AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Fiscal Year 1975
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Interregional Programs

INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMS

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND RESEARCH

RELATION OF REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMS

A.I.D.'s interregional programs are a principal means of reconciling two basic conditions underlying development assistance. Each developing country is unique: Each must identify its own goals and means of reaching them in its own special circumstances, and each must pursue its own development tasks vigorously if it is to succeed. The problems are very difficult. Solutions often lie beyond the experience or capabilities of the individual countries.

A.I.D.'s primary concentration on program effort at the country level reflects the need to respond to individual country situations. At the same time, the inadequacy of a one-country-at-a-time approach has led A.I.D. to seek greater effectiveness at the country level by concentrating globally on the most pervasive problems impeding the efforts of the less-developed countries to improve the lives of their peoples, and by providing each country with fuller and more effective access to worldwide experience and talent for the attack on these problems.

Interregional programs play an important role in this global problem-solving approach. Its three main strands are established and growing in strength.

- -- The program mobilizes the best U.S. scientific and technical capabilities available for each specific subject area to help with the problem-solving tasks.
- -- This is done increasingly as part of global problem-solving systems.
- -- Individual developing countries are helped to establish working linkages with these systems or other similar resources.

These three strands are described below.

Mobilizing U.S. Technical Response Capabilities

Hard experience has shown that it is not as easy as once thought to mobilize the vast U.S. technical potential for effective use in the developing country environment. United States solutions and those found in other developed countries provide relatively few answers that can be applied directly to developing country problems -- that is without considerable adaptation. Yet experience has also shown that the United States has unique problem-solving resources that can be invaluable for developing countries if these resources are mobilized efficiently to work on the problems of these countries.

A.I.D.'s interregional programs are finding increasingly effective ways to mobilize these U.S. capabilities, so that the Agency can make potent responses to developing country requests for technical assistance.

Congress has provided several types of authorities which A.I.D. uses to meet these needs through the interregional activities described in this book. The population and family planning activities, which represent a very large part of our interregional programs, are discussed separately.

Knowledge Building

Research is supported to reduce critical knowledge gaps impeding progress in the developing countries. It is the "cutting edge" that opens new paths along which developing country programs can move. Wide-ranging results include higher-yielding crops and farming systems, more nutritious food supplies, improved means of family planning, better techniques for fighting the most prevalent diseases, new ways of achieving mass delivery of health, educational, and production services at costs developing countries can afford, and other advances.

An important component of A.I.D.'s support for development research activities is its central research program. In this program, A.I.D. identifies specific new knowledge that is widely needed in developing countries to accelerate their development progress, such as a new technology or knowledge about specific cause-and-effect relationships. A.I.D. then launches research projects to seek the specific research product that it has identified.

This research program has scored some very important successes recently. For example,

Discovery of methods of eliminating the estimated $250 million annual damage done by vampire bats to Latin America cattle and of a vaccine to combat the major blood diseases that are an even greater impediment to livestock development;

Invention and moving into commercial production of low-cost, small and efficient machines to help small rice farmers increase their yields and incomes;

A series of major advances in contraceptive technology;

As a spray against malaria-bearing mosquitoes, development of a substitute form of DDT which decomposes quickly after use so that there is no appreciable environmental hazard;

Discovery of a commercially viable way to combine soybean and wheat flours to produce bread that is greatly superior in nutritional qualities to breads made from wheat flour;

Invention of a new type of fertilizer that is more efficient for rice farming and potentially for other crops; and

New methods of weed control that are more suitable for small farmers.

This central research is a particularly high-yielding type of investment when appropriately aimed and designed. For example, the recent discovery of the high lysine gene that can be bred into the world's sorghum crop opens the way, with several years more work, to a vast nutritional impact. Sorghum is the principal subsistence cereal for more than 300 million protein-starved people in the developing countries -- particularly the poorest people. Roughly half of the world crop of $5 billion is produced in these countries and it is the principal food of many of the 25 least-developed countries. The new high-protein sorghums will also be much more efficient as animal feed, reducing the cost of meat production. This will also benefit the United States where sorghum is a major cattle feed.

If the promising project to invent a malaria vaccine succeeds, it would finally make it possible to eradicate malaria without the spraying of chemicals and the comparatively high maintenance costs of malaria suppression programs. Even more significantly, it would be the first successful vaccine against a parasitic disease, opening the door to a similar attack on the whole set of parasitic diseases -- schistosomiasis, river blindness, sleeping sickness -- that ravage hundreds of millions in the developing countries.

A.I.D.'s FY 1975 program calls for an increase in this central research program from the present $12 million appropriation ceiling to $14 million. The proposed expansion is directed primarily at bottlenecks impeding efforts to improve developing country food supplies. It includes work on plant breeding to minimize fertilizer demands, moisture conservation in dryland agriculture, improvement of the production of several major legumes, conversion of agricultural waste to livestock feed, and nutritional improvement of grain crops and other work to improve nutrition and marketing. If adequate impact is to be made on the current worldwide food problem, which is intensified by fertilizer and food shortages, a greater effort must be made to find better technologies for expanding and increasing the nutritional impact of developing country food supplies.

Knowledge building involves much more than research. Interregional projects also support

-- Evaluation of experience for future application;

-- Experimental trials to test new systems for large-scale replication;

-- Development and testing of better methods of analyzing the effects of alternative programs and policies;

-- Analyses to clarify important cause-and-effect relationships and to identify important, promising new research activities;

-- Collection and dissemination of relevant new knowledge and experience.

Talent Mobilization

U.S. talent and experience on developing country problems as well as organizational capabilities are strengthened by several devices. One is the use of grants to U.S. universities which have special competence in areas important to development and which augment their own efforts to strengthen the international dimensions of their work; the grants are authorized under Section 211(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act. These grants cover such important subjects as tropical soil and water management, livestock and fisheries work, agricultural economics, soybean improvement, nonformal education, educational technology and financing, nutrition programming, health planning, development of rural small industry, land tenure, science policy, technology transfer, and means of furthering wide public participation in development as stressed by Title IX of the Act.

There is widespread and continuing demand in developing countries for services in specific fields, including training. Interregional projects maintain a pool of ready expertise in these fields at U.S. centers of specialization. Some examples are TVA for fertilizer work, Kansas State University for grain storage, North Carolina State University for population work, Auburn University for Aquaculture, American Public Health Association for health planning and other work, Michigan State University in nonformal education, and the National Academies of Sciences and Engineering for a wide variety of specialized tasks in science and technology.

Global Problem-Solving Systems

A recent and very promising feature of A.I.D.'s technical assistance strategy is encouragement and support of global problem-solving systems or networks. In fully developed form, these provide working linkages and program coordination between organizations in the United States and other developed countries, organizations in developing countries, and international or regional organizations -- all focused on a common set of research and development problems. The systems seek better answers to problems impeding development, and to improve the ability of the less-developed country to find its own answers. These systems permit the massing of much greater technical power, research funds and facilities, and a wider array of relevant developing country experience than could otherwise be mobilized on a single country's problems or by a single organization; They are thus much more likely to produce significant R&D breakthroughs. The capabilities of developing country institutions grow by associating them actively in joint problem-solving work with both developed and developing country expertise.

One of the more dramatic examples of the problem-solving network is the worldwide collaboration on corn improvement. Corn is the most important food crop of Africa and Latin America, and the second most important for the developing countries as a whole. Typically, it is a crop raised by small, poor farmers. The difficulty is its comparatively low yields (about one-fifth to one-sixth that of the United States) and poor protein content. For technical reasons, this is an extremely hard dual problem to solve, and a worldwide network has evolved to work on all facets. Network activities include joint research, information and materials exchanges, technical assistance, and training. Through the linkages provided by participation of developing country adaptive research organizations in the network, its results are fed into the national systems for improving corn production that reach the individual farmer.

The principal leadership for the network is provided by the international corn and wheat research center (CIMMYT)

located in Mexico. Research centers in over fifty developing countries are involved, along with a half dozen international and regional organizations and a number of developed country research facilities. A.I.D. interregional programs support 25% of CIMMYT's budget. They have also financed important scientific contributions to the network's activities by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and by Purdue University. An A.I.D. research project at Purdue made the basic discovery of the high lysine gene that is the basis for subsequent work to breed better protein content into the world's corn supply.

This "networking" approach to development problem-solving provides a particularly effective framework for coordination and collaboration among development assistance agencies. Each donor can support various elements of the work in the network. Through its support of these networks, A.I.D. has been able to encourage expanded support by the other donors of work on the high-priority problems that the networks address. For example, at least 11 donors are helping to finance the work of the corn network.

Interregional programs are helping to develop networks of international effort in all of the program areas. The most fully developed and powerful set are in agriculture where many of the problems lend themselves to this approach, which has been strengthened greatly by formation in 1971 - with encouragement and support from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and A.I.D. - of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. The group is jointly sponsored by the IBRD, FAO, and UNDP and includes 19 sources of development assistance -- public and private, international and national -- as well as developing country representatives. It mobilizes financing for a group of agricultural research centers devoted to the most important food production needs of the less-developed countries. Like CIMMYT in the case of the corn network, these centers play key roles in the emerging international problem-solving systems, which we expect to provide a powerful impetus to reduction of the world food supply problem. This involves not only leadership of international research programs but also strong support for national production programs in the developing countries.

The only two centers that have existed long enough to have mature programs are the corn and wheat center in Mexico and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines. They have had major production impacts. About 83 million acres were planted in the 1972-1973 crop year with the high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat resulting from their work, or twice the acreage affected three years earlier. The additional grain yields compared with the traditional varieties are worth about $10 billion at March 1974 prices. This extra production is enough to feed about 160 million more people at the average consumption level in a poor developing country, where cereals are the principal food. The international centers' work will provide direct and indirect benefits to the United States: for example, the CIMMYT work on improved corn germ plasm helped the United States to make a quick recovery from the corn blight of 1970 and has reduced the risk of a similar occurrence in the future.

The scope of international research programs at the centers is expanding. A.I.D. has helped to induce a rapid increase in non-U.S. support for this vital activity -- from about $.9 million in 1970 to an estimated $19.4 million in 1974. The Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, who began the international centers program and who continue to provide major professional support, have maintained a stable level of financing. The A.I.D. share for 1975 is estimated as $10.5 million.

Using the Results

The ultimate benefit from strengthening U.S. and international capabilities to help solve development problems depends on the use of these capabilities by developing countries. A.I.D. is putting great stress on efforts to facilitate such use. The principal A.I.D. instrument for assisting less-developed countries to draw on the centrally developed technical resources are the country programs described elsewhere in this Presentation. They rely increasingly on the talent and information developed through interregional activities. They are able to draw on consultants, contractors, and grantees that are better prepared to do well on their country project assignments.

A.I.D. country projects in Zaire, Tanzania, Brazil, and Guatemala, and regional activities in East and West Africa are drawing on U.S. and international elements of the corn network to develop research and production capabilities; projects are under consideration for Turkey, Nepal, and other countries.

Also, as much as possible of the work on central knowledge building projects is done in developing countries with participation of their personnel who are concerned with the same questions. This provides local gains both in the form of better answers to local problems and strengthened problem-solving capabilities. It also helps to establish relationships for later work.

Interregional program efforts also promote greater developing country use of the knowledge and talent that they mobilize by incorporating factors that promote this usage into individual project design; by making probable usage by the developing country a major criterion for selecting contractors and grantees and actual usage the principal criterion for evaluating their ongoing work; and by support of an extensive set of activities to disseminate project products and experience while projects are under way and after they are concluded. The largest increase in centrally funded activities of this type foreseen in FY 1975 and the years ahead is that of incorporating research results into action programs in the less-developed countries. This requires intermediate testing and adaptation before individual A.I.D. missions, other donors, and governments in the less-developed countries can budget funds and launch nationwide extension activity. Past delays in the use of results have come from lack of attention to this crucial intermediate stage. This work now needs concentrated effort as A.I.D.-sponsored research over the past 12 years has begun to yield results of far-reaching significance. Major emphasis will be given to alleviating malnutrition and expanding income through the introduction of improved varieties of basic food crops. For Latin America, funds are budgeted for first steps in applying the striking research results which provide a means of eliminating the $250 million annual livestock loss caused by diseases transmitted by the vampire bat. Field testing will begin on a promising new method for control of the serious tropical hemoprotozoal diseases of cattle. In Asia, emphasis will be given to extending the use of the low-cost farm machinery for rice production designed at IRRI. New activities will be undertaken if other breakthroughs occur during the months ahead.

A.I.D. also provides financing for private U.S. or international organizations that, with minimum A.I.D. supervision, can develop their own technical assistance ties with developing countries. This reduces A.I.D.'s administrative load and permits fuller use of the U.S. private sector. The largest group of such activities is in population work, which relies much more than other sectors on interregional programs and is discussed elsewhere in this volume. Another major group of such programs supports the work of the international agricultural research centers. Examples in other fields are funding of international science and technology assistance by the National Academies of Sciences and Engineering; work by the American Public Health Association in assisting developing countries to design mass coverage systems to deliver basic preventive health, nutrition, and family planning services at costs they can afford; work by the League for International Food Education, a unique consortium of eight U.S. professional societies, organized by A.I.D., whose members respond to worldwide technical inquiries on nutrition and perform other valuable technical information functions in this field. A.I.D. is striving to increase this type of reliance on the private sector.

FY 1975 Program Emphasis

FY 1975 Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research programs total $43 million: 81% are concentrated in the three emphasis areas of the Foreign Assistance Act -- food and nutrition, population and health, education and human resource development. Within each broad sector, the program is further concentrated on problems that exercise the greatest impediment to developing country progress, in areas in which important advances are feasible and for which the United States has particularly strong capabilities.

The principal concentration is in food and nutrition (62%). R&D on accelerating food production in developing countries is essential to reduce food shortages and inflationary pressures in both developing and developed countries, including the United States.

Summary

The early results of A.I.D. efforts to focus global attention on the key problems affecting the lives of the mass of people in the developing countries have been favorable. The results can be excellent if the United States stays on the course of careful diagnosis, R&D for better methods, and then application of the results. Major innovations generally take at least 5 to 10 years or more of investment to run their course. There is no substitute, except the further falling behind of the developing countries, with the accompanying problems for all countries.

With a steady, modestly expanding effort by the United States and the rest of the development assistance community, and assuming that current prices of oil, grains, and other commodities are not allowed to paralyze development programs in the poor countries, we should see

-- Rising average yields in developing country food production, reducing hunger gaps;

-- Reduction of malnutrition;

-- A steadily falling overall rate of developing country population growth;

-- Reduced death rates and suffering in developing countries as basic health service coverage spreads relatively rapidly;

-- Expanding access by a higher percentage of developing country populations to organized learning opportunities of increasing functional relevance;

-- An accelerated rate of job creation crossing at some point a falling rate of growth of the labor force in the developing countries;

-- Increased understanding of the nature of a range of urban, industrial, and social development problems and of some means of coping with them, although these kinds of problems will become steadily more difficult and may well outpace their solutions in the years immediately ahead.

WORLDWIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND RESEARCH
(in thousands of dollars)

TABLE I

PROJECTS	Total			Food and Nutrition			Population Planning and Health			Education and Human Resources Development			Selected Development Problems			Selected Countries and Organizations			Other Programs		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Ag. Econ. & Analysis	1,744	1,568	2,648	1,744	1,568	2,648															
Crop. Prod. Technology	2,807	4,652	3,452	2,807	4,652	3,452															
Support to Intern. Ag. Research Centers	5,410	7,350	10,500	5,410	7,350	10,500															
Water & Tropical Soils Management	1,242	3,184	3,130	1,242	3,184	3,130															
Livestock Production	1,080	1,120	2,000	1,080	1,120	2,000															
Ag. Management	457	847	1,180	457	847	1,180															
Natural Res. for Ag.	190	700	700	190	700	700															
Nutr. Low-Cost Food	838	1,276	1,177	838	1,276	1,177															
Nutr. Reaching Pre-School Children	244	350	725	244	350	725															
Nutr. Plg. & Motivation	326	1,749	1,440	326	1,749	1,440															
Health Del. Systems	673	2,351	2,695				673	2,351	2,695												
Health Planning	204	1,623	799				204	1,623	799												
Environmental Health	819	1,313	1,633				819	1,313	1,633												
Educ. Technology	576	1,796	1,365							576	1,796	1,365									
Non-Formal Education	200	1,300	690							200	1,300	690									
Educ. Finance & Measure.	1,175	274	359							1,175	274	359									
Higher Education	30	115	500							30	115	500									
Urban Development	60	136	574										60	136	574						
Sci & Tech. Inst. Dev.	2,502	1,550	1,905										2,502	1,550	1,905						
Natural Resources Assess. & Mgt.	99	490	885										99	490	885						
Reducing Public Invest. Cost	422	634	655										422	634	655						
Social & Econ. Res. & Development	1,892	1,352	960										1,892	1,352	960						
Title IX Program	105	225	535										105	225	535						
Other Worldwide T.A. & Research	972	2,238	2,506										972	2,238	2,506						
Program Areas (Non-Add)																					
General Tech. Services	12,769	21,628	25,808	7,529	11,687	14,857	1,353	3,790	4,007	526	1,460	2,094	3,361	4,691	4,850						
Research	8,444	11,470	13,420	6,409	8,679	9,260	343	957	1,120	457	25	820	1,235	1,809	2,220						
Section 211(d)	2,854	5,095	3,785	400	2,430	2,835	-	540	-	998	2,000	-	1,456	125	950						
Total	24,067	38,193	43,013	14,338	22,796	26,952	1,696	5,287	5,127	1,981	3,485	2,914	6,052	6,625	8,020						

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Agricultural Economics and Analysis NUMBER 931-11-140-A01	Food and Nutrition	$2,648

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To assist LDCs to develop the capacity to analyze the agricultural sector, with a particular focus on production, employment, income distribution, trade and domestic markets, land reform and land use, and the quality of life in rural areas, with emphasis on problems of small farmer development. Principally through joint projects, advice, and consultation, U.S. researchers collaborate with LDC scholars and officials to increase understanding, development of workable methodologies for analysis, and apply the knowledge and techniques to LDC agricultural problems.

