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**A HISTORY OF  
THE UNITED STATES ECONOMIC  
ASSISTANCE TO PARAGUAY**

**1942 - 1992**

**FIFTY YEARS OF COOPERATION IN DEVELOPMENT**



**EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
U.S.A.I.D.**

**Asunción - Paraguay**

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

## FOREWORD

This year, we commemorate 50 years of United States' and Paraguayan cooperation in development. Beginning in 1942, our joint programs have had a significant impact on many aspects of Paraguay's socio-economic development, including health, education, agriculture, and infrastructure.

More recently, the United States' economic assistance program has supported Paraguay's remarkable transition toward democracy, the adoption of economic reforms, and efforts to protect the country's natural resources for future generations. The United States will continue to focus economic aid on Paraguayan development priorities.

My congratulations to the many staff members of the United States Agency for International Development, and predecessor agencies, who contributed to the positive legacy of U.S.-Paraguayan mutual cooperation in development.

Jon D. Glassman  
Ambassador of the United  
States of America

## U.S. DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS TO PARAGUAY

This is a historical overview of United States economic assistance to Paraguay as it developed from the first U.S. bilateral development programs, the Servicios, to "Point Four", and finally, through the Alliance for Progress to present day USAID.

### THE EARLY CONNECTION

Even before 1942, when the bilateral development efforts of A.I.D. predecessor organizations began, the U.S. funded Export-Import Bank, was assisting Paraguay in road construction, and agricultural and commercial development. The first Export-Import Bank loan was for \$3.5 million in June 1939, for highway construction. American private development assistance to Paraguay dates back even further, at least to June 1923, when the Rockefeller Foundation signed a four-year agreement with the Department of Hygiene and Public Assistance for a campaign to control intestinal parasites. In 1928, the agreement was extended for four years, and in 1932, a campaign against yellow fever was initiated. The foundation's experience, administrative structure and operating approach laid the groundwork for the U.S. Government bilateral program in the following decade.

### THE BEGINNING OF THE SERVICIOS

Bilateral U.S. development assistance began in 1942, with the creation of the Servicios. In Paraguay three Servicios were created to assist in their respective fields of development. SCISP (Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud Publica), the public health cooperative service, was created in May of 1942 and worked with the Ministry of Health. STICA (Servicio Técnico Interamericano de Cooperacion Agricola), the agricultural service, was formed in December 1942, within the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. The third Servicio was SCIDE (Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Educacion), the education sector service. SCIDE was created in 1945 and worked under the Ministry of Education.

The Servicios, which functioned overseas, reported to the Institute of Interamerican Affairs (IIAA) in Washington in March, 1942. The IIAA was headed by Nelson Rockefeller. The idea for the Servicios came out of a January 1942 meeting in Rio de Janeiro, attended by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics. They expressed concern about Allied involvement in World War II and the resulting transfer of resources and supplies to the war effort, causing shortages in their own countries.

The Servicios were organized as a cooperative venture with the host government. The co-directors, U.S. and Paraguayan, had an important

degree of autonomy for managing the financial and human resources provided by the respective governments. The Servicios survived and thrived into the 1960's, even though world politics, and in particular, U.S. foreign relations were in constant evolution. World War II ended in 1945, and the United Nations was born. In 1947, the Marshall Plan, which envisioned the reconstruction of Europe, was developed with sixteen non-communist European nations.

In his 1949 inaugural address, Harry S. Truman emphasized four major courses of action: (1) unfaltering support of the United Nations; (2) a continuation of the European recovery program; (3) the strengthening of freedom-loving nations against the dangers of aggression; and (4) a bold new program for providing scientific and industrial aid to underdeveloped areas. Under Point Four of his address, he said, "... The United States is pre-eminent among nations in the development of industrial and scientific techniques. The material resources which we can afford to use for the assistance of other peoples are limited, but our imponderable resources in technical knowledge are constantly growing and are inexhaustible... Our aim should be to help the free peoples of the world, through their efforts, to produce more food, more clothing, more materials for housing, and more mechanical power to lighten their burdens..." Through this speech, the "Point Four" - U.S. bilateral aid program was introduced to the world.

