.3% @	62.6% @	35.1% &	3,679 &	23.3% &	1.2% &	125 &
	(1980)	. % @	. % @	. % @	28.9% &	27 &	1.9% &	1.6% &	-2,174 &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	1.2% @	0.7% @	65.0% @	36.1% &	2,117 &	20.2% &	1.5% &	43 &
	(1980)	. % @	. % @	. % @	32.7% &	-93 &	10.5% &	1.7% &	-1,431 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY92
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: DEVELOPED
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
CANADA		2.7% (88)	2.9% (88)	5.0% (88)	23.2% (89)	-2,010 (89)	12.8% (88)	1.6% (89)	-14,091 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	21.7% (80)	4,832 (80)	15.7% (80)	1.6% (80)	-967 (80)
FRANCE		2.7% (88)	1.6% (88)	7.7% (88)	. .	3,480 (89)	5.3% (88)	2.8% (85)	-4,299 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-8,141 (80)	0.2% (80)	2.9% (80)	-4,208 (80)
GERMANY		2.5% (88)	1.6% (88)	2.9% (88)	. .	. .	3.5% (87)	2.7% (86)	55,480 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5.9% (80)	2.8% (80)	-13,920 (80)
ITALY		2.7% (88)	2.1% (88)	11.5% (88)	39.4% (87)	-5,671 (89)	27.4% (88)	1.7% (87)	-5,446 (88)
		. .	. .	. .	30.4% (80)	-18,992 (80)	25.1% (80)	1.4% (80)	-9,957 (80)
JAPAN		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	57,240 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-10,750 (80)
SWEDEN		1.8% (88)	1.3% (88)	7.9% (88)	. .	1,103 (89)	-5.4% (88)	2.7% (88)	-5,179 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-2,383 (80)	18.7% (80)	3.0% (80)	-4,404 (80)
UNITED KINGDOM		1.7% (88)	2.6% (88)	5.7% (88)	. .	. .	2.0% (87)	. .	-31,159 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	11.5% (80)	. .	7,520 (80)
UNITED STATES		1.5% (88)	3.1% (88)	4.3% (88)	. .	-83,700 (89)	11.9% (89)	5.7% (88)	-110060 (89)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-15,500 (80)	12.2% (80)	4.7% (80)	710 (80)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	2.2% @	2.2% @	6.4% @	30.4% &	-19,800 &	7.6% &	3.0% &	-6,037 &
	(1980)	. % @	. % @	. % @	25.3% &	-7,220 &	12.1% &	2.9% &	-4,814 &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	2.2% @	2.2% @	6.4% @	30.4% &	-19,800 &	7.6% &	3.0% &	-6,037 &
	(1980)	. % @	. % @	. % @	25.3% &	-7,220 &	12.1% &	2.9% &	-4,814 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

Overview of Latin America and Caribbean Programs

falls in per capita incomes (12% in Central America and as much as 20% in El Salvador) exacerbated the political crises. Even stable Costa Rica saw sharply falling incomes, high inflation, and rising unemployment. Governments everywhere were losing the capacity to face the economic challenges and to maintain delivery levels of basic social services.

The crisis of the 1980s made it clear that the region's economies were ill-equipped for the rapidly changing international economic environment. This realization led to the emergence of a regional consensus that a more outward-oriented economic strategy is essential to sustained, broad-based development. Many private sector leaders who once lobbyed for the revival of a protected regional market are now turning their energies to exporting new products to new markets outside the region.

In many countries the economic hemorrhage of the early 1980s has been stemmed, and policies that promise a return to sustained economic growth are being put in place. These include adjusted exchange rates, diversification of exports, reduction of trade barriers, elimination of restrictions on foreign investment, and other efforts to increasingly participate in the world economy. Fiscal deficits are being reduced, although several major countries need to continue their efforts. The region's entrepreneurs are responding by developing new export products. The increased export earnings have generated growing demand for imports, particularly from the United States.

Many countries of the region -- including Peru, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela, and Brazil -- have moved toward sound economic reform programs only in 1989 or 1990. The results of these efforts will become evident over the next several years. Potential effects of the reforms can be seen from Charts I and II, which shows GDP growth rates for four countries (Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, and Mexico) that implemented major reforms by 1985. In each country, per capita GDP growth rates rose from negative levels in the early 1980s to real positive growth rates in 1988-1990.

Chart I

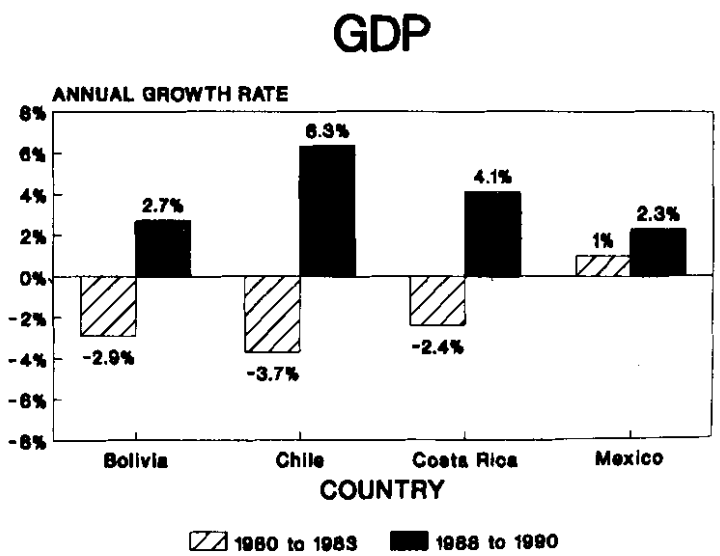
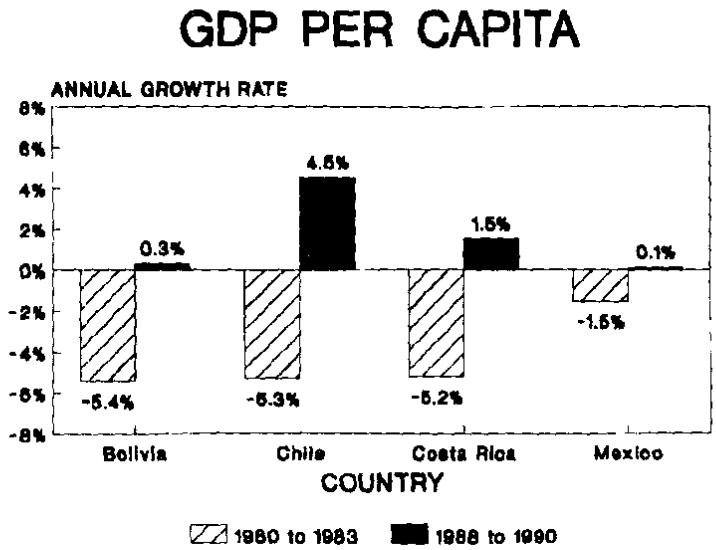


Chart II



In the last two years there have been elections and new governments have taken office in almost every LAC country. A number of elections resulted in a peaceful transition of power to an opposition party. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela have each elected governments which have made dramatic shifts from the past.

Without substantial assistance from the United States and other donors, the economic and political crises of the 1980s almost certainly would have been deeper and longer. While it is clear that the countries themselves had to make the necessary changes and implement the policies to move out of the crises, U.S. assistance played a critical role.

In addition to helping LAC countries put in place sound economic policies and stabilize their economies, U.S. assistance helped most countries address the critical needs of the poor, which is manifested in improved social indicators. In Central America, for example, over 1.8 million more people now have access to potable water. Infant mortality rates have fallen and immunizations and the use of oral rehydration therapy have expanded. An additional 400,000 children are attending primary schools, producing modest gains in primary school coverage and completion rates, despite high birth rates (see Chart III below).

Chart III

Indicators of Progress in Central America During 1984-1990

INDICATOR	1984	1990
Gross Primary School Enrollment Ratio[1]	89%	93%
Gross Primary School Completion Rate[1]	52%	60%
Infant Mortality (per 1000 births)	58	45
Water Supply Coverage	56%	60%
Sanitation Coverage	48%	59%
Vaccination Coverage	50%	66%
Children under 5 Malnourished	20.4%	17.8%

[1]Excludes Nicaragua
Source: U.S.A.I.D.

The Fragility of Progress to Date

Much has been accomplished to achieve peace, democracy, and economic recovery in the Hemisphere, but much remains to be done. The foundation for progress must be made permanent. More than anything else, what is needed now is the continued nurturing of the institutions of economic and political freedom in order to deepen their roots.

Serious challenges remain. Continuing internal strife in Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Peru is evidence of the fragility of economic and democratic gains. While elections have been held throughout the LAC region, many democratic institutions are weak. In order for these new democratic systems to survive, they must be able to deliver progress in a politically relevant time frame.

Although most countries are managing their economies better, they still need assistance to sustain their adjustment programs and to be able to support sector specific reforms. Moreover, continued poor world markets, a slowdown in world economic growth, an unresolved external debt problem, high population growth rates, continued poor health care and education services, and environmental degradation will complicate the economic management problems of the region's leaders. Combatting the persistent problem of illicit drug and narcotics production, trafficking, and consumption must also remain high on the agenda for the region's leaders.

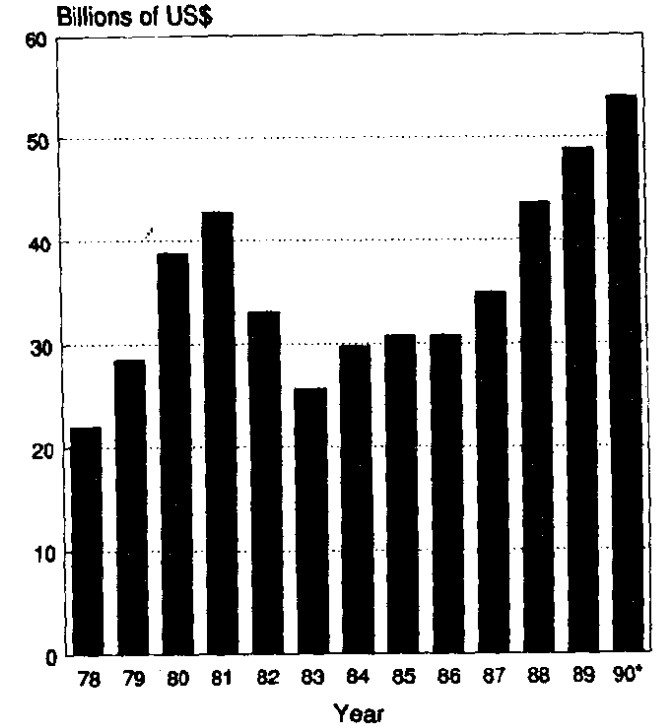
U.S. Interests

It is clearly in the United States' interests to assist its neighbors in proving that the expectations of democracy are well founded. If elected governments, with their market-based economic policies, cannot demonstrate that their principles work in practice for the benefit of all segments of society, then desperate people may again be tempted by extremists. And today's bright prospects for long-term stability and broadly based growth in the Hemisphere may be in jeopardy.

Furthermore, as the Hemisphere develops economically, new and larger markets closer to home will open up for the United States. As a result of the economic problems of the early 1980s, LAC countries' purchases of U.S. goods fell sharply from $42 billion in 1981 to $26 billion in 1983. This cost the United States an estimated 400,000 jobs in export industries. As many of the economies began to recover in the mid and late 1980s, U.S. exports to the region rose to $48.8 billion in 1989 and an estimated $54 billion in 1990 (see Chart IV).

As the region continues to develop, the opportunities for increased trade and investment will expand. Many U.S. businesses are already looking to the Hemisphere as the best place to conduct business. In 1989, total outstanding U.S. direct investment in the region stood at $61 billion, or 67% of all such U.S. investment in developing countries. In addition to quickly improving quality of products, services, and labor, other positive aspects of the region are drawing U.S. businesses, such as the shorter shipping routes and the fact that most of the region shares U.S. time zones.

Chart IV



Source: Department of Commerce
*Estimate A.I.D.

U.S. interests also include the continued national security concerns of persistent terrorists and insurrection groups in a number of LAC countries, illegal migration, the production and trafficking of illegal drugs and narcotics, and cooperation on environmental concerns.

A NEW STRATEGY FOR THE 1990s

Enterprise for the Americas Initiative

On June 27, 1990, President Bush announced the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI). The initiative reflects a vision for the Hemisphere over the coming decade and into the next century. President Bush has emphasized on a number of occasions his desire to "forge a new partnership with the growing forces of freedom in Latin America" -- a partnership based on mutual respect and mutual responsibility.

The initiative contemplates a cooperative endeavor to boost growth, trade, and investment in the Hemisphere, embracing the three economic issues of greatest importance to Latin America -- trade, investment, and debt. It is an effort to take full advantage of opportunities for long-term mutual benefit.

The EAI is a comprehensive initiative involving a number of departments and agencies in the U.S. Government, including A.I.D. A.I.D.'s primary role in implementing the initiative is its ongoing policy dialogue,

through program and project assistance, to encourage economic reforms and support enhanced trade and investment. A.I.D. also works with U.S. businesses interested in trade and investment opportunities in the region and, through project activities, provides information, contacts, and services.

In promoting trade, A.I.D. is working closely with the U.S. Trade Representative's office in bilateral negotiations under trade and investment framework agreements. Already Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, and Mexico have signed agreements. In addition, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay are negotiating a subregional framework agreement. A.I.D. sits on the bilateral Joint Trade and Investment Councils which are established under these agreements to discuss opening markets and increasing trade and investment.

A.I.D. is also working closely with the Department of Commerce, having established the new Latin America and Caribbean Business Development Center. The Center serves as an information clearinghouse and a "one-stop-shop" in Commerce for U.S. businesses interested in the LAC region.

To promote investment, A.I.D., through policy dialogue and program and project assistance, encourages economic restructuring, export diversification, the development of open markets and world market competitive production, and the promotion of private investment. In addition, A.I.D. is collaborating with the InterAmerican Development Bank which will have important new responsibilities in supporting investment reforms.

Under the effort to reduce debt, the EAI dedicates resources to the environment. Because A.I.D. already has a number of environmental activities underway in the region (approximately $90 million in FY 1991), A.I.D. is working closely with the Departments of State and Treasury and the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure that any new activities under the EAI complement ongoing activities and priorities.

Other Trade Initiatives

In addition to the EAI, President Bush has proposed the Andean Trade Initiative to provide four Andean countries -- Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru -- with duty-free entry for select items to the U.S. market similar to that enjoyed by the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) countries. This new initiative is in direct response to the expressed desires of the presidents of the four beneficiary countries for expanded trade opportunities. The Administration is also implementing the Caribbean Basin Initiative II (CBI II), which converts the orignal CBI from a twelve-year experiment into a permanent feature of U.S. trade policy.

These two initiatives are a first step in the process to encourage open, market-oriented trade and investment climates and, thereby, to help move toward hemispheric free trade. Both of these initiatives, along with the EAI, are additional tools for diversification of exports and development of a new basis for sustainable economic growth. Clearly economic assistance alone cannot suffice to stimulate sustainable growth. Private

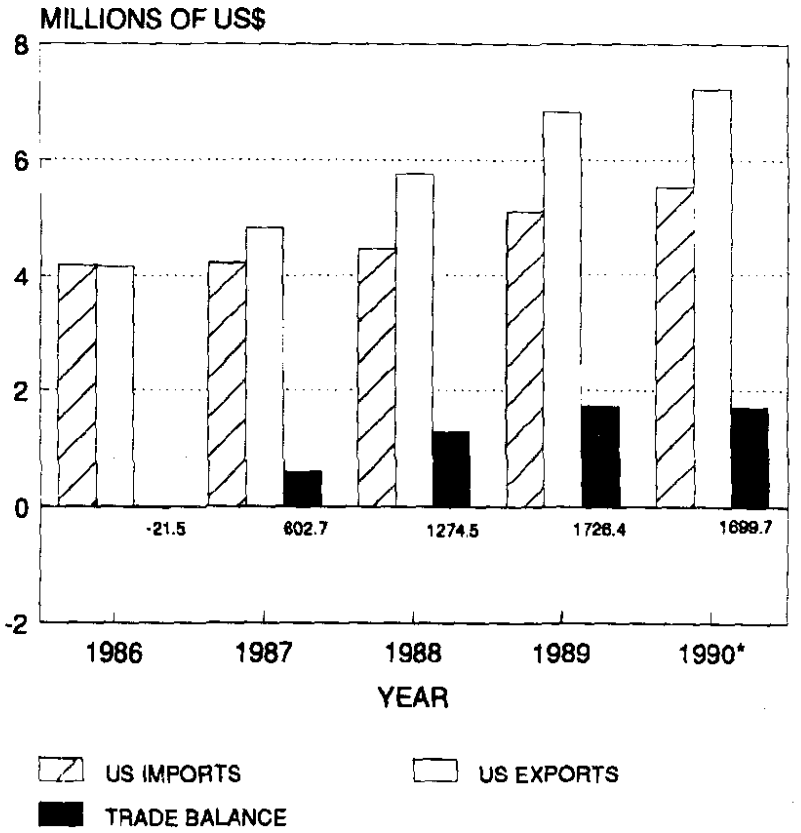
investment and more open trade are also needed for real and lasting development in the region.

Barriers to trade represent a serious obstacle to growth. Trade within the Hemisphere has lagged behind the pace of growth in world trade during the 1980s. Limited trade opportunities have retarded the growth of the Hemisphere's industries and limited the creation of new companies, products, and services. By opening all borders to trade, the nations of the Americas can all boost economic activity -- creating more jobs, higher incomes, and new opportunities to expand growth.

Considerable progress has already been made in the Caribbean Basin. Nontraditional exports from A.I.D.-assisted countries to the United States rose from $1 billion in 1983 to an estimated $3.4 billion in 1990. Overall exports to the United States increased from $3.3 billion in 1983 to an estimated $5.6 billion in 1990. However, the trade benefits have not been one-way. U.S. exports to these same countries reached an estimated $7.2 billion in 1990, double the $3.5 billion in 1983. The trade balance with these countries has risen from a deficit of $97.4 million in 1986 to an estimated surplus of $1.625 billion in 1990 (see Chart V).

Chart V

UNITED STATES TRADE BALANCE WITH A.I.D. CBI COUNTRIES 1986 to 1990



Source: Department of Commerce

While the United States has lost market share in worldwide trade from 17% of all goods purchased in 1980 to 15% in 1988, its share of key exports to A.I.D.-assisted Caribbean Basin countries during this period increased from 63% to 70%. As a country's exports grow, so does its ability to import. Countries in this Hemisphere have looked to the United States as a major supplier. For example, the U.S. market share in the Hemisphere for electrical machinery, telecommunications equipment, office machines and power- generating equipment have all increased, while the Japanese shares in all of these products have fallen.

These initiatives do not propose a "quick fix" for problems of the region. Rather, they provide a framework for long-term cooperation which should guide U.S. relations with the countries of the region over the next decade and into the twenty-first century.

A.I.D.'s Objectives for the 1990s in the Western Hemisphere

A.I.D. objectives in the Latin America and Caribbean region are the following:

(1) support the achievement of broadly based, sustainable economic growth;

(2) support the evolution of stable democratic societies; and

(3) respond to needs for international cooperation in addressing specific challenges to the attainment of growth and democracy.

Broadly based, Sustainable Economic Growth

The growing consensus in the Hemisphere is that sustainable economic development is the only viable way to reduce poverty and increase the participation and access of all individuals in society. If economic growth does not occur, very little can be done to alleviate poverty. In fact, as with the economic crisis of the early 1980s, economic decline causes the number of the poor to increase as per capita income declines and unemployment rises. The poor need economic growth which leads to real and lasting, world market competitive jobs. Only with the creation of such employment will individuals earn enough income to pay for their essential needs of food, shelter, water, health care, and education. Also, without economic growth, public and private sectors cannot make and maintain adequate investments in education, health care, sanitation, and basic infrastructure.

In order to promote the achievement of broadly based, sustainable economic growth in the LAC region, A.I.D. is focusing on: (a) economic policies that promote investment, productive employment, export-led economic diversification, and open market policies; (b) promotion of a vigorous response by the private sector to the newly created favorable policy environment; (c) increased participation in the economy by the disadvantaged; and (d) the preservation and sustainable use of the natural resource base.

The new A.I.D. Partnership for Business and Development Initiative emphasizes that sustainable economic growth is inextricably linked to the strength of the partnership between business and development. As U.S. businesses get involved in the region through investment and trade, they will have a positive impact on development. As development occurs in the region, there will be greater opportunities for U.S. firms as they compete in the world marketplace. In short, U.S. business is good for development, and development in the Hemisphere is good for U.S. business.

In order to increase the participation in the economy by the disadvantaged, A.I.D. will continue to promote broadly-based economic growth that leads to income-generating opportunities. For example, A.I.D. will continue to support small and microenterprises in both rural and urban areas, as well as to engage in policy dialogue on impediments to the integration of the informal sector into the economy. A.I.D. will also continue to help LAC countries increase access to basic education and primary health care, with an emphasis on improving child survival, family planning, and nutritional services, and improve the efficiency of those delivery systems. LAC countries need to address problems in education and health sectors in order to be able to develop sustainable, decentralized educational and social service delivery systems.

A second A.I.D. Initiative, Family and Development, recognizes the family as a fundamental building block in social and economic development. As part of its efforts to increase the participation in the economy by the disadvantaged, the Agency will focus on the family unit as a starting point. Analysis of family units can prove useful for determining what people need, how they use the resources they have, and what impediments exist to full access to the economy. A.I.D. will identify innovative ways to increase the mobilization of family resources to stimulate economic growth and social development.

As one of its highest priorities, the Agency is providing leadership in environmental management and the sustainable use of the natural resource base in the LAC region through policy dialogue, institution building, training, and demonstration projects. A.I.D. is also improving and expanding programs in the protection of biodiversity and tropical forest management, global climate change, integrated pest management, coastal zone management, debt-for-nature exchanges, environmental education, environmental business development, and grass-roots support through non-governmental organizations. Of A.I.D.'s funding request for the LAC region in FY 1992, nearly $100 million in DA, ESF, and local currencies will be used for environmental activities.

Evolution of Stable, Democratic Societies

With its new Democracy Initiative, A.I.D. has made strengthening democracy a major goal of its program; Latin America and the Caribbean are particularly receptive areas. As Secretary of State James Baker has said, "we seek to promote democratic values abroad because they reflect the best that is in ourselves." In addition, political and economic stability are mutually reenforcing. A.I.D. seeks to capitalize on the opportunities presented by the swing toward democracy in the region in order to consolidate the recent gains in the Hemisphere, where U.S. assistance can be critical.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS (ESF) HELPING POOR PEOPLE

A.I.D. ESF assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean substantially benefits poor people in developing countries. ESF dollars used to pay for needed private-sector imports also generate local currency funds that can be used to strengthen government social programs. A.I.D. makes substantial use of local currency funds to fund targeted government social programs that directly support improved health, education, and rural infrastructure. ESF local currency is also used to minimize the short-term impact of the necessary economic reforms these countries are implementing.

The indirect effect of ESF assistance comes from improved macroeconomic policies that create jobs and promote economic growth. Policy conditions may include correcting overvalued exchange rates, reducing fical deficits, diversifying exports, promoting investment, and privatizing government enterprises. Overvalued exchange rates, for example, limit employment and growth, and promote consumption of imported goods -- which are mainly consumed by middle-and upper-income people, not by the poor. Large fiscal deficits lead to high inflation which almost invariably hurts poor people the most. Inefficient and money-losing parastatal enterprises soak up scarce government resources -- leaving less for higher priorities like education and health -- and provide little employment, except for the politically well-connected.

These indirect effects have been crucial to creating large numbers of jobs, particularly jobs for low-income workers, in countries where policies have improved. For example:

Jamaica. Over 100,000 jobs were added in two and a half years between 1985 and 1988 -- more than 40,000 per year. In the previous 15 years, average annual job creation was 13,500. As a result, unemployment fell to the lowest in 15 years, with the "job seeker" unemployment rate dropping below 10% for the first time in more than a decade. Manufacturing employment alone grew by 35% -- adding 34,000 jobs.

Costa Rica. Recorded total employment in Costa Rica rose by 6.5% in 1987 and 5.7% in 1988, and the unemployment rate has fallen to the 4.5% range. Much of it was in firms producing labor-intensive agriculture (vegetables, flowers, and ornamental plants), and labor-intensive manufacturing for export, and new areas like data entry for U.S. computer systems. This has particularly benefited low-income workers, whose incomes have risen much faster than those in high-income households. Costa Rican Sugar Cane Producer's Association has complained of shortages of cane cutters. The reason is clear -- people are finding better, and higher paying jobs elsewhere.

Guatemala. Small farmers are growing winter vegetables for the U.S. market in part because of a favorable exchange rate and reduced red tape for exports. This is much more profitable and labor intensive than traditional crops like corn. In other cases, whole villages of Guatemala Indians are now sewing clothing for the U.S. market partially because of the opportunities better policies offer. Incomes in villages engaging in exports have risen significantly compared to non-exporting areas.

Achieving broad-based growth and social progress is vitally important to strengthen the legitimacy of democratic governments. At the same time, there are other equally important requisites to furthering the evolution of stable democratic societies: (1) strengthening the competence of government institutions so they will merit the confidence of political and military leaders, citizens, and investors; (2) helping create a pluralistic, autonomous, vigorous civil society that can balance and limit state power while providing channels for the articulation and practice of democratic interests; and (3) strengthening the democratic culture -- values, attitudes, beliefs, and information that support democratic pluralism and are required for effective leadership.

During the past year A.I.D. has developed a comprehensive five-year strategy for meeting these democracy objectives in the LAC region during 1992-1996. A eleven-point program is proposed:

Government Competence -- Accountability and Responsiveness: (1) strengthen the rule of law through improved accountability of justice and adherance to human rights; (2) strengthen electoral processes and institutions; (3) improve the honesty and competence of government in financial management and other key areas of public sector management; (4) support the decentralization of power to strengthen local and municipal government; (5) strengthen civilian control of the military; and (6) strengthen legislatures to improve government responsiveness to the citizenry and to check excessive executive power.

Civil Society: (7) strengthen political parties across the spectrum; (8) develop and strengthen alternative information and opinion sources, including a responsible free press and media, textbook distribution, and "think tanks"; and (9) strengthen pluralism and citizen participation through labor unions, business organizations, and other grassroots organizations and associations.

Democratic Culture (Values and Leadership): (10) strengthen democratic values and information through formal and non-formal civic education and other innovative approaches; and (11) strengthen leadership through training that exposes present and prospective leaders to democratic values and practices.

A.I.D.'s programs are designed to complement and supplement those efforts being carried out by other organizations such as the National Endowment for Democracy, other U.S. agencies such as the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), and other donors. A.I.D. will continue to work closely with other U.S. departments and agencies such as the Departments of State, Defense, and Justice and USIA.

As Chart VI indicates, A.I.D. already provides significant levels of assistance for democracy strengthening through the LAC Regional and country mission programs. The program proposed for FY 1992-1996, if fully funded, should enable A.I.D. to make a significant contribution toward reducing those institutional and cultural constraints that hinder consolidating democracy in the region.