Progress to Date:

Under contract with the Agricultural Development Council, workshops and seminars brought together some 475 U.S. and LDC social scientists to discuss the issues of sector analysis with respect to such development subjects as credit and the small farmer, and markets/marketing in Central America. Research results on the formation of capital at the farm and rural community level are being adapted by Brazil for use in its 5-year agricultural development plan; the effects of new technology on employment and income are being developed in Asia to improve policy making; the use of macro-simulation modeling techniques contributed to improving Korean policy-making ability in the agricultural sector; a model for analysis of marketing and trade in winter vegetables between Central America and the U.S. has been completed. The Wisconsin Land Tenure Center has completed studies and assessments on land reform and land use in Nigeria, Chile, Mexico, Sierra Leone and is making comparative land tenure studies in the Philippines, Malaysia and Sri Lanka.

FY 1975 Proposal:

Assistance and information will continue to be provided to LDCs, A.I.D. Missions and Regional Bureaus in sector analysis, markets, marketing, trade, income distribution, employment and small farmer development. Workshops and seminars will be conducted to continue bringing together LDC and U.S. policy makers, technicians, and researchers. Research will continue in priority areas to assist LDCs to adapt to rapidly changing conditions of increased production, changed technology, expanded requirements for management skills, population growth and related social change. Under the 211(d) program the Wisconsin Land Tenure Center will be extended for an additional year. Additionally, research will be initiated by U.S. universities or development institutions on the following subjects: the role of small farmers in rural

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	1,698
Estimated FY 74	1,568	2,054	1,212
Proposed FY 75	2,648	1,981	1,879

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	400	--	400	412	--	412
Research	1003	--	1003	1901	--	1901
211(d)	--	165	165	--	335	335
Total	1403	165	1568	2313	335	2648

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

Agr. Development Council
Ohio State U.
Michigan State U.
North Carolina State U.
Cornell University
Wisconsin University

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Agricultural Economics and Analysis	931-11-140-A01

development and how they can be reached by agricultural technology; adapting the capacities of agricultural planning simulation models to provide answers to LDC country - specific questions such as output, income, and employment; the use of simulation models in production - marketing systems development and management analysis.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Crop Production Technologies NUMBER 931-11-130-A02	Food and Nutrition	3,452

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To discover and perfect the technologies required to increase the production and nutritional value of the major food crops grown in the LDCs, particularly those which are grown and consumed by the poor; to find crop technologies which are equally valuable to small farmers; to establish institutions through which these technologies can become available for application in specific countries; to establish worldwide problem solving networks to facilitate exchange of information and permit a coordinated approach to the research on specific crop or related improvement and production problems.

Course of action is threefold: 1) research with major food crops to produce improved,more nutritious varieties, on disease and insects, on fertilizer and weed control, and the system of production and storage; 2) grants to increase the capacity of U.S. institutions to conduct needed studies, and help apply their results; 3) technical assistance contracts to provide short-term specialized services as required by LDC governments and A.I.D. Missions.

Progress to Date:

Research results include: development by research contractors and distribution through International Research Center networks of nutritionally improved varieties of spring and winter wheat, maize, sorghum, cowpeas, and beans and related supporting cultural practices; the development of various farm implements suitable for use by small rice farmers in Asia; TVA has been called upon by 39 LDCs to advise on fertilizer production, distribution and use; similarly, the capability of Mississippi State to advise on various aspects of seed multiplication and distribution has been widely used.

FY 1975 Proposal:

Research and technical services activities in FY 1975 will concentrate upon following through on the discovery of high protein and more nutritious strains of wheat, sorghum, maize and barley in order to provide high yielding and biologically superior varieties of these crops in LDCs. While no new research activities are envisaged, the level of continuing research activities will be stepped up in FY 1975 in an effort to achieve major breakthroughs at earlier dates. Continuing research will also seek to maximize the effects of available fertilizers and pesticides as well as to increase the use of organic fertilizers and the biological control of insects, weeds, and diseases. Research will be increased in the development of improved disease-resistant varieties and higher yielding and more nutritious varieties to combat the LDC crop production

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	2,098
Estimated FY 74	4,652	3,629	3,121
Proposed FY 75	3,452	3,781	2,792

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	827	-	827	715	-	715
Research	2,785	-	2,785	2,237	-	2,237
211(d)	-	1,040	1,040	-	500	500
Total	3,612	1,040	4,652	2,952	500	3,452

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

Univ. of Nebraska
Univ. of Puerto Rico
Texas A&M Univ.
Univ. of Illinois
Oregon State Univ.
Int'l. Rice Research Institute
Univ. of Calif. (Berkeley)
TVA
USGS, Mississippi St. U.
Kansas State U; Purdue U.

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

shortages brought on by reduced fertilizer applications. Other research would seek to develop new cropping systems which would result in improved soils fertility as another means of combating reduced fertilizer availabilities.

An institutional grant to a U.S. university will study marine resources as another means of increasing food production and protein supply.

Worldwide Technical
Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
International Agricultural Research Centers NUMBER 931-11-110-A03	Food and Nutrition	$10,500

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

Building on the success of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT), which provided the basis for the Green Revolution in rice and wheat, the Agency in coordination with the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and the IBRD has sought to establish a series of inter-linked international research centers covering the most important researchable problems of LDC agriculture to provide the most effective means of bringing the highest quality scientific expertise to bear on problems of agricultural development.

Working through the Consultative Group for International Agriculture Research (CGIAR), chaired by the World Bank, A.I.D. has sought to broaden participation of donors in the financing of the centers, and to develop policies and priorities to guide the growth of international research system. We have also directed the attention of the CGIAR and the institutes to the question of methods whereby their work could become more directly beneficial to the small farmer and the rural poor. A.I.D. supporting grants are made directly to the various institutes, at the level of up to 25% of the total program, on the condition that the remaining 75% is provided by other donors.

The programs at the centers consist of research, dissemination of results, and training. These activities are financed through the CGIAR. The centers also provide various forms of technical assistance or "outreach" to national governments or institutions, financed in the main by the LDC governments themselves or by various donors including A.I.D.'s bilateral programs.

Progress to Date:

The CGIAR is working at full effectiveness, and this year has raised contributions from 19 donors. Its Technical Advisory Committee has completed a paper on agricultural research priorities which will form a framework for future program development.

Five additional centers have been founded: CIAT - The International Center for Tropical Agriculture in Colombia (bean, cassava, beef cattle, swine, farming systems); IITA - The International Institute for Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria (cowpeas, sweet potatoes, yams, cropping systems); ICRISAT - The International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics in India (sorghum, millets, chickpeas, pigeon peas, cropping systems); CIP - The International Potato Center in Peru covering all aspects of potato improvement as related to needs of the

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	•	•	2,439
Estimated FY 74	7,350	6,164	3,625
Proposed FY 75	10,500	8,875	5,250

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services		7,350	7,350		10500	10500
Research	-	-	-	-	-	-
211(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		7,350	7,350		10500	10500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

IRRI
CIMMYT
CIAT
IITA
ICRISAT
CIP
ILCA
ILRAD

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

LDCs; and a two component operation in Africa: ILCA, the International Livestock Center for Africa in Ethiopia which is to address the systems approach to livestock development, and ILRAD, the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases which will focus on two major diseases of livestock in Africa - trypanosomisis and East Coast fever.

Research results of particular significance include: 1) development of high-yielding dwarf varieties of maize for the hot humid tropics; 2) release of a highly-resistant (to insect pests and diseases) variety of dwarf rice; 3) evaluating of high soil temperatures during the seeding stage as a major factor limiting maize yields and identification of genetic difference to tolerance; 4) discovery of excellent sources of resistance to major diseases of cowpeas; and 5) utilization of available feedstuffs and evaluation of new sources (e.g. cassava, cowpeas) in swine production.

FY 1975 Proposal:

Support will continue at 25% of the total programs as determined by the CGIAR. Particular attention will be given to develop complete cropping systems around the technology of the new varieties, with special attention to the small farmer, to improve the working linkages, and outreach capabilities of the more mature centers, and to ensure a faster adoption of innovations that become available. It appears likely that CGIAR will consider the establishment of a Center to serve the needs of the Middle East. Areas for which this Center might be concerned are barley, for which the Center would probably be internationally responsible, durum wheat, two important food legumes, and sheep husbandry.

Worldwide Technical
Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Water and Tropical Soils Management NUMBER 931-11-120-A04	Food and Nutrition	$3,130

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To develop increased knowledge of the widely differing water/moisture conditions and tropical soils found in most developing countries, the absence of which is severely constraining increased agricultural production. The agronomic characteristics of tropical soils, including highly leached soils in the rain forest and alkali-saturated soils of semi-arid regions, are not well understood. There is a large unrealized potential for higher crop yields through improved water management. The Agency is attempting to exploit U.S. experience in soils and water management through a series of research contracts and grants and tying them into the network of international research centers.

Progress to Date:

The Aluminum toxicity to plants in Latin America was diagnosed and methods to alleviate it were developed; liberal applications of nitrogen fertilizer were shown to be economical when other sound management practices were followed; worldwide irrigation trials in LDCs under various control conditions demonstrated vast improvements in yields; a digest of water laws compiled under the project contributed to legislation passed by the Government of Ecuador; and to provide technical support to water projects in Pakistan, the Philippines, Nepal, Lesotho, and Central American countries.

FY 1975 Proposal:

A one-year extension is being provided to the three recipients of 211(d) grants for water management (Utah State, Colorado State and Arizona University). The first two of these will continue their research contracts in Asia and Latin America, respectively, in which they are assisting LDCs in adaptive research in on-farm water management and in developing the LDCs' capability to conduct research in water management themselves.

Two U.S. universities will continue to work in the fields of testing and establishing soils family criteria for the transference of agro-technology among tropical countries. TVA will continue to develop more efficient fertilizers for LDCs, and Cornell and NC State University will continue their research on managing tropical soils. A research program in dryland moisture conservation and dryland farming will be initiated with two universities. A research program to find improved nitrogen supplies through symbiotic nitrogen-fixation will be initiated with a U.S. university to help offset nitrogen fertilizer shortages and high prices.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	1,242
Estimated FY 74	3,184	1,977	2,449
Proposed FY 75	3,130	2,561	3,018

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research	2,909	-	2,909	2,130		2,130
211(d)	-	275	275	-	1,000	1,000
Total	2,909	275	3,184	2,130	1,000	3,130

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

N.C. State U.
Cornell U.
TVA
Utah State U.
Colorado State U.
U. of Arizona

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Livestock Production NUMBER 931-11-130-A05	Food and Nutrition	$2,000

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To expand livestock production to help meet nutritional needs and permit economic use of vast land areas not usable for other purposes. In the humid tropics where soil leaching and erosion are major problems, continuous farming practices call for putting land to pasture as part of cropping rotations. Such pastures will enable a larger role for livestock. Through a research and development program this project seeks to remove the most important constraints to the development of livestock in LDCs such as vampire bats, rodents, noxious birds, tsetse fly, and hemoprotozoal disease transmitted by ticks and other biting insects. A contract with a U.S. university is developing an information system of feed nutrient values, which will link the major laboratories making up the international feed nutrient network.

Progress to Date:

Research activities have achieved considerable success; an effective vampire bat control system has been demonstrated and utilization is being encouraged under other projects; an injection has been developed to provide cattle with protection against hemoprotozoal infections for up to 112 days; field testing of the sterile male technique on a small pilot basis has been successful in controlling the tsetse fly.

FY 75 Proposal:

The U.S. Dept. of Interior will continue research in the Philippines and East Africa on controlling rodents and noxious birds. Texas A & M University will also continue research on an improved antiplasma vaccine (with a longer immunity) and will conduct larger scale field trials on babesia premunition. The USDA will follow up on the results of its pilot work on the tsetse-fly to determine feasibility of control or eradication by mass-rearing and releasing of sterile males.

There is a critical need to better understand the ecological zones in LDCs that are suited to grazing animals (ruminants) but unsuited to cropping. Rangelands of Africa, the Middle East and South America are badly degraded as to soils and vegetation, and are low in productivity of livestock. Practical methods of improvement have thus far escaped the external assistance efforts because of the lack of information on the following: 1) adjustment of livestock numbers to forage supplies; 2) effect of periodic grazing and resting; 3) methods for suppression of undesired vegetation; 4) introduction

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	348
Estimated FY 74	1,120	1,068	400
Proposed FY 75	2,000	1,367	1,033

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	123	-	123	50	-	50
Research	997	-	997	1,450	-	1,450
211(d)	-	-	-	-	500	500
Total	1,120	-	1,120	1,500	500	2,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

Texas A & M Univ.
U. S. Dept.of Interior
U.S. Dept. of Agri.

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

TITLE	NUMBER
Livestock Production	931-11-130-A05

and establishment of superior grasses and legumes; 5) improvement of soil storage of rainfall; 6) information on plant succession. Research contracts with U.S. universities will seek to determine the full potential for efficient livestock production through a comprehensive "delivery system" of management practices; and the potential for fungal conversion of agricultural wastes into a high protein (45 to 50 percent) animal feed supplement which offers a solution to nutritional problems affecting increased animal production. A grant to a U.S. university will seek to increase LDC livestock production through the development of improved management practices in the use of natural forage resources.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Agricultural Management NUMBER 931-11-140-A06	Food and Nutrition	$1,180

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To address the widespread deficiency in LDC capacity to manage agricultural programs. The goal is to help agricultural institutions, both public and private, to assess, plan, organize, implement and evaluate agricultural programs. The project develops improved means to collect, appraise, and transmit knowledge, techniques, and experience to LDC institutions. It also fosters adaptation and application of improved management systems and practices in the agricultural sector. Special emphases include: (1) a systems approach to production of specific commodities; (2) improvements in agricultural planning and plan implementation; (3) information support and exchange systems; (4) increasing the beneficial involvement of local populations in development programs, and (5) analysis of systems to evaluate how alternate strategies and programs contribute to specific rural development goals. Activities to address these needs include development of research programs, information packages, seminars, planning models, institutional consulting, training and guidance materials, and technical services support. Selected U.S. universities and collaborating LDC institutions carry out the program. The work emphasizes development of techniques which facilitate knowledge and skills transfer to LDCs.

Progress to Date:

The Harvard Business School finished the first and initiated a second comprehensive commodity systems analysis. This analysis of the corn commodity systems in the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia is being undertaken via a joint HBS effort with the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA). Methodology developed in Central America is being adapted to these Southeast Asian countries. In Central America the agricultural management programs started by HBS continue to be coordinated with the agricultural economic work underway at selected locations by North Carolina State University. The Governmental Affairs Institute has drafted a manual for training LDC trainers in Planning and Implementation and scheduled an international seminar for its review. Development Alternatives Inc. has developed initial hypotheses on critical factors of benefically involving the rural poor in developing countries and will gather data on 40 operating agricultural projects to test the validity of the hypotheses. An analysis, dissemination, and response capability for agricultural technical information has been established through the USDA.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	376
Estimated FY 74	847	863	360
Proposed FY 75	1,180	1,067	473

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	697		697	950		950
Research	150		150	230		230
211(d)	--		--	--		--
Total	847		847	1,180		1,180

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

Harvard Business School
Governmental Affairs Institute
Development Alternatives Inc.
USDA

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Agricultural Management	931-11-140-A06

FY 1975 Proposal:

HBS and SEARCA will prepare and publish a joint report of analyses of the corn commodity system in the three Southeast Asian countries and conduct an international seminar. HBS will also design an agricultural management network linking regional institutions involved in the commodity systems studies. GAI will continue its work in agriculture planning and implementation. DAI will complete initial collection and analysis of data and extend technical support to an additional 3-4 programs. A U.S. contractor will continue research on recurring problems of the rural poor. Another contractor will initiate research on agricultural production system planning and management models. Support of extension, information and data analysis activities will be continued to facilitate improved technological transfer and the integration of food, income and employment objectives into rural development planning.

Worldwide Technical
Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Natural Resources for Agriculture NUMBER 931-11-120-A07	Food and Nutrition	$700

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To identify, adapt, and demonstrate new techniques and methods for inventorying and appraising the natural resource base of developing countries in direct support of agriculture and range management. Special attention is focused on the best use of marginal lands, and also on the impact of agricultural production on the resource base of adjacent wildlands. The course of action includes: (1) assisting cooperating LDCs to develop their capabilities to understand and utilize new data acquisition systems, such as the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS), meteorological satellites, aircraft remote sensing systems, and ground-based data networks; (2) strengthening U.S. capabilities to provide technical assistance and training in the area of multi-disciplinary approaches to regional resource assessment; and (3) adapting and designing new LDC-specific technologies and methodologies to achieve more effective use of natural resources for agriculture.

Progress to Date:

Through information dissemination, U.S. consultants, and training programs, AID is broadening LDC awareness of the benefits and limitations of ERTS technology as applied to acquisition of natural resource data. Eighteen LDCs are directly participating with NASA in the ERTS 1 program. Regional training seminars have been conducted in Mali, Philippines, Panama, and Kenya for over 100 resource managers and specialists from 30 countries. In addition, two one-month training courses, involving some 60 LDC participants, have been conducted at the ERTS Data Center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. AID is cooperating with the Government of Indonesia in implementing a low-cost, multi-spectral survey to acquire information in agriculture, forestry, water resources, and fishery development. Imagery has been acquired by Indonesian aircraft and Indonesian experts are now involved in interpretation and application.

An assessment is underway of ERTS utilization in LDCs and of U.S. technologies and institutional capabilities to assist LDCs with the assessment and management of their natural resource base in support of agricultural development.

FY 1975 Proposal:

Activities will continue to assist LDC participation in the ERTS Program through technical advisory services and experiments in eight countries, to increase their

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	164
Estimated FY 74	700	414	450
Proposed FY 75	700	400	750

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	200		200	200		200
Research	-		-	-		-
211(d)	-	500	500	-	500	500
Total	200	500	700	200	500	700

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

University of Arizona
Environmental Research Institute of Michigan
U.S. Geological Survey

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

TITLE Natural Resources for Agriculture	NUMBER 931-11-120-A07

understanding and capabilities for evaluating and utilizing this new technology. U.S. experts will work with counterparts in cooperating LDCs on application of the technology to specific resource management problems (e.g., range management in the African Sahel).

Additional funds will be added to the 211(d) grant at the University of Arizona to continue to provide research, analysis, documentation, education, and training related to the application in developing countries of improved principles and techniques for multiple-use planning and management of natural resources.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Low Cost Nutritious Food NUMBER 931-11-560-NO 8	Food and Nutrition	1,177

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To increase the availability of low-cost nutritious food products to the poor and usually neglected masses in the LDCs who suffer chronic nutrition deficiencies because they are unable to afford more expensive sources of protein and other essential nutrients.