#### REORGANIZATION UNDER POINT IV

"Point Four" resulted in a slight administrative change for the Servicios. From 1942 to 1952, and in accordance with the general agreements, each Servicio in Paraguay had its own American director. Each of the three directors reported directly to Washington. When the "Point Four" economic assistance program was introduced in Paraguay, in February 1952, the three American directors each became a chief-of-field-party and began reporting to the first United States Overseas Mission (USOM) director, Mr. Albion Patterson (who had been with STICA since its inception). He synthesized and coordinated all programming information in-country, and sent Washington the combined reports and requests. Placing all in-country activities under a single administrative head allowed "Point Four" to expand beyond the three traditional areas of concentration into new areas, such as infrastructure, taxation, public administration, and private sector development.

In accordance with President Truman's concept of people helping through their own efforts, "Point Four" also introduced the first assistance loans. A separate organization, the Development Loan Fund (DLF) was established in Washington for this purpose. Previously, all aid had been outright grants. With the DLF in place, the "Point Four" missions (USOM'S) made recommendations or were consulted regarding loans but the negotiation and drafters of loan agreements remained centralized in Washington.

During the Forties and Fifties, major emphasis was given to technical training elsewhere, and in-service training programs in Paraguay.

Programs which enhanced the quality of education at the National University of Asuncion were begun during this period. Personnel trained during this period were selected on the basis of their interests and abilities. Many of these same people later assumed key positions of responsibility in the Paraguayan government.

SCISP, during the Forties and Fifties, reached out with programs that introduced and extended the idea of, and the infrastructure for, public health services. SCISP built and organized two major hospitals and the Ministry of Health buildings, which have been well maintained and are still an asset to the Government of Paraguay (GOP). SCISP also made major contributions to the facilities and organization of the leper colony, and the education of Paraguayan doctors and nurses.

STICA concentrated on agriculture and ranching and brought about a number of innovations, including: establishment of the first experiment station; promotion of a farm extension service; development and strengthening of a school of agronomy and veterinary science; introduction of artificial insemination; improved seed production; and balanced animal feed. STICA was concerned about human nutrition and, among other things, brought about the use of pasteurized milk. STICA was also instrumental in organizing Credito Agricola de Habilitacion (CAH), the first supervised agricultural credit institution in Latin America.

SCIDE's principal objectives in the education sector were to: (a) develop a vocational education program with Paraguay; (b) improve rural education through teacher training, curriculum reform, production of educational materials, and classroom construction; and (c) institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Education (MOE). SCIDE helped establish the President Carlos Antonio Lopez Technical Vocational School in Asuncion, and strengthen the Salesian Vocational Institute, also in Asuncion. A model rural normal school was built, equipped and operated in San Lorenzo under SCIDE auspices. In-service and participant training were provided to MOE staff.

In addition to the three sectors of development dominated by the Servicios, "Point Four" was involved in construction of the Trans-Chaco Road and other secondary roads, and the training of military engineers in road construction. "Point Four" assisted the GOP with tax reform and the organization of various tax offices. It also provided assistance in the area of data collection and census taking. During this period, a new administrative procedures manual for the government was produced. At the close of the decade of the Fifties, "Point Four" made an initial effort to draw the public and private sectors together through the establishment of the Industrial Development Center.

#### THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS ERA

The administration made the most radical change in U.S. foreign assistance was that of President John F. Kennedy with his "Alliance For

Progress" program. In response to the "Cold War", and possibly to the perceived threat from the Cuban revolution, President Kennedy reached out to all of Latin America and the world with a plea and a program for a decade of development. He emphasized the human aspects of development, "homes, work and land, health and schools", and called for respect for human rights.

In an address given at the White House on March 13, 1961, Kennedy announced that the U.S. foreign aid program would be reorganized into a new agency to be called the Agency for International Development, thus coining the acronym A.I.D. Also, he called for a greater input of self-help from the less-developed countries.

Kennedy's program for Latin America was embodied in the "Alliance for Progress" whose charter was formally approved in August 1961 at a meeting of the Latin American States held in Punta del Este, Uruguay. The Charter was a declaration of intent and of objectives to be pursued by the various signatories, rather than a treaty, and therefore did not require ratification by the Senate. It not only pledged the U.S. to offer economic and technical assistance but called on the member states to govern themselves democratically and to respect human rights.