Chart VI

A.I.D. FUNDING FOR DEMOCRACY STRENGTHENING IN THE LAC REGION ($000)

Country	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimate	FY 1992 Request
Belize	113	180	180
Bolivia	1,441	1,090	2,000
Caribbean Regional	1,216	2,135	1,923
Colombia	2,107	26	0
Costa Rica	2,673	700	1,470
Dominican Republic	0	150	0
Ecuador	21	341	350
El Salvador	15,402	16,260	14,555
Guatemala	3,751	4,950	3,910
Guyana	691	302	0
Haiti	6,088	3,823	2,455
Honduras	8,617	3,863	6,460
Jamaica	550	733	532
Nicaragua	1,600	3,336	5,000
Panama	9,255	15,655	13,800
Peru	543	441	40
ROCAP	233	1,170	1,615
Total Country Funding	54,301	55,155	54,290

LAC Regional	FY 1990 Actual	FY 1991 Estimate	FY 1992 Request
Human Rights Initiative	3,109	2,700	2,750
Financial Mgmt Improvement	860	759	1,500
Legislative Management	773	800	2,000
Central Amer. Journalism	1,300	1,300	2,200
AIFLD	8,940	8,440	8,440
Administration of Justice	2,906	3,050	4,750
ICITAP	7,670	4,000	5,000
Other	11,183	10,860	10,938
Total LAC Regional Funding	36,741	31,909	37,578
TOTAL FUNDING	91,042	87,064	91,868

International Cooperation

Integral to the EAI is an understanding that the Western Hemisphere is interrelated and interdependent more than ever before. A.I.D. recognizes that there are challenges facing the entire region which can only be addressed through international cooperation. Such challenges include the production, trafficking and consumption of drugs and narcotics, terrorism, and environmental degradation. A.I.D. plans to contribute to the formation and implementation of U.S. Government strategies for dealing with these issues.

In addition, A.I.D. plans to make its resources and expertise available to support regional foreign policy initiatives such as the international observation of elections, the resettlement of displaced persons, the reduction of the risks of global climate change, and the relief from natural and man-made disasters and epidemics.

CENTRAL AMERICA

For the first time in history, all the countries of the Central American isthmus, from Guatemala to Panama, are led by democratically elected governments committed to market-based economic policies. There is an unprecedented opportunity for the region over the next decade to achieve the political stability, economic prosperity, and social justice that have long eluded most of the people of Central America.

The United States has widened the scope for cooperation with Central America through the EAI and has called for broad multilateral support for the region through a Partnership for Democracy and Development (PDD). At the same time, U.S. foreign assistance levels for Central America are declining from the historic amounts that were provided during the conflicts and economic crises of the last decade. The challenge for the 1990s is to sustain the positive but still very fragile trends towards political freedom and economic growth, utilizing diminished resources in a manner that will have the maximum impact.

A.I.D. has developed a new strategy for U.S. economic assistance for Central America in the 1990s which will support the broad objectives identified by the Central American Presidents in the Declaration of Antigua adopted in June 1990, as well as the commitments they made in the Declaration of Puntarenas in December 1990. The objectives of the new strategy are: (1) the development of stable democratic societies, (2) the achievement of broad-based, sustainable economic growth, and (3) the attainment of effective regional cooperation.

To enhance democracy, A.I.D. will increase support for democratic institutions, especially to broaden and deepen participation in democratic processes. Local governments need to be strengthened in order to better deliver services and to broaden citizen participation in government. Judicial, legislative, and electoral systems need to be independent, professional, and effective in order to consolidate democratic gains. Public finances must be managed with the competence and integrity necessary to merit public confidence. Democratic values need to be promoted to develop stronger, more effective citizen participation.

To stimulate economic growth, A.I.D. will help Central Americans eliminate obstacles to private investment, trade, and employment generation. A.I.D. will encourage the adoption of policies, incentives, regulatory frameworks, and management practices that protect the natural resource base as well as facilitate greater participation in the economy by the disadvantaged. A.I.D. will also assist governments and the private sector to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, financing, and local control of basic social services.

To foster regional cooperation, A.I.D. will place greater emphasis on implementing initiatives identified by the Central Americans within a regional framework. A.I.D. will encourage policy, legal, and other reforms to further liberalize trade within Central America. A.I.D. will also support key regional institutions while at the same time helping them to achieve greater self-sufficiency and reduce their dependence on A.I.D. resources.

A.I.D. will pursue these objectives through its bilateral and regional programs, and through heightened collaboration with other U.S. Government agencies, multilateral development institutions, and other bilateral donors. A.I.D.'s implementation strategy will emphasize greater concentration of resources on the solution of specific sectoral problems, now that macroeconomic environments have improved.

SOUTH AMERICA

Andean Countries

A major emphasis of U.S. economic assistance to South America is to help the Andean countries strengthen their legitimate economies to enable them to move away from dependence on a cocaine economy. As part of President Bush's overall Andean Counterdrug Initiative, A.I.D. is providing both macroeconomic and alternative development assistance to help offset the loss of foreign exchange inflows resulting from counterdrug activities, while helping stimulate legitimate economic growth which will produce the jobs necessary to replace the drug-related ones. Alternatives must be available in order to persuade individuals to stop growing, producing, and processing illicit drugs.

The overall goal of the Andean Counterdrug Initiative is to disrupt and dismantle the multinational criminal organizations that support the production, processing, transportation, and distribution of cocaine to the United States and to other nations. It is only within this overall context that alternative development and income-substitution programs will have any chance of success. Sustained, vigorous law enforcement can successfully disrupt the coca market and lower the farm-gate price of coca leaf. Alternative economic opportunities then become viable.

While the presidents of Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru and President Bush agreed to work together to combat illicit narcotics production, trafficking, and consumption at the Cartegena Summit, they also agreed that one of the most useful ways to help the Andean countries was to open up trade. Through liberalized trade and investment relations under the Andean Trade Initiative and the EAI, the U.S. Government can help generate alternative sources of jobs, income, and foreign exchange throughout the economy. The Andean countries also want to work together to dismantle barriers to greater intra-regional trade relations. A.I.D. assistance is enabling the Andean countries to capitalize on a more open trading system.

In addition to economic assistance and alternative development and income generation, A.I.D. also is providing resources for narcotics education and prevention, administration of justice, and other democratic initiatives. Not only is a greater awareness of the dangers of narcotics needed, but the judicial system must be strengthened to allow the Andean countries, particularly Colombia, to bring narco-traffickers to trial and sentencing in their own courts.

Other South American Countries and Mexico

A.I.D. is also providing limited assistance to a number of other South American countries and Mexico within the EAI framework. Those countries include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay. A.I.D. provides this assistance primarily through the LAC Regional program to address region-wide efforts to promote trade and investment, strengthen democratic values and institutions, encourage privatization, promote drug awareness, support environmental and natural resource protection, and strengthen financial management and public administration.

CARIBBEAN

With the successful elections in Haiti, every nation in the Caribbean, except Cuba, now has elected civilian governments. Many of the democratic institutions are still fragile, however, particularly in Haiti. A.I.D. is optimistic about Haiti's efforts to consolidate and strengthen democracy. Over the next few months, A.I.D. will be assisting the newly elected leaders and the general populace in democratic processes.

Because the Caribbean nations are all small and highly dependent on foreign trade and tourism, most are generally supportive of economic policies which promote trade, investment, and economic growth. The macroeconomic performance, however, still varies throughout the region.

While Jamaica is successfully pursuing stabilization policies which are supported by an International Monetary Fund agreement and Belize continues to maintain a relatively sound macroeconomic framework, with stable prices and exchange rates, Haiti is experiencing a dramatic deterioration in government revenues, with the budget deficit expanding. The Dominican Republic's expansionary policies have led to mounting inflation, balance-of-payments deficits, and a significant downturn in GDP. The Eastern Caribbean countries, however, do not suffer from the type of macroeconomic imbalances typically seen in the rest of the LAC region. The countries generally have stable exchange rates and prices which are supportive of private sector-led growth.

A.I.D. is actively involved in promoting economic policies which promote trade, investment, and economic growth. Particularly under the President's EAI and the recently enhanced Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI II), A.I.D. is helping these countries diversify their export base to help generate more foreign exchange as well as new jobs.

Significant progress has already been made since the CBI was first enacted in 1984. Exports from Caribbean countries to the United States rose from $1.44 billion in 1983 to an estimated $2.76 billion in 1990. Most of this growth occurred with non-traditional exports, which rose from $633.1 million in 1983 to an estimated $2.03 billion in 1990. The export development has helped create 150,000 jobs between 1983 and 1990. Equally important to the United States, the region's imports from the United States rose from $1.44 billion in 1983 to $3.39 billion in 1990.

VI. FY 1992 HIGHLIGHTS

A.I.D. requests a program level of $1.295 billion in Economic Support Funds (ESF), Development Assistance (DA), and P.L. 480 resources for FY 1992 to support a strategy for achieving sustainable economic, social, and democratic progress in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Of this total, $600.4 million (46.4%) is for Central America, $179.3 million (13.8%) for the Caribbean, $438.9 million (33.9%) for South America, including $250 million for the President's Andean Counterdrug Initiative, and $76.7 million (5.9%) for the LAC Regional program.

A.I.D. is requesting $713.9 million in ESF primarily for policy reform to support the achievement of broadly based, sustainable economic growth, and for the President's Andean Counterdrug Initiative. For most of the past decade, A.I.D. has been using a significant proportion of ESF to reduce balance-of-payments deficits, bring inflation under control, and reverse capital flight in the LAC region. We have shifted from a major focus on stabilization to an emphasis on sustained economic growth. For FY 1992, A.I.D. will support measures aimed at reducing price distortions, privatizing the public sector, encouraging export diversification, promoting private investment, and stimulating labor-intensive growth. In the Andean region, ESF will be made available to those countries which demonstrate adequate counterdrug performance and have sound economic policies. The ESF will be used to help offset the economic impact of the actions of Andean governments to curtail narcotics activities. ESF-generated local currency will support productive credit requirements of private enterprises, finance key public services and infrastructure projects, and support efforts of private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and other groups to meet basic needs.

ESF will also finance continuing democratic development initiatives in such areas as election assistance, administration of justice, legislative management, finacial management, journalism, and leadership development.

For FY 1992, A.I.D. is requesting $406.2 million in DA for the LAC region. Of this amount, $184.3 million will be allocated for five priority areas: $38.8 million for population, $50 million for child survival, $8.1 million for AIDS, $22.8 million for basic education, and $64.6 million for environment. The remaining DA will support efforts to diversify exports, to further democracy initiatives, to develop policies and adapt technologies for environmentally sustainable agriculture, to continue a major emphasis on the peace scholarship program, and to push for greater microenterprise and small business development in the private sector.

For P.L. 480 food programs, A.I.D. is requesting $175.2 million for the LAC region, consisting of 109.2 million in Title II and $66 million in Title III. The levels reflect projected shortages in domestic grain production, anticipated increases in the price of wheat, and foreign exchange limitations.

BELIZE

Total U.S. Aid $ 110 Million (1956-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 27.3% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 82.76 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,490

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 1.9%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1987) 68 (1988) 70 (1989) 78

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1987) -10 (1988) 1 (1989) -21

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
4.0 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 45.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1989) 15
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1989) 7.7%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 220

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.7% (1991) 3.7%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.4% (15-64yrs) 52.1% (65+ yrs) 3.5%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1990) 4.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(.) .%

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

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -40(88) -62(89) -86

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 127(88) 158(89) 181
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1989) 60%

Major Imports MACHINERY;MANUFACTURED GOODS;FOOD

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 87(88) 95(89) 95
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 47%

Major Exports SUGAR;CITRUS CONCENTRATE;GARMENTS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; UNITED KINGDOM; MEXICO

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 23%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: .% ( )
Agriculture: .% ( )

Ag. Exports:(1987)SUGAR; CITRUS CONCENTR; BANANAS
Ag. Imports:(1987) DAIRY PRODUCTS; CEREALS; MEAT PRODUCTS

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2570

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 69.0 Male 66.0 Female 7113
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 35

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 91% (1989) Measles 71% (1989)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 80% (1989) Polio(3) 74% (1989)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1990) 80%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 125.9 Female 123.8
Secondary (1982) Total 27.2 Female .
Post Secondary (1982) Total 3.6 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

BELIZE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	6,311 1/	6,736	7,500
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	6,311	6,736	7,500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	6,311	6,736	7,500
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	6,311	6,736	7,500

1. Includes $103,337 in FY 1990 reobligation of prior-year deobligated DA funds and $3,500 in FY 1990 Section 517 recoveries.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	6.3	7	7
Foreign National	1.5	2	3
TOTALS	7.8	9	10

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	49	79	128	55	104	159	44	73	117
Regional[e]	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	1	17	18	1	2	3	-	3	3
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	50	99	149	56	106	162	44	76	120

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

BELIZE

Introduction

Belize is a small, democratic country in Central America, with abundant natural resources and a low population density. The economy has been performing well, but its sustained growth is constrained by a small domestic market, a narrow export product base, lack of managerial and technical skills, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient budgetary resources. The Government of Belize (GOB) is open to economic policy reforms and encourages private investment and trade. It is in the U.S. national interest to support a stable, democratic Belize with strong ties to the West, committed to free markets, effective in protecting its natural resources, and cooperative in narcotics interdiction.

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

The A.I.D. program strategy for the 1990s focuses on assisting Belize to achieve sustainable long-term economic growth, working primarily in two sectors -- agriculture and tourism. A.I.D. emphasizes careful planning and management so that the growth in agriculture and tourism does not pose a threat to tropical forests, the barrier reef, or some of the greatest biological diversity left in Central America. Protecting the environment is central to the A.I.D. program.

Since its inception in 1983, the A.I.D. program in Belize has helped stabilize the economy, promoted major policy reforms, and contributed to improvements in agriculture, private sector growth, and human resource development. With A.I.D. support, many trade restrictions and price controls have been eliminated and major parastatals restructured or privatized. A.I.D. has helped expand non-traditional export crops such as cacao and papayas and improved farmers' access to markets with better rural roads. A.I.D. has also helped strengthen private sector capacity to promote exports and investment, including credit for micro and small enterprises, through local private and voluntary organizations.

Other Donors

Multilateral and bilateral donors have important programs in Belize, some of which complement A.I.D.'s effort. Between GOB FY 1987-1991, approximately $44 million has been provided, primarily by the World Bank, Caribbean Development Bank, European Economic Community, United Kingdom and Canada. Mexico, Taiwan and United Nations (U.N.) agencies, including the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, also provide modest assistance.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. proposes $7.5 million in Development Assistance for Belize in FY 1992. Most of the funds will be used for ongoing projects, including new initiatives in FY 1991 to improve planning and management in the areas of natural resources, tourism and fiscal policy. One new activity in FY 1992 is a follow-on Vector Control project, postponed from FY 1991.

A.I.D. Representative: Mosina H. Jordan

BOLIVIA

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,430 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.7% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 11.50 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 570

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) -0.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 15.8%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 453 (1987) 357 (1988) 468

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1987) -351 (1988) -297 (1989) -231

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
4.3 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1989) 85.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1989) 187
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1989) 25.8%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 6,989

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.4% (1991) 2.4%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 40.9% (15-64yrs) 55.4% (65+ yrs) 3.8%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1989) 30.3%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1990) 4.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1989) 43%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1988) 42%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -249(88) -224(89) -147

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 767(88) 766(89) 870
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1989) 21%

Major Imports MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP.;MANUFACTURES

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 519(88) 542(89) 724
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 13%

Major Exports NATURAL GAS; TIN; ZINC

Trading Partners: ARGENTINA; UNITED STATES; BRAZIL

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 24%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 87% (1985)
Agriculture: 92% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1989)Coffee,green &; Oilcrops & prod; Live animals
Ag. Imports:(1989) Dairy products; Fruit & vegs; Cotton lint

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2143

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1991) Total 61.0 Male 59.0 Female 64.1
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 86

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 27% (1988) Measles 44% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 39% (1988) Polio(3) 40% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 43%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1987)	Total 91.0	Female 85.0	
Secondary	(1987)	Total 37.0	Female 35.0	
Post Secondary	(1987)	Total 17.0	Female .	

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 84% (1985) Female 65%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	24,221 1/	22,906	22,500
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	24,221	22,906	22,500
Economic Support Fund	33,413 2/	12,000	25,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	33,413	12,000	25,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	57,634	34,906	47,500
P.L. 480 3/	33,832	32,512	33,295
Title I	20,000	-	-
Title II	13,832	12,512	13,295
Title III	-	20,000	20,000
TOTALS	91,466	67,418	80,795

1. Includes $100,000 in FY 1990 section 517 recoveries.
2. Includes $13,250,000 in FY 1989 ESF carry-over funds.
3. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	19.0	21	23
Foreign National	32.7	32	32
TOTALS	51.7	53	55

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	22	107	129	59	153	212	44	45	89
Regional[e]	12	64	76	5	9	14	0	9	9
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	4	77	81	4	87	91	4	92	96
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	38	248	286	68	249	317	48	146	194

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

BOLIVIA

Introduction

United States' interests in Bolivia include three interrelated problems: an impoverished and stagnant economy, a fragile democracy, and the production and exportation of coca and cocaine. First, with a history of economic chaos, Bolivia has the lowest per capita income and poorest health conditions in South America. Second, after more than a century of notorious political upheaval, it has maintained precarious support for democracy since the mid-1980s. Third, Bolivia's role as producer of 35% of the world's coca destined for consumption as cocaine presents a major threat to the United States, as well as its own democratic institutions and economy.

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

A.I.D.'s program in Bolivia is being consolidated to address these three major problem areas. Economic Support Fund (ESF) and P.L. 480 Title III programs help to alleviate Bolivia's foreign exchange shortage and provide incentives for pursuing sound economic policies. To increase incomes and improve the investment climate, A.I.D. assistance focuses on developing trade, financial markets, and small enterprises, thus complementing the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI) and the Andean Trade Initiative. Bolivia recently signed a trade and investment framework agreement with the United States under the EAI. The Democratic Institutions and Justice Sector projects are improving electoral, legislative, and judicial systems, while both project and P.L. 480 Title II resources aim to better the health of mothers and children under five years. Alternative development - the transformation away from coca to a diversified, sustainable, and growing licit economy - is at the centerpiece of A.I.D.'s strategy in Bolivia. A.I.D. initiated and continues to coordinate with the Government of Bolivia and other donors a concerted Alternative Development investment program to advance shared goals.

Other Donors

The November 1990 Donor Consultative Group meeting resulted in donor community pledges amounting to over $900 million. It revealed coinciding views among donors, especially the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse and Control, the Inter-American Development Bank, and World Bank with respect to support for alternative development.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992, A.I.D. requests $25 million in Economic Support Funds, $22.5 million in Development Assistance and $33.3 million in P.L. 480 food aid (Title II-$13.3 million and Title III-$20.0 million) to produce positive economic growth, stimulate employment and income growth, and ensure adequate social services in health, population, and child survival. As part of the Administration's Andean Counterdrug Strategy, Bolivia is eligible for substantial additional ESF assistance, if it demonstrates adequate progress in counterdrug activities. This additional ESF would be used for balance-of-payments support and alternative development projects.

Mission Director: Carl Leonard

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS	ESF			FY 1992 2,000	Life of Project Funding 8,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
511-0587 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1997

Purpose: To strengthen and improve the administration of justice, support and upgrade the modernization of the administrative and technical procedures of the legislature, and institutionalize and modernize the electoral process.

Project Description: The Project consists of three principal components: 1) Justice System Improvement, 2) Electoral System Consolidation, and 3) Legislative Process Upgrading. Project funds will finance technical assistance, training activities and commodity purchases within each of these components which will strengthen administrative and procedural aspects of the justice system, improve the support staff and documentation/information services of the legislative branch and provide training and orientation for new legislators; and establish and automated program to cross-check voter validity between the electoral registry and the citizen identification/documentation system, and improve the procedures and administration of the electoral system.

Sustainability: Funding for the proposed activities will be provided over a six-year Life of Project. Once strengthening and improvement objectives have been met, financial, managerial and institutional resources to further strengthen and improve the sector will not required.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The country strategy establishes the strengthening of democratic institutions as one of its goals for the 1989-93 period. The proposed project focuses on the consolidation of the democratic system.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Bolivia considers the modernization of the Congress as essential to the consolidation of democracy. This effort is supported by the Vice President as President of Congress and by the leaderships of both Houses. In addition, the President has stated that the necessary step to effectively carry out any anti-drug campaign. The GOB is actively seeking assistance project to undertake revisions to judicial organization laws and electoral legislation. The World Bank is partially improve the management performance and accountability of key state agencies. The Instituto Libertad Y Democracia is assisting the GOB to simplify land/real estate titling procedures.

Beneficiaries: Improvements to Bolivia's legislative, electoral, and judicial systems will directly benefit all Bolivian citizens who democratically participate in Bolivia's future.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- Courts of Justice, Public Prosecutor Offices with Improved Administration of Justice	X
- Electoral Courts Conducting Improved National and Local Elections	X
- Improvements in Congress Legislation and Oversight	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
- Project/Component Managerial Units	1,600
- Commodities	3,600
- Technical Assistance	2,800
TOTAL	8,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,000	6,000	8,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: N/A

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION FOR ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT	ESF			FY 1992 4,000	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
511-0614 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To improve the economic and social conditions of the rural population in the areas to be served by providing them access to productive uses of electrical generation, transmission, distribution, and connection services, on a self-supporting basis.

Project Description: The Project will provide technical assistance to strengthen electrical cooperatives in administration, financial management, and engineering technology for promotion of productive uses of electrical systems. Systems will be improved, expanded, and/or constructed for potential market towns. Systems maintenance will be provided by the electrical cooperatives and, with smaller municipal systems, the municipal electric cooperatives. Each system will be financed by cost recovery plans through appropriate domestic and industrial tariff structures.

The project will work closely with new and existing rural electrification cooperatives in furthering electrification progress and the promotion of productive uses. Many of the cooperatives have had experience with small rural electrification projects in the past. They have not only sustained their activities without outside resources, but also have expanded distribution primarily for productive uses. Based on this experience, in order to significantly increase their promotional activities and expansion of services, they will require additional technical assistance in administration, financial management, promotion, and consulting engineering. Technical assistance will be provided to the larger cooperatives in order to promote policy and regulatory changes necessary to increase the effectiveness of rural electrification programs.

Sustainability: Through the promotion of productive uses of electrical energy, only systems that demonstrate the potential to generate economic activities and employment and hence the potential to become self-financing will receive project funds for service expansion or construction.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The proposed project supports the overall goal of sustained economic development in Bolivia and provides alternative economic opportunities for farmers and workers displaced by coca eradication and interdiction efforts.

Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries will be farmers, women, and rural inhabitants in the departments from which there has traditionally been migration to coca growing areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Bolivia (GOB) will provide local currency to undertake rural electrification activities. Bolivian counterpart organizations such as electrical cooperatives or municipalities will provide in-kind counterpart contributions. The Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank are planning major interventions in the sector. A.I.D. will initiate multi-donor planning and coordination.

Major Outputs	All Years
- Electrical distribution systems improved	300
- Micro-hydro and other new systems constructed	80
- Productive use of promotional programs	380
- People trained in the installation and maintenance of the systems	2,000

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
- Technical Assistance	4,000
- Construction (including equipment)	11,000
Total	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	4,000	11,000	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
ENVIRONMENT AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	DA			FY 1992 2,050	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number 511-0622	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1997

Purpose: To 1) support environmental groups to develop strategies and plans to address environmental concerns in Bolivia and 2) support the strategies to address watershed management.

Project Description: The Project consists of two major components: 1) Strategic Environmental Planning and 2) Watershed Management. The first component will provide technical assistance to governmental and local non-governmental environmental organizations to develop national environmental action plans, strategies, policies and to effectively utilize local currencies generated under ESF Cash Transfers, P.L. 480 programs, and Enterprise for the Americas programs to address environmental concerns. Studies will be undertaken to identify the nature and severity of environmental concerns and to provide a data base with which to measure environmental change. Seminars, workshops and roundtable discussions by renowned experts and environmental organizations will be held for Bolivian public and private sectors to increase awareness of national and international environmental policy. The second component will provide funds to support proposals from governmental and non-governmental organizations to address water resource concerns. Activities include management of selected watersheds, mitigation of soil salinity, irrigation use and related production, soil conservation, and reforestation. Strengthening the national park system as a mechanism to control the expansion of coca-producing areas is relevant. In support of these components, the project will finance a long-term expert in environmental policy to interact with Bolivian policy makers and supporters to stimulate and coordinate environmental activities.

Sustainability: The project will attempt to change attitudes and human behavior toward the environment and to provide concrete examples of improved watershed management. A successful project will stimulate national concern for the preservation of Bolivian environmental resources.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Environmental preservation is an urgent need in Bolivia and a major cross-cutting issue for A.I.D. This project is a complement to our Alternative Development Program which will concentrate on expanded agriculture, including irrigation.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Bolivia has the unique opportunity to have access to financial resources to address national environmental concerns. The GOB wishes to develop a comprehensive strategy and action plan to effectively use these funds. At the November 1990 Paris Club meeting, other donors unanimously volunteered to finance environmental activities in Bolivia. Until a national environmental action plan is developed and specific needs identified, donor pledges will remain general in nature.

Beneficiaries: Improved water resources management and, in turn, an improved environment in Bolivia will benefit all Bolivians and will add to an improved global environment for all nationalities.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Seminars/Workshops	X
Environmental Strategies/Studies/Plans	X
Water Related Subactivities	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Long-term Environmental Advisor	500
Technical Assistance	2,500
Commodities	600
Other Costs (funds for subactivities)	2,400
Total	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,050	3,950	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

CHILE

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,252 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 1.4% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.10 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,510

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 0.2%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 4,934 (1987) 5,400 (1988) 6,560

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -163 (1987) 91 (1988) -50

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
10.5 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 67.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 1,257
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 14.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 13,083

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.5% (1991) 1.5%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 30.0% (15-64yrs) 63.9% (65+ yrs) 6.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Co..craception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 2.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 36%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 16%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) 642(87) 777(88) 1,588

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 4,508(87) 5,574(88) 6,664
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 5,151(87) 6,351(88) 8,252
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 25%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1983) 6%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 81% (1985)
Agriculture: 87% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Wine & beer; Fruit & vegs
Ag. Imports:(1987) Fibers; Cotton lint; Tea & mate

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2579

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 73.2 Male 69.7 Female 76.6
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 18

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 97% (1988) Measles 95% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 96% (1988) Polio(3) 96% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 85%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 148.2	Female 146.0
Secondary	(1982)	Total 40.3	Female 40.6
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 10.5	Female 11.8

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

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	--	10,400 1/	400
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	--	10,400	400
Economic Support Fund	--	--	--
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	--	--	--
Other*	--	--	--
TOTALS	--	10,400	400
P.L. 480	--	--	--
Title I	--	--	--
Title II	--	--	--
TOTALS	--	10,400	400

1. Includes $10,000,000 in FY1990 carry over funds from the FY1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-302).

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	1	1	2
Foreign National	1	1	1
TOTALS	2	2	3

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]		3	3						
Regional[e]	0	10	10		18	18	0	25	25
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	0	13	13		18	18	0	25	25

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

CHILE

Introduction

The principal U.S. objectives in Chile are to support the return to democracy after 16 years of military government and to promote continuation of free market economic policies which encourage continued growth. The first stage of the return to democracy was accomplished with peaceful elections in December 1989 and successful transition of power to a civilian president and representative legislature in March 1990. Chile remains a model in the region as a country committed to sound market economic policies. Chile recently signed a trade and investment framework agreement with the United States under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

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

The A.I.D. program, which is funded under the LAC regional program, focuses on strengthening democratic institutions and improving the social responsiveness of the Chilean private sector. A.I.D.-financed democratic initiatives include development of a non-partisan program to promote awareness of civic issues and governmental processes by the Chilean population; development of a center to provide training and technical support to the members and staff of the new Chilean Congress; and a judicial training program to help develop consensus on the importance of an independent judiciary. A.I.D. is also helping a local foundation established by Chilean business leaders to expand microenterprise credit and technical assistance as well as assisting the Catholic University of Santiago to develop a program for Chilean business leaders on personnel practices, labor economics and labor-management issues. A.I.D. is also providing private sector housing guarantees. In FY 1991, A.I.D. provided $10 million to support Chilean efforts to strengthen primary health care.