In most developing countries the consumption pattern is dominated by a staple grain or tuber, from which most of the protein and calories in the diet must come. The typical diet is particularly inadequate for newly-weaned and pre-school children and pregnant and nursing women. Whereas the agriculture research program emphasizes breeding activities to make available crop varieties with more and better quality protein and increase production, particularly of legumes and other high protein foods, the nutrition program focuses on the fortification of basic dietary items with protein, vitamins, and minerals, and on augmenting the availability of new and more nutritious foods.

Progress to Date: A low-cost nutritive replacement has been developed for non-fat dried milk (NFDM) for use in child feeding programs assisted by U.S. Food for Peace. A technique for fortifying tea has been developed in Pakistan and the Government is ready to move forward on a commercial scale. Pakistan is also seeking AID assistance on the fortification of whole wheat flour. Studies have been completed in Brazil on fortifying sugar, salt, and coffee and recommendations have been submitted to the Brazilian National Institute of Nutrition (INAN). A means of producing a low-cost high protein cooked food product from soy has been identified and test applications in LDC situations are being carried out in India, Africa, Latin America and Asia. Field studies on the feasibility of fortifying staple foods at the village level are in progress with rice in Thailand; with corn in Guatemala; with wheat in Tunisia; and with cassava in Brazil.

FY 1975 Proposal: Short-term advisory services will continue to be available to LDCs and AID Missions wishing to explore feasibility or implement programs to fortify foods or introduce new nutritious food products. Research and field trials will continue on methods of incorporating amino acids and/or protein concentrates and minerals and vitamins into wheat, corn and rice products, while market testing of commercial nutritious products, e.g., whey/soy beverage, proceeds. The field testing of fortified staples will continue as will the clinical evaluation of new protein foods and investigations on preparations of coconut protein for human use. Research on the economies of fortification, the improvement and expanded use of food legumes and development of low-cost nutritious foods will be initiated.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	504
Estimated FY 74	1,276	1,327	453
Proposed FY 75	1,177	1,248	382

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	605	-	605	600	-	600
Research	671	-	671	577	-	577
211(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,276	-	1,276	1,177	-	1,177

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

US Dept. of Agri./ERS
Kansas State Univ.
Univ. of Rhode Island
Harvard Univ. MIT
Texas A&M Univ.
Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP)

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

Worldwide Technical
Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Reaching the Pre-School Child NUMBER 931-11-506-NO 9	Food and Nutrition	725

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To develop and promote programs to reduce malnutrition among the nutritionally most vulnerable groups: pre-school children (ages 6 months to 3 years) and pregnant and nursing women. This activity is focused on programs involving integrated services for mother and child, e.g., supplemental feeding and/or education programs. Particular emphasis is being given to incorporating nutrition activities for this group in overall national planning and with other programs of A.I.D. including family planning.

Progress to Date:

A methodology for determining effectiveness of supplementary child feeding programs has been developed and is being field tested in Colombia, the Philippines, and Kenya. A methodology has been developed for use in developing a manual on alternate approaches to reach the pre-school child. Literature and current knowledge reviews have been completed on current weaning practices and degree of effectiveness of projects to discourage early weaning. Research has been completed on alternative way of including Vitamin A (a major cause of blindness) for poor people in LDCs. A course has been developed at M.I.T. to provide training for U. S. voluntary agencies' field and headquarters staffs in upgrading their nutrition programming and implementation capabilities. Food For Peace assisted child feeding programs are being reviewed to ensure maximum nutritional impact and relationship to national nutritional strategies.

FY 1975 Proposal:

The child feeding evaluation methodology will be refined based on the results of the programs in Colombia, the Philippines, and Kenya. Work will be initiated on the development of a manual on reaching the pre-school child. A.I.D. and the World Health Organization (WHO) will co-sponsor a conference on Vitamin A and Blindness, from which will result recommendations for programming by A.I.D. and other international agencies. Initial projects to evaluate fortification and Vitamin A programs will be initiated as will a project to determine optimum fortification options. Training courses for senior voluntary agency personnel will continue at M.I.T. and courses and workshops will be conducted for LDC field workers working in voluntary agency programs in several countries. The use of a new whey/soy beverage powder in the Food For Peace program will be evaluated. A research contract will be initiated to determine the effects of maternal nutrition on child development.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	40
Estimated FY 74	350	288	102
Proposed FY 75	725	547	280

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	325	-	325	545	-	545
Research	25	-	25	180	-	180
211(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	350	-	350	725	-	725

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

Synectics, Inc.
Johns Hopkins Univ.
Checci & Co.

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
National Nutrition Planning and Motivation NUMBER 931-11-560-N10	Food and Nutrition	$1,440

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

The purpose of this activity is to create in LDCs a capability for intersectoral analysis, planning, implementation, and evaluation of nutrition related activities and to incorporate nutrition goals into their national planning. This will be accomplished by: (1) developing methodologies for including nutrition factors into the analysis and planning of agricultural, health, education and other relevant sector; (2) conducting evaluations of nutrition interventions to determine the pre-conditions required; (3) developing and testing methodologies for analysis and planning at national and local community levels; (4) training planners in the application of these methodologies; (5) assisting countries to exchange information and experiences in this area; and (6) providing short and long term technical assistance to LDCs in analysis, planning, implementation and evaluation of nutrition related activities.

Progress to Date:

National planning assistance has been provided to 11 LDCs. Three workshops for AID personnel, Voluntary Agencies personnel, and high level LDC planning personnel have been held. Mass media industry advertising techniques applied to the promotion of improved nutrition have been field tested in Ecuador. Proposals have been received for a contract to carry out a similar program in two other LDCs to be selected. A way of identifying cost-effective educational methods to improve food habits has been field tested in Brazil and is being evaluated. Selection of a contractor to conduct an evaluation of the utilization and effectiveness of Growth Charts has been made. A manual for inter-sectoral nutrition analysis has been completed and its methodology utilized in several LDCs.

FY 1975 Proposal:

AID will continue to provide technical advisory assistance in nutrition analysis and planning to LDCs. Additional workshops and seminars in nutrition analysis and planning for AID, U.S. Voluntary Agencies personnel, will be conducted. Media techniques developed in Ecuador will be evaluated as to cost-effectiveness with field testing in two other LDCs. Non-formal mass-media approach for improved nutrition will be initiated in Brazil and two additional LDCs. A research activity to determine effective nutrition interventions at the community level will be initiated.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	339
Estimated FY 74	1749	870	1218
Proposed FY 75	1440	1320	1338

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	1160		1160	885		885
Research	139		139	555		555
211(d)	-	450	450	-		-
Total	1299	450	1749	1440		1440

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

Synectics, Inc.
NAS
Johns Hopkins Univ.
Amer. Tech. Corp.
Trans Century Corp.
MIT
Manoff Assoc.
Medical Coll. of Wisc.
Univ. of Cali. (Colom.)
L.I.F.E.

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Health Delivery Systems NUMBER 931-11-590-H11	Population Planning and Health	2,695

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To extend and improve combined health services, including family planning and nutrition, to a majority of less developed country peoples, specifically women of child bearing age and children under five, not currently having access to these services. This activity will develop and test a guidance plan for the development and evaluation of low cost health delivery systems for pilot areas in at least four countries, compare experience with similar experiments elsewhere, and derive an approach that will be applicable in many LDCs. In addition, this activity seeks to influence medical educators, administrators, leaders, and health organizations as a means to enhance the development of effective low cost delivery systems through improving the teaching of community medicine, planning and management of health facilities, particularly those in rural areas, and the strengthening of national health associations.

Progress to Date:

Health delivery systems prototypes have been developed for Thailand and Ecuador and implementation has started. 12 LDCs will receive assistance in formulating projects for developing low cost health delivery systems. More than fifty developing country health instructional personnel have been trained in methodologies to improve the teaching of health subjects in LDCs. Field testing of a methodology to strengthen voluntary agencies has been completed in Costa Rica and the Philippines. A final report on the status of voluntary health organizations involved in health care in LDCs has been completed and will be distributed to interested LDCs.

FY 1975 Proposal:

Activities described above will continue and in addition: (1) the completion of the health delivery system design in two other countries and the beginning of its implementation; (2) the continuation of technical advisory services to LDCs to improve the design and administration of health facilities; and (3) testing of programmed instructional materials for teaching of community medicine in approximately 6 LDCs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	991
Estimated FY 74	2,351	1,215	2,127
Proposed FY 75	2,695	2,226	2,596

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	2,311	-	2,311	2,695		2,695
Research	-	-	-	-		-
211(d)	-	40	40	-		-
Total	2,311	40	2,351	2,695		2,695

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

American Public Health Assoc.
Harvard University
American Hosp. Assoc.
Assoc. of American Medical Colleges
Univ. of California, L.A.

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Health Planning NUMBER 931-11-590-H12	Population Planning and Health	799

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To increase the linkages between national health planning and national economic development planning to bring about more efficient analysis and planning of health resources. A major portion of health resources are inefficiently utilized and inadequately allocated to meet stated national health goals due to limited national planning capability and problem identification in LDCs. This activity focuses on the training of LDC economic and social planners in health planning and senior LDC health officials in the concepts of economic development. It includes research for improving the health status of populations and provides assistance to LDCs, USAIDs and Regional Bureaus in health sector planning and health sector analysis. The activity will assist in developing a program at a U.S. university to provide training services and research in the multidisciplinary approach to health development planning. Another activity of this project is to investigate the usefulness of a satellite remote sensing imagery in planning and implementing population census and related statistical programs.

Progress to Date: 40 LDC health personnel have been in a special course for microplanning. Multidisciplinary course in macroplanning is being developed at U. of Michigan with first 20 students expected in Fall 1974. A research study is underway to identify the planning factors that result in success or failure in health projects. A catalogue and description of health sector analysis methods has been developed and circulated to LDCs, USAIDs and AID contractors. Health sector analyses have been started in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Technical advisory services in health planning provided in Guatemala, Colombia, Haiti, Nepal, Korea, Ghana, and member countries of CENTO and the Organization of African Unity.

FY 1975 Proposal: A contract will be extended to two U.S. universities for training of LDC health planners in concepts of economic development planning and programming and training of LDC economic and social planners in health planning; technical advisory services will be made available in health planning and health sector analysis to LDCs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	163
Estimated FY 74	1,623	754	1,032
Proposed FY 75	799	1,135	696

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	848	-	848	799	-	799
Research	275	-	275	-	-	-
211(d)	-	500	500	-	-	-
Total	1,123	500	1,623	799	-	799

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

Univ. of Michigan
Johns Hopkins Univ.
Office of International Health (H.E.W.)
U.S. Bureau of Census

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

Worldwide Technical
Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Environmental Health NUMBER 931-11-590-H13	Population Planning and Health	1,633

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

This activity focuses on the impact of the environment upon the quality of human life. One aspect of this activity is the development of a methodology for planners to evaluate the beneficial effects of environmental improvements upon health, such as, reduction in food waste and morbidity. While A.I.D. looks to World Health Organization (WHO) for leadership and monitoring of operational programs of malaria control worldwide, A.I.D. is continuing research activities to develop a substitute for DDT and a malaria vaccine, which, if successful, may offer a lower cost approach to malaria control. Another research activity is developing a genetic technique to control vectors of yellow fever and dengue. This activity also includes the development of protected water supplies and research on widely prevalent intestinal diseases.

Progress to Date:

Implementation of sanitation improvement measures and collection of data is being field tested in Guatemala; first half of an evaluation on fenitrothion as a possible substitute for DDT or other insecticides has been completed. A center of competence for genetic control of mosquitoes has been established at the Center for International Insect Physiology (Nairobi, Kenya), and preliminary testing started against Aedes - aegypti mosquito. WHO has initiated steps toward the development of a world-wide plan for control and surveillance of cholera. 115 LDC personnel have been trained in water supply disposal management. Two biodegradeable analogues of DDT have been developed and successfully tested.

FY 1975 Proposal:

A.I D. will continue work in areas noted above and will in addition: (1) continue the development of a malaria vaccine; (2) continue field team of scientist assistance to African institute on genetic techniques of mosquito control; (3) start implementation of two environmental health training programs; and (4) conduct research to develop thermo-stable measles vaccine and undertake a state of art review of immunological methods for control of intestinal diseases.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	896
Estimated FY 74	1,313	1,289	920
Proposed FY 75	1,633	1,600	953

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	631		631	513		513
Research	682		682	1120		1120
211(d)	-		-	-		-
Total	1,313		1,313	1,633		1,633

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

University of N.C.
Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama
University of New Mexico
University of Oklahoma
University of Notre Dame
WHO

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Educational Technology NUMBER 931-11690-E14	Education and Human Resources	$1,365

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To provide more widespread opportunity in developing countries for relevant learning at bearable cost, both in and out of schools, through use of modern communication technologies and methodologies based on research in human learning. The A.I.D. program will: (1) support and assist planning of innovative LDC education sector programs and other development activities with an education component, e.g., nutrition; (2) support the building of U.S. institutional competence to provide expertise upon which LDCs can draw for help in solving learning system problems; and (3) carry on research to ensure utility and impact of educational technologies for LDCs.

Progress to Date:

A.I.D. has assisted in the design and planning of a variety of projects using educational technology including the use of television in El Salvador, in computerized information systems and programmed instruction in Korea and is currently helping with plans for rural and non-formal education in Bangladesh. Produced/disseminated a film and handbook on educational television. Research and development priorities have been established for the peaceful use of communications technologies for development (Section 220 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA)). Executed two institutional grants under Section 211(d) of the FAA to develop expertise and allied resources, one to Florida State University and one to Leland Stanford University. Produced the study of El Salvador's educational reform using TV as the delivery system, the most comprehensive evaluation ever made of an educational innovation. Established and maintained the Information Center on Educational Technology, which collects and disseminates information of relevance to LDCs.

FY 1975 Proposal:

The Stanford University radio mathematics project will begin field operations in Nicaragua after a comprehensive site selection process. The initial feasibility survey conducted by the American Institutes for Research on the use of non-professionals (peer tutors) in the instructional process will be followed up with a research project possibly in one of the African countries. A project planning effort to assist at least three developing countries design development projects with integral educational technology components is anticipated and efforts will be undertaken to enlarge and expand the information center at the Academy for Educational Development. A training program in educational technology with self-instructional materials for USAID personnel and LDC education officials will also be developed and efforts

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	
Estimated FY 74	1,796	580	1,216
Proposed FY 75	1,365	991	1,590

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	796	-	796	845		845
Research	-	-	-	520		520
211(d)	-	1,000	1,000	-		-
Total	796	1,000	1,796	1,365		1,365

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

Fla. State Univ.
Stanford Univ.
Academy for Ed. Dev.
American Institutes for Research
Int'l Bureau of Education
Others to be Selected

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

TITLE	NUMBER
Educational Technology	931-11690-E14

FY 1975 Proposal: (cont'd)

made to increase the effectiveness of an agricultural, health or nutrition project which requires widespread behavioral changes, through improvements in the way the information and educational elements are designed and implemented.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE Non-formal Education NUMBER 931-11-670-E15	FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000) $690

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

Non-formal education is being increasingly looked to as a means of delivering education relevant to the development needs of a wider spectrum of the populations of the LDCs. Various types of non-formal education delivery systems show promise of being more cost effective means of providing occupational training, literacy skills, health and nutrition education, information necessary to increase agricultural production, and other learning opportunities. The purpose of the US assistance is to 1) study, document and disseminate information on LDC examples of non-formal education for experimentation and application in other LDCs; 2) provide professional and financial support for research, experimentation and implementation of models which appear most promising; 3) support centers to be established in three LDC regions, to provide advisory assistance and aid in evaluating the feasibility of various LDC efforts, and to assist in improving design and implementation of non-formal education programs and 4) to establish and strengthen US institutional competence in support of LDC development programs.

The following courses of action will be; to build systematic knowledge bases in non-formal education, by developing an ability to respond to LDC requests for assistance in US institutions and by sponsoring research and development of educational techniques and materials for use in non-formal education; to field test model delivery systems for non-formal education programs, including those intended for illiterates; to develop an LDC base from which to begin the establishment of a functioning regional network in non-formal education.

Progress to Date: Through a contract with Michigan State University a systematic knowledge base in non-formal education is developing. Through a field support contract AID has responded to field requests for assistance by; supporting and participating in a workshop on non-formal education held in Ethiopia--a second workshop is presently in the planning stages for Paraguay; short term technical assistance or consultation has been provided to programs in Indonesia, Peru, Paraguay, Brazil, and Ethiopia. Late in FY 74 a 211(d) grant will be finalized with a US university to strengthen an institutional competence to respond to needs for assistance in developing innovative rural programs utilizing non-formal education, establishing a resource bank of innovative non-formal education materials, approaches and methodologies.

FY 75 Proposals: An obligation for the field support contract with Michigan State University will continue to allow AID to respond to field requests for short term technical assistance, to develop materials to strengthen planning of non-formal education and to disseminate information through workshops and publications.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	90
Estimated FY 74	1,300	278	1,112
Proposed FY 75	690	550	1,252

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	300	-	300	390		390
Research	-	-	-	300		300
211(d)	-	1,000	1,000	-		-
Total	300	1,000	1,300	690		690

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

Michigan State University

University of Massachusetts

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Non-formal Education	931-11-670 E15

FY 75 Proposals: Cont'd.
A contractor to be selected, will conduct research and begin building a systematic knowledge base toward the objective of developing methodologies to strengthen the role of the family as an element in the effort to improve the quality of life of the rural masses.

Three LDC institutions will be selected to receive small grants to strengthen their competence to conduct research, evaluate and backstop non-formal education programs in their countries.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Educational Finance & Measurement NUMBER 931-11-680-E16	Education & Human Resources	$359

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To improve the efficiency of education through the development and utilization of cost saving methodologies; to identify and develop resources to supplement government expenditures to education; to develop and utilize methodologies for more effectively relating education programs to improvements in income, employment and equity; and to focus upon the identification, development and utilization of measurement and other analytical tools to assist LDC planning, implementation and resource allocation decision-making processes. Activities are designed to make available existing knowledge and experience in education finance and analysis to LDCs.

Progress to Date:

The University of California, Berkeley, has strengthened its research, instruction and applications programs in education costs and finance by developing cooperative linkages with the Governments of Tunisia, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Colombia. The handbook of Education Finance produced and disseminated under a Harvard University contract was the subject of two international conferences involving high level education decision-makers from LDCs in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Georgetown University's work in the development and provision of a handbook of instruments for measuring educational outcomes was reviewed and discussed in two International Conferences involving high level personnel in education from Asia, Africa and Latin America. A handbook of methods and case studies in the reduction of unit costs in education is being completed under a contract to the Multinational Center for Educational Research (CEMIE), San Jose, Costa Rica.

FY 1975 Proposal:

An activity will be undertaken, in collaboration with three LDC governments, to: (a) develop policy relevant data and information systems and (b) to develop among the participants a network of expertise capable of providing, after the project is terminated, research, instruction and consulting to other LDCs in their respective regions. A second activity will provide broader conceptual and methodological frameworks for relating education decisions to the development efforts of other sectors (e.g. agriculture, health, nutrition). This will be undertaken with one or more LDC governments to: (a) develop sector analysis methodologies; (b) to create capacity within LDCs to utilize sector analysis; and (c) to provide a handbook of methods and procedures for introducing sector analysis in LDCs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	162
Estimated FY 74	274	224	212
Proposed FY 75	359	383	188

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	249		249	359		359
Research	25		25	-		-
211(d)	-		-	-		-
Total	274		274	359		359

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

Georgetown University
Harvard University
University of California, Berkeley
Multinational Center for Educational Research (CEMIE)

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

Worldwide Technical
Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Higher Education NUMBER 931-11-660-E 17	Education and Human Resources	$500

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To maintain on-going dialogue between U.S. and LDC universities on their institutional development and role in national development; to develop flexible U.S. capabilities for responding to specific short term technical collaboration needs and problems as expressed by the LDCs; and to establish effective mechanisms for providing the margin of assistance needed to make possible collaborative programs and relationships between U.S. and LDC universities.

The present course of action provides for the collection of materials and information on U.S. institutional activities which relate usefully to A.I.D. programs and to LDC development; it also includes an effort to identify activities, institutional changes and resources required to enable the LDC institution to become more involved in development problems.

Progress to Date:
The University Data Bank, assisted by several donors including A.I.D., now provides regularly updated information about U.S. university resources relevant to A.I.D. programs and LDC development. It is anticipated that the operation of the Data Bank will become self sufficient in 1974. Information is also available to assist in the selection of U.S. universities best qualified to make proposals and accept contracts in specific areas of interest to A.I.D. Several donors, including A.I.D., are developing a plan for joint financing of selected experimental programs at LDC higher education institutions which will involve them more effectively in their home country development.

FY 1975 Proposal:
A grant is planned for the Association for International Cooperation in Higher Education and Research (AICHER) to support activities designed to facilitate purposeful access and linkages between U.S. and LDC universities. Approximately one-third of our contribution will go toward support of the secretariat function of the new organization.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	30
Estimated FY 74	115	40	105
Proposed FY 75	500	405	200

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services		115	115		500	500
Research						
211(d)						
Total		115	115		500	500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

Association for International Cooperation in Higher Education and Research

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Urban Development NUMBER 931-11-995-U18	Selected Development Problems	574

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

Rapid urbanization in LDCs brings with it enormous problems as the poor crowd into cities at unprecedented rates seeking economic opportunity and escape from oppressive rural poverty and population pressures. Urban social, infrastructural, and financial resources are dangerously overtaxed in this process. LDCs concern with this phenomenon is increasing as they actively seek methods and technologies to help guide and control the urban process. The purpose of this activity is to help develop skills, information and methods, in concert with the LDCs, for guiding urban development and coping with its problems.

Activities in this area are designed to: improve LDC understanding of the urban growth process and what they can effectively do to control or guide it; promote LDC institutional cooperation in urban programs--to help alleviate the stresses of urban growth; develop guidelines to evaluate proposed capital projects to insure that they support local urban strategies, do not compound urban problems, and represent the best expenditure of resources; and improve land-use in LDC cities where land use can often be a key determinant of developmental progress.

Progress to Date:

A study is underway to determine U.S. and LDC institutional strengths, weaknesses, resources, and potential for networking in urban development. Guidelines are being developed that will lead to methods by which capital projects can be evaluated, designed or redesigned in light of their beneficial and negative impact on urban development.

A small research project was initiated in FY 1974 to identify land use programming approaches appropriate for LDCs. Methodologies will result to adapt these approaches for use in small and intermediate cities in LDCs where it is not too late to avoid costly developmental errors.

A compendium of U.S. urban development experience was completed. This compendium identifies those U.S. lessons in urban development of value to LDCs.

FY 1975 Proposals:

The activities described above will be continued with the addition of the following: the evaluation guidelines on the urban impact of capital investments will be field tested in LDCs and strategies for better allocation of U.S. resources developed--strategies to maximize impact for monies expanded; and a 211(d) grant will be made to a U.S. university or universities to build a capability responsive for providing working linkages and program coordination for solving urban development problems.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	-
Estimated FY 74	136	20	116
Proposed FY 75	574	186	504

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	136		136	74		74
Research						-
211(d)					500	500
Total	136		136	74	500	574

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Science and Technology Institutional Development NUMBER 931-11-995-S19	Selected Development Problems	$1,905

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To assist LDCs in solving problems related to technology transfer and adaptation by: (1) developing LDC institutions for formulating national science and technology policies, priorities, and organizational responsibilities and for implementing decisions in this field; (2) encouraging more effective orientation of LDC university science and engineering programs to development needs; and (3) strengthening the capabilities of LDC industrial service institutions to assist local industries in selecting, adapting, and using technologies suited to their circumstances, with special attention to support for small-scale industry.

Progress to Date:

The U.S. National Academies of Sciences (NAS) and Engineering (NAE) activities have helped ten LDCs reorder their research budget priorities to reflect promising applications of science and technology. The National Science Foundation (NSF) has assisted 20 LDC universities in orienting teaching/research programs to development needs and is fostering improved LDC-U.S. university linkages. Ten LDC industrial research institutes are being strengthened and closer coupling with local industries achieved through training over 60 research managers and improving linkages with industry. The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) is transferring to 40 LDCs information on relevant U.S. research and development reports available through purchase from NTIS. Small industries and industrial service institutions in over 20 LDCs are benefitting through collaboration with the U.S. National Bureau of Standards (NBS) in a program of training and advisory services in standardization and measurement services.

FY 1975 Proposal:

NAS/NAE support will continue the activities described above at an annual cost of $825,000. The NSF, NTIS, Fund for Overseas Grants and Education, and NBS will continue innovative programs and incorporate refinements based on FY 74 evaluations. Contracts with M.I.T., Georgia Institute of Technology and Denver Research Institute will continue to stimulate LDC employment and strengthen industrial research institutions. Experimental activities will be initiated to design new approaches to orienting LDC university programs to development needs and to facilitate LDC acquisition of more appropriate technologies that stimulate employment through local production and use.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	622
Estimated FY 74	1,550	1,463	709
Proposed FY 75	1,905	1,573	1,041

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	1,550		1,550	1,705		1,705
Research				200		200
211(d)				-		-
Total	1,550		1,550	1,905		1,905

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

NAS/NAE
Cornell University
NSF
Denver Research Institute
NBS
NTIS
Mass. Inst. of Tech.
Funds for Overseas Research Grants & Education (FORGE)
Ga. Inst. of Tech.

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Natural Resources Assessment and Management NUMBER 931-11-995-S20	Selected Development Problems	$885

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To improve LDC capabilities for assessing their natural resources, including both renewable and non-renewable resources: minerals, energy, surface and subsurface water, forests, and soils. The project focuses on: (1) developing more effective techniques for identifying and appraising natural resources; (2) improving methodologies for integrated land-use planning and conservation of renewable resources; and (3) assisting LDCs in environmental planning for pollution abatement and control. These efforts bring specialized U.S. expertise into direct support of resource exploration and exploitation programs of the LDCs and UN specialized agencies which lack R&D components.

Progress to Date:

The U.S. Geological Survey has initiated research to develop rapid airborne reconnaissance techniques to identify mineral deposits in heavily-vegetated tropical areas. A small research project on industrial use of secondary tropical woods has been completed by the U.S. Forest Service; and work has begun on an integrated program of energy studies. An environmental training course for LDC decision makers, carried out in collaboration with UNIDO at the University of North Carolina, was conducted for 30 participants from 19 developing countries.

FY 1975 Proposal:

AID plans to continue research to develop and demonstrate new techniques for locating mineral deposits in tropical areas. Research will be continued to find economical industrial applications for secondary tropical woods.

In the energy field, the program will be expanded to assist LDCs in evaluating alternatives and adapting technologies for meeting projected energy requirements. Also research will be initiated to design a regional hydrologic data network to facilitate water resource management in semi-arid lands (e.g., Sahel). A second environmental training program also will be conducted.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	0
Estimated FY 74	490	320	170
Proposed FY 75	885	995	60

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	200		200	150		150
Research	290		290	735		735
211(d)	-		-	-		-
Total	490		490	885		885

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Forest Service
Arthur D. Little, Inc.
Univ. of North Carolina

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE Reducing Public Investment Costs	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
NUMBER 931-11-995-S21	Selected Development Problems	$655

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To explore in cooperation with LDCs selected technological innovations that can greatly reduce the costs of economic infrastructure activities that are heavy users of LDC public funds, such as public works, housing, transportation, communications and water supply. Success in these efforts will release revenues that can be applied to other development needs. Priority, initially, is being given to research activities which relate most directly to improving the quality of life of the mass of the population, such as low income housing and roads for rural development.

Progress to Date:

To respond to basic human needs for better housing for the poorest LDC people, three research studies are continuing. One is designed to improve construction for withstanding typhoon and hurricane winds, saving original costs, lives, and rebuilding expenses. The second is investigating technological opportunities to bind local fibrous materials into a cheap, but effective, roofing material to substitute for corrugated metal or other inappropriate materials. The third is assessing the potential of a sulphur base bonding material to reduce construction costs and increase the durability of walls for low income housing. Although these research projects are relatively new, initial progress is encouraging; test results from wind-resistant housing models constructed in FY 1974 are now being evaluated. A research project designed to improve the effectiveness of LDC investments in low volume roads for rural development is being contracted with M.I.T. in FY 1974.

FY 1975 Proposal:

Three research contracts and a Participating Agency Service Agreement with the National Bureau of Standards will continue research and development activities in wind resistant housing; low-cost roofing; sulphur bonding for low-cost housing; and alternatives for low-volume road construction.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	169
Estimated FY 74	634	601	202
Proposed FY 75	655	590	267

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services						
Research	634		634	655		655
211(d)						
Total	634		634	655		655

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

National Bureau of Standards
Monsanto Research
Southwest Research Institute
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

*Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Social and Economic Research and Development NUMBER 951-11-995-P22	Selected Development Problems	960

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION: To assist LDCs to develop economic policies and emphasize human welfare aspects of growth and development through research and dissemination of information, and through training and consulting services.

Progress to Date: Research projects have developed a better understanding of the significance of economic policies for the efficient allocation of resources for national development, employment, foreign trade, and equity in the distribution of the benefits of growth. Collaborative research with 10 LDCs developed better understandings about economic policies that affect employment. Another project developed national economic planning models used by Korea and Pakistan. Yale University studies created new insights about the efficiency of small farms in Latin America that were used in farm legislation. Harvard University developed transportation planning materials used by A.I.D. and LDCs in making investment decisions. Yale University, drawing on consultants from other U.S. universities is examining how the choice, transfer and adaptation of technologies can serve the employment goals of developing countries more effectively. The National Bureau of Economic Research will examine the impact of LDC policies on their employment goals. Both projects will be done in collaboration with LDC research institutions. A.I.D. disseminates new knowledge about development issues to officials and researchers in LDCs through the Development Digest and appropriate conferences. A.I.D. has assisted countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa in export development through consultants and specialists in export policy, product identification and market research.

FY 1975 Program: A.I.D. will initiate collaborative research with LDCs to examine the role of public works, shelter investments, and other programs that can widen the distribution of the benefits of economic growth. Other collaborative studies will be undertaken to appraise alternative economic policies that enhance the availability of health and educational services, nutrition programs and efforts to assist the rural poor in LDCs. A.I.D. will continue efforts to disseminate new knowledge about development issues. A.I.D. plans to conduct or support special analyses of mutual concern to A.I.D. and to other U.S. government agencies regarding foreign assistance issues. The grant to the World Trade Institute, New York, will be expanded and consultant services to LDCs on export development will be continued.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	693
Estimated FY 74	1,352	1,259	786
Proposed FY 75	960	1,048	698

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	567		567	530		530
Research	785		785	430		430
211(d)	-		-	-		-
Total	1,352		1,352	960		960

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

Yale University
National Bureau of Economic Research
Princeton University
Brookings Institution

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Title IX Program NUMBER 931-11-995-P23	Selected Development Problems	535

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION: To promote wider participation of people in the development process and in sharing its benefits as outlined in Title IX, Foreign Assistance Act. This is accomplished through in-house training and guidance to A.I.D. officers about Title IX and similar statutory provisions, and review of development policies and projects to expand popular participation. A.I.D. finances U.S. institutions to develop insights and expertise on selected aspects of popular participation and to provide advisory services.

Progress to Date: A.I.D. has extended Title IX training through conferences, mid-career long-term training for 35 officers at U.S. Universities, and through orientation courses for all new professional A.I.D. employees. Title IX precepts have been applied to program and project development and are being built into A.I.D.'s project planning and evaluation procedures. Examples of programs incorporating Title IX considerations are the Philippines Provincial Development project in local government administration, the Kenya rural development program, and assistance directed in Guatemala to the very poorest rural areas. Results of two recent research projects have been widely disseminated in the U.S. and in LDCs. The results were used to help select priority areas of analysis in applying Title IX to loans and for briefing A.I.D. personnel. A.I.D. made 211(d) grants to Yale University and to a consortium of Duke, Iowa and Hawaii Universities. Yale has developed a curriculum on the influences of law and legal institutions in the development process. The program is widely used by students and by senior legal participants from LDCs. The consortium of Universities does research and training on the role of legislative bodies in economic and social development. The Comparative Development Studies Center, State University of New York at Albany provides technical assistance for the staffing and operation of legislative bodies in LDCs. Assistance has been given to programs in Brazil, Costa Rica, Ethiopia and the Middle East. The University has also assisted institutes in Dublin and The Hague in developing courses on legislative studies suitable for work with LDC trainees.

FY 1975 Program: The A.I.D. staff will continue to develop and apply insights necessary to make A.I.D.'s assistance program increasingly responsive to Title IX purposes. The grant to the State University of New York will be continued and the 211(d) grant with Yale University on law and development willbe extended. A.I.D. will initiate a program in collaboration with LDC scholars to examine the incidence of project benefits and to develop guidelines for better project selection and planning. A.I.D. plans to initiate a research project to develop insights about factors in LDCs that influence the Title IX objectives.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	40
Estimated FY 74	225	80	185
Proposed FY 75	535	366	354

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	100		100	210		210
Research			-			-
211(d)		125	125		325	325
Total	100	125	225	210	325	535

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

State University of New York at Albany
Duke University
Iowa University
Hawaii University

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)
Other Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research NUMBER 931-11-999-024	Selected Development Problems	$2,506

PURPOSE AND COURSE OF ACTION:

To improve (a) the impact of A.I.D. research and development on the LDC development policies, programs and projects; (b) the efficiency of the processes and relationships of technical assistance; (c) the design of development projects; and (d) LDC management capacity to plan, implement and evaluate sector projects and programs.

The results of successful R&D projects are being evaluated, disseminated and utilized by LDC governments and institutions. Studies are underway to provide guidelines for identifying, training and supporting technical assistance personnel and team leaders; for LDCs to develop their own sets of social indicators; for applying an experimental approach in project design; and for increasing the capabilities of LDC social science institutes to become involved in the development process. Short-term services of highly qualified technicians and technical materials are being provided to assist in solving development problems.

Progress to Date:

The social indicators activity has produced reports on a societal model, an integrated social information system and specific health sector indicators. A source book on Institution Building and a manual on Selecting Effective Leaders of T.A. Teams have been published and distributed. Three issues of Focus - Technical Cooperation (a quarterly) have been published as part of the International Development Review by the Society for International Development (SID).

HEW is reviewing and evaluating those health programs financed by A.I.D. and other donors in certain selected countries, i.e., El Salvador, Columbia, Peru, Niger, Turkey and Taiwan. The Multi-National Educational Research Center (CEMIE) located in San Jose, Costa Rica has prepared a handbook describing methods for reducing unit costs of education. A pilot project was initiated to promote the use of Opaque-2 Corn in place of common corn in rural villages of Brazil. A symposium was held at Cornell University on U.S. bilateral aid strategies and programs in selected areas of science and technology. A workshop was held in Tunisia to disseminate data on wheat fortification programs to LDC officials from wheat-eating countries.

An evaluation system designed to systematically evaluate T.A. projects and programs has resulted in improvements in the design and implementation of a significant number of projects.

The Vanderbilt Graduate School of Management has

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	*	*	956
Estimated FY 74	2,238	2,213	981
Proposed FY 75	2,506	2,025	1,462

	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 1975		
	Contract	Grant	Total	Contract	Grant	Total
General Tech. Services	2,138		2,138	2,181		2,181
Research	100		100	200		200
211(d)	-		-	-	125	125
Total	2,238		2,238	2,381	125	2,506

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/GRANTEES

Vanderbilt Graduate School of Management
HEW
CEMIE
Associoco de Credito e Assistencia
NTIS
Cornell University
SID
Others, as required

* Data not available prior to FY 1974 in this form.

TITLE	NUMBER
Other Worldwide Technical Assistance and Research	931-11-999-024

Progress to Date: (cont'd)

completed a set of training materials for LDC training and operating institutions on project and program management methods.