Other Donors

The World Bank (IBRD) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) are the largest donors to Chile. IBRD assistance focuses on economic growth through investment in key economic and social sectors such as health and education. Recent IDB assistance includes a road sector project and a financial market loan.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $400,000 in Development Assistance for FY 1992 to support ongoing activities in primary health care. In addition, under the LAC Regional program, A.I.D. plans to continue to support strengthening of democratic institutions, improvement of the social responsiveness of the Chilean private sector, and continuation of the Housing Guaranty program.

A.I.D. Representative: Paul Fritz

COSTA RICA

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,530 Million (1946-89)

Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 42.2% (1989)

Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 62.03 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,690

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 1.5%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):

(1984) 844 (1985) 862 (1986) 1,172

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):

(1984) -27 (1985) -49 (1986) -197

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
7.2 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 77.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 292
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 17.4%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 3,033

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.5% (1991) 2.6%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 36.3% (15-64yrs) 59.2% (65+ yrs) 4.5%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 4.0 (1990) 3.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 35%

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

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -186(88) -60(89) -176

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 1,621(88) 1,657(89) 1,972
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports PETROLEUM;FOOD;MANUFACTURES

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 1,435(88) 1,597(89) 1,797
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 58%

Major Exports PETROLEUM

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER; GUATEMALA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 18%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 92% (1985)
Agriculture: 159% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Fruit & vegs; Meat products
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Oilcrops & prod; Meat products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2803

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 76.5 Male 74.4 Female 78.6
(1975) Total 73.0 Male 71.0 Female 70.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 16

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 86% (1988) Measles 97% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 86% (1988) Polio(3) 86% (1988)

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

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

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

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

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	11,303 1/	8,163	8,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	11,303	8,163	8,000
Economic Support Fund	63,544	25,000	20,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	63,544	25,000	20,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	74,847	33,163	28,000
P.L. 480 2/	207	15,000	-
Title I	-	15,000	-
Title II	207	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	75,054	48,163	28,000

1. Includes $500,000 in FY 1990 reobligation of prior-year deobligated DA funds and $175,000 in FY 1990 section 517 recoveries.

2. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	21	18	14
Foreign National	18	18	18
TOTALS	39	36	32

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	285	557	842	247	435	682	147	214	361
Regional[e]	9	171	180	9	118	127	12	63	75
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	8	-	8	8	18	26	8	18	26
TOTALS	302	728	1030	264	571	835	167	295	462

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

COSTA RICA

Introduction

With its tradition of democracy and social justice, Costa Rica shares and supports the Central American presidents' goal of promoting democracy, development, and demilitarization in Central America. Since taking office May 1990, the new government has embarked on a course of fiscal and public sector reform measures aimed at positioning Costa Rica to take advantage of the multilateral Partnership for Democracy and Development (PDD) and the U.S. Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI). Continued U.S. assistance and access to the PDD and EAI over the 1990s will further bolster U.S.-Costa Rican ties and strengthen Costa Rica's ability to play a positive regional role.

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

The program strategy focuses on three objectives: (1) private sector-led trade expansion, (2) preservation and sustainable economic uses of natural resources, and (3) streamlined, more efficient and responsive government operations. To address daunting fiscal problems and severe balance-of-payments shortages, the Costa Rican Government has undertaken a difficult package of price hikes, wage restraints, and reductions in public sector expenditures and employment levels, reducing the 1990 fiscal deficit from 7.1% to 5% of gross domestic product. A proposed plan to bring it to 1.5% in 1991 has been accepted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a key component of a new stand-by agreement. Negotiations for restructuring $1.8 billion in commercial debt were completed in May, albeit at the cost of a substantial drawdown of foreign exchange reserves. Economic growth slipped from 5.7% in 1989, but remained strongly positive at an estimated 3%-4% for 1990. The value of nontraditional exports grew by 20% during 1990.

Other Donors

A.I.D., the World Bank, the IMF and the Inter-American Development Bank continue to be the principal international donors in Costa Rica. Their total assistance for this year is estimated at some $350 million. The Consultative Group (CG) has endorsed the Costa Rican Government's development strategy, and most donor assistance is channeled in one form or another to CG-endorsed activities.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $20 million of Economic Support Fund (ESF) and $8.0 million of Development Assistance (DA). ESF balance-of-payments allocations will support policy dialogue and initiatives in three key strategic areas: trade and investment climate, public sector restructuring, and natural resources management. The DA request will support public sector responsiveness initiatives, natural resources management activities, deepening of capital formation and prudential supervision of rural credit systems, and a final transition of self-sufficiency for Costa Rica's successful family planning program.

Mission Director: Ronald F. Venezia

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Trade and Investment II	ESF			FY 1992 18,000	Life of Project Funding 18,000

Number	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
515-0260 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1992	FY 1992

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to provide balance of payments assistance in support of three key strategic objectives: a liberalized trade and investment climate, further public sector restructuring and more effective natural resources management.

Project Description: Costa Rican economic growth continues to be positive through 1990 despite downward general pressures and a fiscal crisis. These factors have kept the attention of the Government of Costa Rica (GOCR) focused principally on short-term macroeconomic stabilization issues. The Economic Support Fund program is now shifting the policy conditionality to a number of major changes needed to create a market-oriented, open and efficient economy. The FY 1992 program will continue and deepen this effort to position Costa Rica to take advantage of elements of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. Toward this, a U.S.-Costa Rica framework agreement for free trade was signed in late 1990 and negotiations for an environmental framework agreement and a bilateral investment treaty are pending. These agreements and the ongoing dialogue are critical to achieving meaningful policy reforms in the three critical areas. Disbursement of the dollars will be conditioned to implementation of specific policy reforms to be developed in connection with the Government of Costa Rica and the international financial institutions.

Sustainability: Shifting the policy and activities focus to the objectives listed above goes to the heart of the effort to achieve longer-term sustainability. A liberalized trade and investment climate and a public sector which is more effective in size, operational and cost terms go hand-in-hand toward maximizing sustainable longer-term economic growth rates, as does a commitment to a long-term natural resources management policy.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The proposed program reflects precisely the strategic objectives of the U.S. assistance country strategy. It looks first to maintenance of the economic policy base for gains to date and then to specific additional measures to move the focus to longer-term growth and sustainability issues.

Host Country and Other Donors: The principal other donors who are supporting Costa Rica's growth, restructuring, and the environmental programs are the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. A new IMF stand-by agreement is expected in early CY 1991. A World Bank $200 million structural adjustment loan (SAL) is in place and a $200-300 million SAL III is under design, focused on trade and investment and public sector restructuring improvements. Overall, there is a high degree of compatibility and mutual reinforcement among these programs, the U.S. program and those of other bilateral donors.

Beneficiaries: The most immediate and direct beneficiaries of the balance of payments assistance dollars are private producers who gain access to the foreign exchange. Significant other benefits include associated employment opportunities and the overall income effects of these programs. Recent studies show that income gains over recent years have been registered across the board and at higher percentage levels in the lower two deciles of Costa Rican wage earners.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improved trade and investment conditions	X
More cost efficient and responsive government	X
A series of legal, regulatory, institutional, and implementation initiatives in the natural resources management sector	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Balance of payments support	18,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	18,000		18,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: None

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Population Sector Consolidation	DA			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 2,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
515-0261 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1995

Purpose: To consolidate activities in the population field so that ongoing quality family planning services can be sustained by both public and private sector institutions without further A.I.D. assistance.

Project Description: Costa Rica's family planning and contraceptive prevalence record improved substantially from 1985 to 1990, with the crude birth rate dropping from 31.9 to 28.4 per thousand and the fertility rate sliding from 3.6 to 3.3. The natural growth rate as of 1989 is 2.4%. However, serious concerns remain: the 20% of single mothers under age 20, the 42% of births declared unwanted, the current 75% plus dependence on donor supplied contraceptives. To bridge to self-sufficiency, this project will successively cut A.I.D. provision of contraceptives to zero over three years. It will also focus on improving financial and management responsibility for contraceptive procurement and logistics and on expanding the communications strategy focus to include breastfeeding promotion, AIDS prevention, natural family planning, and sex education for young adults. Non-government organizations (NGOs) may be provided with funding for seed grants to small and sustainable family planning clinical services in marginal urban and rural communities.

Sustainability: Costa Rican health institutions already finance about 75% of service delivery costs. The project will seek to increase commercial alternatives and to ensure that there are no breaks in the contraceptive supply network. Bureaucratic obstacles to pharmaceutical registration and commodity imports will be researched.

Longer term viability will be assured as commercial relationships are strengthened by PROFAMILIA for the long-term provision of low-cost contraceptives.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project supports the long-term outlook for spreading the benefits of economic growth by assuring continued and broad-based provision of family planning services and commodities to the Costa Rican population.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Costa Rica (GOCR) makes a large financial contribution to population programs as part of the operation of its public health institutions. United Family Planning Agency (UNFPA) finances an Integrated Adolescent Health program, 1989-92.

Beneficiaries: Annually, 200,000 women will receive public reproductive health services, both clinical and counseling. The general Costa Rican public will be reached through mass media messages, and 5,000 individuals in marginal communities will receive services via NGO not-for-profit programs. Contraceptive Social Marketing programs reach 30,000 couples with low priced contraceptives.

Major outputs	All Years
GOCR population programs self-sufficient	X
Communications activities integrated into programs	X
Sex education covers AIDS prevention	X
PROFAMILIA programs self-sufficient	X
Family planning services for 230,000 couples	X

A.I.D. financed inputs	LOP ($000)
Contraceptives	900
Local program support	1,100
Total	2,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	1,000	2,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,409 Million (1946-89)

Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 34.1% (1989)

Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 13.67 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 720

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 2.3%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):

(1981) 1,176 (1982) 1,073 (1983) 1,217

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):

(1981) -181 (1982) -247 (1983) -216

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to

2.5 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 78.8%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,

($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 235

As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 13.4%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 7,241

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.6% (1991) 2.0%

Population (1990) By Age Group:

(0-14yrs) 36.6% (15-64yrs) 59.5% (65+ yrs) 3.9%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.7 (1990) 3.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level

(.)Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time

(1985) 30%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 46%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -507(88) -277(89) -443

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 1,920(88) 1,924(89) 2,580

Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports FUEL;MACHINERY;GRAIN

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 1,413(88) 1,647(89) 2,137

Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 99%

Major Exports COFFEE;BANANAS;SUGAR

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; VENEZUELA; JAPAN

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 23%

Self-sufficiency Ratio

Food: 104% (1985)

Agriculture: 74% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Sugar; Cocoa beans; Coffee,green &

Ag. Imports:(1987) Oilcrops & prod; Vegetable oils; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2477

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)

(1990) Total 66.9 Male 64.8 Female 69.0

(1975) Total 56.2 Male 54.4 Female 58.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 62

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against

Tuberculosis(BCG) 37% (1988) Measles 26% (1988)

Diphtheria(DPT3) 39% (1988) Polio(3) 63% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply

(1983) 62%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total 63.8	Female 65.6	
Secondary	(1981)	Total 73.8	Female 74.8	
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total 44.8	Female 45.3	

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 78% (1985) Female 77%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	17,996 1/	9,970	13,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	17,996	9,970	13,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	5,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	5,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	17,996	9,970	18,000
P.L. 480 2/	19,626	4,611	4,306
Title I	14,600	-	-
Title II	5,026	4,611	4,306
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	37,622	14,581	22,306

1. Includes $3,511,823 in FY 1990 reobligation of prior-year deobligated DA funds and $27,000 in FY 1990 Section 517 recoveries.
2. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	20	18	16
Foreign National	23	25	25
TOTALS	43	43	41

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	143	159	302	129	116	245	64	85	149
Regional[e]	127	-	127	150	-	150	115	-	115
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	8	34	42	1	3	4	-	-	-
Regional[e]	3	-	3	6	-	6	9	-	9
TOTALS	281	193	474	286	119	405	188	85	273

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Introduction

The Dominican Republic has strong economic and political ties with the United States. It is a functioning democracy committed to social pluralism. With per capita income of about $900, the country continues to be characterized by widespread poverty and severe deficiencies in such basic services as potable water, health, education, electricity, and housing.

The Government of the Dominican Republic (GODR) has initiated an economic reform program which includes key macroeconomic financial measures to stabilize the economy and is committed to undertaking important structural reforms. The completion of a more comprehensive program could result in substantial improvement in the economic climate, attract increased external resource flows and stimulate broader trade relations, all of which are essential for economic recovery and growth.

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

A.I.D.'s strategy in the Dominican Republic is directed at the underlying causes of the country's economic decline and poverty. A.I.D. continues to encourage private sector investment and employment, to undertake selected social interventions that address critical needs of the poor, and to work with the GODR to secure viable, sustainable macroeconomic policy implementation, supported by progress on sectoral and long-term structural adjustment objectives. A.I.D. also supports activities directed at strengthening democratic pluralism, encouraging the preservation and sustainable use of the natural resource base and sound environmental practices.

A recent evaluation of A.I.D.'s private sector programs from 1983 to 1988 indicated that 108,000 net new jobs were added to the economy as a direct or indirect result of A.I.D.'s efforts. It also found that some 30% more young people in families benefiting from new employment were "in school" as compared to a control group. Of the 26,000 new jobs created by A.I.D. projects in 1989 alone, three-quarters were filled by women. Partly as a result of A.I.D.'s health and child survival programs, infant mortality declined, on average, 2.5% per year over the period 1982-1987.

Other Donors

Several multilateral and bilateral donors have major programs in the Dominican Republic which complement A.I.D.'s efforts. Total disbursements of $125 million in 1989 were provided primarily by the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, Japan, Germany, and Italy.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992, A.I.D. is requesting $13.0 million in Development Assistance to support ongoing projects and a follow-on family planning project, $5 million in Economic Support Funds for policy-based balance of payments, and $4.3 million in P.L. 480 Title II food assistance.

Mission Director: Raymond F. Rifenburg

PROGRAM: Dominican Republic

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Family Planning Service Expansion	DA			FY 1992 2,500	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
517-0259	[X] NEW				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1999
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To improve and expand a public and private network of family planning (FP) service delivery outlets over the next seven years to meet the demand for voluntary FP services in the Dominican Republic.

Project Description: This follow-on project will increase the availability of FP services begun under A.I.D.'s Family Planning Services Expansion project (517-0229). The project will provide FP services through private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and businesses, and health delivery institutions which reach target populations of low and middle income women of fertile age. Services will be set up and monitored by the local private FP agencies Dominican Associations for Family Welfare (PROFAMILIA) and the Dominican Association of Family Planning. These agencies will provide training, information services, and commodity sales in designated target areas. A.I.D. will complement these private sector activities by providing assistance directly to the regional and local levels of the Government of the Dominican Republic's (GODR) Ministry of Health and the Dominican Institute of Social Security. Project activity with the public sector providers will be based on performance.

Sustainability: Central to the project is making quality FP services widely accessible to all women, including the historically disadvantaged, while continuing to increase institutional self-sustainability. Several specific cost recovery and control measures will be tested. Another innovation to be tested is the sale of training and commodities to institutions already working in the health sector, but not yet in FP.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project supports A.I.D.'s objective of improving social interventions and meeting the criticial needs of the poor. It will help reduce the fertility rate by means of increased use of contraceptives. The GODR's ability to provide basic necessities and increase productive employment will be enhanced by lower population growth rates.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GODR has supported FP since 1968. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities is considering a $6 million (1991-1994) program to support population efforts in the country. The International Planned Parenthood Federation provides "core support" to their Dominican affiliate, PROFAMILIA.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be low and medium income families, both rural and urban, who will have increased access to FP services.

Major Outputs:	All Years
-Strengthened public/private FP clinics, distribution contraceptive social marketing outlets.	X
-FP services offered through businesses, PVOs, health insurance companies and work places	X
-User fees to cover at least 50% of operating costs by the project's completion date.	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	3,000
Training	500
Commodities	2,000
Operational Costs	4,250
Evaluation/Audits	250
- Total	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,500	7,500	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Dominican Republic

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Investment and Trade Expansion	ESF			FY 1992 5,000	Life of Project Funding 40,000

Number 517-0263	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994

Purpose: To provide balance of payments assistance and support for Government of the Dominican Republic (GODR) efforts to stabilize macroeconomic financial structures of the economy and address critical sectoral bottlenecks which constrain the country's development.

Program Description: Since 1986, the Dominican Republic has experienced extensive macroeconomic imbalances characterized by high levels of inflation, exchange rate volatility, a large accumulation of external debt arrears, and drying up of capital inflows during the second quarter of 1990. Extensive structural adjustments are required for economic recovery, sustained growth and orderly development.

Alarmed by the unanticipated deterioration of the economy since mid-1989, the GODR initiated a comprehensive economic reform program, in August 1990, which is designed to stabilize the economy and to address the major structural bottlenecks that have hampered development progress in recent years. In FY 1992, A.I.D. will support the GODR's commitment to sustain the economic reforms now being implemented, and to extend coverage of the reform program to help remove structural bottlenecks to new investment and increased trade.

The foreign exchange provided will finance imports critical to the GODR's development strategy. The GODR will provide counterpart local currencies which will be jointly programmed by A.I.D. and the GODR to support priority social and economic development activities in the country.

Sustainability: The objective is to support an on-going GODR program to assure the GODR's ability to sustain its economic reforms. The specific conditions precedent to disbursement will be unambiguous, easily verifiable, and contribute directly to this objective.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This program will be a key element of A.I.D.'s strategy of supporting sustained macroeconomic policy implementation, and the removal of constraints in key sectors of the Dominican economy to encourage sustained growth with equity.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of the program is the entire population of the country, with emphasis on the poor who will benefit from expanded sources of employment, increased income and improved access to education and health services.

Host Country and Other Donors: It is expected that the International Monetary Fund, as well as increased World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank support, will make substantial contributions to the GODR's program. Significant bilateral support from countries such as Germany and Japan is also expected. Paris Club and international commercial bank rescheduling of the country's large external debt service obligations is expected during 1991.

Major Outputs	All Years
Improved balance of payments situation	X
Macroeconomic stabilization	X
Improved efficiency in key economic sectors	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs		Life-of-Project ($000)
Balance of payments support	Total	40,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	5,000	35,000	40,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

ECUADOR

Total U.S. Aid $ 662 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 16.3% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.62 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,110

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 3.2%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
6.4 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 97.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 560
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 21.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 10,507

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.9% (1991) 2.3%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 39.2% (15-64yrs) 57.1% (65+ yrs) 3.8%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1989) 53.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 3.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1980)Total . % Urban 40.0% Rural 65.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 30%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 39%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -658(88) -184(89) -209

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 3,190(88) 3,053(89) 3,026
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports FOODSTUFFS;MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 2,531(88) 2,869(89) 2,817
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 59%

Major Exports FISHMEAL;COTTON;SUGAR

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; NO A.I.D. CODE

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 15%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 104% (1985)
Agriculture: 114% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Coffee,green &; Cocoa beans
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Wine & beer; Live animals

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2058

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 65.9 Male 63.9 Female 68.0
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 61

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 40% (1988) Measles 55% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 48% (1988) Polio(3) 57% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 59%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 120.6 Female 118.7
Secondary (1982) Total 59.5 Female .
Post Secondary (1980) Total 30.4 Female 38.3
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 85% (1985) Female 80%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	16,290 1/	13,971	15,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	16,290	13,971	15,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	16,290	13,971	15,000
P.L. 480 2/	335	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	335	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	16,625	13,971	15,000

1. Includes $1,817,535 in FY 1990 reobiligation of prior-year deobligated DA funds, and $2,295,854 in section 517 recoveries
2. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	23	20 *	18 *
Foreign National	18 **	18 **	17 **
TOTALS	41	38	35

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

* - Includes 3 RHUDO for FY1991 and FY1992
** - Includes 3 HIG and 1 Resident Hire.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	4	4	13	2	10	12	2	10	12
Regional[e]	30	151	181	40	172	212	42	29	71
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	49	31	80	49	31	80	50	30	80
Regional[e]	9	6	15	15	3	18	10	-	10
TOTALS	92	192	289	106	216	322	104	69	173

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

ECUADOR

Introduction

The primary U.S. interests in Ecuador are to help promote outward-oriented, free market economic growth; support Ecuador's commitment to combat illicit drug production, trafficking, consumption and money laundering; and strengthen pluralism and democratic institutions.

The Government of Ecuador (GOE) has implemented important economic stabilization measures and made serious efforts to expand basic social services. The GOE has also signed a trade and investment agreement with the United States under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. However, additional long-term structural reforms are still needed to stimulate broad-based sustainable economic growth. Large segments of the population do not have access to potable water, electricity or primary health care. Malnutrition is common. Infant mortality remains high, and more than two-thirds of rural children leave school by the fifth grade.

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

The principal U.S. development assistance goal is to achieve the structural reforms necessary for broad-based sustainable economic growth and the human capacity development needed to increase the participation in the economy by the historically disadvantaged. A.I.D. policy dialogue is focusing on long-term, growth-oriented structural reform, such as reducing government interventions in the economy that discourage trade and investment. A.I.D. will address social needs by funding health, family planning, shelter, training and drug awareness activities. A.I.D. efforts have contributed to increased agricultural productivity, employment and incomes; better management and protection of natural resources; and small and microenterprise development.

Other Donors

The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank are Ecuador's principal donors with a total program portfolio of over $750 million. A.I.D. coordinates activities closely with the bilateral and multilateral donor community to ensure consistent positions on economic stabilization and structural reform measures and complementary support for trade and investment, municipal development and small and microenterprise activities.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992, A.I.D. is requesting $15 million in Development Assistance (DA). DA will be used for a trade and investment program to back the GOE's policy reforms and to support the President's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. In addition to support for ongoing growth-oriented activities, DA funds will be used to initiate an employment and informal sector strengthening program. A.I.D. also plans to initiate a local government program and continue activities which address social needs.

Mission Director: Charles E. Costello

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Municipal Government Strengthening	DA			FY 1992 857	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
518-0085	[X] NEW				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1996
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To enhance Ecuadorian citizen participation in the local democratic process and improve the operational capacity of municipalities to respond to the land, infrastructure, and urban service needs of their constituents.

Project Description: The project builds upon USAID/Ecuador experience with 518-HG-007, the National Shelter Delivery System Project. The project will provide technical assisistance and training to strengthen a decentralized approach to the management decision-making about land, infrastructure, and urban services, and by promoting local public/private partnerships for the provision of infrastructure and other urban services. To assist local governments plan and implement projects, the project will co-finance, along with local government counterparts, a municipal technical service organization (TSO) that will economize on required expertise in project planning and design by helping municipalities to plan and design projects for GOE and private sector financing.

Financial Sustainability: Local revenue generation will be enhanced directly by implementation of cost recovery mechanisms for urban infrastructure and services, and by co-financing of the municipal TSO by Ecuadorian municipalities.

Management Sustainability: The project will use regular, full-time municipal personnel to implement project activities.

Institutional Sustainability: The TSO will be sustained by demand for its analytical and project preparation services from Ecuadorian municipalities. Municipal co-financing of the TSO will be increased until it is 100 percent self-financing by the end of the project.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: "Improved housing, basic services and urban growth management" is one of the five objectives under the goal of "Wider sharing of the benefits of growth" agreed to in the USAID/Ecuador CDSS for FY 1990-FY 1994. The project supports Mission and A.I.D. policy objectives in strengthening democratic institutions in Ecuador and the A.I.D. policy on "Local Organizations in Development".

Host Country and Other Donors: In 1990 the Government of Ecuador (GOE) reformed its municipal laws to increase municipal cost recovery of investing in and operating urban services. The GOE also increased the use of performance-based criteria in the revenue-sharing mechanisms used by the central government to distribute revenues to municipal governments for investments. In 1990 the IDB and IBRD jointly proposed a $300 million municipal development program, including $88 million of GOE counterpart funds. The projects will place greater emphasis on long-term sustainability of municipal reforms and strengthening local democratic institutions.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the 6 million urban residents of Ecuador, and particularly the 60 percent of urban residents or 3.6 million estimated to be below the poverty line who concurrently suffer from the greatest deficits in basic urban service coverage.

Major Outputs: Major outputs of the project will include improve administrative and managerial ability in selected municipalities with regard to urban planning, financial management, land use, and urban service delivery; increased private sector financing to municipalities to undertake investment programs; the use of community consultative processes to determine urban service investment priorities; and an increased number of NGOs working with local governments and citizens to assume the responsibility for the identification and solution of community problems.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	4,200
Training	600
Evaluation	200
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	857	4,143	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Employment and Informal Sector Strengthening	DA			FY 1992 819	Life of Project Funding 4,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
518-0086 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1995

Purpose: To strengthen the capability of public and private sector institutions to efficiently provide services to the small microentrepreneur in order to generate permanent, productive employment.

Project Description: The project will build upon the findings and conclusions of the Micro and Small Enterprise Sector Assessment. Principal project activities will include: 1) strengthening management and analytical capabilities through the provision of technical resources of those financial institutions which support small micro enterprises, especially those which produce for the export market; 2) assisting selected enterprise subsectors through the provision of technical assistance to expand their participation in the export market; and 3) policy dialogue designed to streamline Ecuadorian export procedures.

Sustainability: The project will be designed to directly address issues of sustainability as follows: 1) the provision of technical assistance and resources to selected financial institutions will assist them to better identify viable projects, thereby enhancing their financial sustainability; 2) technical assistance and training in pricing and marketing for export and long-term financial planning will be provided to participants in selected microenterprise subsectors. Efforts will be made to link up small and microenterprises with larger parent firms that export non-traditional products; and policy dialogue will be aimed at consolidation of institutions providing Travel Authorization, training and credit and simplifying export policies to encourage greater participation by small microentrepreneurs in the export sector.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is directly related to A.I.D's Country Development Strategy Statement goal of broadbased, sustainable economic growth. The sustainability and economic viability of national level programs directed towards he microenterprise sector is an important A.I.D. policy dialogue goal.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOE National Corporation for Popular Economic Units is the focal point on issues related to employment and the informal sector. The Corporation received initial funding of $48 million from the Central Bank. An additional $15 million from the Inter-American Development Bank should be approved by March 1991.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of the project will be those individuals needing small loans and technical assistance to create a viable business capable of providing employment to at least one other individual.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- Strengthened selected financial institutions.	X
- 10,000 new jobs as a result of assistance from financial institutions and technical assistance.	X
- Policy reform at the sector level.	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
- Technical Assistance	2,500
- Training	500
- Evaluation and Audit	300
- Other	700
TOTAL	4,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	819	3,181	4,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

EL SALVADOR

Total U.S. Aid $ 2,855 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 75.0% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 77.52 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 940

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) -0.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1989) 10.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.0 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 29.0%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 154
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 16.6%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 5,310

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.8% (1991) 2.0%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.4% (15-64yrs) 53.1% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 4.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 33%

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

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -329(88) -354(89) -675

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 1,208(88) 1,220(89) 1,527
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports FOODSTUFFS;DURABLES;RAW MATERIALS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 879(88) 865(89) 852
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 58%

Major Exports SUGAR;MOLASSES;ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; GUATEMALA; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 14%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 86% (1985)
Agriculture: 123% (1985)

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

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2160

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 65.0 Male 62.5 Female 67.7
(1975) Total 56.6 Male 54.4 Female 58.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 49

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 65% (1988) Measles 63% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 61% (1988) Polio(3) 62% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 55%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 93.8	Female 85.3	
Secondary	(1982)	Total 10.5	Female 10.5	
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 3.0	Female 4.1	

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

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	61,804 1/	54,984	55,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	61,804	54,984	55,000
Economic Support Fund	136,355 2/	128,001 3/	120,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	136,355	128,001	120,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	198,159	182,985	175,000
P.L. 480 4/	47,008	39,981	2,812
Title I	40,200	35,000	-
Title II	6,808	4,981	2,812
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	245,167	222,966	177,812

1. Includes $1,508,254 in FY 1990 reobligation of prior-year deobligated DA funds, $2,818,000 in FY 1990 section 517 recoveries, and $1,550,000 of ESF no-year funds.
2. Includes $13,740,000 in FY 1989 carry-over funds.
3. Includes $8,001,000 in FY 1990 ESF carry-over funds.
4. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]

Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	39	40	36
Foreign National	43	41	41
TOTALS	82	81	77

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]

Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	125	437	562	9	695	704	4	535	539
Regional[e]	13	25	38	7	47	54	3	50	53
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	8	52	60	7	79	86	13	102	115
Regional[e]	5	21	26	2	92	94	2	55	57
TOTALS	151	535	686	25	913	938	22	742	764

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

EL SALVADOR

Introduction

In the midst of the 11-year civil war, A.I.D. is helping El Salvador consolidate democratic gains, address the war's root causes--poverty and lack of popular participation--and sustain economic growth.