FY 1975 Proposal:

General Technical Services funds are requested to continue the evaluation of R&D programs and the dissemination of successful results; for application of social indicators methodology developed by Iowa University; for conferences and other methods of developing the capacities and utilization for development of LDC behavioral and social science research institutions; for the second grant to SID to institutionalize the publication of Focus; to continue the work on project and program management methods and sector applications; and to publish and distribute technical publications, technical and analytical reports. The Research funds will provide for "pre-research" surveys to improve project design and for specific analyses of data on hand. Section 211(d) grants will be made to U.S. institutions to retain professors returning from overseas assignments for the purpose of integrating their experiences into the teaching and research programs of the institutions.

POPULATION PROGRAMS

INTERREGIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMS

Recent Progress

Accumulating evidence indicates that birth rates are rapidly falling in a number of countries which have received population program assistance from a variety of sources especially A.I.D. For example:

Asia	Latin America	Africa
Taiwan	Costa Rica	Tunisia
South Korea	Barbados	Mauritius
Hong Kong	Jamaica	
Singapore	Trinidad	
Thailand	Tobago	
Philippines		
Malaysia		
Indonesia		
Sri Lanka		

However, because many forces are at work in these societies, it is usually difficult to quantitate the exact impact family planning programs have had on this demographic change. In the bulk of the developing countries where family planning programs have only been established in the late 1960's, substantial reductions are not expected to occur for several more years.

There are, however, other important indicators of recent progress which portend well for worldwide efforts to reduce excessively high birth rates:

-- Strong demand for, and rapid utilization of, initial supplies of improved oral contraceptives and condoms.

-- When pills are made fully available, it appears a similar proportion of fertile women in developing countries may use orals as in the U.S. and other developed countries, i.e., 20-25 percent.

-- Short term training in advanced techniques of fertility control offered at various U.S. institutions with A.I.D. support, has been extremely well attended by LDC physicians and quickly put to use upon their return home.

-- An increasing number of countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, Turkey, Sri Lanka, Colombia and Jamaica are instituting policies and programs to liberalize contraceptive distribution.

-- Additional countries are announcing specific policies aimed at slowing their population growth.

-- There appears to be a breakthrough for the approved use of nurse midwives and other paramedicals to deliver family planning services in many countries.

-- Female sterilization is now being done as a low cost outpatient procedure, even in rural areas.

FY 1975 Interregional Program

A.I.D.'s population program assistance has contributed significantly to this progress and is provided where appropriate on a bilateral or regional basis. In other cases--such as when activities have application in more than one geographic area or when action is not feasible on a bilateral or regional basis--assistance is provided through multilateral and international agencies. A.I.D.'s interregional program provides guidance, technical and material assistance, research support for population programs, and financial and commodity support to international organizations and other public and private institutions engaged in population activities in the developing countries.

The proposed FY 1975 population program total of $137.5 million includes $53.2 million for interregional activities. Of this $6.8 million will be devoted to population research. In addition, $20.0 million has been programmed for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and $12.5 million for A.I.D. operating costs. The remaining $51.8 million is budgeted for country and regional programs. The interregional program includes activities in the functional areas, which follow.

Demographic and Social Data (Proposed Funding FY 1975--$6.1 million).

Demographic and social data are required at each stage in a country's development of a population policy and program. Data are needed to understand population size and growth and its economic and social implications. As policies and programs are formulated, demographic data are needed to reinforce policy, for design of family planning programs, and subsequently to assess program impact.

Several types of data are required and come from different sources:

-- Censuses show population size, age-sex composition, location, social and economic characteristics, and may provide the basis for estimating population growth rates.

-- Civil registration systems, based upon birth and death certificates, provide data for small areas permitting evaluation of family planning activities of individual clinics, districts or provinces.

-- Sample surveys provide national data for large areas and can provide in-depth information on fertility patterns and determinants and on family planning practices.

-- Administrative or program data, derived through family planning programs, provide information on such items as the number of new and continuing family planning acceptors, their characteristics, quantity and type of contraceptives available, number and type of personnel working in the program.

A major component of A.I.D.'s assistance in this area has been to provide, through an agreement with the U.S. Bureau of the Census, in-country advisory services; training of host country technicians in the design and execution of censuses and demographic surveys, and for the compilation, publication and analysis of data. In FY 1975, A.I.D. will continue to draw upon this resource to support and strengthen the capabilities of the UN and other international programs in demographic data collection and analysis.

A.I.D. also supports the World Fertility Survey begun in FY 72 and implemented by the International Statistical Institute. This is a five-year international program to assist more than thirty countries throughout the world to carry out internationally comparable sample surveys of human fertility behavior. The comparative analyses are expected to enhance a country's understanding of its own population situation and to provide guidance in the development of population policies and in planning programs.

In FY 1975 A.I.D. will provide funding of $2.5 million for this project in cooperation with the U.N. Fund for Population Activities.

In FY 1975 A.I.D. will continue to utilize the National Center for Health Statistics to assist countries with registration of births and deaths and support a project under contract with the University of North Carolina which is developing new methodology for measuring population change and assisting countries in the development of programs to use the resulting data for

planning and management purposes.

Population Policy, Population Dynamics, and Fertility Behavior (Proposed funding FY 1975--$1.250 million)

The development of adequate national policies and programs to influence population growth rates requires an understanding of the relationship of numerous demographic variables to development. In addition, it requires a comprehension of the many other factors--social, economic, religious, legal--which may influence individuals' desired and actual family size and their use of family planning services.

For several years A.I.D. has been assisting population research and demonstration activities designed to provide information to policy-making groups in the less-developed countries about the consequences of rapid population growth. One such program, conducted by General Electric/TEMPO and now in operation in a half-dozen Latin American countries, is designed to improve the capacity of national economic planning agencies to assess the impact of different rates of demographic change on development objectives.

Similar work has been undertaken by the Socio-Economic Analysis Staff of the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Pakistan and Turkey. A.I.D. supports, with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Law and Population Program, administered by the Fletcher School of Tufts University. The project is aimed at the collection and analysis of information on legislation and judicial and administrative decisions which may affect programs to reduce population growth rates. The project supports in-depth studies on how law affects fertility behavior, and encourages the application of this knowledge through publications, symposia, and the establishment of locally staffed teams for the formulation of the legal support needed for adequate population policies.

A recent initiative by A.I.D. is the development of a set of principles for the support of population research in the social sciences. This work is leading toward the development of a project entitled "Population Policy Research", designed to encourage highly relevant research on the socio-economic and cultural determinants of fertility and how information on the determinants of fertility can be applied to the formulation of improved population policies.

Fertility Control Techniques (Proposed funding FY 1975--$4.685 million)

New fertility control techniques better suited for use in developing countries have been developed, but more are needed. Improved availability and acceptance of methods is crucial. Consequently A.I.D. seeks a variety of methods which are suitable for use in countries characterized by low educational levels, inadequate systems for the movement of supplies, poor transportation and an inability to deliver health care services.

An important element in A.I.D.'s fertility control research program is the development of an improved once-a-month method. With such a method, control of fertility in developing countries could be attained more quickly, with greater reliability, and at a much lower cost. A.I.D. also supports efforts to develop other new means of fertility control and to improve currently available techniques.

To insure the practicality of new fertility control techniques for the particular conditions of developing countries, A.I.D. supports comparative field trials of new methods under use conditions in developing countries. Additional funds in FY 1975 will continue the

collaborative field trials by local clinicians of current and promising new fertility control methods in many countries.

A major effort was launched by A.I.D. in FY 1972 under contract with George Washington University to gather and disseminate worldwide information on (1) all methods of fertility control technology, (2) description of family planning programs, and (3) law and public policy on population and family planning. Periodic publications and findings are sent in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese to a large number of individuals and institutions around the world. In addition, the information and data is being placed in computers in order to permit rapid retrieval through automated systems. Additional funds in FY 1975 will continue this vital program of collection and dissemination of information available. to date on population and family planning.

Family Planning Delivery Systems (Proposed funding FY 1975--$30.153 million)

Efforts to reduce population growth rates depend greatly on the effectiveness of family planning delivery systems to provide necessary services to people in those areas where growth rates are the highest. However, as Congress has recognized, family planning programs do not currently reach the great mass of rural and urban poor in the countries which tend to have the highest fertility. Therefore, a major thrust of A.I.D.'s program is to expand the reach of effective, low-cost family planning delivery systems, separately or in combination with low-cost maternal and child care, preventive health, and nutrition services.

A.I.D.'s centrally funded population program supports this thrust in several ways. Both population assistance and other A.I.D. funds will be co-programmed to assist multi-purpose programs of this type. Also, we are encouraging or joining multi-donor efforts to meet this critical need.

One of the most effective agencies encouraging other donors to increase their support of international population programs is the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The U.S. has been one of its strong supporters because it can reach countries and appeal to governments in ways which our bilateral program often cannot. Also, the UNFPA as an integral part of the UN development system can effectvely stimulate a number of other UN agencies to increase their efforts to make population control an important part of their development assistance programs.

With United States' stimulation and support, the UN agency for population assistance is acquiring greater resources each year and has been actively programming these for population and family planning activities in many developing countries.

Created by the UN Secretary General in 1967 as a trust fund and brought under the authority of the General Assembly in 1972, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities is the principal UN mechanism for funding, coordinating, and programming technical assistance funds for population activities. To date the UNFPA has underwritten over 500 projects in 78 countries.

The principal focus of UNFPA is on action programs to reduce rapid popualtion growth. Family planning programs absorb the largest percentage of the funds allocated and, combined with the related communication and education activities, account for 45 percent of the total. Support also goes to the collection and improvement of basic population data, particularly in countries which have never taken a census, and for research and training in the population and family planning field. UNFPA is responsible for World Population Year 1974 and is the major funding source for both the Year and the World

Population Conference, August 1974.

All UNFPA funds come from voluntary contributions by governments. The United States pledges each year to match the unrestricted contributions of other donors on a matching basis which was 50:50 through 1971, 48:52 in 1972, and 45:55 in 1973. As a result, the United States contributed $14.1 million in 1972 and $17.8 million in 1973.

The amount and conditions of the U.S. pledge to UNFPA for 1974 have not been fully decided, but UNFPA has the UNDP Governing Council's approval for a goal of $54 million in new resources in 1974, of which at least $20 million will be provided by the U.S.

The present 1975 fund-raising goal for UNFPA is $68 million, although this figure may be revised upward by the UNDP Governing Council either before or after the World Population Conference in August 1974. In any case, it is clear that the U.S. will need at least $20 million from FY 1975 funds to meet our pledges.

Support to private U.S. and international organizations providing assistance to family planning programs of the developing nations has been an important element of A.I.D.'s effort to extend family planning services. For many years such groups as the Pathfinder Fund, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Association of Voluntary Sterilization, and the Population Council have been instrumental in calling attention to the problems of excessive population growth and in encouraging countries to initiate remedial action. Over the past several years A.I.D. has consolidated under the central program its various grants to each organization in order to improve program management and effectiveness. In FY 1975 additional grants will enable these experienced non-profit organizations to continue their active support of private sector family planning programs and related activities.

A.I.D.'s efforts at improvement of current family planning programs and the extension of such services into areas not previously supplied requires greatly augmented procurement of oral contraceptives and condoms. In addition, complementary management and logistics systems will be strengthened to assure continuously available supplies at all points in the distribution network. The provision of contraceptives and information on their use by commercial outlets will receive continuing encouragement in FY 1975.

A.I.D. is initiating additional actions to improve the administration of family planning programs. A.I.D. is developing a capacity within its population staff to respond to requests from developing country administrations for assistance relating to improving in-country distribution systems. In addition, A.I.D. can respond quickly to requests for technical services through an existing agreement with the American Publich Health Association. Furthermore, under an agreement with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Communicable Disease Center, A.I.D. will assist in defining and devising solutions to management problems that impede the initiation, expansion or impact of population programs.

Communication and Information Systems (Proposed funding FY 1975--$1.750 million)

A.I.D. support of family palnning information activities in developing countries rests on the premise that family planning can succeed only if fertile couples desire its benefits, understand and voluntarily practice its methods, and know that necessary services are available, convenient and cheap. A.I.D. recognizes that communication of

information essential to positive family planning decisions may reach and influence such couples through many media and channels. To help achieve rapid spread of public participation and adoption of family planning, A.I.D. supports training in population communication skills and concepts conducted by the University of Chicago and the East West Center of the University of Hawaii and the addition of family planning content to the informational work of such organizations as the International Confederation of Mid-wives and the World Assembly of Youth. Assistance to functional literacy programs as an avenue to those outside formal school systems is supported by a contract with World Education, Inc. A.I.D. provides a flexible response to short-term information and education needs, practical research, and identification and development of useful indigenous organizations in the Asian region through the Asia Foundation.

Manpower and Institutional Development (Proposed funding FY 1975--$6.474 million)

Successful operation of LDC population and family planning programs requires adequate manpower and institutional support.

A.I.D. is therefore training prfessionals who actually or potentially have major roles in the delivery of family planning services. For example, A.I.D. supports programs with John Hopkins Unviersity, the University of Pittsburgh, Washington University in St. Louis and the American University, Beirut, to provide training for developing country obstetricians, gynecologists and surgeons in the most advanced medical and surgical techniques of fertility control. Related programs for nurses and nurse mid-wives are provided at the University of North Carolina and the State Universtiy of New York with A.I.D. funding. In FY 1975, A.I.D. plans to expand this type of training in the developing countries.

In addition to trained manpower, the developing countries need organizations to lead and sustain efforts in research, public administration, demographic data collection and analysis and other population-related activities. Grants to eight universities and four non-university organizations will continue to help develop U.S. expertise and service capabilities in the population field and to link these to developing institutions and problems. In FY 1975, A.I.D. will continue grant assistance to the Universities of North Carolina, John Hopkins, Michigan and Hawaii for strengthening their capabilities to respond to the population and family planning needs of developing countries. These four U.S. universities have implemented a wide range of problem-solving activities in collaboration with LDC universities, schools of public health, and both government and private sector agencies that are concerned with developing their own capacities for research, training, and the provision of family planning services. For example, the University of North Carolina (UNC) is using A.I.D. funds to establish a population center at the University of Ghana which will do research and teach demography to Ghanian and other African students. UNC is also assisting Javeriana University, Colombia, to develop multidisciplinary curricula for all undergraduate and graduate students. The John Hopkins University is cooperating with the Government of Turkey to establish a project development bureau within the Ministry of Health and family planning for programming national family planning and population activities.

TABLE V

INTERREGIONAL - POPULATION

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Project Title	*	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
					Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
1. Demographic and Social Data								5,231	6,489	2,748	6,100		
Rapid Feedback for Family Planning Improvement		932-11-580-842	1969	1973	917	550	367	-	230	137	-	-	917
Laboratories for Population Studies		932-11-570-861	1969	1976	1,665	1,077	588	639	550	677	600	799	3,703
Population Data Systems		932-11-570-966	1972	1979	4,225	3,067	1,158	3,000	3,800	358	2,500	12,000	21,725
Disease and Demographic Survey		932-11-570-601	1973	1976	300	69	231	546	600	178	400	364	1,610
World Fertility Survey		932-17-570-547	1972	1976	1,043	246	797	1,000	797	1,000	2,500	3,500	8,043
African Data for Decision Making		932-11-570-606	1973	1973	798	-	798	-	400	398	-	-	798
Accelerated Feedback for Guidance of FP Programs		932-11-570-943	1971	1973	130	64	66	-	66	-	-	-	130
Improvement of Vital Statistics	*	932-11-570-XXX	1974	1977	-	-	-	46	46	-	100	200	346
2. Population Policy, Population Dynamics, and Fertility Behavior								1,247	3,914	4,675	1,250		
Analysis & Evaluation of Population Dynamics		932-11-570-979	1972	1976	3,930	397	3,533	-	1,000	2,533	-	2,000	5,930
Population/Economic Growth Analysis		932-11-570-016	1973	1980	2,026	1,225	801	350	750	401	200	1,100	3,676
Situation Reports on Pop. Prob., Pols., & Progs.		932-11-570-858	1973	1976	1,796	1,040	756	395	500	651	-	300	2,491
Law and Population Program		932-11-570-880	1970	1980	966	384	582	-	400	182	200	600	1,766
Cross-Cultural Research in Fertility Behavior		932-17-580-539	1971	1976	842	389	453	200	418	235	100	250	1,392
International Seminars on Pop. Pol. Analysis		932-11-570-976	1972	1972	317	89	228	-	160	68	-	-	317
Cultural Factors in Population Program		932-11-580-608	1973	1976	830	-	830	-	400	430	-	200	1,030
Catholic Leadership Population Conferences	*	932-11-570-XXX	1975	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	150	250
Research on Critical Population Variables	*	932-11-570-XXX	1974	1980	-	-	-	250	75	175	600	1,400	2,250
Fertility Rate of Migrants Study		932-17-570-528	1972	1973	300	203	97	-	97	-	-	-	300
Statistical Research in Population Policies		932-17-570-554	1972	1972	88	70	18	-	18	-	-	-	88
Population Seminars--Asia Women Trade Union		932-11-570-609	1973	1974	41	-	41	2	43	-	-	-	43
Development Center Population Project		932-11-570-827	1968	1978	177	177	-	50	50	-	50	150	427
Determinants of FP Attitudes and Practices		932-17-570-497	1969	1972	122	119	3	-	3	-	-	-	122
						Total							

*Detailed project narrative–See Table III.

INTERREGIONAL - POPULATION

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE Va

Project Title	*	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973 Obligations	Through FY 1973 Expenditures	Through FY 1973 Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/73	Estimated FY 1974 Obligations	Estimated FY 1974 Expenditures	Estimated FY 1974 Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/74	Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
3. Fertility Control Techniques								2,697	15,709	6,408	4,685		
Development of a Combined Agent for Disease Prophylaxis and Contraception		932-17-570-526	1970	1975	719	401	318	-	160	158	200	-	919
Development of IUD and Controlled-Release Contraceptives		932-17-570-527	1970	1975	1,518	640	878	-	765	113	200	-	1,718
Applied Research on Fertility Regulation		932-17-570-546	1972	1977	3,350	148	3,202	-	2,566	636	300	3,000	6,650
Simplified Techniques of Fertility Control		932-17-580-548	1972	1975	3,508	480	3,028	-	1,471	1,559	200	-	3,708
Rapid Diffusion of Population Research Findings		932-11-570-981	1972	1978	1,801	355	1,446	590	1,031	1,005	1,100	3,000	6,491
Development of Releasing Factor Inhibitors as Contraceptive Agents		932-17-570-518	1970	1975	4,405	2,124	2,281	-	2,281	-	-	-	4,405
International Fertility Research Program		932-17-580-537	1971	1977	4,906	1,511	3,395	1,500	2,250	2,645	2,000	3,000	11,406
Study of Side Effects and Mechanism of Action of Prostaglandins		932-17-570-541	1971	1973	302	115	187	175	300	62	185	-	662
Surgical and Engineering Research on Means of Fertility Control		932-17-570-538	1971	1975	1,028	680	348	432	550	230	200	-	1,660
Research on Prostaglandins		932-17-570-602	1973	1973	475	-	475	-	475	-	-	-	475
Research on Safety of Oral Contraceptives in Developing Countries		932-17-570-607	1973	1973	1,226	-	1,226	-	1,226	-	-	-	1,226
Sterilization by Endometrial Ablation		932-17-570-603	1973	1973	76	-	76	-	76	-	-	-	76
Prostaglandin and Other Contraceptive Development Research		932-17-570-520	1970	1972	2,980	1,845	1,135	-	1,135	-	-	-	2,980
Contraceptive Development: Antiprogestational Research		932-17-580-512	1969	1972	2,998	2,296	702	-	702	-	-	-	2,998
Studies on Synthesis of Prostaglandins		932-17-570-532	1971	1971	227	127	100	-	100	-	-	-	227
Research on Prostaglandins in Relation to Human Reproduction		932-17-570-540	1971	1971	821	200	621	-	621	-	-	-	821
Fertility Impact on Different Types of Family Planning Programs	*	932-17-570-XXX	1975	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	1,000	1,300
							Total						

*Detailed project narrative—See Table III.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

TABLE Va

INTERREGIONAL - POPULATION

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Project Title	*	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
					Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/74			
4. Family Planning Delivery Systems								25,923	36,594	23,181	30,153		
Assisting Family Planning Services		932-15-570-471	1969	1972	1,100	1,028	72	-	72	-	-	-	1,100
Family Planning Services		932-11-580-807	1968	1980	16,203	6,736	9,467	3,600	8,717	4,350	3,000	15,000	37,803
Programmatic Grant to Population Council		932-11-570-863	1969	1978	9,119	2,702	6,417	2,445	4,000	4,862	2,000	6,000	19,564
International Post-Partum Program		932-11-580-812	1968	1973	3,868	2,227	1,641	-	1,641	-	-	-	3,868
Program for Voluntary Sterilization		932-11-580-968	1972	1978	1,876	305	1,571	750	1,900	421	800	3,450	6,876
Grant to International Planned Parenthood Federation		932-11-580-838	1968	1980	36,162	27,356	8,806	11,122	13,416	6,512	16,000	84,000	147,284
Population and Family Planning Support		932-11-570-002	1970	1980	971	819	152	1,000	810	342	750	3,750	6,471
Survey of Global Patterns		932-11-570-942	1971	1974	534	464	70	95	165	-	-	-	629
Family Planning Management Information System		932-11-570-951	1971	1974	561	402	159	364	323	200	-	-	925
Methodology for Evaluating Family Planning Programs		932-11-580-855	1969	1975	1,892	683	1,209	-	700	509	150	-	2,042
Field Support Technical Assistance		932-11-570-877	1970	1977	1,051	606	445	407	375	477	500	1,000	2,958
Management and Consultant Services for Evaluation		932-17-570-978	1974	1976	-	-	-	210	210	-	316	300	826
Commercial Contraceptive Distribution		932-11-580-612	1974	1976	-	-	-	871	485	386	1,987	2,348	5,206
Commercial Contraceptive Marketing		932-11-580-611	1974	1977	-	-	-	1,528	774	754	2,000	11,720	15,248
Family Planning Programs for Church World Service and Charitable Organizations		932-11-580-955	1971	1978	7,939	4,484	3,455	3,350	2,583	4,222	2,500	7,500	21,289
Population Program Information System		932-11-570-986	1972	1976	653	265	388	181	423	146	150	50	1,034
5. Communication and Information Systems								2,160	3,869	2,826	1,750		
Family Planning in Non-Formal Education		932-11-580-820	1969	1977	2,345	1,455	890	400	800	490	300	1,500	4,545
Family Planning through Youth Organizations		932-11-570-850	1969	1974	1,907	1,201	706	375	650	431	-	-	2,282
Inventory and Analysis of Information Materials		932-11-570-900	1971	1973	442	275	167	-	167	-	-	-	442
Communication Training and Program Assistance		932-11-570-917	1971	1977	1,047	479	568	600	565	603	500	700	2,847
Teaching Films and Materials		932-11-570-953	1971	1974	394	272	122	145	267	-	-	-	539
Family Planning Through Midwives		932-11-570-947	1971	1977	698	258	440	-	275	165	250	600	1,548
Family Planning Through Home Economists		932-11-580-980	1972	1978	860	431	429	390	425	394	300	1,000	2,550
Graduate Training in Population Communication		932-11-570-958	1971	1976	490	252	238	250	220	268	200	250	1,190
Communication Program Support in Asia		932-13-950-017	1973	1978	1,407	432	975	-	500	475	200	1,000	2,607
							Total						

*Detailed project narrative—See Table III.

INTERREGIONAL - POPULATION

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE Va

Project Title	*	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973 Obligations	Through FY 1973 Expenditures	Through FY 1973 Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/73	Estimated FY 1974 Obligations	Estimated FY 1974 Expenditures	Estimated FY 1974 Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/74	Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
6. Manpower and Institutional Development								4,195	8,767	10,370	6,474		
Improvement of Population Libraries and Reference Services		932-11-570-857	1971	1978	524	278	246	48	294	-	150	450	1,172
University Overseas Population Interns		932-11-570-882	1970	1978	1,390	273	1,117	-	360	757	-	600	1,990
University Overseas Population Interns		932-11-570-893	1970	1978	933	323	610	-	300	310	-	600	1,533
University Overseas Population Interns		932-11-570-894	1970	1978	990	267	723	-	300	423	-	600	1,590
Population Problem Solving - University Services Agreement		932-11-570-916	1971	1978	1,748	507	1,241	400	752	889	550	1,800	4,398
Population Problem Solving - University Services Agreement		932-11-570-923	1971	1978	1,404	643	761	400	770	391	510	1,800	4,054
Population Problem Solving - University Services Agreement		932-11-570-956	1971	1978	3,603	1,241	2,362	600	1,462	1,500	550	2,400	7,053
Population Economic Dynamics and Policy		932-11-570-891	1971	1976	1,458	392	1,066	100	470	696	-	379	1,937
Clinical Training of Nurses/Midwives in Population		932-11-570-918	1971	1978	1,176	495	681	121	390	412	250	600	2,147
Development of Social Work Manpower		932-11-570-948	1971	1978	963	573	390	371	298	463	100	750	2,184
Institutional Development for Family Planning		932-11-570-952	1971	1978	1,218	379	839	600	567	872	550	1,200	3,468
Advanced Training in Family Planning Social Work		932-11-570-959	1971	1974	475	188	287	55	134	208	-	-	530
Family Planning Orientation		932-11-580-977	1972	1978	210	47	163	-	87	76	50	210	470
Advanced Fertility Clinics		932-11-580-604	1973	1977	2,964	-	2,964	1,500	2,209	2,255	3,300	7,236	15,000
Computer Assisted Instruction in Population Dynamics		932-11-570-924	1971	1977	1,008	281	727	-	210	517	464	797	2,269
Development of Population Management		932-11-570-967	1972	1972	859	94	765	-	164	601	-	-	859
							Total	41,453	75,342	50,208	50,412		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table III.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)	
Improvement of Vital Statistics	Population and Health	100	
NUMBER 932-11-570-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action. The development of a reliable vital statistics capability is essential to the formulation of a rational, well-planned population policy. It is also valuable in measuring family planning program success.

The purpose of this four-year project is to provide (1) instruction in the collection, tabulation, and publication of vital statistics to LDC participants through training in the U.S. and on-the-job experience in LDCs, and (2) technical assistance to selected LDCs to develop or improve their institutional capabilities in vital statistics collection and analysis. Countries participating in the program will be those which have identified particular weaknesses in the collection and interpretation of vital statistics and which request U.S. assistance.

Progress to Date. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has been involved in training LDC participants in vital statistics collection and interpretation for some years under A.I.D. programs. This new project will build on NCHS' competence by expanding the training activities and adding a technical assistance component, thereby creating a comprehensive program responsive to LDC needs for vital statistics relevant to family planning actions.

FY 1975 Program. FY 1975 funding ($100,000) will continue to support revision of the NCHS training curriculum. By early FY 1975, countries which need and request technical assistance will be identified, and NCHS will be able to provide short-term technical assistance from the A.I.D.-supported core training staff as required. FY 1975 costs are for:

U.S. Technicians: Salaries and travel for 48 man-months of full and part time core staff, and for short-term consultants ($100,000)

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	–	–	
Estimated FY 74	46	46	
Estimated through 6/30/74	46	46	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed FY 75	100	200	346

Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75		
	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
U.S. Technicians		46	46		100	100
Participants						
Commodities						
Other Costs						
Total Obligations		46	46		100	100

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES

National Center for Health Statistics

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)	
Catholic Leadership Population Conferences	Population and Health	$100	
NUMBER 932-11-570-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE: None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action. An effective population assistance program attempts to enlist the support and converted action of all major cultural groups. Catholics involved in LDC medical, educational and communications institutions can, with proper support, provide needed family planning education and services in countries where public programs are at an early stage of development. Through a series of conferences, Catholic leadership of medical, education and communications institutions will be brought into contact with the Catholic leadership of family planning services in other developing countries.

Progress to Date. Under other auspices, International Educational Development, Inc. has conducted conferences of Catholic leadership groups in Africa, Asia and Latin America. A general understanding of the population growth problem has been communicated and a basis laid for action programs.

FY 1975 Program. Four population conferences will be held in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, bringing together officials of Catholic educational, medical and communications institutions to work out feasible action programs.

U.S. Technicians: 2 man-years professional staff
1 man-year secretarial staff - $80,000

Participants: None

Commodities: None

Other Costs: Travel, printing, conference costs - $20,000

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-
Estimated FY 74	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed FY 75	100	150	250

Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS: Estimated FY 1974 Direct AID	Estimated FY 1974 Contract/Other Agency	Estimated FY 1974 Total	Proposed FY 75 Direct AID	Proposed FY 75 Contract/Other Agency	Proposed FY 75 Total
U.S. Technicians				80	-	80
Participants				-	-	-
Commodities				-	-	-
Other Costs				20	-	20
Total Obligations	-	-	-	100	-	100

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES

International Educational Development, Inc.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)	
Research on Critical Policy Variables	Population and Health	600	
NUMBER 932-11-570-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE: None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action. Research designed to fill in critical knowledge gaps regarding the determinants of rapid population growth is essential for the design of efficient population policy development efforts. This research is designed to identify the policy variables, such as female education and employment and maternal/child health measures, that governments can adopt to strengthen the demand for smaller families. The first phase of this research is to be undertaken in a cross-cultural setting in Malaysia and, as far as possible, will utilize data developed by the World Fertility Survey (a project of the International Statistical Institute and funded by AID, whose purpose it is to develop a body of comparable fertility measurements for a large number of developing countries). Subsequent research will be directed towards Latin American and African settings.

Progress to Date. An effort to formulate a promising set of research hypotheses and to identify a suitable developing country for their testing has been under way since early 1972. The first field application of the research design is scheduled for the autumn of 1974 in Malaysia.

FY 1975 Program. One or more research efforts will be designed and initiated to clarify further the relationship of fertility to significant policy variables. The support for additional research will depend upon: 1) the degree to which current evidence suggests that certain policy actions can affect fertility decisions, and 2) the expected cost and general feasibility of these actions within a developing country setting.

U.S. Technicians: 6 man-years professional staff; 2 man-years secretarial staff; and consultant services-$450,000

Participants: None

Commodities: None

Other Costs: Travel, printing, computer services-$150,000

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-
Estimated FY 74	250	75	
Estimated through 6/30/74	250	75	175
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed FY 75	600	1,400	2,250

Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS: Estimated FY 1974 Direct AID	Estimated FY 1974 Contract/Other Agency	Estimated FY 1974 Total	Proposed FY 75 Direct AID	Proposed FY 75 Contract/Other Agency	Proposed FY 75 Total
U.S. Technicians		200	200	450	-	450
Participants		-	-	-	-	-
Commodities		-	-	-	-	-
Other Costs		50	50	150	-	150
Total Obligations		250	250	600	-	600

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES

To be selected.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)	
Fertility Impact of Different Types of Family Planning Programs	Population and Health	300	
NUMBER 932-17-570-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE: None	INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION: FY:1977

Project Target and Course of Action. This is a new project to begin in FY 1975 to test the assumption that the nature of available fertility control techniques is a crucial determinant of individuals' behavior in regard to family planning. By measuring the actual fertility impact of various patterns of delivering family planning services, the relative cost/effectiveness of differing approaches will be ascertained. The test results will provide guidance for program administrators in developing countries on the type and costs of fertility control techniques which are likely to be the most efficient and effective in reducing fertility.

Progress to Date. Consideration has been given to several potential study sites. In this regard, social acceptance and conformity to the laws of the country are important criteria in determining final site selection. Possibilities now being explored include Iran, Korea, and Pakistan.

FY 1975 Program. Begin experimental study of relative acceptability of all possible means of fertility control methods and the impact on fertility rates when the entire range of fertility control services are made available to all segments of society in a less developed country.

U.S. Technicians: 3 man-years professional staff; ½ man-year clerical staff - $60,000.

Participants: None

Commodities: Contraceptives - $25,000

Other Costs: Travel, consultants, printing, administrative supplies, etc. - $65,000; local hire technicians: 15 man-years of professional services and 3 man years of clerical support--$150,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-
Estimated FY 74	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed FY 75	300	1,000	1,300

Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS: Estimated FY 1974 Direct AID	Estimated FY 1974 Contract/Other Agency	Estimated FY 1974 Total	Proposed FY 75 Direct AID	Proposed FY 75 Contract/Other Agency	Proposed FY 75 Total
U.S. Technicians					60	60
Participants					-	-
Commodities					25	25
Other Costs					215	215
Total Obligations					300	300

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES

To be selected.

OTHER PROGRAMS

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

A.I.D. has undertaken to increase the participation of private and voluntary agencies in the development process. This approach is based on the belief that private and voluntary groups in America can become an increasingly important resource in developmental as well as humanitarian efforts overseas. Further, we have assumed that as in this society, individuals in other societies will create their own national institutions of varying size, capability, and vitality. These institutions, independently, or in association with government, participate in identifying needs and in bringing about constructive change. Thus, it is A.I.D.'s objective to encourage cooperation and to increase financial assistance to public and private programs which address basic human needs and improve the productive capacities of people in the developing countries.

In FY 1975 we propose a budget of $20,373,000 (including certain disaster preparedness activities), $5 million set aside for use as Development Program Grants to qualified Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVO's). More assured public and private resources will enable selected PVO's to augment their staffs where necessary, expand their planning and analysis capabilities, initiate and participate with A.I.D., governments or groups in developing countries in identifying and achieving program goals.

The FY 1975 budget will permit continued funding of present programs, which include grants and contracts with 14 private and voluntary organizations and reimbursement of the ocean freight costs incurred by registered voluntary agencies in shipping their own supplies abroad.

During 1973 the 92 voluntary agencies registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid raised $471 million in private contributions of cash and supplies. In addition, they received $207 million from the U.S. Government in the form of PL 480 Title II foods, U.S. excess property, ocean freight reimbursement, and contracts and grants to implement overseas development and humanitarian programs.

In FY 1974, eight of the 92 voluntary agencies participated in the PL 480 Title II food donation program with food and transportation costs funded from Commodity Credit Corporation funds administered by A.I.D.

Ocean Freight

In response to Section 635(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act, one manner in which A.I.D. supports overseas programs of registered voluntary agencies is through reimbursement of the transportation costs of their shipments. These shipments include purchases and donations from the American public and U.S. Government domestic and foreign excess property.

In FY 1974, $4.75 million was provided to reimburse 29 registered agencies and the American National Red Cross for the ocean freight costs of transporting their own program supplies overseas. Without this support, Voluntary agencies would not be able to transport donations made by American citizens to assist their neighbors abroad.

It was originally estimated that $4.75 million would be required in FY 1975 for the overseas freight reimbursement on shipments by voluntary agencies of their own supplies. However, because of increased overseas freight costs attributable to the energy shortage, plus an increase in the number of registered voluntary agencies participating in the overseas freight subsidy, this estimate may not prove realistic.

Continuing Interregional Programs

The narrative that follows describes 14 ongoing Private Voluntary Organization programs. The first two, International Executive Service Corps and The Asia Foundation, are budgeted with A.I.D. grants in excess of $1 million each. The additional 12 programs that are relatively smaller in size are grouped together for a total of $2.573 million in FY 1975.

International Executive Service Corps (IESC) is a private non-profit organization that seeks to meet the requests of companies in developing countries for experienced management help. Since 1965 IESC has provided the short-term assistance of 3,300 volunteer executives to locally owned enterprises in 52 developing countries. Under IESC's program, experienced executives from all kinds of businesses in the U.S. contribute their time for short-term assignments--usually between two and four months--to assist local enterprises. In most cases, the assistance is by a U.S. business man to a private or parastatal enterprise overseas, but in some cases assistance is also provided to a government agency.

IESC charges the assisted enterprise a fee based on ability to pay, which partly covers the travel costs and expenses of the volunteers and IESC's overhead costs. The volunteer serves without salary. IESC is currently sending out more than 600 volunteers per year. IESC maintains a roster of 7,000 volunteers with a wide variety of business skills and professions. Some 72 different categories of business activities have been assisted by IESC in such fields as agriculture and food processing, textile manufacturing, insurance and banking, transportation equipment and services, wood and paper products, construction, chemical products, rubber, plastics, leather goods, machinery, wholesale and retail trade, communications and tourism.

An A.I.D. general support grant provides for 56% of the overall IESC yearly budget. The balance is provided by the receipts from projects and private contributions. In FY 1974, with a grant of $4.020 million plus carry-over from previous funding, IESC reached 650 projects. For FY 1975, A.I.D. proposes to grant IESC $4.3 million to enable it to increase the number of projects to over 700 and cover cost increases.