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

A.I.D.'s strategy is to reinforce the basis for broad-based, sustainable economic growth and to strengthen democratic institutions, both through support for the country's economic reform, increased trade and investment, improved health and education for the population, and programs aimed at improving judicial, legislative, and grassroots democratic institutions. A.I.D. programs have helped stem political, economic, and social deterioration. Despite the insurgency, political power is now transferred democratically and there have been some modest improvements in the judicial system. The Government's economic program is showing results. In 1990, real economic growth reached 3%, inflation fell to 21% from 31% in 1989, and nontraditional exports were up 60%. Social progress includes the agrarian reform's benefit to 525,000 rural poor; a decrease in the infant mortality rate from 77 per 1,000 in 1979 to 49 per 1,000 in 1989; and the construction, repair, and refurbishment of classrooms serving 200,000 primary-school children.

Other Donors

The International Monetary Fund has approved a $52 million stand-by agreement. The World Bank is planning a $75 million 1991 structural adjustment loan for financial sector reform and new initiatives in the health, education and agricultural sectors. The Inter-American Development Bank plans several major new activities for 1991, including the creation of a multisector credit fund and support to a new social investment fund.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $120 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) and $55 million in Development Assistance (DA), complemented by $2.8 million in P.L. 480 Title II food aid. ESF balance-of-payments support will provide financing for productive imports and support democratic, macroeconomic, and fiscal reforms. ESF will also finance new judicial and municipal-level democracy initiatives, provision of potable water to rural communities, restoration of vital public services, U.S. training for Salvadorans, enhanced elementary education, and improved legislative effectiveness. DA will help expand small and microenterprise activities, continue funding a major environmental initiative, expand rural health care and family planning assistance, strengthen elementary school systems, provide vocational and technical training, develop and promote exports, enhance educational opportunities, strengthen local government, and support free trade unions.

Mission Director: Henry H. Bassford

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Judicial Sector Strengthening	ESF			FY 1992 2,600	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number 519-0376	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1996

Project Project: To enhance the independence, professionalism, and efficiency of the judiciary and related judicial institutions.

Project Description: A sustained effort is required to redress the significant attitudinal constraints and underlying systemic problems (e.g., selection and tenure of Supreme Court Justices, corruption, and inadequate supervision and preparation of judges and other court personnel) that result in an inefficient and selective protection of basic rights and guarantees under the Salvadoran Judicial System. Although the process of change has begun, structural changes, particularly in the judiciary, must be made before real progress can be achieved. The FY 1991 Balance of Payments Program will support policy dialogue efforts to achieve this end. Assuming success is achieved at the policy level, there exists a further need to institutionalize achievements under the Judicial Reform project in areas such as judicial training, legislative reforms, and improved functioning of the Attorney General and Public Defender's Offices, as well as to capitalize on growing popular support for judicial reform.

The project will assist in implementing Supreme Court reforms and will work with the Offices of the Attorney General and the Public Defender, and Salvadoran law schools. Technical assistance, training and some operational support will be provided for: the judicial school being established by the Supreme Court; university programs that train legal professionals; improvements in administrative and case-flow systems in key judicial institutions; and educational efforts to inform citizens of their basic rights and their responsibility to ensure that the judicial system functions fairly and effectively. The project will also seek to broaden awareness of the Salvadoran legal community to other countries; judicial reform efforts.

Sustainability: Through improvements in efficiency, the assisted institutions should be able to respond to the expected demand for their services with modest increases in annual operating costs which can be met by the country.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This Project will provide support required to enable the country to improve the administration of justice. In so doing, it will play an important role in the further development of democratic institutions and processes, a priority of A.I.D.'s strategy in El Salvador.

Host Country and Other Donors: Judicial reform has been supported through increasing levels of scarce host country resources. It is expected that this trend of increasing allocations will continue to enable the court and ancillary organizations to upgrade their operations. No other major donor is presently involved in this sector.

Beneficiaries: The Project will directly benefit employees working in the judicial sector, as well as university law professors. The entire Salvadoran population will indirectly benefit through increased efficiency and impartiality in how justice is administered.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Judicial personnel trained	500
University professors trained	200
Pamphlets and other informational material distributed to the public	XX

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical assistance	5,500
Training	3,500
Administrative support	2,000
Commodities and Educational materials	4,000
TOTAL	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,600	12,400	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Ministry of Justice and others to be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Small Enterprise Support	DA			FY 1992 2,500	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number 519-0387	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1995

Project Purpose: To provide a responsive source of medium-term credit to small business entrepreneurs who have little or no experience with the formal financial system.

Project Description: Although the Salvadoran financial sector is in the process of privatization, small and microentrepreneurs continue to experience difficulty in obtaining credit except from specialized credit institutions. Small loans are not considered profitable by commercial banks, and the banks are often intimidating to small and microentrepreneurs. The creation of the A.I.D.-supported Program for Small and Microenterprise (PROPEMI) in 1985, and the Microenterprise Service Center (MSC) in 1990, has provided a viable means for credit delivery to these two groups. PROPEMI has a five-year record of expanding its services and loan portfolio to serve both small and microenterprises. While PROPEMI has expanded its provision of loan and technical assistance to microenterprises (especially women-owned operations) to 15-20 percent of its portfolio, the primary focus of its services continues to be small businesses.

Small enterprises comprise the largest employer and largest class of businesses in El Salvador and experience virtually the same exclusion from the formal credit delivery system as do microenterprises. PROPEMI is uniquely positioned to increase its support for this important group. When current funding for credit programs expires in June 1992, PROPEMI will have a small but viable credit program which can be sustained by interest income. The proposed follow-on project will provide fresh resources to enable PROPEMI to expand credit delivery, technical assistance and training to small businesses, both quantitatively and geographically, while maintaining its microenterprise portfolio. Technical assistance and training will provide support in the areas of business management, accounting and marketing, etc., particularly in regions outside of San Salvador.

Sustainability: PROPEMI will be sustainable at a modest level in 1992. The additional resources provided under this project will allow PROPEMI to greatly increase its assistance to small enterprises and geographic coverage while remaining sustainable.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Through its support of viable small and microenterprises, this project is fully consistent with a strategy designed to facilitate equitable economic growth led by the private sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: Assistance to small and microentrepreneurs continues to be central to host country policy. The Government is presently initiating an A.I.D.-funded project with the Institute for Liberty and Democracy of Peru (ILD), which will assist small businesses to formally register property and take other steps to enter the formal economy. This Project and the ILD effort will be mutually supportive.

Beneficiaries: The project will directly benefit some 2,750 small businesses, as well as an estimated 22,000 employees and their families. The Salvadoran financial system will be strengthened by the additional resources and facilities made available to the small enterprise sector through this project.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Small businesses strengthened	2,750
Entrepreneurs trained	1,500
Employment generated	6,875

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Credit Delivery	4,500
Administrative Support	500
TOTAL	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,500	2,500	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Program of Small and Microenterprise (PROPEMI)

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Municipal Level Democratic Development	ESF(5,000) DA (1,000)			FY 1992 6,000	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
519-0388 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1997

Project Purpose: To enhance democratic processes and systems for effective citizen participation at the municipal level.

Project Description: For the past several years, A.I.D. has supported efforts to strengthen democracy in El Salvador at both the national and local levels. The latter focused primarily on improving the skills of elected municipal officials and supporting locally identified and implemented community infrastructure projects. U.S. assistance has also been used to strengthen the policy framework for local decision making and increased citizen participation. Technical assistance, training and operational support for the National Mayors Association (COMURES) and the Salvadoran Municipal Development Institute (ISDEM) have positioned these two institutions to move aggressively on the policy front to reform the municipal code, laws and government policies in order to increase municipal independence and autonomy and widespread citizen participation in local level decisions. Further, through the use of the "open town meeting" to identify projects for funding under the AID local currency funded Municipalities in Action program, heretofore disenfranchised Salvadorans have been given the opportunity to participate directly in decisions that affect their lives.

This Project will provide the technical assistance and operational support to: a) effect changes in the policy framework governing municipal operations, particularly related to revenue enhancement, vision of basic services such as water, and increased popular participation; b) train municipal officials in the planning and administration of basic services and the formation of community support institutions; and c) educate citizens in the role and responsibilities of their locally elected officials and themselves. By the end of the Project, local governments will be responsible for a wider range of services, more self-sufficient (both programmatically and financially), and more responsive to citizen interests.

Sustainability: The legal and policy reforms to be supported through this project and the policy dialogue will increase local government's abilities to increasingly sustain essential public services.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The strengthening of grass-roots democratic institutions, such as municipal governments, is supportive of A.I.D.'s objective of enhancing democracy in El Salvador.

Host Country and Other Donors: The German Technical Assistance Agency (GTZ) is providing technical assistance to ISDEM to improve the loan program operated through central government transfers. This A.I.D. project will complement this ongoing GTZ activity.

Beneficiaries: The Project will directly benefit municipal officials through their participation in training programs and receipt of technical assistance. Indirectly, the entire Salvadoran population will benefit through a more responsive, efficient local government system.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Municipal officials trained	1,250
Departmental mayor associations strengthened	14
Revision to municipal code	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	LOP ($000)
Technical assistance	7,500
Training	2,500
Administrative/operational support	3,000
Commodities and educational materials	2,000
TOTAL	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	6,000	9,000	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

National Association of Mayors

AID 370-7 (11-85)

GUATEMALA

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,213 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 54.5% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 16.48 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 900

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 1.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 12.1%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 828 (1987) 794 (1988) 958

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) -49 (1987) -53 (1988) -83

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.5 Months of Imports (1988)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 26.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 350
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 26.5%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 9,038

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.6% (1978) 2.7% (1991) 2.5%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.5% (15-64yrs) 52.1% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) (1990) 4.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 28%

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

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -457(88) -457(89) -451

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 1,580(88) 1,721(89) 1,905
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1989) 35%

Major Imports FOOD;CLOTHING;FARM EQUIPMENT

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 1,123(88) 1,263(89) 1,454
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 61%

Major Exports COFFEE;SUGAR;BANANAS;COTTON;CARDOMAN;VEG

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

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1990) 26%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 89% (1989)
Agriculture: 133% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1988)COFFEE; SUGAR; BANANAS; COTTON; CARDOMAN
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; VEG. OIL; TALLOW; DAIRY PRODUCTS

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2307

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 63.0 Male 60.2 Female 65.8
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1989) 72

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 40% (1988) Measles 59% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 48% (1988) Polio(3) 58% (1988)

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

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 65.9 Female 61.4
Secondary (1982) Total 15.1 Female 14.3
Post Secondary (1987) Total 9.0 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 63% (1985) Female 47%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	29,478	28,426	28,225
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	29,478	28,426	28,225
Economic Support Fund	56,483	30,000	30,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	56,483	30,000	30,000
Other*		-	-
TOTALS	85,961	58,426	58,225
P.L. 480 1.	26,490	8,668	8,909
Title I	18,000	-	-
Title II	8,490	8,668	8,909
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	112,451	67,094	67,134

1. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	* FY 1991 (Estimated)	* FY 1991 (Request)
U.S. National	27.8	27	24
Foreign National	43.2	42	42
TOTALS	71.0	69	66

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	60	480	540	171	195	366	93	332	425
Regional[e]	1	54	55	2	44	46	1	22	23
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	92	177	269	9	77	86	4	47	51
Regional[e]	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
TOTALS	153	711	864	183	316	499	99	401	500

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

GUATEMALA

Introduction

Guatemala is entering a watershed period in its history. For the first time in nearly half a century, one freely elected civilian government has transferred authority to another. Inflationary pressures, high debt arrearages, lack of basic social services, skewed land distribution, a 3% population growth rate, increased drug transshipment, and endemic violence, which particularly harm historically disadvantaged indigenous groups, are of concern. Continuing strong U.S. support is critical. Guatemala's geographic proximity and its expanding role as trading partner makes its political and economic stability important to the United States.

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

A.I.D.'s strategy encompasses objectives for economic growth, strengthening of democracy, poverty alleviation and international cooperation. Economic Support Fund (ESF), Development Assistance (DA), food aid and other programs aim to achieve major macroeconomic and sectoral policy reform and expand delivery of social services. Major accomplishments attributable in part to A.I.D. programs include: adoption of sound economic policies which have resulted in real gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 4% in 1988 and 1989, 20% increase in nontraditional exports in 1988 and 1989, and an increase in private sector investment from 8.5% of GDP in 1985 to 11% in 1988 and 1989; employment expansion; increases in small farm income; enactment of protected areas, forests, and Maya Biosphere laws; increases in primary school attendance by indigenous children, evidenced by an 8% dropout rate decrease; decreases in infant mortality from 82.5 deaths for each 1,000 live births in 1985 to 71.8 for each 1,000 in 1989; and strengthening of democratic institutions. Firm, clear U.S. policy and critical A.I.D. support to the election process helped ensure free and fair national elections in 1990.

Other Donors

To amplify the impact of our programs, A.I.D. cooperates with international financial institutions and other bilateral donors. We are collaborating with the Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank to help Guatemala resolve its debt arrears. The effects of these efforts, which should result in an International Monetary Fund program in 1991, should be fully felt in FY 1992.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992 A.I.D. is requesting $30 million in ESF to support continued economic growth and sector-level progress and strengthening of democracy. A.I.D. is also requesting $28.2 million in DA to complement $8.9 million in P.L. 480 Title II commodities to assist Guatemalans achieve increased incomes, nutrition and access to social services. New health and family planning and rural land financing initiatives are planned.

Mission Director: Terrence Brown

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Family Health and Population Services	DA			FY 1992 7,000	Life of Project Funding 37,500

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
520-0357	☒ NEW				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1998
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To improve access to and utilization of effective family planning and related health services.

Project Description: The Family Health and Population Services project will increase the coverage of family planning and related health services throughout Guatemala. The project will be the first phase of a 10-year program that will support expansion of services offered by such agencies as the Ministry of Health's Family Planning Unit, the Family Welfare Association (APROFAM), Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. (IPROFASA), the Guatemalan Sex Education Association, and the Guatemalan Social Security Institute. Family planning services will be closely linked to other maternal, child, and family health programs. The project will also support a program of operations research to adapt new contraceptive products and service delivery mechanisms. Educational and social marketing activities will promote increased adoption of family planning, and a policy dialogue component will work to promote understanding of the implications of population growth among public and private sector leaders. Emphasis will be placed on the increased involvement of males and especially on developing services responsive to the indigenous population.

Sustainability: The project will strengthen existing Guatemalan family planning and health service providers, expanding the revenue base of organizations which sell family planning, health services, and commodities. Technical assistance will be provided to help cooperating agencies develop long-range management plans leading to eventual self-sustainability.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This new sector assistance project is consistent with A.I.D. policy and objectives in the family planning, health and child survival areas, and fully complies with the country straegy. Interventions directly address increased access to voluntary family planning services and associated reduction in infant mortality.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United Nations Fund for Population Assistance, the World Bank, and a number of bilateral donors have ongoing or planned assistance efforts in family planning and child survival.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries include both rural and urban poor children under five, men and women of fertile age living throughout Guatemala with emphasis on the indigenous poor living in the Highlands.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Expansion of public and private sector agencies providing full range of voluntary contraceptive and maternal health services	X
Implementation of integrated, coordinated social communications programs to promote utilization of health and family planning services using both Spanish and Mayan languages.	X
Service provider training in both technical and management skills	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,000
Training	1,000
Commodities	14,500
Studies, evaluations and audits	4,000
Operational costs	16,000
TOTAL	37,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	7,000	30,500	37,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Ministry of Health and private organiztions such as APOFAM, IPROFASA, AGES and IGSS.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Irrigated Agriculture Support	DA			FY 1992 1,300	Life of Project Funding 7,500

Number 520-0392	☐ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1997

Project Purpose: To strengthen public and private sector institutional capacity to increase the area of coverage and sustainability of irrigated agriculture for small farmers.

Project Description: As a major focus of the Mission's agricultural strategy, the project will strengthen the institutional capacity of the GOG and increase private sector participation in rehabilitating existing systems and expanding land area under irrigation. Its principal components include the following: (1) Institutional Strengthening: assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a policy for sustainable irrigated agriculture, including a new water management law. Also, TA, training and equipment will be provided to the National Irrigation Directorate (DIRYA) to develop and carry out GOG irrigation strategy, undertake feasibility studies and/or supervise their execution by private sector organizations for construction of medium-to-large irrigation systems for small farmers; (2) Production/Marketing Support: training of farmers in effective production techniques, and providing them with access to market information systems and mechanisms; (3) Water Users Associations Organization: promotion of self-sufficient system of operation and maintenance.

Sustainability: An area of particular attention will be the sustainability of programmed, financed and/or approved irrigation systems. Technical assistance, training and related support will focus on the management, financial and overall institutional sustainability of the irrigation systems through the use of public and private sector sources.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project directly supports the Mission's goal of basic structural reforms for rapid and sustained economic growth. The 1988 Mission agricultural strategy identified irrigation as a primary means for effecting the transition from traditional to commercial agriculture. Private sector participation in irrigation development, and protection of the environment through the incorporation of environmental criteria into site selection and system operations will also be promoted.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG has identified the expansion and improved management of irrigated land as one of the top priorities under its 1989-1992 Agricultural Development Plan. Other donors such as the IDB, Italy and Japan are financing investments totalling over $88 million, for construction of generally medium-size irrigation systems.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be small to medium size farmers who will benefit directly as participants in public sector systems. In addition, sector-wide benefits will accrue due to improved water law, irrigation programming and implementation of sustainable water-related practices.

Major Outputs	All Years
- New hectares placed under irrigation	X
- Existing systems rehabilitated	X
- Water users associations formed	X
- Increased number of small farmers irrigating their land	X
- Increased production from irrigated agriculture	X
- Policy development activities carried out	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000s)
Technical Assistance	4,000
Training	2,500
Commodities	1,000
Total	7,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,300	6,200	7,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Ministry of Agriculture; Cooperative Farmer Associations and Water User Groups

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Economic Stabilization and Growth Program	ESF			FY 1992 23,000	Life of Project Funding 23,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
520-0405 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1992	FY 1992

Purpose: Support increases in production, employment and incomes and the achievement of external and internal balance consistent with progress towards gross domestic product growth target of 5% by 1992.

Project Description: The project continues balance-of-payments support for the Government of Guatemala (GOG) during a period of important structural changes designed to improve the environment for private sector investment. By 1992, stable macroeconomic policies are expected to be in place and supported by an agreement with the International Monetary Fund. However, important policy distortions remain at the sectoral level. The balance-of-payments support program will be used to strengthen the efforts at maintaining appropriate macroeconomic policies and achieve reductions in the sectoral distortions. Principal sectors to be analyzed include agriculture, health and education. With the bulk of Guatemala's population dependent on agriculture, the underinvestment in this sector has adversely affected the incomes and quality of life of rural residents as well as the contribution of agriculture to national production, income and exports--and consequently to foreign exchange earning. The dollars will support balance-of-payments needs to finance the importation of critical production inputs from the United States for the economy. The GOG will deposit local currency into a special account within its core development budget to redress the underinvestment in agriculture, infrastructure and institutional development critical to a broadly based economic growth.

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

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The proposed Economic Support Fund (ESF) program continues to be key to the U.S./Guatemala bilateral development assistance strategy. Since 1988, the GOG has pursued progressive multiyear development programs aimed at getting the economy onto a smooth and sustainable growth path. The path sought, however, implies significant changes in the structure as well as the total value of production. This is required to assure realization of the following medium-term objectives: (1) more equitable sharing of the fruits of economic growth; (2) improved economic efficiency and income per capita; and (3) a robust, private sector-led economy capable of competing effectively in international markets.

Host Country and Other Donors: AID collaborates closely with the technical staffs of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Considerable coordination will be required to resolve the GOG external arrears issue. Additional coordination will take place in determining sectoral policies.

Beneficiaries: ESF programs are designed to benefit the entire population through their contribution to real economic growth. Nevertheless, the structural changes encompassed in the GOG development strategy should provide basis for programs which benefit the rural poor in the highlands.

Major Outputs	All Years
Economic Stabilization and Growth	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	LOP ($000)
Cash Assistance	23,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	23,000	0	23,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Guatemala's Ministry of Public Finance and Bank of Guatemala

AID 370-7 (11-85)

GUYANA

Total U.S. Aid $ 160 Million (1952-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.6% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 5.55 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 420

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

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1981) 72.6%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1980) 384 (1981) 398

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1980) -173 (1981) -161

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.4 Months of Imports (1985)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 287%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 19
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 7.3%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 753

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) -0.3% (1991) -0.4%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 36.9% (15-64yrs) 59.0% (65+ yrs) 4.2%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 2.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 35%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 27%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) -57(87) -71(88) -73

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 312(87) 361(88) 370
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports MANUFACTURED GOODS;FOOD;TOBACCO

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 256(87) 290(88) 297
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 29%

Major Exports FISH;COPRA;CINNAMON

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; UNITED KINGDOM; TRINIDAD AND T

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 21%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 110% (1985)
Agriculture: 127% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Sugar; Fruit & vegs; Coffee,green &
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Fruit & vegs; Vegetable oils

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2484

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 64.1 Male 60.9 Female 67.5
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 51

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 69% (1987) Measles 52% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 67% (1987) Polio(3) 77% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 80%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1981) Total 109.0 Female 108.5
Secondary (1980) Total . Female 64.5
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 97% (1985) Female 95%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan			
Grant			
Economic Support Fund	1,687 1/	2,602 2/	2,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,687	2,602	2,000
Other*			
TOTALS	1,687	2,602	2,000
P.L. 480 3/	6,100	7,000	-
Title I	6,100	7,000	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	7,787	9,602	2,000

1. Includes $691,000 from the FY 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-302).
2. Includes $602,000 carry-over funds from the FY 1990 Dire Supplemental (P.L. 101-302).
3. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program details.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National			
Foreign National	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTALS			

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

* Program is managed by the A.I.D. Regional Development Office for the Caribbean in Barbados.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	N/A								

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

GUYANA

Introduction

Since mid-1985, the Government of Guyana (GOG) has pursued a policy of nonalignment and friendly relations with the United States and other Western countries. With a per capita income of approximately $400, Guyana is one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere. In 1988, the GOG began major steps towards redressing Guyana's economic decline by undertaking an Economic Recovery Program. The GOG is also in the process of reforming its elections system prior to 1991 general elections. These actions represent serious commitments to economic and political reform and warrant U.S. support.

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

A.I.D.'s strategy is: (a) to strengthen democratic processes and institutions; and (b) to stimulate economic reform and a return to economic growth. The U.S. economic assistance program in Guyana is managed by A.I.D.'s Regional Development Office for the Caribbean, located in Bridgetown, Barbados.

In 1988, a Support Group for Guyana was established under the chairmanship of Canada to help obtain external financing for the Economic Recovery Program (ERP), including resources needed to clear arrears to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the Caribbean Development Bank. Under the program, there has been a substantial correction of relative prices, the exchange rate in the parallel market has stabilized, privatization of major industries has commenced, and foreign investment is being actively encouraged. In September 1990, Paris Club creditors agreed to reschedule arrears and current loan obligations.

In FY 1990, A.I.D. contributed $996,000 in Economic Support Funds (ESF) to clear Guyana's debt arrearages. Bilateral donors, contributed approximately $48 million and the Bank for International Settlements, $130 million, for a total of $178 million. Also, in FY 1990, A.I.D. provided assistance to intermediaries to assist in elections reform. Since the October 1990 visit of election assessment teams, the President of Guyana has agreed to additional outside elections observers, preparation of a new voter registration list, and a preliminary counting of votes at polling stations. Since 1986, A.I.D. has provided P.L. 480 Title I food assistance. Local currency generations have augmented Guyana's development program.

Other Donors

Major bilateral donors include Canada and the United Kingdom. In July 1990, the IMF approved a three-year, $98 million Structural Adjustment Facility.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992, A.I.D. requests $2 million in ESF to support Guyana's ambitious ERP and its plans to restructure and revitalize its economy.

Mission Director: None.

HAITI

Total U.S. Aid $ 793 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 30.4% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 12.09 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 380

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 0.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 16.6%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1980) 254 (1981) 292 (1982) 270

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1980) -68 (1982) -47

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
L.7 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 31.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 23
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 8.9%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 6,142

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.7% (1991) 2.3%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.5% (15-64yrs) 51.1% (65+ yrs) 4.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1985) 10.2%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.0 (1990) 6.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 43%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 70%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -219(86) -182(87) -193

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 685(86) 594(87) 610
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports FOOD;FUELS;CAPITAL GOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 466(86) 413(87) 417
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 102%

Major Exports COFFEE;HIDES;TEXTILES

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; NETHERLANDS AN

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 31%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 80% (1987)
Agriculture: 93% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE,GREEN &; MANGOES;; COCOA; SUGAR
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Vegetable oils; Sugar

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 1902

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 53.3 Male 52.1 Female 54.6
(1975) Total 50.7 Male 50.6 Female 50.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 107

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 45% (1988) Measles 59% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 48% (1988) Polio(3) 47% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 33%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1981) Total 77.8 Female 71.5
Secondary (1981) Total 14.3 Female 13.4
Post Secondary (.) Total . Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 40% (1985) Female 35%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	40,220 1/	38,302	38,750
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	40,220	38,302	38,750
Economic Support Fund	2,500 2/	12,500 3/	24,000
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	2,500	12,500	24,000
Other*	--	--	--
TOTALS	42,720	50,802	62,750
P.L. 480 4/	16,016	27,626	25,810
Title I	--	--	--
Title II	16,016	7,626	13,810
Title III	--	20,000	12,000
TOTALS	58,736	78,428	88,560

1. Includes $4,208,794 in FY 1990 reobligation of prior-year deobligated DA funds, and $1,004,826 in FY 1990 section 517 recoveries.
2. Includes $2,000,000 from the FY 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-302).
3. Includes $500,000 in FY 1992 ESF carry-over funds from FY 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-302).
4. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	24 *	21 *	20
Foreign National	33	29	29
TOTALS	57	50	49

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

* Includes 2 IDIs for FY 1990 and FY 1991.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	65	104	169	57	103	160	11	123	134
Regional[e]	76	-	76	101	-	101	50	-	50
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	0	2	2	0	5	5	0	2	2
Regional[e]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTALS	141	106	247	158	108	266	61	125	186

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

HAITI

Introduction

Haiti is the least developed country in the Western Hemisphere and appears to be becoming the region's newest democracy. The United States is firmly committed to helping Haiti through a successful transition to a constitutional democracy. Haiti's close proximity to the United States, its trade and business ties, and mutual interest in controlling illegal narcotics are also important U.S. policy interests.