The Asia Foundation is a privately managed organization which since 1954 has fostered the work of leading individuals, community and professional groups, and private and public agencies in Asia. Its representatives work in 15 Asian countries, reaching from Korea to Afghanistan. The Foundation looks for matching self-help efforts by the groups with which it deals. Its grants and professional advisory services support education, legal studies and administration, book and library programs, science teaching, rural development, population programs, and Asian regional collaboration. In addition, increasing attention is being given to Asia's growing manpower and unemployment problems. A.I.D. gave the Foundation annual general support grants of $3.75 million from 1971 to 1974. A.I.D. also has provided an additional $1.407 million for educational activities in the population field through FY 1975; the Foundation encourages wherever possible the role of private and voluntary agencies in this work. In FY 1975, we propose to continue general support of $3.75 million.

The International Eye Foundation (IEF) seeks to facilitate the transfer of American opthalmological technology and surgical expertise to those developing countries having a high incidence of eye disease and an acute shortage of trained medical personnel in this field.

Currently IEF has field units in eight countries: El Salvador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Peru and Tunisia. Each of these units has from one to four participating U.S. eye surgeons in attendance during the year, who perform operations and train local staff in all aspects of eye care, treatment, corneal transplant and eye surgery. Additionally, eye surgeons from countries in which IEF is working or has worked are brought to the U.S. hospital or University affiliate for a fellowship training period of four to six months.

This year saw the start of a new project, the Opthalmic Assistant Training Course (OATC) which has already become an outstanding success as a realistic response to the inadequate numbers of trained medical personnel available to treat large populations. This training is at the paramedic level and has been well received in Indonesia and the Philippines where it was first introduced. The course is just now starting in Dacca, Bangladesh.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

During FY 1974, A.I.D. is prepared to grant up to $200,000 to support IEF's ongoing program, strengthen the OATC project and continue the eight field units developed last year. FY 1975 funding is projected at a similar level.

The Volunteer Development Corps (VDC) selects specialists from U.S. cooperatives to furnish short-term technical assistance to cooperatives in developing countries. These volunteers are assigned to correct specific development obstacles in organization, management, financing, plant operations, member relations and control, director-manager relations, training, venture analysis and long-range planning.

Most volunteers are mid-career executives or retirees of U.S. cooperatives. Volunteers serve without pay for 30-90 day assignments. A.I.D. Plans to provide $115,000 in FY 1974; during FY 1975 present program levels are expected to continue.

Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA), founded in 1959, is a private organization which can call on over 5,000 volunteers in technical fields, from industry, the universities, and public service in the United States and abroad. Volunteers give their own time in providing advice on specific problems received by mail from developing countries. VITA also works to strengthen local agencies overseas. The organization's approach is based on the self-help idea, greater use of local resources through appropriate techniques, and a concern for basic community needs.

Major private support for VITA comes from U.S. companies, foundations and individuals. In FY 1974, A.I.D. contributed $190,000 to VITA's budget on a matching basis and is proposing comparable support in FY 1975.

The Technical Assistance Information Clearing House (TAICH) operating under the auspices of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service in New York City, is a private, nonprofit information exchange center. TAICH facilitates and encourages exchange of information on the work of those U.S. private and voluntary organizations active in the international development assistance field. The center compiles special reports on these agencies' programs. It also publishes directories of U.S. nonprofit voluntary organizations, missions and foundations. TAICH publishes a newsletter on events and trends of significance to the international work of private and voluntary organizations. During FY 1974 TAICH will continue its examination of major issues and development trends with a study of food production. In addition, its reference services are widely used by libraries, businesses, the public and government agencies, both here and abroad. It is expected that the present A.I.D. contract with TAICH will continue into FY 1975.

Technoserve, Inc. is a nonprofit, service motivated organization which has been providing technical and capital assistance to small-scale enterprise in Africa and Latin America since early 1969. Its purposes are (1) to contribute to the growth of the industrial and agribusiness sectors in selected LDCs through technical and small-scale capital assistance to viable, locally beneficial enterprise; (2) to benefit thereby the local communities through increased provision of basic needs, commodities (particularly food, clothing and shelter) and through increased employment and income; and (3) to assist in making the above processes locally self-sustaining by training counterparts to eventually replace expatriate advisors as small enterprise stimulators.

In 1974 funding from A.I.D. is projected at $200,000 since Technoserve has pledged to raise an additional $400,000 on a 1:2 matching basis (one A.I.D. dollar for every two dollars raised by Technoserve). Continuing funding in FY 1975 is anticipated.

Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) is a consortium of development-oriented PVO's, established in 1971 to improve through collaborative action and economies of scale their program effectiveness and impact with various kinds of technical and small-scale capital assistance

projects. PACT's basic objective is to reach those in the lower levels of the social and economic order with development programs that increase income, employment, self-help capabilities and the quality of life.

A.I.D. granted PACT $149,000 in FY 1972 for its initial operations. A grant of $200,000 followed in FY 1973 for PACT's technical assistance projects fund. In FY 1974 A.I.D. expects to provide up to $392,000 in project and administrative funds with continuing support in FY 1975.

The Institute for International Development, Inc. (IIDI) was formed in 1971 to help establish indigenous businesses and promote investment in developing countries by providing counsel, training and other help to promote success of projects. It reflects the concern of church groups for promoting smaller enterprises overseas which will benefit local communities.

IIDI receives and screens project proposals, arranges for businessmen to review promising proposed projects, and helps to locate interested investors who then make their own on-site appraisals of potential. In this work IIDI draws on the experience and resources of American businessmen, many for smaller companies.

Agency support was given in FY 1973-74 in the form of a grant of up to $100,000 on a 1:2 matching basis. Comparable support for FY 1975 is proposed in view of IIDI's continuing progress with project development and its success in raising private support for its work.

The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) is an international organization with national movements in over 80 countries, including many LDCs. The U.S. YMCA has for several decades conducted in the United States a broad array of education programs, both formal and nonformal, developed in response to local needs. To the extent their resources permitted, the United States has also helped foreign YMCAs to establish similar programs.

In FY 1972, A.I.D. granted the U.S. YMCA $70,000 to enable it to assist YMCAs in five African countries to expand their nonformal management and/or vocational training programs. An additional $70,000 grant was made in FY 1974 to continue the activity for another year, and the scope of the grant was broadened to include all forms of nonformal training, including community and rural development and refugee resettlement. Viet-Nam and Sri Lanka were added to the countries eligible for assistance. Projects developed under this grant thus far include an agricultural extension and community development program in Ethiopia and a rural self-employment assistance program in Sri Lanka (approved for A.I.D. funding); a refugee resettlement program in Viet Nam (under consideration) and a small enterprise development program in Nigeria (being revised).

Discussions are in progress with the YMCA regarding broader and longer-term A.I.D. support. We envision perhaps a grant to train YMCA International Division staff in program design and evaluation and to enable the YMCA to augment the expertise in economic development of its professional staff. A.I.D. will also continue to consider requests for funding of individual country projects and programs developed by the YMCA.

The Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI) is a nongovernmental channel for transferring U.S. cooperative skills to developing countries. Its 34 members are from major U.S. agricultural cooperatives and the Farm Credit System. Through them, ACDI responds to requests for assistance from USAIDs, host countries, and international organizations to develop credit, marketing and supply cooperatives. This contributes to ACDI's goal of improving the income and standard of living of small and medium-scale farmers. Most of its activities have been carried out under A.I.D. contracts.

ACDI has 20 technicians engaged in agricultural credit and cooperative programs in Paraguay, Guatemala, Honduras, Tanzania, Kenya, Philippines, and Viet Nam. ACDI has been most successful working on a person-to-person basis at the

grass roots--in cooperation with host country government officials at the policy-making level.

A.I.D. support to the ACDI administrative structure will continue during FY 1975 at approximately the same level as that of 1974, i.e., $225,000.

The Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA) is a national confederation of rural and urban cooperatives and federations of cooperatives. CLUSA provides developmental, educational, and legislative assistance to its U.S. members. Its technicians advise and assist interested LDC countries in building viable programs for agricultural, consumer and service cooperatives. It has contributed to cooperative development in 10 or more developing countries.

CLUSA also works with international organizations such as the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) and CARE to advance cooperative development internationally.

Grant funds from A.I.D. will be provided during FY 1974 and 1975 for CLUSA's international unit, including continuing assistance to ICA.

The Credit Union National Association, Inc. (CUNA) specializes in developing credit unions overseas, helping them to grow and then spinning them off to shift for themselves. Its international involvement is indicated by the $300,000 that its members contribute annually for building credit unions through the World Council of Credit Unions. CUNA has as its purpose to help increase the capacity of credit unions to improve the economic level of their members. In the process it endeavors to involve many other institutions, agencies and organizations. While credit unions are mostly urban in the United States and Europe, CUNA has strengthened its ability to move credit unions into agriculture sectoral development, especially to meet credit needs of small farmers.

Since 1962 CUNA has evolved from organizing local credit unions into acting as consultant and advisor to national and regional credit union federations. It continues in its local role in El Salvador, Paraguay, and Laos, but most attention is devoted to developments on management and capital-raising problems related to Latin American Federation of Credit Unions (COLAC) and The Africa Cooperative Savings and Credit Association (ACOSCA). Its direct involvement at the primary level has been taken over by indigenous organizations. Currently its biggest task is to steer a safe course for international interlending among credit unions of different countries. In the meantime membership in countries in which CUNA works (outside the United States and Europe) is more than 1.3 million. Their savings are over $150 million.

In FY 1974, A.I.D. provided $258,000 in support of the administrative structure of CUNA's international program; FY 1975 support is projected at or near the same level.

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) draws on its 1,000-member organizations for technical resources to assist developing countries in building rural electric cooperative systems. American technicians serve overseas as advisors and as trainers in establishing indigenous cooperative systems and/or improving ongoing systems. Programs are presently underway in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua and the Philippines; other programs are pending.

As the central nongovernment source of American experience and talent in this field, NRECA responds to requests from the governments of developing countries, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and UN agencies as well as A.I.D.

A.I.D.'s FY 1974 support to the NRECA administrative structure was $205,000; FY 1975 funding will continue at a similar level.

TABLE V

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Project Title	*	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
					Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
SELECTED COUNTRIES & ORGANIZATIONS											20,373 2/		
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM GRANTS		-	1974	Cont.	-	-	-	1,298	1,298	-0-	5,000	Cont.	Cont.
OCEAN FREIGHT		-	1946	Cont.	1/			4,750	4,750	-0-	4,750	Cont.	Cont.
INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS		932-13-270-001	1964	Cont.	15,383	15,083	300	4,020	4,020	300	4,300	Cont.	Cont.
THE ASIA FOUNDATION		932-13-950-017	1969	Cont.	16,050	15,265	785	3,750	3,915	620	3,750	Cont.	Cont.
OTHER		-	-	Cont.	7,524	6,262	1,262	2,496	2,409	1,349	2,573	Cont.	Cont.
							Total	16,314	16,392	2,269	20,373 2/		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table III.

1/ The Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation reimburses registered voluntary agencies and the American National Red Cross for the ocean freight costs of transporting donations and their own program supplies overseas. This ocean freight reimbursement is provided annually pursuant to Section 635(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Since 1965 through 1973 (years for which records are available) average of $4,945,639 was provided annually.

2/ Includes certain disaster preparedness activities.

Foreign Disaster Relief Coordination

The nature of U. S. disaster assistance varies considerably with the magnitude of the disaster and the ability of a country to help itself. Emergency relief responses are paid for from contingency funds. Preparedness activities are financed from interregional program funds.

The U. S. Government provides assistance to victims of both natural and man-made disasters. Although A.I.D. monitors preliminary symptoms of possible emergency situations, its actual movement into action must await a formal declaration of the occurrence of a disaster by the American Ambassador. Usually, the government of the stricken country asks for help.

Natural disasters can be instantaneous such as earthquakes or cyclones or slowly developing emergencies brought on, for example, by extended periods of drought. In sudden natural disasters, U. S. actions prompted by a definitive declaration of a disaster by the U. S. Chief of Mission, are usually clear-cut, timely, and effective. It is considerably more difficult to make accurate continuing assessments of the "creeping" type of a disaster situation--to survey its extensiveness, to ascertain the number of people affected, the relief requirements and the probable duration of the emergency. It is equally difficult for an Ambassador to declare a disaster in such circumstances. It takes longer for countries to recognize the problem, to request international assistance and for relief to be mobilized. These latter disasters usually require food aid and rehabilitation measures over an extended period of time.

FY 1975 Disaster Program Funds

In addition to contingency funds for disaster relief operations, $460,000 in interregional program funds is budgeted for FY 1975.

Disaster supply stockpiles are now operational in Panama, Guam, and Italy, to serve as ready response bases for the provision of emergency supplies in their respective areas of the world. Establishment of a fourth stockpile is being negotiated with the Government of Singapore. FY 1975 expenditures in this category will complete existing stockpiles, initially stock the new Singapore facility, and cover continuing costs of administration for all installations.

Preparedness training of officials of disaster-prone nations, coupled with intermittent consultative services of A.I.D. disaster planning experts and other non-A.I.D. specialists assists other nations in improving or developing and testing national disaster contingency plans. Such assistance is presently being provided to Ecuador and requests for such help have been received from a number of other nations. During the remainder of FY 1974 and FY 1975, the Ecuadorian project and two others will be completed as pilot efforts, preparatory to broader scheduling. Satellite imagery (for example: Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and Defense Meteorological Satellites) will also be used in disaster preparedness early warning, assessment, search, rescue and relief.

TABLE V

Foreign Disaster Relief Coordination

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Project Title	*	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
					Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
SELECTED COUNTRIES & ORGANIZATIONS											460		
Regional Disaster Supply Stockpile	*	932-11-999-001	1968	Cont.	500	500	0	450	450	0	265	Continuing	
International Training - Disaster Preparedness and Technical Assistance	*	932-11-999-002	1970	Cont.	165	165	0	70	70	0	84	Continuing	
Satellite Technology in Disaster Warning and Assessment Systems	*		1974	Cont.				65	65	0	70	Continuing	
Resources Support Service Agreement with HEW (Int. Health and CDC)	*		1974	Cont.				40	40	0	41	Continuing	
Total								625	625	0	460 1/		

1/ Included in Private and Voluntary Cooperation Total.

*Detailed project narrative—See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency			
Contractor technicians			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1973	Estimate FY 1974	Proposed FY 1975
Non-contract	18	20	18
Contract			
Total	18	20	18

Foreign Disaster Relief Coordination **GRANT ACTIVITY DATA** **TABLE III**

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)	
Regional Disaster Supply Stockpile	Selected Countries and Organizations	$265	
NUMBER 932-11-999-001	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 68	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action. To establish and stock several strategically located disaster stockpiles throughout the world. These new regional supply sources can be counted on to save lives, reduce suffering, save money and demonstrably convey to the world the significance placed by the U.S. on international humanitarianism. These will be achieved by: (1) significantly reducing disaster relief response time; (2) substituting advance surface transportation for a substantial part of the present more expensive last minute airlift from the U.S. to the disaster site; (3) permitting the development and use of specifications for competitive bidding on common-use items, eliminating emergency off-the-shelf procurement at near retail prices; (4) permitting accumulation of military surpluses as they become available; and by (5) reducing the need to call unnecessarily upon high quality, high priced military supplies.

From existing stockpiles, disaster relief can be initiated instantly and delivery made in a matter of a few hours. Conversely, the areas of the world where there are no stockpiles, U.S. assistance is necessarily less effective and efficient. Days may elapse before urgently needed relief items can be procured, and shipped abroad. Since delivery time is of the essence in preventing loss of life following a disaster, A.I.D. has put a high priority on establishing and fully stocking these facilities. Sites have been selected on the basis of proximity to regions which are repeatedly afflicted by disasters, political stability, free port characteristics, availability of air and sea transport for onward movement to afflicted areas, and the presence of military or other dependable custodianship.

Progress to date. Six years of experience with the A.I.D. Panama Disaster Stockpile (established in 1968) have demonstrated the effectiveness of having a regional stockpile to draw upon for quick and economical disaster rescue and relief operations. Thus, three other stockpiles were authorized. Guam became operational in FY 1972 and Leghorn, Italy in 1973. Plans are being finalized for the creation of a Singapore stockpile in FY 1974.

The level of supplies in these various installations varies. Panama is completely stocked; Guam, which has been basically stocked, will receive a number of supplementary items in either FY 1974 or 1975. Camp Darby, near Leghorn, Italy, which is partially stocked, with a number of items enroute, will be topped off in FY 1974. Singapore will be initially stocked in FY 1974. A general review is now being made of past relief operations to identify other supplies and equipment which might profitably be maintained at the ready stage.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	500	500	0
Estimated FY 74	450	450	
Estimated through 6/30/74	950	950	0
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed FY 75	265	Continuing	

Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75		
	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
U.S. Technicians						
Participants						
Commodities		440	440		240	240
Other Costs		10	10		25	25
Total Obligations		450	450		265	265

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES

U. S. Army
Singapore Port Authority

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

Continuation Sheet

TITLE	NUMBER
Regional Disaster Supply Stockpile	932-11-999-001

Following the initial capitalization, each stockpile can be expected to yield significant economies, both of time and money. For example, an analysis of the Panama stockpile operation revealed average annual savings of over $200,000 have been realized since its establishment. Substantial economies are realized through use of surface transport rather than air.

FY 1975 Program ($265,000). To complete the fourth and last disaster stockpile in Singapore. To provide any additional items needed in the Guam or Leghorn stockpiles and, based on review now underway, to provide all four stockpiles with newly identified supplies and equipment.

Commodities. Medical supplies, water containers, mass feeding outfits, or other items considered necessary. ($240,000)

Other Costs. To pay the yearly administrative or maintenance cost involved in testing and keeping equipment in working condition. ($25,000)

Foreign Disaster Relief Coordination

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)	
International Training - Disaster Preparedness and Technical Assistance	Selected Countries and Organizations	$84	
NUMBER 932-11-999-002	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 70	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action. The goal of this project is to strengthen, through U.S. training of senior foreign officials and short-term technical assistance, the capability of disaster prone LDC's to react in a planned and effective way to natural and man-made disasters.

Disaster experts generally agree that primary responsibility for disaster assessment, emergency assistance, and in-country coordination of external disaster aid must rest with the disaster stricken country. Accordingly, for the past four years A.I.D. has conducted a disaster preparedness seminar to enhance international disaster relief self-reliance. (Similar programs are planned for FY's 1975 and 1976.) As a natural follow-on to this training, recognizing that the seminars could not be considered an end in themselves, in FY 1974 A.I.D. designed a program to provide short-term technical assistance to disaster-prone countries in the development of practical national disaster contingency plans and organizations. It is anticipated such plans and organizations will significantly mitigate the impact of disasters on the people of those countries and through the elimination of "overkill" and omissions which so frequently characterize international disasters make international donations more meaningful and efficient.

The disaster technical assistance program is considered to be one of the most important new developments in U.S. disaster assistance which, looking ahead, could with the cooperation of other major donor nations and international organizations represent a most significant step forward in the evolution of this urgently important humanitarian area of need.

Progress to Date. A.I.D.'s Office of the Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator (FDRC) has now trained approximately 60 high-level foreign officials with executive responsibilities in their countries disaster relief or civil defense organizations in the fundamentals of disaster planning and preparedness. This training has already borne fruit in several countries in the form of new or improved disaster plans. Peru, Chile, the Philippine Islands, Venezuela, Pakistan, Brazil, and Iran are notable examples. These advances have been reflected in greater self-reliance and fewer calls for outside help since the training program began.

In the relatively new area of technical assistance, Ecuador was the first country to officially request assistance in preparing a national disaster plan. Two FDRC staff members have recently completed a

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	165	165	0
Estimated FY 74	70	70	
Estimated through 6/30/74	235	235	0
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed FY 75	84	Continuing	

Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75		
	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
U.S. Technicians						
Participants	60		60	65		65
Commodities				5		5
Other Costs	10		10	14		14
Total Obligations	70		70	84		84

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES

TITLE	NUMBER
International Training - Disaster Preparedness and Technical Assistance	932-11-999-002

successful preliminary visit during which a national disaster decree was re-drafted and signed into law which established an Office of Civil Defense with authority to expend funds during national emergencies, and to coordinate government responses. They also assisted in outlining a preparedness plan which would locate and inventory national resources to be applied in major disasters prior to appeals for external aid.

Other countries have expressed interest in receiving assistance in disaster planning. These include: Tunisia, the Inter-Caribbean Emergency Relief Organization--representing 30 countries in the Caribbean, Honduras, and Guatemala. A preliminary visit to Tunisia and one or two of the islands in the Caribbean is planned for FY 1974.

Early in FY 1974, the Government of Turkey expressed an interest in establishing an International Disaster Training Center in Ankara and requested some technical advice from the U.S. FDRC staff members have made two visits to Turkey to assist in the preliminary exploration of the proposal. The U. S. recommendation, after extensive evaluation of the facilities available in Turkey, was that an Operational International Training Center might be established to train disaster site directors, fire chiefs, police chiefs, mayors, and the like. Turkey and other NATO countries are now in the process of reviewing the U. S. recommendation.

FY 1975 Program. FDRC staff, consultants, and some outside technical experts will provide technical assistance on disaster planning to several disaster-prone LDC's in one of three phases: preliminary, plan development, or plan testing through a simulated disaster. The countries likely to be involved include: Ecuador, Tunisia, several Caribbean Islands, Turkey, Honduras, and Guatemala. FY 1975 funding of $84,000 will provide for:

Participants. Approximately 18 high-level foreign officials will participate in the International Disaster Preparedness Seminar (6-week course). ($65,000)

Commodities. To provide demonstration equipment--tents, water purifiers/tanks/pumps, and communications gear needed to set up emergency life saving and life support systems and for in-country testing of disaster plans. ($5,000)

Other. Support for technical assistance teams--bilingual secretaries, translators, etc. ($14,000)

Foreign Disaster Relief Coordination **GRANT ACTIVITY DATA** **TABLE III**

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)	
Satellite Technology in Disaster Warning and Assessment Systems	Selected Countries and Organizations	$70	
NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 74	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action. To explore application of modern scientific technology to foreign disaster warning, assessment and relief requirements. Funds will be used largely to support broad analyses of satellite imagery, surveying broader satellite applications, disaster mapping from satellite imagery (such as Earth Resources Technology Satellite, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Defense Meteorological Satellite), infrared and subinfrared imagery evaluation and pilot warning tests. It is hopefully anticipated that such imagery can in time be received, evaluated and conveyed to disaster stricken nations in a time frame useful in planning and carrying out major disaster responses.

Progress to date. U.S. Geological Survey is proceeding with preliminary analysis of certain past disasters for which satellite imagery exists. It has been preliminarily concluded that droughts, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and floods in particular lend themselves to evaluation. In FY 1974, Geological Survey's early results will be reexamined against criteria which must be met for imagery application to disaster delineation and assessment, search and rescue, logistic support (air and ground), and the like. This project will provide a basis for determining whether the collection of new imagery for disaster stricken areas requiring alterations in existing satellite program priorities is warranted.

FY 1975 Program. To continue to assess mass imagery now available for past disasters and to begin evaluating new imagery for current disasters with the object of providing disaster countries useful and timely satellite imagery support.

Other Costs. The development, and exploration of other disaster-related applications of satellite imagery provided by other government agencies. ($70,000)

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73			
Estimated FY 74	65	65	
Estimated through 6/30/74	65	65	0
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed FY 75	70	Continuing	

Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75		
	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
U.S. Technicians						
Participants						
Commodities						
Other Costs		65	65		70	70
Total Obligations		65	65		70	70

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES

U.S. Geological Survey

Foreign Disaster Relief Coordination **GRANT ACTIVITY DATA** **TABLE III**

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)	
Resources Support Service Agreement between HEW and AID/PHA/FDRC	Selected Countries and Organizations	$41	
NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 74	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action. To enter into an agreement with HEW's

1) Office of International Public Health. For the services of a Public Health Officer responsible for day-to-day advice on medical matters involved in foreign disaster preparedness and operations. This officer would also serve as the principal source of information with respect to such things as the stockpiling of medical supplies and equipment and the involvement of pharmaceutical manufacturers and associations. It would be the responsibility of this officer to be the first-line reviewer of requests emanating from disaster stricken countries requiring medical assistance and as the principal point of liaison between the Office of the Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator and the medical community regarding their involvement in both disaster preparedness and relief operations ($31,000); and

2) Center for Disease Control. For the administrative costs involved in providing professional advice on worldwide epidemiological development in general and specific advice on implementation and requirements of medical situations around the world. To also provide medical personnel, supplies and equipment as requested by PHA/FDRC in response to disasters with major medical implications ($10,000).

FY 1975 Program. To enter into same agreement with HEW as in FY 1974.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73			
Estimated FY 74	40	40	
Estimated through 6/30/74	40	40	0
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed FY 75	41	Continuing	

Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75		
	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
U.S. Technicians		30	30		31	31
Participants						
Commodities						
Other Costs		10	10		10	10
Total Obligations		40	40		41	41

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare

PUBLIC SAFETY

In compliance with Sec. 112 of the 1973 Foreign Assistance Authorization Act, all overseas police training and related activities funded by this Act will be terminated by August 15, 1974. Of the 17 such programs funded by A.I.D., two will terminate in March, one in May, two in June, nine in July, and three by August 15 of this year. Eighty-nine Public Safety Advisors will have been withdrawn from overseas activities.

Nine A.I.D. Public Safety Advisors are presently assigned to Saudi Arabia. All costs of their assignment are funded by the Government of Saudi Arabia under the terms of Sec. 607 of the Foreign Assistance Act. A.I.D.'s response to requests from other countries for public safety advisors with services to be provided under Sec. 607 will be considered by the Administrator on a case-by-case basis.

It is estimated that from 12 to 15 A.I.D. narcotics law enforcement advisors, concerned solely with narcotics law enforcement assistance, will be assigned to eight countries (three in Southeast Asia and five in Latin America). These advisory services and training in narcotics control will be funded under Sec. 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

A.I.D. will continue to fund police training in the United States to help build civilian police forces that provide efficient and humane police services. Training is carried out primarily at the International Police Academy, Washington, D.C. The table lists other institutions which are used from time to time.

Training at the International Police Academy(IPA) emphasizes administration and management of police resources, narcotics control and law enforcement, records, identification, telecommunications, instructor methods, and criminal investigation. It is estimated that 600 civil police officer participants will be trained at the IPA in FY 1975. Partial or all international transportation costs to the United States will be paid under a financial arrangement based on the degree to which the participant's government is able to contribute to his training. Some 80 participants are expected from countries which pay all transportation and training costs.

In accordance with Sec.112 of the FY 1974 Foreign Assistance Appropriation, no training will be given to South Vietnamese police.

PROPOSED TRAINING AT INSTITUTIONS OTHER THAN IPA

FY 1975

Course	Institution	Location
FBI National Academy Course	FBI National Academy	Quantico, Virginia
Traffic Police Administration	Northwestern U. Traffic Inst.	Evanston,Illinois
Police Traffic Management	Traffic Mgmt. Inst., Gen. Mo. College	Warrensburg, Missouri
Mechanical Maintenance Officer	U.S. Army Ordnance School	Aberdeen, Maryland
Automotive Repair(Mechanic)	U.S. Army Ordnance School	Aberdeen, Maryland
Maritime Law Enforcement	USCG Training Center	Yorktown, Virginia
Firearms Identification	Criminal Investigation Lab.	Ft. Gordon, Georgia
Police Records Management	Stamford Police Department	Stamford, Connecticut
Questioned Document Examination	Georgetown University	Washington, D. C.
Supply Management	U.S. Army School	Ft. Lee, Virginia
Air Security Course	FAA	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Civil Defense Training	Defense Civil Preparedness Agency Staff College, La. State U.	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Criminal Justice	Northern Virginia CC	Alexandria, Virginia
Criminalistics	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	New York, N.Y.
Railway Police	Railway Police Academy	Jackson, Mississippi

INTEREGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)	
PUBLIC SAFETY	Education and Human Resources	1,500	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER	New Project	FY: 1975	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: The U. S. will assist in improving the effectiveness of foreign law enforcement agencies by offering them training in the U.S. The police officers in participating countries responsible for maintaining the peace can be influenced toward more humane, objective and scientific police administration and more effective protection of life and property. The education and training of police officials to better meet their responsibilities is a continuing process and will be the principle objective of our proposed activities.

FY 1975 Program: The FY 1975 Public Safety program will consist of the following components: (1) centralized AID/W financing for law enforcement training at the IPA for an estimated requirement for 600 students; (2) training of an estimated 180 additional foreign participants in the U.S. who are either self-funded or receive training under the Narcotics provisions of Section 481, FAA, and (3) backstopping the overseas assignment of an estimated 12 to 15 A.I.D. narcotics law enforcement representatives.

In addition to the foregoing the Office of Public Safety will, on a case-by-case basis, participate in selected activities under Section 607 (self-funded) of the Foreign Assistance Act and in assisting LDC law enforcement agencies in locating and procuring self-financed equipment on the U. S. market. These two activities are currently under Agency review.

All Public Safety training and backstop activities are now centered in A.I.D./W. Salary and operational costs for public safety staff are included in A.I.D./W Management and Administration costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	-	-	-
Estimated FY 74	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/74	-	-	-
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed FY 75	1,500	Cont.	Cont.

Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75		
	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participants	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,500
Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES

LABOR AFFAIRS

Labor and manpower development assistance is provided in such programs as those for improvement of skills of workers, integration of women in the development process as members of the work force, industrial health and safety, labor standards and wage policy, manpower and employment planning, and general human resources development.

This development assistance is organized in flexible programs for union-to-union assistance, for increasing the work opportunities and the services for women, for establishing women's bureaus in ministries of labor as well as in programs for increased participation of women in development activities, in joint efforts of trade unions, employers, and governments to find solutions to national and international labor-management problems. Such efforts require close A.I.D. collaboration with multilateral organizations including the Organization of American States, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the International Labor Organization, in addition to key donor countries and private sector organizations. This collaboration has helped bring about greater recognition of the importance of developmental programs, including readiness to fund participation by men and women in training activities such as the seminars of the International Manpower Institute.

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION ($000)	
Labor Ministry - Manpower Development	Education & Human Resources	566	
NUMBER 907-11-490-001	PRIOR REFERENCE Worldwide Technical Assistance&Research	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 70	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action. This is a centrally funded human resources development and utilization project. It has for its basic goal improving the skills and standard of living and working for the labor force thus contributing more effectively to LDC development process.

Originally conceived as an experimental demonstration type of activity, this project has maintained program continuity in the labor/manpower sector. At the same time however, it seeks for innovative and more effective methods and techniques for determining LDC's technical assistance needs and responding under AID evolving policies and program restraints.

The project was designed to function under the following guidelines for programming.

1. Make maximum use of agencies and institutions private and public other than O/LAB/AID in determining needs and programming a response.

2. Promote U.S. and LDC private sector capability for effective participation in LDC human resources development process.

3. Design program activities in such a manner and schedule funding support in such a way that other aid donors and recipients will be encouraged to collaborate with their financial and human resources.

4. Provide for development of tripartite (government employer and worker) collaborative participation in the development process.

5. Utilize existing human resources development capability in LDCs resulting from AID and other aid donor efforts.

6. Recognize that while labor force capability and optimum utilization is a primary target, infrastructure for developing and providing required services to the labor force is a necessity.

7. Program under the concept that a basic purpose is to phase out O/LAB's participation once demonstration has verified feasibility and potential capability of another aid donor or recipient organization to continue the activity with diminishing levels of O/LAB assistance.

Program Progress. Primarily program activity was implemented in Latin America where technical assistance needs inputs and program response mechanisms in the form of the American Society for Training Development (ASTD), Organication of American States (OAS) and the Latin American Labor Ministers' Conference organization were

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through 6/30/73	465	465	0
Estimated FY 74	519	519	
Estimated through 6/30/74	519	392	127
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed FY 75	566		

Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 1974			Proposed FY 75		
	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
U.S. Technicians	200	28	228	205	-	205
Participants	195	10	205	287	-	287
Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Costs	74	12	86	74	-	74
Total Obligations	469	50	519	566	-	566

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES

American Society for Training and Development
International Association of Personnel in Employment Security

readily available.

In collaboration with OAS 123 Coordinators in 19 Latin American countries have been trained and mechanisms for coordinating worker performance requirements with training resources are being developed and improved. Four countries have established women's bureaus and 5 others are in the process. ILO, OAS, Labor Union Confederations, employer establishments and national governments are working cooperatively to revise labor legislation, develop capability of labor leaders and others to participate more effectively in the development process. 133 top labor leaders from 28 countries have been provided training to improve their capability for leadership in labor union policy making and influencing union and government policies in such areas as employment, working conditions, status of women workers, income distribution.

Through U.S. private sector contracts two international training and development networks (private and public sectors) consisting of national professional organizations in 55 countries have been established. These networks represented by their respective international organizations are beginning to play a significant development role at regional and international levels. In May representatives of AID, Ford Foundation, Economic Commission of Africa (ECA), ILO, British Overseas Development Agency and others will meet with the executive board of one of the international organizations to work out a collaborative global program.

By the end of FY 1974 the project will have provided leadership and program support to activities in Africa, Latin America and Asia. Activities are concerned with skills training, women's role in employment, income distribution, development planning and technology utilization, manpower requirements and job placement.

FY 1975 Program. Much of the Latin American activity participation by O/LAB will be phased out to other agencies and institutions. The two private sector contracts will have met all targets by June 30, 1974, and will expire. Grant proposals are being prepared for another phase of activity directed towards helping the International Federations develop and manage a global technical assistance activity patterned after the O/LAB project activity.

Activities similar to those developed in Latin America are being arranged in Asia and Africa in collaboration with ILO, ECA and other aid donor agencies including interested private sector organizations. Emphasis will be placed on implementation of the Percy Amendment as related to women in the work force.

Work is also being continued in identifying and evaluating methodology for responding to LDC's technical assistance needs under AID's policies and program procedures.

SUPPORTING TECHNICAL SERVICES

A.I.D.'s specialized Supporting Technical Services are administered in Washington for reasons of economy and ease of management. The three programs discussed here are Participant Training Support, General Resources Support, and Housing Support.

Participant Training Support Program. For the most part, A.I.D. funding for participant training is included in individual country programs. The centralized Participant Training Support program funds residual activities that are in the process of being integrated with country or regional programs, new activities still in the experimental stage, and services applicable to all country programs as these are more efficiently administered in Washington.

General Resources Support Program. This program funds those costs of Participating Agency Services Agreements(PASAs) that are not included in country or regional programs and the Agency's share of support costs for the United Nations Fellows training program. The major part of the General Resources Support program($1.1 million) represents administrative and general support costs of the United Nations Fellows training program. The balance(about $600,000) represents centralized services provided to A.I.D. from various U.S. government agencies, such as statistical services from the Department of Agriculture, inspection and testing assistance from the Communicable Disease Center, and procurement services from the General Services Administration.

Housing Support Program. The Housing Support program funds two contracts that provide technical services for the Agency's housing programs. One contract is a nominal grant to the International Cooperative Housing Development Association(ICHDA) for a share of the costs of establishing its European office for mobilizing European-based technical and capital assistance from developed countries and multilateral agencies in Europe for housing programs in developing countries. The other contract, with the Foundation for Cooperative Housing (FCH Services, Inc.), provides ICHDA with the technical expertise in urban planning, project development, site planning, building construction, housing management, financing, marketing, cooperative organization and training for establishing cooperative housing programs, institutions, and projects in developing countries.

TABLE V

SUPPORTING TECHNICAL SERVICES

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1973			Estimated FY 1974			Proposed Program FY 1975	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74			
Population Planning and Health										582		
Participant Training Support Program		FY 51	**	1,830	1,429	401	375	626	150	432	**	**
General Resources Support Program		FY 51	**	796*	756*	40	100	140	-	150	**	**
Education and Human Resources Development										1,769		
Participant Training Support Program		FY 51	**	31,710	29,784	1,926	303	2,066	163	304	**	**
General Resources Support Program		FY 51	**	5,595*	4,683*	912	1,365	2,040	237	1,465	**	**
Selected Development Problems										168		
Housing Support Program		FY 72	FY 76	278	146	132	166	152	146	168	170	782
Total							2,309	5,024	696	2,519		

*FY 73 Only - Prior Year Data Not Available

**Continuing Program