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

A.I.D.'s overall goal in Haiti is the establishment of the necessary conditions for the Haitian people to improve the quality of their lives. The strategy has three interrelated objectives: (1) improved public and private democratic institutions that respond to the needs of the Haitian people, with a strong role for private and voluntary organizations; (2) sustainable, private sector-led, economic growth fostered by improved macroeconomic policies and conducive to ecologically sound agricultural production and higher levels of employment; and (3) protection and development of human resources to lay a sound basis for economic and democratic development, with particular emphasis on improving family planning services, child survival, nutrition, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome prevention, and basic education.

A.I.D. accomplishments in Haiti have been significant. The United States has played an important role in supporting the election process with technical assistance, commodities, training, and civic education, as well as support for observer missions, democratic fora, and human rights groups. In other sectors of A.I.D.'s program, about 1.7 million people are now being reached with child survival services. More than 50 million tree seedlings have been produced and distributed to farmers, and 29,000 jobs have been created by A.I.D.-supported private sector projects.

Other Donors

Economic assistance commitments to Haiti from other donors during FY 1990 was $241 million: $69 million in bilateral and $172 million in multilateral aid. A.I.D. works closely with donors (such as France, Canada, Germany, Japan, the European Economic Community, and the United Nations Development Program) and multilateral banks to assure coordination of all aid efforts.

FY 1992 Program

In FY 1992, A.I.D. is requesting $38.8 million in Development Assistance, $24 million in Economic Support Funds, and $25.8 million in P.L. 480 food aid (Title II, $13.8 million, and Title III, $12.0 million) to support Haiti's transition to democracy and its efforts to renew economic growth and development. Policy dialogue with the Government of Haiti regarding strengthening democratic institutions and promoting broad-based economic growth will be intensified as adjuncts to ESF balance-of-payments support and government-to-government food assistance. A.I.D. will provide technical assistance to support needed reforms through the Policy and Administrative Reform project and other ongoing projects.

Mission Director: David A. Cohen

PROGRAM: HAITI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Comprehensive Family Planning	DA			FY 1992 2,872	Life of Project Funding 20,000

Number 521-0219	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To increase access and quality of voluntary family planning services.

Project Description: The project will build on its successful predecessor, Private Sector Family Planning (521-0189) to provide comprehensive family planning services through public, private voluntary, and private commercial channels. Contraceptive availability will be significantly increased by social marketing through formal and informal distribution networks. A major component of the project will be information, education, and communication (IEC) to address the problem of abandonment of contraceptive methods. The project will work with private sector population interest groups and carry out in-depth population policy dialogue with the Government of Haiti (GOH).

Sustainability: Contraceptive social marketing activities in the private commercial and voluntary sectors can achieve self-sustainability, as demonstrated by A.I.D.'s experience in other countries of the Caribbean and Africa. Voluntary surgical contraception and NORPLANT, which involve surgical procedures, will probably not be self-sustaining but are highly cost-effective. The project will establish nominal fees for these procedures. Technical assistance will be provided to participating organizations to promote management and institutional sustainability.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports A.I.D.'s health and population sector objective of establishing a viable, primary health care system to expand family planning access and reduce infant and maternal mortality, and is consistent with A.I.D.'s policy of maximizing use of private sector resources and institutions.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project complements World Bank and United Nations Family Planning Association health sector projects which have family planning components. The GOH will contribute local currency counterpart funds to support the project.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit approximately two million women and men of reproductive age. The most disadvantaged families, especially, will benefit from decreased levels of fertility, longer birth intervals, and decreases in infant and maternal mortality.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- A multisectoral family planning program offering a full selection of services established	X
- A nationwide contraceptive social marketing system established	X
- A contraceptive prevalence rate which has increased from 16 percent to 30 percent	X
- Widely available, appropriate IEC materials for field workers	X
- Private population interest groups participating in population dialogue	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,000
Training and Education	2,000
Equipment and Supplies	2,000
Contraceptive Commodities	4,000
Local Institution Costs	6,000
Construction/Renovation	400
Evaluation/Audits	600
Total	20,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1991			
Estimated Through September 30,	1991			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1992	2,872	17,128	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: HAITI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Informal Sector Development	DA			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
521-0230	☒ NEW				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1996
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To strengthen informal sector businesses by upgrading operational effectiveness, encouraging reinvestment, and increasing access to credit and information.

Project Description: The project will target microenterprises in cities, towns, and rural areas which operate outside formal financial systems. Informal enterprises are not illegal, but often lack market information available to the formal sector and cannot take advantage of commercial banking institutions.

Project activities include: (1) Credit unions will be strengthened by technical assistance through the World Council of Credit Unions; (2) A series of village banks will be established using a successful model developed by U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs); (3) Microenterprise management and entrepreneurial training will be provided through local organizations such as the Center for Management and Productivity (CMP) and the Mennonite Economic Development Association; and, (4) A microenterprise clearinghouse will be established to exchange and disseminate information and to identify opportunities for appropriate technology.

Sustainability: The credit unions and village banks will be completely self-supporting after the project, and a revolving fund created by the project will be self-replenishing. Participating institutions, strengthened by technical assistance, should continue to prosper and grow beyond the life of the project.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project directly supports private sector led economic growth and employment generation which are important objectives of the A.I.D. program in Haiti. It complements the Credit and Financial Markets project which seeks to improve access to credit by small and mid-sized industrial, agro-industrial and service related businesses.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project complement private sector capital lending programs of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, and the efforts of other donors such as Canada which are providing technical assistance to rural credit institutions.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit individual borrowers and the employees of borrowing microenterprises, as well as other village and local institutions. Most beneficiaries represent the most economically and socially disadvantaged segments of the population.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- National Association of Credit Unions created	X
- Local credit unions established	30
- "Village banks" created	30
- Women entrepreneurs provided with savings/lending facilities	1,800
- Microentrepreneurs trained in management and business operations	1,000
- Center established at an existing institution such as CMP for dissemination of information on microenterprise development.	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Lending capital	3,000
Technical assistance	2,000
Training	500
Equipment/supplies	300
Evaluations/audits	200
TOTAL	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	5,000	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

- World Council of Credit Unions
- Center for Management and Productivity
- Mennonite Economic Development Association
- Others to be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: HAITI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Tropical Fruit Production & Marketing	DA			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number 521-0231 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To increase small farmer income through the production and marketing of high value, tropical fruits.

Project Description: This project will expand the production and marketing of tropical fruits suited to the climatic and agronomic conditions of the diverse ecological zones of Haiti. The selected fruit species will fit the small farm, multi-crop, low-input production system that prevails throughout Haiti. The project will build on the experience of previous fruit tree projects in Haiti, the most recent being a small improved mango grafting project which has demonstrated great potential for expansion. Production activities will strengthen the existing mango industry for which domestic and export marketing channels already exist in the private sector.

The initial, primary objective will be to expand production of the high quality Mango Francis, the existing yellow-green variety, and to develop production of the commercial "red" varieties. Secondary objectives will be to expand production of other exotic tropical fruits and to improve linkages to export markets.

Sustainability: Sustainable management and production systems will be established in specific regions in the country through local Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). These organizations will receive technical assistance in various areas of fruit tree production, grafting, and harvest consolidation for marketing. Once a regular, assured market supply is demonstrated, exporters and processors will continue to provide marketing support.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports the overall country strategy of increasing small farm income by promoting perennial plant species in a multi-crop farming system.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will build on ongoing fruit tree activities being carried out by local PVOs. Linkages will be established and support drawn from existing agricultural export associations in the country.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of the project will be the small producers in the project areas who will supply the growing market for tropical fruits. Secondary beneficiaries will include those who participate in an expanded marketing system, either individually, or in connection with the principal exporters and processors.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- High quality fruit tree seedlings produced and distributed.	1,500,000
- Increased number of small farmers producing tropical fruits for export.	75,000
- Improved harvest consolidation, preparation, and packaging.	X
- Additional varieties of tropical fruits being exported.	2
- Increased value of non-traditional exports by the private sector ($)	4,000,000

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,000
Training	1,000
Equipment & Supplies	900
Local Institution Costs	1,000
Evaluation/Audit	100
TOTAL	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1991			
Estimated Through September 30,	1991			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1992	1,000	4,000	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

HONDURAS

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,466 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 37.0% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 41.56 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1990) 483

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 0.7%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1988) 19.6%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.4 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 67.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 266
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 25.8%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 4,873

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.9% (1991) 2.9%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.2% (15-64yrs) 50.4% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

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

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) (1990) 5.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 30%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 60%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1987) -154(88) -131(89) -119

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1987) 1,091(88) 1,121(89) 1,165
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports CHEMICALS;PETROLEUM;MACHINERY;BASIC MANU

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1987) 937(88) 990(89) 1,046
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 65%

Major Exports BANANAS;COFFEE;SEAFOOD

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 22%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 86% (1985)
Agriculture: 147% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Coffee; Sugar
Ag. Imports:(1987) Dairy products; Oilcrops & prod; Meat products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2068

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 65.5 Male 63.8 Female 67.3
(1975) Total 55.2 Male 53.0 Female 57.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 59

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 84% (1988) Measles 76% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 74% (1988) Polio(3) 70% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 69%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 95.1	Female 97.8	
Secondary	(1982)	Total 26.3	Female 24.7	
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 6.4	Female 7.9	

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 61% (1985) Female 58%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	34,650 1/	33,625	41,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	34,650	33,625	41,000
Economic Support Fund	130,017 2/	50,000	50,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	130,017	50,000	50,000
Other*			
TOTALS	164,667	83,625	91,000
P.L. 480 3/	17,376	18,240	17,432
Title I	12,000	-	-
Title II	5,376	6,240	5,432
Title III	-	12,000	12,000
TOTALS	182,043	101,865	108,432

1. Includes $1,039,430 in FY 1990 reobligation of prior-year deobligated DA funds; $824,000 in FY 1990 section 517 recoveries; and $1,240,000 of DA no-year funds.
2. Includes $70,000,000 in FY 1989 ESF carry-over funds.
3. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program details.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	38.8	43*	38*
Foreign National	33.6	32	32
TOTALS	72.4	75	70

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

*Includes 4 RHUDO for FY 1991; 3 for FY 1992.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	312	243	555	309	126	435	213	92	305
Regional[e]	63	53	116	123	10	133	123	10	133
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	2	27	29	6	19	25	6	9	15
Regional[e]	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	377	329	706	438	155	593	342	111	453

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

HONDURAS

Introduction

Despite being surrounded by Central American conflict throughout the 1980s, Honduras experienced social improvement. However, its economy did not keep pace. Per capita income declined in 1990, in what was already one of the poorest countries in the Hemisphere. The United States remains strongly committed to this close neighbor and staunch ally in its efforts to stabilize its economy and strengthen democracy.

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

A.I.D.'s strategy focuses on: macroeconomic and sectoral reforms which promote investment, productive employment, and trade and which foster free markets within the overall context of the Administration's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI); the strengthening of democratic institutions; the improvement of the quality of life of Hondurans; and natural resource management. Significant progress is being made in many of these areas. In early 1990, the newly elected government initiated a program of sweeping economic reforms. The government also signed a Framework Trade and Investment Agreement with the United States under the EAI. A.I.D. support for micro and small enterprises, privatization, and trade promotion has helped generate over 11,000 new jobs. The social well-being of Hondurans continues to improve: life expectancy increased from 53 years in 1973 to 62 years by 1989; infant mortality has dropped to 59 per 1000, down from 90 per 1000 in 1979; 205,000 children were immunized against childhood diseases in 1990; and primary school enrollment increased 20% over the period 1985 to 1989. Activities to strengthen democratic institutions continue, and a program to strengthen municipal government was initiated in 1990. Environmental activities have improved the management of 35,000 acres of hillside farms and over 60,000 acres of pine forest.

Other Donors

The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United States, and Japan collaborated on a $246 million financing package in June 1990 which cleared Honduras' official arrears to the international financial institutions. These donors continue to help Honduras regain international creditworthiness and are assisting in the stabilization and reform of the economy.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. requests $41 million in Development Assistance, $50 million in Economic Support Funds, and $17.4 million in P.L. 480 food assistance (Title II, $5.4 million and Title III, $12 million). Central to the program is the new Structural Adjustment Program which addresses three major development constraints: agricultural policies, trade and investment policies, and financial structures. Support will also continue for micro and small enterprises, privatization and trade and investment promotion. Successful ongoing programs in preventive health care, primary education and family planning will continue. P.L. 480 food programs will continue to protect the nutrition of particularly vulnerable groups.

Mission Director: John A. Sanbrailo

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Structural Adjustment Program	ESF			FY 1992 43,000	Life of Project Funding 200,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
522-0365 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1998

Purpose: To support substantive Honduran policy initiatives or reforms that 1) increase medium and long-term capital investment and lending; and 2) increase import and export trade levels, particularly in the agricultural sector.

Project Description: The program will support policy reforms intended to increase investment and trade levels, with an emphasis on the agricultural sector. The program will contain three major components:

1. Agriculture: To improve sector production and productivity levels through removal of relevant sectoral policy constraints. Policy initiatives or reforms to be supported will emphasize improved land tenure security for producers, continuing liberalization of prices for agricultural inputs and products, and better access to Honduran financial resources.
2. Trade and Investment: To increase overall trade and investment levels by addressing policy issues aimed at continuing efforts toward transparent, low and uniform duty systems, and modifications of the investment code and regulations.
3. Finance: To increase the availability of medium and long-term capital for viable investment projects through financial sector reforms. This will entail policy reforms that foster interest rate systems which are determined solely by financial markets, increased competition among lenders, and improved supervision and regulation of the banking system.

Sustainability: Program funds will support reforms and initiatives to strengthen the export sector and the Honduran capital market such that investment, trade, and employment reach levels which can be sustained independently of external concessionary assistance.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The program fully supports A.I.D.'s goal of broad-based, sustainable growth through increased investment, production, employment, and trade.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Honduras is firmly committed to the concepts of increased investment and trade within the framework of sound macroeconomic and financial policies. Ongoing programs with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Inter-American Development Bank that aim at an export-led economy capable of achieving sustained growth are expected to be expanded during the 1990s, and the Structural Adjustment Program will be coordinated closely with these efforts.

Beneficiaries: The policy initiatives supported by this program will benefit a very large number of Hondurans. Employees in the agricultural and export sectors, and in businesses benefiting from increased access to credit, will be the initial beneficiaries. Thereafter, benefits should make themselves felt throughout the Honduran economy.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Average annual increase in domestic capital formation	6.3%
Average annual increase in exports (all sectors)	6.8%
Average annual increase in agricultural production	4.7%
Average annual increase in long-term (five years or more) lending to private sector	10.0%

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Cash transfer	200,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	43,000	157,000	200,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Ministry of Finance
Central Bank of Honduras

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Small Farmer Organization Strenghtening II	DA			FY 1992 2,100	Life of Project Funding 7,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
522-0383 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1997

Purpose: To promote the efficient delivery of agricultural inputs, processing, marketing and financial services to small farmers.

Project Description: The project will strengthen agricultural cooperative businesses, rural credit unions, and coffee cooperatives. Concentrating efforts on these groups, the project will support A.I.D.'s targets for growth in the agricultural sector, allow for the implementation of mechanisms to promote the development of rural land markets, help improve coffee quality, and make marketing improvements which will enable Honduras to generate increased foreign exchange. The project will build on the successful implementation strategy established under the Small Farmer Organization Strengthening project (522-0252).

Sustainability: As with the prior project, sustainability of project activities at the beneficiary level will be assured by selecting only those organizations which demonstrate a high likelihood of becoming viable in the short term.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project conforms to A.I.D.'s objectives of achieving a wider sharing of benefits through broadly based sustainable economic growth and of promoting a stable democratic society. It will capitalize on planned Government of Honduras macro and sectoral policy reforms, and will help achieve A.I.D.'s objectives in the agricultural and financial sectors.

Host Country and Other Donors: The proposed project is directly supportive of the Government of Honduras' agricultural program which advocates increased production. The project also complements activities funded by the European Economic Community, which is working with the cooperative sector, as well as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank programs in the financial sector.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the 50,000 families who are members of participating cooperatives. However, because the project seeks to establish sustainable systems and improve the operation of rural financial markets, the spread effects of project interventions will benefit a much larger population during the life of the project.

Major Ouputs:	All Years
Improved operational efficiency of:	
Agricultural Cooperative Businesses	35
Rural Credit Unions	40
Increased Savings Mobilized	$14,000,000
Increased Production Over 5 years	$30,000,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	4,150
Commodities	1,500
Training	1,150
Evaluation	200
TOTAL	7,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1990				To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991				
Estimated Through September 30, 1991				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,100	4,900	7,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

JAMAICA

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,196 Million (1956-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 45.3% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 47.37 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,060

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) -1.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 41.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 1,343 (1982) 1,467 (1983) 1,669

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) -405 (1982) -501 (1983) -725

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.1 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 126%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 413
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 24.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 2,469

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.0% (1991) 0.8%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 34.7% (15-64yrs) 58.6% (65+ yrs) 6.6%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1983) 51.4%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.3 (1990) 2.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 47%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 31%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) 53(87) 8(88) -271

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,278(87) 1,563(88) 1,840
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports FUELS;FOODSTUFFS;EQUIPMENT

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,332(87) 1,571(88) 1,569
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 48%

Major Exports BAUXITE;ALUMINA;SUGAR;BANANAS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; UNITED KINGDOM; CANADA

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1988) 6%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 77% (1985)
Agriculture: 69% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Sugar; Fruit & vegs; Tobacco
Ag. Imports:(1987) Meat products; Dairy products; Oilcrops & prod

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2590

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 73.4 Male 71.3 Female 75.5
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 19

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 96% (1988) Measles 68% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 82% (1988) Polio(3) 83% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 73%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 104.7 Female 101.3
Secondary (1982) Total 88.1 Female .
Post Secondary (1980) Total 4.7 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	13,978 1/	13,721	16,500
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	13,978	13,721	16,500
Economic Support Fund	13,728 2/	10,000	15,000
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	13,728	10,000	15,000
Other*	--	--	--
TOTALS	27,706	23,721	31,500
P.L. 480 3/	44,202	33,600	3,600
Title I	40,000	30,000	--
Title II	4,202	3,600	3,600
Title III	--	--	--
TOTALS	71,908	57,321	35,100

1. Includes $540,490 in FY 1990 reobligation of prior-year deobligated DA funds and $10,000 in FY 1990 section 517 recoveries.
2. Includes $8,750,000 from the FY 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-302).
3. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	21	21*	20
Foreign National	17	14	14
TOTALS	38	35	34

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

* Includes 2 RHUOO for FY 1991; 3 for FY 1992.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	34	104	138	74	261	335	52	87	139
Regional[e]	44	-	44	64	-	64	32	-	32
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	78	107	185	138	261	399	84	89	173

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

JAMAICA

Introduction

With its close political and trade relations with the United States, adherence to democratic principles, and dynamic movement toward development of free markets, Jamaica is an excellent example of an open society engaged in courageous economic reform. The 1990s will be a test for the country's economic reform program and an important period for continued commitment and support from the United States.

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

Promoting sustained and balanced economic growth led by the private sector is the foundation of A.I.D.'s program in Jamaica. Through an intense policy dialogue agenda, A.I.D. has contributed to foreign exchange liberalization, interest rate and price decontrol, tax and trade liberalization, and to privatization efforts. A.I.D. has assisted the privatization of 13 government-owned hotels and divestment of public companies; it has also supported vital activities to plan and promote investments and exports and expand the major foreign exchange-earning tourism sector. Wider sharing of the benefits of growth has been pursued through decentralization of government services and reliance on local nongovernmental entities. A.I.D. has supported policy studies and follow-on actions to develop cost-effective approaches to social services. In the health and education sectors, this has included divestment of ancillary hospital services and the effective use of local communities in upgrading primary education. While continuing the strong emphasis on policy reform, deregulation, and a vigorous private sector, A.I.D.'s assistance to Jamaica in the 1990s will increasingly focus on ensuring that all levels of society become active partners in development.

Other Donors

A.I.D. continues to be the largest bilateral donor of economic assistance to Jamaica. The Inter-American Development Bank, International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank are the largest multilateral donors, providing balance-of-payments, infrastructure improvement, and social sector assistance. Other bilateral donors include Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, European Economic Community, the Netherlands, and Japan.

FY 1992 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $16.5 million in Development Assistance, $15 million in Economic Support Funds and $3.6 million in P.L. 480 Title II food assistance. A.I.D.'s private sector strategy includes two ongoing projects: tourism infrastructure support and export development and investment. Of the three new starts proposed, one (Local Participation in Development) will empower local communities to take more active roles in society through strengthened group participation, while a second (Sustainable Justice Reform) will continue to improve administration of justice. The third new start (Jamaica Environmental Fund Support) will encourage environmental programs under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

Mission Director: Robert S. Queener

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Local Participation in Development	DA			FY 1992 1,157	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
532-0170 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1995

Purpose: To increase the participation of local communities in the promotion and benefits of sustainable economic growth.

Project Description: During the 1980's Jamaica's government became increasingly centralized, local government currently does not have the resources, authority or capability to respond adequately to local needs. The current government recognizes this problem and has been exploring cost effective ways to enhance local authorities and capabilities. One approach to meeting local needs that has proven successful under some A.I.D.-sponsored projects is the use of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as local community organizations, church groups, credit unions, and private voluntary organizations to address development priorities.

This project proposes to select a number of promising NGOs for strengthening, and will ensure that they better serve local communities to help themselves in the following areas: community planning; accessing important health and education services; building and maintaining local infrastructure such as schools, water and sanitary facilities; accessing financial and technical services for agriculture and small enterprise development; and protecting their communities from environmental degradation. The project will help assure that a broad spectrum of the population, including the rural and urban poor, can better promote and benefit from economic growth. It will also help ensure that growth proceeds in an environmentally sustainable manner. The project will aim to empower local groups to better manage the political process in Jamaica as well as provide them the tools to more directly participate in economic growth.

Sustainability: The project will strengthen the capability of NGOs on ways to attain financial sustainability. U.S. NGOs will be sought to help develop local organizations.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Two of the main thrusts of the program in Jamaica are to increase opportunities for broader participation in economic growth and to strengthen democratic institutions. This project will serve both purposes while contributing directly to the promotion of growth itself.

Host Country and Other Donors: Because of its local staff and interests, A.I.D. is one of the few donors that is capable of managing productive relationships with NGOs. The GOJ has welcomed A.I.D.'s assistance to NGOs because they can become valuable community links that the GOJ can utilize to supplement its own limited outreach capability.

Beneficiaries: The project will work with selected NGOs that are linked to local communities throughout the country.

Major Outputs:	All years
- NGOs strengthened to serve the economic and social needs of local communities.	10-20
- Community development activities successfully concluded.	20-30

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,000
Training	500
Local Costs	1,500
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,157	1,843	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

U.S. and Local Private Voluntary Organizations

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Jamaica Environmental Fund Support	DA			FY 1992 1,530	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number 532-0173 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1995	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996

Purpose: To assist the Government of Jamaica and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) establish a Jamaica Environmental Fund (JEF) to effectively utilize local currencies generated under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

Project Description: Growth in the Jamaican economy is chiefly dependent on the mineral industries, tourism and agriculture - all dependent on the long-term health of the environment and natural resources. Jamaica's major environmental problems can be classified as follows: 1. Deforestation: The rate of deforestation is currently estimated at 3% per year. Watershed areas are becoming increasingly denuded by small farmers and charcoal burners, and government sponsored development agencies. 2. Coastal Zone Degradation: Coastal wetlands, mangrove swamps, coral reefs, and near shore environments are being destroyed by unregulated development and the process of urbanization which are impacting on these fragile ecosystems. 3. Pollution: Pollution of surface and ground waters from inadequately treated or untreated sewage and industrial effluents, urban storm water run-off, and contamination from improperly sited landfills.

The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI) provides the basis for substantial flows of local currencies into the environmental protection area. It is expected that Jamaica will establish a special Environmental Fund to receive and allocate these resources. The project will establish an effective support unit for a JEF under the EAI. It will provide foreign exchange for technical assistance and management needs, plus training and commodities in support of JEF activities. The project will work with both Jamaican government agencies, and NGOs to analyze issues, to prioritize and design solutions to problems of environmental management, to establish viable responses, and to monitor results and document lessons learned. Project funds will also assist in building private and public sector institutions to effectively address environmental issues.

Sustainability: The project seeks to establish a sustainable approach for addressing Jamaica's environmental problems.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The protection of biological diversity and tropical forests in their natural habitats and better management of other natural resources are key objectives of the A.I.D. program in Jamaica.

Host Country and Other Donors: An effective environmental management capability is a GOJ priority. The Canadian Government, the World Bank, and the United Nations Development Program are sponsoring related projects.

Beneficiaries: All Jamaicans will benefit through the reversal of environmental deterioration and through a sustainable approach to development. Local NGOs and GOJ officials will benefit through direct technical assistance and training.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- Establishment of an analysis and management unit for the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative	X
- Institutional arrangements for effective utilization of EAI generated local currencies	X
- Strengthening of NGOs as implementors and recipients of EAI generated resources	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,500
Commodities	500
Training	750
Special Projects	250
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1991			
Estimated Through September 30,	1991			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1992	1,530	1,470	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Government of Jamaica, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development

Private Voluntary Organizations

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Sustainable Justice Reform	DA			FY 1992 500	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
532-0175	[X] NEW				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1995
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To develop a credible, responsive system of Justice that can be sustained by the people of Jamaica.

Project Description: An evaluation of the Jamaica component of the terminating Caribbean Justice Improvement (CJI) Project indicated that although the CJI Project had a substantial impact on improving important elements of justice systems over the short term, substantial follow-on work is needed. A major issue for Jamaica in the future is how to sustain an adequate justice system. Under current institutional arrangements, significant budget increases are needed to upgrade salaries and finance other re-current costs adequately to assure that the justice system does not steadily deteriorate over the coming years. However, necessary budget increases are unlikely within the current economic environment. As an alternative to budget increases, judicial system reforms must be established to improve the efficiencies of the system so that it may administer justice in a cost-effective way.

This project will continue efforts begun under the CJI project to enhance the quality of the justice system through policy research assistance, upgrading key facilities and legal resources, and appropriate training of legal system personnel. The project will also assist the Government of Jamaica in increasing efficiencies throughout the legal system, in order to better serve the immediate needs of the Jamaican people, and in maintaining the machinery of justice in the future. A.I.D. will provide technical assistance, training and commodities to improve the personnel and administration system, streamline legal documentation and record keeping, improve maintenance systems, consolidate facilities, improve training procedures, and improve cost sharing by revising the fee system.

Sustainability: The project's main purpose is to develop a more sustainable system of justice.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A main goal in the A.I.D. Country Development Strategy Statement is to strengthen democratic institutions.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project complements the World Bank's Administrative Reform Program which seeks to upgrade salary levels and reform other GOJ policies that have constrained effective government administration. It gives high priority to establishing more cost effective means of meeting the Jamaican people's needs for a responsive and sustainable system of justice.

Beneficiaries: Virtually the entire population of Jamaica is affected, either directly or indirectly by the justice system.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- Improved and efficient legal research system.	X
- Support for law reform.	X
- Consolidation of physical facilities with an adequate and sustainable maintenance system.	X
- Improved cost sharing system.	X
- Upgraded staff qualifications and system of compensation.	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,250
Training	750
Commodities	500
Construction	500
Total	3,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	500	2,500	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

Nicaragua

NICARAGUA

Total U.S. Aid $ 419 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 1.5% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.03 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1987) 830

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) -2.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1983) 69.1%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 1,957 (1985) 1,767 (1986) 2,339

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -722 (1985) -651 (1986) -658

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.1 Months of Imports (1983)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 209%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 155
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 50.5%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 3,723

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.0% (1991) 2.8%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.1% (15-64yrs) 49.5% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1981) 27.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 5.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 30%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 47%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -210(86) -360(87) -523

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 648(86) 931(87) 3,616
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 438(86) 571(87) 3,093
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 0%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; MEXICO; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

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

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 91% (1985)
Agriculture: 127% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green &; Cotton lint; Fibers
Ag. Imports:(1987) Vegetable oils; Dairy products; Oilcrops & prod

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2495

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 61.7 Male 60.9 Female 62.4
(1975) Total 55.0 Male 53.8 Female 56.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 68

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 89% (1988) Measles 55% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 51% (1988) Polio(3) 83% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 56%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 104.6 Female 106.2
Secondary (1982) Total 33.6 Female 38.6
Post Secondary (1982) Total 9.9 Female 10.5
Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

NICARAGUA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	1,400	11,000	22,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,400	11,000	22,000
Economic Support Fund	242,910 1/	204,273 2/	150,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	242,910	204,273	150,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	244,310	215,273	172,000
P.L. 480 3/	17,853	2,525	7,000
Title I	15,100	-	-
Title II	2,753	2,525	7,000
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	262,163	217,798	179,000

1. Includes $500,000 in FY 1990 reobligationsof prior-year deobligated ESF funds; $1,133,000 in FY 1990 section 517 recoveries; $4,000,000 in FY 1990 ESF no-year funds; $550,000 in FY 1989 ESF carry-over and $241,605,000 from the FY 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-302).
2. Includes $54,273,000 in FY 1990 ESF carry-over funds from the FY 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-302).
3. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	17	18	22
Foreign National	1	6	9
TOTALS	18	24	31

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	5	5	20	155	175
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	75	75	-	75	75
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS					80	80	20	230	250

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

NICARAGUA

Introduction

The 1990 election of a new government represented a dramatic shift toward democracy and market-driven economic policy in Nicaragua. The goal of U.S. assistance is to support the Nicaraguan transition to democracy and the process of economic recovery in a situation where democratic institutions are new and fragile, and a once flourishing economy has been ravaged by years of mismanagement and war.

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

Economic recovery and broad-based economic growth are critical to the survival and strengthening of democratic institutions and to providing jobs and improving the standard of living for the poor. Thus, U.S. assistance supports a government economic program to stabilize prices and restore production through a reinvigorated private sector. A.I.D. projects are creating employment opportunities, rebuilding urban infrastructure, improving credit opportunities, strengthening private sector associations, and supporting microenterprise.

A.I.D. is also strengthening democratic practices and ideals and addressing the social needs of this transition society. This new program is funding private voluntary organizations working in community health, voluntary family planning, orphan assistance, and rehabilitation of the wounded; emergency medicines; immunization programs to reach 80% coverage; 5,975,000 new primary and secondary school textbooks; and repatriation of 15,000 ex-Resistance families. Natural resource management activities will improve environmental and agricultural sustainability.

Other Donors

After elimination of Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and World Bank arrears, these institutions are expected to initiate balance-of-payments and budget assistance and help restore deteriorated infrastructure. The IDB will play a major role in continuing employment generation activities begun by A.I.D. A coordinating group helps assure complementarity among donor programs.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992, A.I.D. requests $150.0 million in Economic Support Funds, $22.0 million in Development Assistance and $7.0 million P.L. 480 Title II food assistance. Cash transfers will continue to support economic recovery by providing needed foreign exchange. New projects will strengthen agricultural productivity; increase rates of child survival through provision of potable water and environmental sanitation as well as oral rehydration therapy and immunization programs; improve primary education; support democratic initiatives and advanced training. Funding will also assist in privatization of public sector enterprises and strengthening both the financial sector and government and private sector audit and accountability functions.

Mission Director: Janet Ballantyne

PROGRAM: NICARAGUA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Program Development & Support	ESF			FY 2,000	Life of Project Funding: Continuing

Number	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
524-0000 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY Continuing	FY Continuing

Purpose: To finance design and development costs of projects and assistance strategies as well as program support costs for activities such as short-term program monitoring and implementation, evaluations, conferences, workshops, seminars and studies.

Project Description: PD&S funding may be used to finance any of six categories of activities in furtherance of approved program goals and objectives. These categories are given below:

Category I. Project Design and Development. This is the top priority for use of PD&S funds and includes project design services; feasibility, environmentment, and social impact studies; are pilot testing. It may include pre-project assistance to facilitate project implementation, such as selective pre-implementation technical assistance, workshops, and training.

Category II. Program strategy analyses and sector assessments.

Category III. Program Support. This includes short-term consultants, contractors, personal service contractors and personnel from other U.S. Government agencies engaged in program or project monitoring or implementation, whose time cannot practicably be allocated to one or more projects.

Category IV. Evaluations and financial management audits.

Category V. General Purpose Activities. This includes seminars, workshops, conferences and special surveys or studies which cannot be associated with a single project.
Category VI. "Buy-ins" to other approved regional or centrally funded projects provided that the use of the funds meets any of the above categories.

A financial limit of $500,000 has been set for each PD&S activity; also each PD&S activity is limited to no more than 12 months duration.

Beneficiaries: The project permits the development and support of other projects that seek to impove the well-being of the population Nicaragua targeted for assistance under the A.I.D. program.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The project is a crucial element in carrying out A.I.D.'s strategy in Nicaragua by financing the development and support of projects designed to implement the strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: Other donors andhost countries do not normally finance A.I.D. project development and support activities.

Major Outputs: The major outputs include: 1) project feasibility studies and designs, 1) program strategy analyses and sector assessments, and 3) evaluations of ongoing projects and programs.

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000)
Project Development and Support	Continuing

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1990				
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991				
Estimated Through September 30, 1991				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,000	Continuing	Continuing	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: NICARAGUA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Economic Stabilization and Recovery IV	ESF			FY 1992 125,000	Life of Project Funding 125,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
524-0325	[X] NEW				FY 1992	FY 1992	FY 1992
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To provide balance of payments assistance in support of the Government of Nicaragua's economic stabilization and reactivation program.

Project Description: The program is designed to support economic recovery efforts undertaken by the Government of Nicaragua. At the end of 10 years of Sandinista rule, the economy was in ruins. Per capita output had fallen 60% below its level of 12 years ago and export earnings fell by 50 percent over the same period. Infrastructure had deteriorated, bias against the private sector and public sector monopolies had reduced productivity, and politically motivated public sector hiring and salary increases created untenable budget deficits. The financial system was dominated by state banks with little independent capability for financial analysis and a very small deposit base, external debt had reached almost $10 billion and arrears were over $3 billion. The country had experienced significant levels of hyperinflation.

The new government responded with an economic plan designed to: (a) unify the exchange rate at a realistic level, (b) reduce the deficit and control inflation through reduction of public expenditure - largely through reducing the size of the public sector, (c) eliminate public sector monopolies of international trade, (d) reestablish a functioning financial system, and (e) begin the privatization of state enterprises. Policy changes to open up key areas of the economy to the private sector have been initiated, but structural distortions will take time to resolve.

This program continues balance of payment support for the government's economic plan by providing financing for key imports, pending the recovery of exports in response to an improved economic environment. Disbursement will support continued progress on reduction of public sector expenditures to a level sustainable on a long term basis, further elimination of trading monopolies, privatization of key state-owned enterprises, and establishment and strengthening of privately-owned financial institutions. Local currency will support expanded productive credit to the private sector.

Sustainability: These funds support economic measures designed to stimulate growth and private sector activity necessary for reduced dependency on external resources from the donor community.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports the fundamental objective of supporting economic stabilization and recovery in support of Nicaragua's transition to democracy and to promote economic growth to address employment and social needs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Nicaragua has developed a realistic plan for economic stabilization and recovery based on projections of cash assistance available from donors. The IDB and IBRD are expected to initiate balance of payment and sector assistance during FY 1992 which will be complementary to this proposed cash assistance.

Beneficiaries: The program is designed to benefit the entire population through its contribution to real economic growth. The structural changes and use of local currency generations should particularly benefit entrepreneurs who will have increased access to credit and markets formerly dominated by the public sector.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Economic Stabilization and Growth	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Cash Assistance	125,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	125,000	0	125,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Central Bank of Nicaragua

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: NICARAGUA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Privatization and Financial Sector Improvement	ESF			FY 1992 5,000	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
524-0326 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1999	FY 2000

Purpose: To improve the efficiency of productive activity, particularly in the financial sector.

Project Description: The Government of Nicaragua (GON) controls more than 30% of productive capacity of the country. The financial sector in particular is a state monopoly, and international trade is dominated by state firms, even where production is in the hands of the private sector. State enterprises tend to be overmanned and use outdated technology. Financing of the losses of state enterprises has been a major source of the monetary expansion which has produced Nicaragua's hyperinflation. Moreover, the high costs of state enterprise production are believed to be a major reason for the lack of international competitiveness of Nicaraguan private firms.

A.I.D., collaborating with the IDB and the UNDP, will provide technical assistance to the GON to begin privatizing its portfolio of productive enterprises. International financial consulting firms will be contracted to assist the GON in preparing a first group of state enterprises for privatization.

In the financial sector, assistance in prudential supervision will be provided to the newly established banking superintendency and limited assistance will be provided to the Central Bank and newly established private institutions. Limited training will be provided to lower level private banking personnel using a local training institution.

Sustainability: It is likely that this project will be the first phase of an effort which could extend over 10 years. However, if A.I.D. or the GON decide to terminate the process with this project, it will still achieve its objectives. It is not intended that the privatization institution will continue beyond the termination of the process of privatization itself. Financial institutions, both public and private, will depend on normal sources for fees and other income.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports the LAC and Mission objective of encouraging economic policies that promote private sector led economic growth and reliance on market mechanisms through limiting the role of the public sector as a provider of goods and services and defining an appropriate regulatory role.

Host Country and Other Donors: The President of Nicaragua has the power to dispose of state owned firms and has declared her intention to exercise this power. The GON has requested assistance in the endeavor. Both the IDB and the UNDP have also been invited to assist and a donor working group will be formed.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of the project will be depositors and borrowers who depend on the banking system; consumers of products now produced by state-owned businesses; and taxpayers and citizens who reap the economic benefits of reduction in the budget deficit and increased economic competition in key markets.

Major Outputs:	All Years
State firms liquidated	30
State firms privatized	30
Employees participating in ownership plans	1,000
New private banks	5
Issuance of new securities	5
State banks operating in the black	2
Respected superintendency of banks functioning	x

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	14,000
Project Administration	450
Training	500
Evaluation and Audit	50
TOTAL	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	5,000	10,000	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Privatization Institute (CORNAP)
Central Bank of Nicaragua
Superintendency of Banks

AID 370-7 (11-85)

799

PROGRAM: NICARAGUA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Water and Sanitation	DA		25,000	FY 1992 5,000	Life of Project Funding 25,000

Number 524-0327 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1997	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1998

Purpose: Provide potable water systems, appropriate sanitary facilities, and health education to rural communities in Nicaragua.

Project Description: Diarrhea is the leading cause of both morbidity and mortality among infants and children in Nicaragua. A key factor in incidence of diarrhea is lack of potable water and/or waste disposal systems. An estimated 82% of Nicargua's 1.8 million rural inhabitants do not have access to potable water and 85% lack sewage disposal systems.

The project will install potable water systems using appropriate technologies--gravity-fed piped systems and drilled or shallow wells with hand pumps--in small rural communities throughout Nicaragua, especially those of less than 2,000 inhabitants. The project will also promote the construction and use of simple or composting latrines as appropriate. Communities will be expected to contribute local materials and labor for construction of these systems, and local committees will handle maintenance and cost recovery mechanisms. Health and hygiene education efforts will be undertaken by community health workers and participating PVO's with special efforts made to ensure the involvement of rural women.

Sustainability: Community Water Committees sponsored under the project will operate and maintain the potable water systems, collecting appropriate fees to provide funding for system maintenance. The Nicaraguan Institute for Aqueducts and Sewerage will maintain oversight of water systems and latrine construction. The Ministry of Health will be responsible for overseeing health and hygiene education activities.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports the LAC and Mission objective of improving access to basic services for the historically disadvantaged and reducing infant and child mortality through the improvement of environmental sanitation conditions and consequent decrease in water-borne diseases.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Nicaraguan Institute for Aqueducts and Sewerage has developed capabilities for planning, design, and construction of rural water systems and has experience in community-based environmental activities involving community participation, including some hygiene/health education activities. UNICEF has been actively involved in providing water, sanitation, and hygiene activities to rural communities in Nicaragua; project activities will be complementary to their programs and coordinated with their work.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be approximately 700,000 rural residents currently without access to potable water or sewerage disposal systems who will benefit from decreased morbidity and mortality related to water-borne diseases. Women will directly benefit from improved health status, improved access to safe water, and ability to devote time which had been used to collect water to more productive activities.

Major Outputs	All Years
Communities provided with potable water systems	300
Households provided with appropriate water supply	60,000
Latrines installed	60,000
Communities provided with basic health education	300

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	LOP ($000)
Health Education	3,000
Training and Technical Assistance	1,500
Commodities (construction materials, pumps, etc.)	18,000
Operational Support (vehicles, personnel, etc.)	2,500
TOTAL	25,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	5,000	20,000	25,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Nicaraguan Institute for Aqueducts & Sewerage
Ministry of Health

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: NICARAGUA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Health Sector Support	DA			FY 1992 4,000	Life of Project Funding 30,000

Number 524-0328	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1998	FY 1999

Purpose: To decrease infant/child mortality and morbidity rates and to improve access to basic health services.

Project Description: The causes of infant and child morbidity and mortality in Nicaragua can be countered by simple low-cost health interventions. However, Nicaragua has been faced with a heavily subsidized health system, a shortage of funds, a lack of essential drugs and poor management practices. The project addresses the obstacles to satisfactory delivery of basic health care through three components:

A Maternal Child Health component will support child survival interventions such as immunizations, oral rehydration therapy, birth spacing, breastfeeding, and activities aimed at improving nutritional status among high-risk groups.

A Health Care Financing component will test alternative health service delivery approaches and explore mechanisms for cost recovery and sustainability while identifying the most appropriate and effective roles for both public and private sectors in Nicaraguan health care. It will help the Ministry of Health develop financial planning, budgeting, cost control and analysis skills which will allow the Government of Nicaragua to better allocate and manage scarce resources.

An Essential Drugs Logistics component will provide assistance in procurement planning, purchasing, warehousing, distribution, and quality control for pharmaceuticals. In-service and academic training will address deficiencies in prescribing practices among health care personnel. Financial mechanisms for local production of key pharmaceuticals will be established and technical assistance will be made available through the project.

Sustainability: The project addresses sustainability issues in the health sector by exploring alternative financing mechanisms and improved financial management by the Ministry of Health. Strengthened institutional capacity to more adequately prescribe and distribute pharmaceuticals will help reduce the pressure on budgetary resources and reduce need for external donations.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D Country Strategy: The project supports the LAC and Mission objectives of improving access to primary health services including increased child survival and diminished malnutrition and encouraging policies in areas such as public health that address impediments to sustainable growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Nicaragua has assigned high priority to primary health care. A 5-year Master Health Sector Development Plan under development may include alternative health care delivery modalities. The plan will also help assure coordination among all donors in the health sector.

Beneficiaries: All Nicaraguans will benefit from an improved and more cost-effective health care delivery system. Child survival activities will directly benefit an estimated 1 million mothers and children (approximately 25% of the total population).

Major Outputs:	All Years
Mothers/children reached with child survival interventions	1 million
Functioning pharmaceutical logistics system established	X
Viable health care financing alternatives developed	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance (including revolving fund for local pharmaceutical initiatives)	7,000
Commodities (equipment, pharmaceuticals, etc.)	10,000
Training (in-country and participant training)	7,000
Operational Costs (personnel, maintenance, etc.)	6,000
TOTAL	30,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	4,000	26,000	30,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Ministry of Health

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: NICARAGUA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Basic Education	DA			FY 1992 4,000	Life of Project Funding 30,000

Number 524-0329	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1997	FY 1998

Purpose: To improve the efficiency of the primary education system and the quality of basic education in Nicaragua.

Project Description: Nicaragua currently experiences a high functional illiteracy rate and a high drop out rate in basic education. Further, the school population is expanding because of a high birth rate while budgetary resources are being strictly controlled. The project will address access, effectiveness and efficiency of the primary education system through three components:

The Ministry of Education Improvement component will help the Ministry of Education better plan, administer, and evaluate Nicaragua's primary education system. The project will provide technical assistance, training for Ministry of Education staff, and critical commodities such as computers and other equipment.

The Teacher Training and Instructional Methods component will provide better quality formal and in-service teacher training. The project will promote improved pedagogical methods and will consider alternative methods (e.g. radio) for improving the quality of instruction. The project will also seek out methods to improve access and quality of adult non-formal and basic education.

The Curriculum and Evaluation component will build upon previous efforts to improve primary textbooks and will provide resources to improve the curriculum as well as the quality of accompanying instructional materials and access to them. Technical assistance, training, and commodities will be provided to accomplish these objectives. The project will also seek to improve testing and evaluation in regard to the curriculum, teaching and instructional materials, and student achievement.

Sustainability: The technical assistance and training provided under this project will help Nicaragua to improve the internal efficiency of the primary education system. Nicaragua will then be able to improve the quality of its education system and produce more graduates at lower cost.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports LAC and Mission objectives to increase access to primary education and improve efficiency of the education system.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Nicaraguan government has placed a high priority on education. Other donors have provided educational materials but have not addressed systemic needs in the educational system.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 750,000 primary school children will be the primary beneficiaries of improved access and quality of primary education. Society as a whole will benefit from the contributions of an educated citizenry.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improvement quality in Basic Education	X
Improved efficiency (less repeaters, etc.)	X
Ministry of Education staff trained	500
Teachers trained	22,000
Evaluation and testing system established	X
Revised textbooks and teaching materials	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	8,000
Training	12,000
Commodities	8,000
Contingency	2,000
TOTAL	30,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	4,000	26,000	30,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Ministry of Education

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: NICARAGUA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Public Financial Management Support	ESF			FY 1992 2,000	Life of Project Funding 4,000

Number 524-0330 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1994	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995

Purpose: To establish greater accountability and improved contracting capability in government agencies and reduce levels of corruption among government officials.

Project Description: The financial management and contracting capabilities of the Nicaraguan government are extremely limited. Accounting, contracting and audit systems are lacking; internal administrative controls are ineffective; qualified accountants and equipment are in short supply; and no clear standards for conduct of public affairs are in effect. Training and technical assistance will be provided to strengthen all functions of the Nicaraguan Comptroller's General Office as well as budgeting and financial management systems in other government ministries and agencies. A mechanized system for financial management will serve to integrate accounting and auditing systems and serve as the focal point for training and technical assistance efforts.

The project will provide support to the Nicaraguan Accountancy Institute which provides training to accountants working in both government and private industry. The objective will be to produce skilled accountants capable of re-establishing the major accounting firms which withdrew during the past 11 years and trained personnel for government audit and accounting positions.

The project will also fund an anti-corruption campaign designed to establish public standards for the conduct of government and business. Private professional associations will be involved in conducting seminars and training courses and using media to address expectations for government and business conduct.

Sustainability: Local currency generations and policy dialogue in association with the Cash Transfer will address critical issues of budgetary allocation to the Comptroller General's Office and accountability and contracting functions in other government ministries and agencies. Private sector associations involved in the project will be encouraged to sustain programs through fees for service and membership support.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports the LAC and Mission objective of supporting the evolution of democratic societies by encouraging the strengthening of civilian institutions that merit the confidence of political and military leaders, citizens, and investors.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Nicaragua has an exemplary law governing accounting and audit functions but it has not been adequately implemented. The government and other donors recognize that financial management systems and improved accountability are critical to effective use of development resources.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of this project will be the government employees working in areas of financial management who receive training and technical assistance and students at the Nicaraguan Accountancy Institute. All citizens benefit from improved accountability in government and business leaders and more effecient and effective use of government resources.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improved contracting and financial management systems	X
Public and private accountants trained	500
Higher public standards for professional conduct	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,500
Training	1,000
Commodities	500
TOTAL	4,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,000	2,000	4,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Comptroller General's Office
Nicaraguan Confederation of Professional Assoc
Nicaraguan Accountancy Institute

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: NICARAGUA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agricultural Sector Recapitalization	DA			FY 1992 2,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
524-0331 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1997	FY 1998

Purpose: To support recapitalization of the commercial agricultural sector through private mechanisms.

Project Description: During the Sandinista era, little capital improvement was undertaken in the agriculture sector--the productive sector with the greatest potential for improved productivity and export-generated growth. The coffee sector needs the majority of its tree stock replaced, the cattle sector has a national herd half of what it was 10 years ago, and the potential for rice and non-traditional agricultural exports has not been realized due to the lack of investment in irrigation technologies.

The project will build upon an improved macroeconomic climate of reduced inflation, a strengthened and stable new monetary unit, a unified and realistic exchange rate, nascent private financial institutions, and liberalized marketing structure to begin the process of recapitalizing agriculture through creation and strengthening of credit delivery and technology transfer mechanisms. Investments in fixed capital assets such as new plantings of improved trees, livestock herd expansion, machinery, processing and irrigation system rehabilitation will be emphasized. The project will fill the gap for medium-term investment credit that cannot be met immediately by new private capital. Resources will be provided to capitalize a new private cattle producers bank that will provide in-kind lending of cattle based on the "Fondo Ganadero" model of Colombia and Honduras. For coffee, resources will be provided for replanting on small and medium farms. The project will also help other producers to rehabilitate and purchase irrigation systems.

Sustainability: Sustainability is the primary focus of this project. All new credit delivery mechanisms will anticipate some degree of mobilization of domestic resources. The "Fondo Ganadero" model has a built-in capitalization element. While initial efforts in technology transfer, particularly for small farmers, will not attempt full cost recovery until the value of new technologies can be fully demonstrated, they should eventually be self-supporting.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports LAC and Mission objectives of encouraging the adoption of policies that promote investment, productive employment and export-led economic diversification.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project supports the Government of Nicaragua's plan for reactivation of traditional export crops. The project will complement World Bank and IDB programs which target short-term investments in crops such as cotton as well as utilization of public sector banking channels.

Beneficiaries: The emphasis will be on small and medium private commercial farmers producing livestock, coffee, rice, and non-traditional export crops. The majority of Nicaraguan coffee is produced by small producers.

Projected Major Outputs:	All Years
Coffee hectares renovated	5,000
New hectares under irrigation	2,000
Fondo Ganadero with 10,000 head of cattle	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,000
Commodities	2,000
Training	1,000
TOTAL	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	2,000	3,000	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PANAMA

Total U.S. Aid $ 606 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 13.45 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 2,130

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 2.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 33.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 1,633 (1986) 1,818 (1987) 1,759

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -155 (1986) -221 (1987) -227

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.6 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 81.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 8
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 0.2%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 2,425

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 1.8% (1991) 2.1%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 35.3% (15-64yrs) 59.7% (65+ yrs) 5.0%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1984) 58.2%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) . (1990) 3.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

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

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 57%
Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 32%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1986) 187(87) 100(88) 526

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,599(87) 1,637(88) 1,087
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1986) 1,787(87) 1,736(88) 1,613
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 59%

Major Exports

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; MEXICO

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 9%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 109% (1985)
Agriculture: 110% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Fruit & vegs; Coffee,green &; Sugar
Ag. Imports:(1987) Fruit & vegs; Dairy products; Meat products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2446

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 73.7 Male 71.8 Female 75.9
(1975) Total 67.8 Male 66.3 Female 69.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 22

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 90% (1988) Measles 75% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 74% (1988) Polio(3) 74% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 62%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1985) Total 89.2 Female 59.5
Secondary (1985) Total 56.5 Female 58.2
Post Secondary (1985) Total 22.7 Female 18.5
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 89% (1985) Female 88%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	17,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	17,000
Economic Support Fund	394,487 1/	42,638 2/	10,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	394,487	42,638	10,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	394,487	42,638	27,000
P.L. 480 3/	224		-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	224		-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	394,711	42,638	27,000

1. Includes $15,000,000 in FY 1990 reobligation of prior-year deobligated ESF funds; $10, 125,000 in FY 1990 section 517 recoveries; and $372,421,000 from the FY 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-302).
2. Includes $42,638,000 in FY 1990 ESF carry-over funds from FY 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-302).
3. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program details.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	3.8	12	12
Foreign National	7.0	8	8
TOTALS	10.8	20	20

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	223	23	246	210	60	270	185	50	235
Regional[e]	-	-	-	13	-	13	31	-	31
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	16	-	16	3	-	3	-	-	-
Regional[e]									
TOTALS	239	23	262	226	60	286	216	50	266

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

PANAMA

Introduction

The close relationship between the United States and Panama dates from Panamanian independence and construction of the Canal. Panama is now emerging from 21 years of military dictatorship and is confronting the challenges of reactivating the economy and reestablishing an effective, democratic government. With ownership and operation of the Canal scheduled to be turned over to Panamanian control at the end of the decade, the United States has a strong interest in confirming economic stability and effective democracy in this country.

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

A.I.D. is a key contributor to the overall U.S. Government strategy of helping the newly established democratic government to promote economic recovery and growth, functioning democratic institutions, and adequate public services. The new government's economic program emphasizes roles for the private sector, and promotes economic diversification through trade and investment. A.I.D. is supporting these private sector efforts.

Much has been accomplished in the few months since democratic government was reestablished. A.I.D. signed agreements totaling over $400 million in FY 1990 to help this recovery. A.I.D.'s support ranges from emergency housing and other humanitarian assistance, to programs addressing critical macroeconomic problems and longer-term institutional development efforts focusing on the justice system, public finance, and the environment. New and repaired housing is available to the almost 3,000 families displaced by the events of December 20, 1989. After two years of severe decline, 1990 saw recovery and economic growth projected at 5%-6%.

Other Donors

Other donors are in close contact with the Government of Panama in negotiations to settle accounts and resume operations in this country. About $200 million in World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank assistance will resume when these negotiations are completed, and donors are planning substantial new assistance to the new government. A.I.D. expects other donors to provide funds for major infrastructure projects, while A.I.D. concentrates on public and private sector institution building.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992, A.I.D. requests $17.0 million in Development Assistance and $10 million in Economic Support Funds to help protect Panama's fragile natural resource base, especially the Canal watershed area; continue scholarships in the United States; improve public administration and the judicial system; support development of a civilian-controlled police force; strenghthen democratic government; and diversify the economy.

Mission Director: Thomas W. Stukel

PROGRAM: PANAMA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Improving Local Democracy	DA			FY 1992 1,500	Life of Project Funding 4,500

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
525-0315	☒ NEW				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1995
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To assist Panamanian efforts to re-establish and consolidate democratic local government with full public participation.

Project Description: To strengthen Panama's grassroots democratic institutions including councils at the neighborhood, community and local government levels, government must be involved in activities which address local problems and have tangible impact on local priorities. The project has three components to develop the skills and means to carry out these activities: (1) In-country training for local leaders in needs assessment, planning, administration, organization and management, personnel management, accounting and budgeting, and maintenance of infrastructure and equipment, and service delivery; (2) Improving administration and service delivery in areas such as solid waste management, street and road maintenance, and operation of public facilities; and (3) Advice on methods of collecting funds to meet local needs.

Sustainability: Through increases in funds which can be obtained through advice and training provided through this project, continued local training can be paid for by local governments. Thus, further training will be self-supporting.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: U.S. objectives include assisting the consolidation of democracy in Panama. This project contributes directly to this objective.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Panama is committed to policies and administration that promotes democracy. The Organization of American States and the United Nations may provide assistance which supports the activities planned by this project.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are the local government and community leaders who will be trained through the project. To the extent that democratic government depends on the willingness and ability of elected officials to respond to their constituents, all Panamanians will benefit from the project.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Local government and community leaders trained	X
Improvements in public service	X
Increases in land revenue	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,000
Training	1,500
Commodities	1,000
TOTAL	4,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1990				Various
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991				
Estimated Through September 30, 1991				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,500	3,000	4,500	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PERU

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,431 Million (1946-89)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 16.7% (1989)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.35 (1985-88)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1988) 1,300

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-88) 0.2%

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

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
10.6 Months of Imports (1989)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1988) 31.8%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1988) 304
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1988) 8.1%

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1990) 21,906

Population Growth Rate...(1970) . % (1978) 2.6% (1991) 2.1%

Population (1990) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 38.0% (15-64yrs) 58.2% (65+ yrs) 3.8%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 48.4%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) (1990) 3.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1981)Total35.0% Urban 25.0% Rural 75.0%

Percentage of Total Adult Population Employed Full Time
(1985) 32%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 40%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,115(86) -449(87) -746

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 2,818(86) 4,056(87) 5,428
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports FOODSTUFF;MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 3,933(86) 3,607(87) 4,682
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1989) 28%

Major Exports FISHMEAL;COTTON;SUGAR;COFFEE

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 12%

Self-sufficiency Ratio
Food: 86% (1985)
Agriculture: 90% (1985)

Ag. Exports:(1987)Coffee,green; Fibers; Sugar; Cotton lint
Ag. Imports:(1987) Sugar; Meat products; Dairy products

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Calorie Intake per Person per Day...(1986) 2246

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1990) Total 63.9 Male 61.8 Female 66.1
(1975) Total . Male . Female .

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1990) 67

Percent Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG) 72% (1988) Measles 57% (1988)
Diphtheria(DPT3) 65% (1988) Polio(3) 66% (1988)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 52%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (1982) Total 116.7 Female 111.8
Secondary (1980) Total 51.4 Female 46.7
Post Secondary (1980) Total 15.8 Female .
Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 91% (1985) Female 78%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	16,029 1/	9,738	15,700
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	16,029	9,738	15,700
Economic Support Fund	3,286	0	0
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,286	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	19,315	9,738	15,700
P.L. 480 2/	50,839	50,985	72,000
Title I	20,000	-	-
Title II	30,839	28,985	50,000
Title III	-	22,000	22,000
TOTALS	70,154	60,723	87,700

1. Includes $6,011,016 in FY 1990 reobligation of prior-year deobligated DA funds and $270,664 in FY 1990 section 517 recoveries.
2. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	21.8	16	17
Foreign National	45.0	42	42
TOTALS	66.8	58	59

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

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	39	16	55	28	34	62	14	28	42
Regional[e]	22	145	167	12	222	234	3	100	103
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	9	26	35	4	25	29	2	22	24
Regional[e]	6	13	19	18	5	23	20	16	36
TOTALS	76	200	276	62	286	348	39	166	205

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

PERU

Introduction

Years of inappropriate economic policies have left Peru poorer than it was in 1967. The new administration is carrying out a courageous but difficult economic adjustment program that should provide a foundation for future growth based on free market policies. An aggressive terrorist challenge and the illicit narcotics industry threaten the economic program and Peru's fragile democratic institutions. U.S. interests in Peru include strengthening democratic institutions, reducing its role as the major source of cocaine in the U.S. market, fostering broad-based economic growth, and encouraging participation in the international financial community.

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

A.I.D.'s strategy is to help Peru refine and implement appropriate economic policies that will help achieve stabilization and move from recession to growth. A.I.D. is helping address challenges to Peru's democracy and legitimate growth by improving the efficiency of Peru's judicial system and by suppressing the production and tolerance of illegal coca production. A.I.D. is helping ensure that the benefits of growth are widely shared throughout society through improved child survival, access to modern family planning methods, and improved primary health care services. A.I.D.-supported private and voluntary organizations are helping the Government of Peru (GOP) confront the austerity process with urgently needed food assistance. New technology being developed in the agricultural sector is enabling farmers to expand production.

Other Donors

Peru's efforts to become reinstated into the international financial community should become a reality in FY 1992 if it is possible to resolve the problem of arrears to the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992, A.I.D. is requesting $15.7 million in Development Assistance, and $72.0 million in P.L. 480 food aid (Title II - $50.0 million and Title III - $22.0 million) to help the GOP maintain its commitment to a sound economic program and would shield the poor from austerity measures. As part of the Administration's Andean Counterdrug Strategy, Peru is eligible for substantial Economic Support Funds, if it demonstrates adequate progress in counterdrug activities. In addition to augmenting the already requested assistance levels, it would help expand new alternatives to coca production, legitimate employment, and foreign exchange earnings, as well as strengthen the justice sector and other democratic institutions.

Mission Director: Craig G. Buck

PROGRAM: PERU

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
RURAL WATER SYSTEMS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION II	DA			FY 1992 1,570	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
527-0325 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1998

Purpose: To improve the health status by increasing potable water, latrines and health education in rural areas.

Project Description: The project will fund potable water systems, latrines and health education to rural communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants Peru. The project will finance materials, tools and skilled labor for construction of water systems, household connections and latrines, and develop new technologies for community water supply. The project will combine management expertise of a U.S./local Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) and the engineering capacity of the Ministry of Health Directorate of Basic Rural Sanitation (DISABAR). Field offices will be established and will receive engineering, office and drafting equipment, potable water testing kits, vehicles, and tools. Health education and training in water systems will be provided to sanitation technicians, management supervisors, community and maintenance personnel. Regional Governments will contribute personnel, equipment and infrastructure for DISABAR offices. Rural communities will provide labor and materials.

Sustainability: The operation and maintenance of water systems and latrines built under the project will be financed by community water fees and resources from the DISABAR Rehabilitation Program.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A key objective is strengthening the capacity of the public and private sectors to deliver improved child survival services, including safe drinking water and sanitation facilities through an integrated, decentralized and sustainable system. The project will complement the current CS activities financed under the Child Survival Action Project (CSAP).

Relationship to Host Country and Other Donors: A high priority of the Government of Peru (GOP) is to increase potable water and basic sanitation services in rural areas. Although coverage has increased significantly, the GOP recognizes that much more remains. Other donors, such as the British Overseas Development Council and the Governments of Germany and the Netherlands, are supporting rural water and sanitation activities but on a much smaller scale. The project will complement other donors' activities by targeting different sizes of rural communities and/or similar communities but located in different regions.

Beneficiaries: Approximately two million rural villagers, including mothers and children, will benefit directly from the project.

Major Outputs	All Years
Rural Water systems constructed	2,000
Family latrines installed	80,000
New project field offices established	5
Appropriate Technologies developed	5
Field personnel trained	5,000

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Construction	7,000
Research	200
Technical Assistance	300
Education	1,500
Management Costs	1,000
TOTAL	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,570	8,430	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PERU

PROGRAM:

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
PVO P.L. 480 Title II Program Support	DA			FY 1992 700	Life of Project Funding 8,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
527-0353 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1995	FY 1997

Purpose: To assist Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs), which implement P.L. 480 Title II programs, to improve planning, implementation, management, evaluation of supplementary food, health, nutrition, and income generation programs.

Project Description: This five-year project will provide foreign exchange resources needed to mount a development-oriented Title II food program to be implemented by four PVOs; it will strengthen PVO logistic, financial, and management capacities. The project will provide a flexible vehicle to channel resources and realign funding with delivery requirements. It will develop and implement guidelines for uniform data collection, recipient selection, ration composition, and integration of food programs with other Mission activities (e.g., family planning, health, narcotics awareness). From FY 1991-1995, the PVO regular Title II programs will distribute 60,000 metric tons annually. In FY 1991-1992, emergency Title II aid of a similar volume will be provided to expand programs to cushion negative impacts of the economic stabilization and structural adjustment programs. To manage a program of this magnitude, PVOs will require both U.S. and local currency funding: this grant would fund dollar costs related to implementation (e.g., expatriate staff salaries, vehicles, project materials/equipment, and overhead), while another 100,000 metric tons annually would be monetized to finance PVO costs.

Sustainability: PVO projects are directed at strengthening Government of Peru (GOP) efforts in areas such as child survival services, agricultural development, or supporting community groups which demonstrate the capability of sustaining development-oriented activities.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The Title II PVO activities are integral parts of the Mission's strategy to alleviate malnutrition and reduce child/infant mortality. The program provides supplementary food, health, nutrition and child survival services and focuses development efforts on the most economically, socially disadvantaged.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOP has recognized the role of PVOs to provide supplementary feeding to low-income families; in this project, it will supply the local currency equivalent of $450,000 annually to the PVO programs. The World Food Program, European Community, Canadians, Germans, French, Dutch and Italians will continue to furnish food support through both the public and private sectors.

Beneficiaries: The P.L. 480 Title II programs will reach 2.8 million beneficiaries in FY 1991, projected to reach 3.0 million in FY 1992 and 2.3 million annually during FY 1993-1995. Beneficiaries include children under six years of age, pregnant/lactating mothers of high-risk families, and low-income families affected by chronic poverty or economic stabilization adjustment programs undertaken by the GOP.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- Number of PVO cooperating sponsors	4
- Number of beneficiaries served annually. (average)	2.5 million

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
- Financing/Technical Assistance Grantee	2,000
- Food PVO Sub-grants	5,000
- Program Support/Monitoring Unit	1,000
Total	8,000

Additional funds (FY 1992-95): $150 million-Title II commodities; $40 million (local currency)-Title II Monetization Program.

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	700	4,300	8,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: PERU

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
QUALITY IMPROVEMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF POPULATION FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS	DA			FY 1992 730	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
527-0355 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1997

Purpose: To improve the quality and coverage of family planning services provided in Peru by providing and coordinating technical assistance and contraceptive supplies to family planning programs of public and private institutions, which are currently providing family planning information and services throughout the country.

Project Description: This five-year project will provide and coordinate technical assistance and financial resources available to the family planning institutions (public and private) from A.I.D. and other donors to avoid duplication and overlapping of efforts. The project will finance the provision of technical assistance, training, operations research and information, education, and communication activities as required by the participating institutions. In addition, the project will develop a centralized logistics system for importing and distributing family planning equipment, contraceptives and other supplies to public and private institutions.

Sustainability: Activities funded by this project will help public and private organizations providing family planning services in Peru to strengthen their institutional capabilities to provide high quality family planning services. For private organizations this project is complementary to the Private Voluntary Family Planning Service Expansion Project (527-0335) which main objective is their institutional development to increase revenues and to decrease dependency of these Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) on A.I.D. funding. In the public sector, the project will provide technical assistance to make services cost-effective and to test ways to generate revenues.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The Mission Population Strategy calls for the provision of sustainable family planning services by strengthening the technical and administrative capabilities of public and private institutions and improving the quality of family planning services (improving method mix and meeting unsatisfied demand for long-lasting methods) offered throughout Peru. The proposed project will contribute to improving the quality of family planning programs by addressing technical and operational constraints, a major one the lack of adequate logistical system for the national family planning program.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project will provide vital contributions to the National Family Planning Program (involving public/private institutions), a high priority to the Government of Peru (GOP). It is also complementary to United Nations Population Fund projects with the GOP. One objective is to coordinate with other donors to avoid overlap of resources.

Beneficiaries: Urban and rural participants in public/private family planning programs. Segments of population with scarce resources, (approx. 2,000,000) will benefit during the life of project.

Major Outputs	All Years
- Number of Persons Trained (Public Sector)	2,000
- Number of Persons Trained (Private Sector)	1,000
- Operations Research Studies Conducted	12

A.I.D. -Financed Inputs	(Life of Project) ($000)
- Contraceptives	7,000
- Operations Research	1,000
- Technical Assistance	2,000
- Training	2,000
- IE&C Materials	2,000
- Management Costs	1,000
TOTAL	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	730	14,270	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Peru

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Democratic Initiatives	DA			FY 92 1,155	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number 527-0356	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING			1,155	FY 92	FY 96	FY 97

Purpose: To strengthen the democratic system in Peru by promoting increased responsiveness of government to society and attacking the causes of human rights abuses, corruption and a political culture unsupportive of democracy.

Project Description: The proposed project will include activities in the areas of the judiciary, executive, local government, grassroots organizations, economic liberalization, civil-military relations and anti-corruption. The project will promote public awareness of the need for reform in the administration of justice and support the establishment of a "think tank" to carry out public awareness campaigns, plan continuing reforms and support efforts in public civic education. It will also support the establishment of a policy level group to coordinate reform action. The project will continue and expand the efforts of the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD) in administrative simplification, democratizing governmental decision making and fighting corruption. Support will be given to reducing the state's role in inefficient entrepreneurial activities and increasing economic liberalization through studies and legislative proposals. The project will look for opportunities to meet the needs of regional, municipal and local governments to attain financial sustainability and improve their capacity to develop and implement projects. In the area of human rights, the project will support criminal justice reform to reduce the length of imprisonment without trial.

Sustainability: Most of the proposed activities will be directed to obtain policy and legislative changes that will ensure the sustainability of reforms. The project will encourage a more active participation of the private sector in political and economic activities, currently restricted to the government.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Strengthening democracy is one of the main pillars of A.I.D.'s country strategy. The unstable political situation and the critical economic conditions place strains on the democratic system of Peru. The specifically directed democratic initiatives proposed under this project will help to strengthen Peru's democracy.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Peru is committed to supporting actions directed to strengthen the democratic system. Important legislation has already been passed in the areas of administrative simplification, deregulation and democratization of the executive power decisions. The GOP has also announced its decision to improve the administration of justice and to launch a massive anti-corruption campaign. Other donor projects also provide direct or indirect support to the democratic system. It is anticipated that other donors will fund reforms such as restructuring the tax administration system, modification of customs, strengthening of financial mechanisms and reform of the civil service.

Beneficiaries: The entire population of Peru will benefit from this project, through a more active participation in political and economic activities and a better access to justice and protection against corruption and human rights abuses.

Major Outputs: Improved administration of justice; reduced role of the public sector in the economy; deregulation and improved administrative procedures; reduced corruption; increased participation of citizens in political and economic activities; and reduced human rights violations.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	9,000
Training	3,000
Equipment, Materials	1,000
Administrative Costs	2,000
	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990	-0-	-0-	-0-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991	-0-	-0-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1991	-0-	-0-	-0-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,155	13,845	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Not yet determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
Development Assistance	24,949 1/	17,029	20,800
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	24,949	17,029	20,800
Economic Support Fund	2,032 2/	2,150 3/	3,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,032	2,150	3,000
Other*			
TOTALS	26,981	19,179	23,800
P.L. 480			
Title I			
Title II			
TOTALS	26,981	19,179	23,800

1. Includes $1,499,460 in FY 1990 reobligations of prior-year deobligated DA funds; $1,268,500 in Section 517 recoveries; and $5,000,000 from the FY 1990 Dire Supplemental (P.L. 101-302).
2. Includes $1,957,000 from the FY 1990 Dire Supplemental (P.L. 101-302).
3. Includes $74,510 in FY 1990 reobligations of prior-year deobligated ESF funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National *	23	21	20
Foreign National	28.2	30	30
TOTALS	51.2	51	50

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

* Includes 21 USDH, 1 IDI, and 2 PT in FY 1990; 20 USDH, 2 PT in FY 1991; and 19 USDH, 1 IDI, 2 PT in FY 1992.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	95	61	156	47	-	47	35	-	35
Bilateral[d]	94	-	94	82	120	202	18	77	95
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	797	797	8	900	908	8	980	988
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	189	858	1047	137	1020	1157	61	1057	1118

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

Introduction

The English-speaking countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) -- which includes Antigua/Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Kitts/Nevis, and St. Vincent/Grenadines -- are established democracies. Economic stability is threatened by natural disasters and external economic conditions. The narrow revenue base of these small island populations makes it difficult to finance public sector capital requirements. Each country is still uncomfortably reliant on one sector or one export product. The countries now face the reality of reduced U.S. sugar quotas, as well as the real likelihood of the loss of their preferential market for bananas in the United Kingdom. It is in the U.S. interest that these close and friendly neighbors continue to sustain their political, economic, and social stability.

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

A.I.D.'s strategy is: (a) to increase Eastern Caribbean net foreign exchange earnings from exports by supporting agricultural and industrial diversification, environmentally sound management of natural resources, and tourism; (b) to develop and strengthen private sector institutions to promote trade and attract investment; and (c) to improve the quality and productivity of the human resource base.

A.I.D. provided financing for a number of programs, described below, which have had significant impacts. The Caribbean Financial Services Corporation, a private development bank, was established in 1983 to make loans to export-oriented companies. Since then, the program has generated over $32 million in foreign exchange and created approximately 800 long-term jobs. Over 1,800 micro-firms were provided with technical assistance and credit. In the provision of basic services, over 900 health workers have been trained, 40 clinics have been renovated and equipped, and over 8,000 teenagers have benefited from vocational training, with 85% obtaining jobs in the areas for which they are trained. Over $40 million has been spent on infrastructure (such as water, electricity, factory shells, and roads) to facilitate tourism, promote private investments, and enhance employment opportunities.

Other Donors

The European Economic Commission provides funds for trade and tourism development, agricultural diversification and infrastructure. The British provide grants with a main focus on agriculture. The Canadians emphasize training, sewage and water infrastructure, and forestry development.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992, A.I.D. requests $20.8 million in Development Assistance and $3.0 in Economic Support Funds for the Eastern Caribbean. A.I.D. plans new projects in agriculture, health, and family planning.

Mission Director: Aaron S. Williams

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Population Policy and Planning Support	DA			FY 1992 900	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
538-0179	☒ NEW				FY 1992	FY 1999	FY 1997
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To improve population policy and program management, increase public and private sector provision of service delivery to hard-to-reach groups, and institutionalize demographic analysis and planning for economic and social development.

Project Description: Based on evaluations of Phase I, the Project will (1) promote acceptance of family planning services by hard-to-reach populations; (2) support the implementation of national population policies through operations research; (3) promote public/private sector co-financed family planning efforts; (4) strengthen the capacities of the regional family planning non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local NGO's to maintain and increase current contraceptive prevalence rates; (5) institutionalize the analysis and use of demographic data for economic planning and policy formulation.

Sustainability: Training and institutional development provide capacity which will continue after project completion. The project will also encourage private sector provision or co-financing of family planning services and information.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports the strategy of containing public sector costs and stabilizing job demand.

Host Country and Other Donors: Proposed activities support and strengthen national population policies and complement the roles played by international donors. A.I.D. has a long history of collaborative relationships with governments and NGO's involved in issues related to population. Other major donors (UNFPA, CIDA and UNICEF) play a very limited role in population programming in the region. IPPF, a cooperating agency, provides important funding for national family planning associations' small operating budgets, but virtually no funding for the regional NGO to conduct training and demographic analyses.

Beneficiaries: The project will have a particular impact on the health of women and children and their future economic opportunities. Moreover, since control over fertility leads to decreased demands on social services, all citizens can benefit from redirection of cost savings into areas which stimulate economic growth.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- 10 operations research studies for policy and management decisions.	X
- Baseline data on contraceptive prevalence rates.	X
- National demographic data collection, analysis, and utilization capacity for economic planning and policy formulation.	X
- Efficient operational budgetary, information, management systems.	X
- Public/private sector partnerships for funding and delivery of family planning services.	X

A.I.D.-Financial Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Operations Research	1,000
Operational Costs	1,000
Technical Assistance	2,250
Training	750
Equipment & Commodities	1,000
	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	900	5,100	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Health Sector Policy Initiatives	DA			FY 1992 900	Life of Project Funding 6,500

Number 538-0181	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1997	FY 1998

Purpose: To promote and implement policy reforms to improve the quality and cost effectiveness of health service delivery in the Eastern Caribbean.

Project Description: The project will increase efficiency of public sector health services and increase privatization of health and ancillary services. Assistance will focus on three major components of the health services delivery systems: (1) strengthening the health management systems in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) countries; (2) improving the cost effectiveness of services delivered by the public sector; and (3) expanding the role of the private sector in the provision of health services.

Sustainability: OECS governments spend a high proportion of their budgets on health care delivery. Improving cost accounting of these services and expansion of the private sector health providers will enable governments to sustain quality health services in the Eastern Caribbean.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project supports A.I.D. objectives of public sector budget reduction and private sector led growth. Improved cost effectiveness in the health sector--including a strategy for expanding the private sector delivery of health services--will result in reduced Ministry of Health expenditures and thus free up needed capital for investment in the economy.

Host Country and Other Donors: As a result of the A.I.D.'s policy dialogue, health care financing is becoming a pressing issue in the OECS countries. Recent requests by governments for technical assistance in evaluating health care costs and means for sharing the burden of these costs reflect this growing momentum. The French are constructing new hospitals, the Canadians, and the IADB have done sporadic policy studies on health care cost containment. A.I.D.'s work will strengthen and further leverage support for this public finance issue.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project will primarily be the people of the Eastern Caribbean, particularly lower income households, whose health care should be improved as a result of the more efficient service. The Caribbean people in general should benefit as savings in the health sector are re-allocated to other sectors and, in fact, are more widely available for investment. Additionally, the reduction in costs of off-island health care will result in budgetary and foreign exchange savings.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Technical studies	X
Policy Revisions	X
Effective Health Information Systems	X
Trained Planners/Managers	X
Public Sector Service Divestiture	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Operations Research	1,000
Technical Assistance	2,500
Training	2,000
Commodities	1,000
	6,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	900	5,600	6,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Caribbean Agricultural Policy	DA			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 7,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
538-0184	☐ NEW				FY 1992	FY 1997	FY 1998
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To improve policy analyses at the national level and integrate policy reforms at the regional level (OECS) which enhance long-term economic growth in the agriculture, natural resource and environmental sectors.

Project Description: The project will provide the necessary analyses in areas where the need for regional integration in policy reform is evident. Common areas will include phytosanitary regulations, tariff barriers, sewerage and solid waste disposal, monetary and fiscal policies, price incentives and controls, exchange rates, government intervention in marketing and other services, and other sectoral issues. Emphasis will also be given to relating regional policy issues to the dynamics of international policies, such as GATT and CBI which affect export markets.

The project will provide: (1) resources to analyze specific policy issues; (2) development of a regional policy coordination center; (3) technical assistance to governments in development of policy and implementing regulations; (4) training for staff involved in policy development and implementation; (5) seminars to discuss policy needs; (6) assistance to OECS member nations to assist in implementing new policies.

Sustainability: Training and institutional development provides the capacity to continue effective policy analysis after project completion. Policies which are developed and adopted will positively affect the economy and trade in the region.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project fits well with the ongoing A.I.D. strategy of developing an appropriate economic environment for private sector investment and business success where specific projects in agricultural diversification, tourism and environmental management are already in place. This project will directly address the removal of export barriers in the region.

Host Country and Other Donors: CARICOM has been discussing a wide range of policy issues which affect agriculture, but for a wider base of countries with more diversity of conditions than exist in the OECS. FAO, IICA, CIDA and other donors have done policy studies on a sporadic basis. This project will coordinate activities with these entities and will build on their past work.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit all residents in the OECS as the policies discussed will affect all sectors. Those most directly affected will be farmers, exporters, fishermen, and intermediate raw material processors.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Specific Policy Analyses	20
Regional Center	1
Individuals Trained	300
Seminars	10
Proposed Regional Policies	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical assistance	2,000
Training	1,500
Institutional development	1,500
	7,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	6,000	7,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY (Actual)	FY (Estimated)	FY (Request)
Development Assistance	26,656 1/	17,307	18,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	26,656	17,307	18,000
Economic Support Fund	-	0	0
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	26,656	17,307	18,000
P.L. 480 2/	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Title III	-	-	-
TOTALS	26,656	17,307	18,000

1. Includes $378,040 in FY 1990 reobligation of prior-year deobligated DA funds, and $1,077,111 in FY 1990 section 517 recoveries.
2. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)	FY 1991 (Estimated)	FY 1992 (Request)
U.S. National	11.8*	11	10
Foreign National	5.0	4	4
TOTALS	16.8	15	14

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

*Includes one part-time in FY 90 and FY 91.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1990 (Actual)			FY 1991 (Estimated)			FY 1992 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	17	68	85	22	43	65	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	17	68	85	22	43	65	-	-	-

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AMERICA PROGRAMS

Introduction

Building on successive free elections throughout Central America and on a new consensus favoring market-oriented economies, the five country presidents signed the Declarations of Antigua and of Puntarenas affirming a commitment to regional cooperation and integration. Reinforcing this commitment are the U.S. Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and the Partnership for Democracy and Development along with the European Community and United Nations initiatives which seek to strengthen cooperation with Central America as a region.

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

The United States supports the Central American efforts towards regional development through A.I.D.'s Regional Office for Central America Programs (ROCAP), which administers programs at the regional level designed to complement bilateral assistance. Activities focus on development problems that require multi-country solutions or are more cost-effectively addressed at the regional level. Four areas dominate ROCAP's portfolio: 1) A.I.D. supports a regionwide effort to arrest environmental degradation and coordinate efforts of bilateral A.I.D. missions, Central America and U.S. nongovernmental organizations and regional institutions in developing multi-country plans for watershed protection, nonpolluting pest management techniques, reducing soil erosion, preserving biodiversity, and promoting public awareness and improved policy; 2) A.I.D. supports the removal of policy, institutional and physical constraints to increased regional trade and full participation in world markets, especially through a noteworthy increase in private sector involvement in policymaking; 3) A.I.D. supports improvement activities working through the Central America Nutrition Institute to disseminate child survival technologies, improve the efficiency of food and nutrition programs, and explore options to increase self-financing of health care; and 4) A.I.D. is working to improve democratic practices by training elected officials and by assisting regional and national institutions which promote pluralism, participation and decentralization.

Other Donors

ROCAP coordinates closely with the $20.0 million United Nations special program for Central America, the approximate $150.0 million European Community program for a regional trade facility, and with other bilateral donors.

FY 1992 Program

For FY 1992, ROCAP is requesting $18.0 million in Development Assistance to continue the present program thrust while tailoring activities to the Central American's commitment to unity. New activities include: public administration training, removal of trade barriers, regional infrastructure and energy planning and policy and environmental programs for coastal wetlands.

Mission Director: Ronald Nicholson (Acting)

LAC REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1990 1/ (Actual)	FY 1991 1/ (Estimated)	FY 1992 1/ (Request)
Development Assistance	65,188 2/	60,789	66,825
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	65,188	60,789	66,825
Economic Support Fund	10,451 3/	9,498 4/	9,900
Loan	--	--	--
Grant	10,451	9,498	9,900
Other*			
TOTALS	75,639	70,287	76,725
P.L. 480 5/	4,153	--	--
Title I	--	--	--
Title II	4,153 6/	--	--
TOTALS	79,792	70,287	76,725

1. Includes DA funding for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay.
2. Includes $657,196 in FY90 reobligations of prior-year deobligated DA funds, and $1,736,444 in section 517 recoveries.
3. Includes $891,000 in FY89 ESF carry-over funds.
4. Includes $497,850 in FY90 ESF carry-over funds.
5. See Food for Peace section of statistical annex for program detail.
6. P.L. 480 Title II assistance is for Brazil, Columbia, and Mexico.

LAC REGIONAL

Introduction

The Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Regional program differs from the A.I.D. bilateral programs in the region in that management and funding are at the Washington level. Projects included in the LAC Regional program have one or more of the following characteristics: they are implemented in more than one country; they strengthen regional institutions; they test on a pilot basis innovative technologies; they are managed more effectively and efficiently from Washington than the field; or they enable A.I.D. to support programs in countries in which A.I.D. does not have full bilateral missions.

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

The overriding focus of the LAC Regional program is support for A.I.D. field mission strategies, with all projects designed to further A.I.D.'s overall objectives throughout the region. The program supports significant activities in the following areas: democratic initiatives; trade and investment; education and training; environment and natural resources; health and child survival; and agriculture and rural development. More information on the democratic initiatives program can be found in the regional overview narrative. In addition, the LAC Regional program finances projects in seven LAC countries in which A.I.D. does not have full bilateral missions: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Under the Caribbean and Latin America Scholarship Program, over 15,474 potential leaders have been trained in the United States in employment-related skills, with a particular emphasis on democratic values and institutions. Of these trainees, 43% have been women and 87% disadvantaged. Through the Regional Technical Assistance Center in Central America, over 843,000 U.S. textbooks in Spanish have been sold on Central American campuses. The program is being expanded to the Caribbean and South America. The regional immunization project with the Pan American Health Organization has made significant progress in increasing polio vaccine coverage and in reducing polio cases. By the end of 1990, vaccine coverage had increased to 60% (from 50% in 1987) and polio was almost eliminated from the region.

The regional environmental program provides field missions with expertise in forestry, pest and pesticide management, global climate change, environmental assessment, and environment and natural resource management. The Parks-in-Peril project is addressing the management and protection needs of 20 threatened parks in the region. The Agricultural and Rural Development Technical Services project has provided marketing and customs preclearance assistance for non-traditional agricultural exports.

FY 1992 Program

The FY 1992 request under the LAC Regional program is $66.8 million in Development Assistance funds and $9.9 million in Economic Support Funds.

PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Caribbean Basin Growers' Association	DA			FY 1992 1,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
598-0785 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1994	FY 1997

Purpose: To increase private sector employment, horticultural production and income in the Caribbean Basin through assistance to growers, shippers and receivers for improvement of sustainable production and trade of horticultural products.

Background: Growers, shippers and receivers in the Caribbean Basin need improved access to marketing and research information in order to increase trade in the region. Representative growers from the Southeastern U.S., Central America and the Caribbean will form the Caribbean Basin Growers' Association (CBGA) in 1991 with their own funds in order to gather and share information, commission research and resolve priority problems related to production and trade.

Project Description: The project will assist the CBGA: to identify priority problems in production and trade of horticultural products; to stimulate and support relevant applied research; to communicate state-of-the-art information regarding policies, regulations, technologies, trade requirements and industry developments to members; to represent growers in their relations with the public and private sectors.

Sustainability: CBGA is expected to have existed as an independently financed organization for at least six months at the time of project authorization. Financial and management resources in the member organizations are adequate to ensure financial and managerial sustainability subsequent to the institutional strengthening to be provided by the project. Organizational sustainability will be assured if the CBGA successfully serves the interests of its members as called for in the project design.

Relationship to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: The CBGA goals are congruent with A.I.D. strategy in the Caribbean as generally described in the A.I.D. Mission Statement and the LAC Bureau Objectives. These shared goals include: achievement of broadly-based, sustainable economic growth; support for free markets; support for democracy and resolution of transnational problems. Support for the trade enhancement activities of CBGA is also consistent with the specific objectives of the Caribbean Basin Initiative and the new Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

Host Country and Other Donors: Although this centrally funded project requires no specific host country or other donor input, it will improve coordination with other donors in the selected technical areas supported by the project. In addition, the projects activities will support bilateral agricultural projects in the Caribbean Basin through improvement of trade and transfer of technology to CBGA members.

Beneficiaries: The employment opportunities generated by increased agricultural trade will benefit the rural poor majority in the Caribbean Basin. The project will also benefit growers able to produce sufficient quantity for export.

Major Outputs:	All Years
A sustainable growers' organization	1
Successful representation to and collaboration with public and private organizations affecting the horticulture industry in the Caribbean Basin	x
Information supplied to members on technology, regulations and marketing	x
Commissioned research projects	25
Dissemination of research results	50
Application of research results	x

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life-of Project
Technical Assistance	700,000
Conference support costs	700,000
Administration	600,000
Research	2,500,000
Communication/Publications	250,000
Audit/Evaluations	250,000
TOTAL	5,000,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1991			
Estimated Through September 30, 1991			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1992	1,000	4,000	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Caribbean Basin Growers'Association

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Democratic Initiatives Technical Support	DA			FY 1992 500	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number 598-0798	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1992	FY 1996	FY 1997

Purpose: To support the design, implementation, and evaluation of activities to strengthen democracy throughout Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

Project Description: The Administration is giving high priority in the post-Cold War era to strengthening democracy throughout the world. A.I.D. has developed a comprehensive strategy and ten-point program toward this end for LAC countries. It includes strengthening: the rule of law through improved administration of justice and adherence to human rights; electoral processes and institutions; legislatures; government accountability; local and municipal government; civilian control of the military; alternative opinion and information sources; pluralism through citizen participation in labor, business, and various grassroots organizations; and democratic values and leadership through training, civic education, and other innovative approaches. Although aspects of this program have been under way in some LAC countries for at least five years, a more comprehensive effort is now planned. This requires planning and other technical assistance in strategy formulation and project and program design, implementation, and evaluation. The project will also improve information-sharing between LAC countries and A.I.D. Missions on democracy-related topics, and will permit a rapid-response capability when changed country circumstances (e.g. a free and fair election after a period of authoritarian rule) make this desirable to consolidate democratic gains. To these ends, the project will provide for short-term technical assistance in the above areas, research, limited training and pre-project implementation assistance, pilot activities of potential replicability, conferences/workshops, and informational materials.

Sustainability: The support services provided through this activity will generate projects at the bilateral level to build institutions, processes, and values which support sustained democratic development.

Relation of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: This project will provide essential support to developing and implementing democracy-strengthening strategies and programs throughout the LAC region.

Host-Country and Other-Donor Participation: The projects designed and implemented in LAC countries with support from this project will have appropriate host-country participation. A.I.D. is actively encouraging increased participation by other donors in democracy-strengthening activities. Other donors are already active in certain areas, such as the electoral process, building political parties and support for the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights.

Beneficiaries: Citizens of assisted countries will benefit from the strengthening of human and political rights, civil liberties, and democratic institutions, processes and values within their countries.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Strategies & Feasibility Studies	X
Research, Training, Conferences/Workshops	X
Evaluations, development of Indicators & Baseline Data	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000s)
Technical Assistance	3,000
Training	500
Other Costs	1,500
Total:	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1991			
Estimated Through September 30,	1991			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1992	500	4,500	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Accountability & Financial Management Improvement	DA			FY 1992 1,500	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
598-0800	[X] NEW				FY 1992	FY 1997	FY 1998
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To instill financial and managerial accountability; improve financial management systems; and build a capacity for legislative audit oversight in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

Project Description: The project will support the A.I.D. strategy for financial and managerial accountability in LAC Region, which evolved from the LAC Regional Financial Improvement Project begun in 1989. The project will promote 1) institutional development of indigenous regional and country professional organizations; 2) integrated national financial management systems including a Chief Financial Officer in the Executive Branch and an Independent Auditor General in the Legislative Branch of government; and 3) anti-corruption initiatives to combat and expose official corruption in government and corrupting influences in the private sector.

Many LAC countries are demonstrating the political will to face the complex challenge of financial and managerial accountability. Strengthening accountability procedures combined with anti-corruption efforts supported through this project will safeguard foreign assistance resources as well as local currencies and the countries' own scarce public resources. Timely and adequate financial reports are essential to the decision making process in the Executive Branch.

Independent professional audit is essential to the oversight of the Legislative Branch. Corruption, abuse of office, pay-offs, bribes, fraudulent acts, nepotism and favoritism may not be fully stamped out, but they must be constantly and vigorously opposed.

Sustainability: Sustainability of efforts will be addressed through the establishment of permanent institutional capacity of existing professional organizations at the national and regional levels.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: Accountability is essential to effective and sustainable democratic government. Citizens must have confidence that government officials manage resources prudently and effectively if they are to support democracy when it is imperiled.

Host Country and Other Donors: Quarterly meetings of the LAC Donor Working Group to Improve Financial Management have permitted exchange of information, creation of a project data base and a framework for extensive cooperation in pursuing common objectives. Some country activities will be co-financed with other donors. Donors and LAC Region financial officials agree that reforms will come about in Latin America through external incentives, conditionality, support, and assistance.

Beneficiaries: The citizens whose government resources will be increased and better utilized through avoiding fraud, waste and mismanagement and achieving more efficient program execution.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Strengthen Regional Professional FM Organizations	5
Integrated Financial Management Systems	3-6 countries
Strengthen Independent Legislative Audit	3-6 countries
Participants in Events and Training	12,500
Publications (20 Newsletters & 10 Books)	30

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: This regional LAC project will be supplemented with Mission resources for bilateral programs.

	Life of Project ($000's)
Technical assistance (L/T and S/T)	3,000
Training, conferences, etc.	3,000
Publications	3,000
Other Costs	1,000
TOTAL	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1990			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1991			
Estimated Through September 30,	1991			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1992	1,500	8,500	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Non-profit Professional Associations

AID 370-7 (11-85)

Andean Counterdrug Initiative

ANDEAN COUNTERDRUG INITIATIVE

This year, the Administration will provide $175 million as the initial narcotics-related economic assistance under the Andean Counterdrug Initiative. The Initiative is a comprehensive effort to reduce the production and export of cocaine in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. The overall initiative combines military assistance to strengthen host-country law enforcement and interdiction capacity, with substantial narcotics-related economic assistance. Sustained law enforcement and interdiction programs (not administered by A.I.D.) are key to driving down the price received by farmers for coca-leaf. Unless this happens, alternative development programs will have little appeal for the small coca-leaf producer. Under the Andean Initiative, Bolivia and Colombia are currently eligible to receive economic support assistance because these countries have demonstrated adequate counterdrug performance and have sound economic policies for the use of this assistance. Decisions on Peru's eligibility are still pending.

For FY 1992, the Administration is requesting $250 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) for narcotics-related economic assistance. The ESF for both FY 1991 and FY 1992 will be used to cushion the effect on Bolivia, Colombia and Peru of reduced foreign exchange earned from coca, and to finance alternative development activities in rural areas as well as diversified, broadly based growth throughout the economy that will create jobs, stimulate trade and investment, and provide legitimate alternatives for earning foreign exchange.

A.I.D.'s anti-narcotics financing will also include support for drug awareness and prevention programs. Narcotics addiction is increasingly a domestic problem in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. Working with private and public agencies, A.I.D. is helping to create a greater public awareness of the dimension of the domestic problem and the harmful effects of drug production, trafficking, and addiction on these countries' own societies. In addition, A.I.D. will support national programs to strengthen the administration of justice. For example, in Colombia, assistance will include court administration, judicial training, improving investigative and prosecutorial capabilities, and judicial protection, all of which will directly contribute to the capacity of the judicial system to process narcotics cases more rapidly and efficiently.

Explanation of Economic and Social Data

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

TOTAL U.S. AID is provided by A.I.D. and is equivalent to gross U.S. economic assistance obligations (total new obligations entered into during a given year) for the period 1946 through 1989. It is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, and Other Economic Assistance.

RATIO OF U.S. AID TO TOTAL ODA represents U.S. economic assistance obligated as a percentage of total commitments of official development assistance (ODA) from members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), multilateral organizations, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The ODA data are published in OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries. The U.S. economic assistance data are provided by A.I.D.

YEARLY U.S. AID PER CAPITA is computed by dividing the sum of total U.S. economic assistance obligations for 1984-1988 provided by A.I.D. by the sum of total population figures provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the same period. Total U.S. economic assistance is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, and Other Economic Assistance.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

PER CAPITA GNP figures are estimates reported in the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. Current GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by the residents of a country at current purchaser values (calculations are completed without making deductions for depreciation). GNP data have been converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons.* The conversion process utilizes a three year weighted average of exchange rates and makes adjustments for variations in the rates of inflation between the U.S. and the relevant country (see the World Bank Atlas for a complete technical description). Per capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP, at constant market prices in U.S. dollars, by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the U.N. Population Division or World Bank sources.

*There is a wide range in the reliability of data collection methods used to obtain information for international databases. It is important to recognize this caveat when engaged in analysis of such data, particularly when involved in cross-country analysis.

AVERAGE ANNUAL REAL PER CAPITA GNP GROWTH RATE is the annual growth rate in real terms that has been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With

this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors or irregular variations in any particular year. The source data is the IBRD, World Development Report.

GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP is taken from the IMF'S INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. It is calculated by dividing total government expenditures by GNP. Total expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, for current or capital purposes. GNP is calculated as gross national expenditures by the IMF (for a complete technical description see IMF, International Statistics, Introduction Section, National Accounts and Population).

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING in millions of U.S. dollars are calculated using the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Data in local currency are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) for each year found in IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, for current or capital purposes. Lending minus repayment includes both loans and equities.

BUDGETARY DEFICIT OR SURPLUS in millions of U.S. dollars is derived from the IMF'S GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database and is calculated by subtracting the total of expenditures and lending minus repayments from total revenue and grants. The data in local currency are then converted into U.S. dollars for each year by using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) from the IMF'S INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. The data refer to consolidated central government finances only.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, gross holdings at end of period in millions of U.S. dollars are taken from the IMF'S INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Official reserves represent the sum of total reserves, inclusive of SDRs, foreign exchange and reserve position with the IMF, and monetary gold holdings at national valuation. The variable "EQUIVALENT TO ___ MONTHS OF IMPORTS" is calculated by dividing one year of imports F.O.B., converted from SDRs to U.S. dollars (from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS database), by 12 and then dividing total reserves by the result.

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS A % OF GNP is drawn from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES database. External public debt, including debt disbursed and outstanding, is defined as the debt owed to non-residents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services that have an original or extended maturity of over one year. External public debt includes public debt which is an external obligation of a public debtor, and publicly guaranteed debt, which is an external obligation of a private debtor that is

guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. These figures do not include data for: transactions with the IMF -except for trust fund loans, debt repayable in local currency, direct investment, and short-term debt (debt with original maturity of a year or less). GNP figures from the WORLD DEBT TABLES are converted from local currency into U.S. Dollars.

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT as a percent of export earnings (debt service ratio) is calculated from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES database. This ratio represents total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and non-factor services, converted into U.S. dollars from local currency.

POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION data are from the Bureau of the Census mid-year projections based on the most recent census and subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared by agreement with S&T/POP. The total population figure sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (eg. by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from mid-year of the previous year, including net migration. The summary measures are computed using the exponential formula. These data are provided by the Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION IN A GIVEN AGE GROUP is taken from the Bureau of the Census. These data indicate the proportion of the population in a given age group and are helpful in analyzing the age structure of a population and calculating dependency ratios.

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YEARS USING CONTRACEPTION is the percent of married woman of reproductive age who are currently using contraception. These data are from a variety of A.I.D.-funded projects and are compiled by the Bureau of the Census.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE is from the Bureau of the Census. It is defined as the number of children born per woman, if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age specific fertility rates. Most of the data come from surveys, civil registers and census data.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW ABSOLUTE POVERTY LEVEL is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of total, urban, and rural populations who live in "absolute poverty". Absolute poverty income level is defined at that below which a minimal nutritionally adequate diet plus essential non-food requirements are not affordable.

TOTAL LABOR FORCE is the percentage of the total adult population employed full time. The source of the data is the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE is the percentage of the total population that are economically active and engaged principally in agriculture, forestry, hunting or fishing. Economically active persons are those persons engaged or seeking employment in an economic activity, whether as employers, own-account workers, salaried employees, or unpaid workers assisting in the operation of a family farm or business. The source of the data is the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

EXTERNAL TRADE

TRADE BALANCE is drawn from IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Trade balance represents the difference of total exports and imports (described below) converted from local currency into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

TOTAL IMPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database and comprise the current U.S. dollar value of imports of goods and non-factor services purchased from the rest of the world. Import data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total imports are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

TOTAL EXPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database and comprise the value of exports of goods and non-factor services sold to the rest of the world. Export data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total exports are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

MAJOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS are taken from the C.I.A., WORLD FACTBOOK. Up to three major exports and three major imports -- determined by value -- are included.

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS are taken from the IMF, DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS database and are based on the value of imports plus exports (goods only) between the country in question and all of its trading partners. The three partners with the highest total for the latest ten years are reported.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS A % OF GDP is taken from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. The agricultural sector is broadly defined as agriculture and

livestock, hunting, fishing, logging, and forestry. GDP is defined as the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy, inclusive of net indirect taxes (i.e. market price valuation), regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATIO -- FOOD is the ratio of indigenous production of food divided by domestic consumption of food. Food is weighted in food energy (calorie) terms. The source of the data is the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATIO -- AGRICULTURE is the ratio of the value of indigenous production divided by domestic consumption, as published in the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS are calculated using data from the USDA's World Agricultural Trends and Indicators, 1970-88. Up to three major imports and three major exports are included.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

DAILY CALORIE SUPPLY is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. This figure is computed from the energy equivalent of net food supplies in a given country, per capita, per day. Available supplies comprise domestic production, imports less exports, and changes in stock. Daily calorie supply excludes animal feed, seeds for use in agriculture, and food lost in processing.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH is from the Bureau of the Census. It represents the estimated average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to remain the same throughout its life.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (Infant Mortality Rate) figures are provided by the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of infants who die in their first year of life per thousand live births in that same year.

CHILDREN 12-23 MOS. IMMUNIZED AGAINST MAJOR CHILDHOOD DISEASES is taken from data provided by the International Science and Technology Institute (ISTI), and derived from the World Health Organization's report, Expanded Program on Immunization, January 1990, and earlier versions. These data are based on the reported coverage rates applied to the estimated number of infants surviving the first year of life. Often, reported coverage rates are based on children who have health cards, resulting in higher levels of coverage than actually occur among the general child population. Estimates do not include the effects of child mortality. DPT3, Polio3, Measles and BCG immunization coverage rates refer to the proportion of children 12-23 months who are immunized, using infants surviving the first year of

life as the denominator.

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of population with reasonable access to safe water supply. While the definition of safe water supply has changed over time, it generally includes treated surface waters or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from springs, sanitary wells, and protected boreholes. In urban areas, reasonable access may be a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a given house. In rural areas, reasonable access implies that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate share of the day fetching the family's water.

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS A % OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. These figures represent gross enrollment at a given education level as a percentage of school-aged children, as defined by each country. Although countries may differ in their designation of official school-aged populations, many countries consider children aged 6-11 as primary, 12-17 as secondary, and 18-23 as post secondary. For countries with universal education, enrollment may exceed 100 percent since some pupils are below or above the official school age. The data are compiled by the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

ADULT LITERACY RATES are taken from the Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse, Child Survival Report. The data represents the percent of persons aged 15 and older who can read and write. The original source of the data is the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Definitions of ability can differ greatly from country to country.

Previous Page Blank

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The glossary defines legislative, administrative, programming and budget terms referred to in this presentation. Underscored terms in the definitions are defined elsewhere in the glossary. Frequently used abbreviations are included.

Activity: Project or task required to carry out a program. The word "activity" is used for any activity or unified group of activities, programs, projects, types of material assistance or other operations for which a separate Planned 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 1990.

Appropriation: An act of Congress permitting Federal agencies to incur obligations for specified purposes, e.g., Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1990.

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, Special Assistance Initiative, 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 or government funds.

Budget Year: Year of budget consideration; in this case, FY 1991.

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 to provide stop-gap funding for agencies or departments whose regular appropriations bills have not been passed by Congress by the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cooperatives: A business voluntarily owned and controlled by its users and operated for their benefit.

Deobligations: Unexpended funds obligated for a specific activity which are subsequently withdrawn, following a determination that they are not required for that activity.

Development Assistance: Assistance under Chapter I of the Foreign Assistance Act primarily designed to promote economic growth and equitable distribution of its benefits.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC): A specialized committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The purpose of the DAC is to increase total resources made available to developing countries. Member countries jointly review the amount and nature of their contributions to bilateral and multilateral aid programs in the developing countries. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Commission of the European Economic Communities.

Development Loan: Development Assistance which must be repaid, usually a long-term, low-interest loan repayable in U.S. dollars.

Development Program Grants (DPGs): Grants to assist 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 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 the 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 (e.g., clearinghouse, accounting assistance, evaluation).

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 or Development Fund for Africa.

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 1991.

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 nongovernmental 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:

Program Summary Table - The table found at the beginning of each country narrative contained in this Congressional Presentation document. 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.

Table I - The summary table of programs and appropriations, found at the beginning of each regional and central program listing of projects in the statistical annex to this Congressional Presentation document.

Table II - The summary table of active and proposed projects, by country and central program, found following the Table I in the statistical annex to this Congressional Presentation document.

Green Book - This publication is entitled 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 1990. This publication is released at the time or shortly after the Congressional Presentation is distributed.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
ADC	- Advanced Developing Country
ADP	- Asian Development Program
AEPRP	- African Economic Policy Reform Program
AFGRAD	- African Graduate Fellowship
AID	- Agency for International Development
AIDS	- Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIM	- AIDS Impact Model
AMO	- Agricultural Marketing Organization
APEC	- Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APRE	- Bureau for Asia and Private Enterprise (A.I.D.)
ASEAN	- Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASHA	- American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
ATI	- Appropriate Technology International
BCG	- Tuberculosis Immunization
BDG	- Government of Bangladesh
BIFADEC	- Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and Economic Cooperation
CAR	- Central African Republic
CARE	- Cooperative for American Republic Everywhere
CCC	- Commodity Credit Corporation
CDIE	- Center for Development Information and Evaluation (A.I.D.)
CGIAR	- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIP	- Commodity Import Program
CLUSA	- Cooperative League of the USA
CRSP	- Collaborative Research Support Program
CUNA	- Credit Union National Association
DA	- Development Assistance
DBP	- Development Bank of the Philippines
DFA	- Development Fund for Africa
DPI	- Democratic Pluralism Initiative
DPT	- Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
DSSAT	- Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer
EC	- European Community
ECLF	- Energy Conservation Loan Fund
EEC	- European Economic Community
EHR	- Education and Human Resources
ENE	- Europe and Near East
ERP	- Economic Recovery Program
ESAP	- Economic and Social Action Plan
ESF	- Economic Support Fund
EXIM	- Export Import Bank
FAM	- Foreign Affairs Manual
FAR	- Federal Acquisition Regulation
FDAP	- Functional Development Assistance Program
FNDH	- Foreign National Direct Hire
FP	- Family Planning
FVA	- Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance (A.I.D.)
GDP	- Gross Domestic Project

GDRM	- Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar
GIMPA	- Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration
GOB	- Government of Botswana
GOC	- Government of Chad
GOCCs	- Government-owned or Controlled Corporations
GOCI	- Government of Cote d'Ivoire
GOE	- Government of Egypt
GOG	- Government of Guinea
GOG	- Government of Ghana
GOGB	- Government of Guinea-Bissau
GOJ	- Government of Jordan
GOK	- Government of Kenya
GOM	- Government of Morocco
GOM	- Government of Malawi
GON	- Government of Niger
GON	- Government of Namibia
GOP	- Government of Pakistan
GOP	- Government of the Philippines
GOS	- Government of Senegal
GOT	- Government of Tanzania
GOTR	- Government of The Gambia
GOZ	- Government of Zambia
GOZ	- Government of Zimbabwe
GPA	- Global Programs on AIDS, World Health Organization
GRC	- Government of the Republic of Cameroon
GRM	- Government of the Republic of Mali
GSL	- Government of Sri Lanka
HG	- Housing Guaranty
HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPN	- Health, Population and Nutrition
IARC	- International Agricultural Research Centers
IBRD	- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The "World Bank")
ICMA	- International City Management Association
IDA	- International Disaster Assistance
IMF	- International Monetary Fund
IMF	- Infant Mortality Rate
INSAH	- Institute of the Sahel
IPA	- Interagency Personnel Agreement
IPPF	- International Planned Parenthood Federation
IRM	- Information Resources Management
ISRA	- Senegal Agriculture Research Institute
LDC	- Less Developed Country
MAGPI	- Multi-Agency Group on Power Sector Innovation
MAI	- Multilateral Assistance Initiative
MCH	- Maternal and Child Health
MDB	- Multilateral Development Bank
MDPI	- Management Development and Productivity Institute
MINFA	- Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOAC	- Swazi Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MOH	- Ministry of Health
MOPH	- Ministry of Public Health
MRC	- Minority Resource Center (A.I.D.)
MSG	- Monosodium Glutamate

MT	- Metric Ton
NATO	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCBA	- National Cooperative Business Association
NCR	- Non-Communist Resistance
NGO	- Nongovernmental Organization
NPA	- Non-project Assistance
NRM	- Natural Resources Management
O&M	- Operations and Maintenance
OAJC	- Omani-American Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation
OCP	- Onchocerciasis Control Program
ODA	- Official Development Assistance
OE	- Operating Expense
OEA	- Office of Energy Affairs, Government of the Philippines
OFDA	- Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (A.I.D.)
OFNAR	- National Roads Agency of Chad
OFPP	- Office of Federal Procurement Policy of the Office of Management and Budget
OIT	- Office of International Training (A.I.D.)
ORT	- Oral Rehydration Therapy
OSDBU	- Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (A.I.D.)
PA	- Project Assistance
PMP	- Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness
PPC	- Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (A.I.D.)
PSEE	- Private Sector, Environment, and Energy
PSIP	- Private Sector Investment Program
PVO	- Private and Voluntary Organization
R&D	- Research and Development
REDSO/ESA	- Regional Economic Development Service Office, East and Southern Africa (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
SCI	- Office of the Science Advisor (A.I.D.)
SUSTAIN	- Sharing U.S. Technology to Aid in the Improvement of Nutrition Project (A.I.D.)
TA	- Technical Assistance
TAZARA	- Tanzania-Zambia Railroad
TIDC	- Teacher Innovation and Distribution Centers (Swaziland)
UNCED	- United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	- United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	- United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	- United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	- United Nations Children's Fund
UNTAC	- United Nations Transitional Authority for Cambodia
USCEFA	- U.S. Coalition for Education for All
USDA	- U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDH	- United States Direct Hire
WASH	- Water and Sanitation for Health project
WB	- World Bank
WEC	- World Environment Center
WHO	- World Health Organization
WID	- Women in Development

WOCCU	- World Council of Credit Unions
WUA	- Water User Association