In Kennedy's organization of A.I.D., the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) which had operated the technical assistance programs under "Point Four", and the Development Loan Fund (DLF) were joined together in A.I.D. so that the same organization could offer both resource transfers through low interest, long-term loans as well as grants for technical assistance. A.I.D. was formally launched in November 1961. The field missions, called USAID's, were brought into the loan process by assigning Capital Development Officers (really loan officers) to the larger missions so that loan agreements could be drafted and negotiated in the field. This decentralization was necessary in order to handle the greatly increased volume of economic assistance which was envisaged under the "Alliance for Progress".

In the transition to A.I.D., the agency was reorganized into four geographical bureaus with much of the authority and responsibility delegated to the regional Assistant Administrators. The first Assistant Administrator for the Latin American Bureau was Teodoro Moscoso, who also carried the title of U.S. Coordinator of the "Alliance for Progress". Moscoso had distinguished himself as head of Puerto Rico's successful Operation "Bootstrap" and had been Kennedy's first Ambassador to Venezuela. Also, in the new administration's enthusiasm for promotion of the "Alliance for Progress", the State Department's Bureau for Latin America and Moscoso's A.I.D. regional bureau were merged both physically as well as organizationally.

The "Alliance for Progress" went beyond the Good Neighbor Policy, providing a more unified attack on the problems of each underdeveloped country. It not only changed U.S. bilateral assistance, but also gave a real impetus to multilateral assistance, through the United Nations, the

Organization of American States, the Interamerican Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Both the Kennedy and Johnson administrations gave impetus to the multilateral agencies by giving greatly increased U.S. financial support to them. In Paraguay, USAID, in addition to earlier U.S. bilateral assistance in health, agriculture, education, urban development, industry and other sectors, strengthened Paraguayan institutions and provided the necessary experience that increased Paraguay's absorption capacity for large amounts of development assistance from the World Bank and IDB.

During the two decades that the Servicios "reigned" the development program in Paraguay, American technicians were an integral part of these organizations, not only providing technical assistance but directing and exercising supervisory control over Paraguayan personnel. The new policy called for turning over to local personnel the responsibility and direction of all projects, with U.S. technicians to function in a purely advisory role. Also it envisaged that the Government of Paraguay should pick up the burden of salaries and other local expenses; in other words, the U.S. contribution to Servicio budgets which these organizations had enjoyed over the years would be phased out.

In the Forties, and possibly Fifties, the Servicios were a good approach in Paraguay, as it tended to keep these development organizations above local politics, which were often volatile. Between 1942 and 1952 there were six different presidents of Paraguay and more than 20 changes in the Ministry of Agriculture, alone. The Servicios were trying to develop permanent organizations in their respective fields with corresponding expertise. If the core personnel had changed with each new government or minister, the Servicios would have spent their time on an educational treadmill, with the list of accomplishments much reduced. The hiring of Paraguayans for permanent position in the Servicio was done without regard to their political affiliation, if any. The Servicios had a lot of autonomy. As John Wiley, USAID Director from 1962 to 1967, said in an interview, "The Servicios had taken on a life of their own". Part of his responsibility when he was sent here as director, was to terminate the Servicios. He explained that "The successful transfer of the Servicios organizations into the Government of Paraguay (GOP) was important to A.I.D., which already had 20 years invested in the building of these organizations and in the training of their personnel". When Wiley arrived in October 1962, the status was different for each of the three Servicios. The termination agreement for SCISP and SCIDE had already been signed, but no progress had been made towards an agreement for transferring STICA.

In hindsight, offers Wiley, it is easy to see that of the three Servicios, SCISP had done the best job of building a permanent Paraguayan organization which, on termination of U.S. support, could be folded into the respective Ministry and continue to function without loss of personnel or efficiency. One reason for this was that SCISP had helped to plan and had funded the construction of the Ministry of Health building complex early on in the life of the Servicio. Thus, the U.S.

Servicio Director plus the Servicio's headquarters and administrative staff were housed in ample quarters in the same building with the Minister of Health, insuring close daily contact between the two organizations. SCISP actually operated as an arm of the Ministry of Health, providing essential health services in a large region of the country, as well as operating health centers and a hospital in Asuncion. When the time came to terminate U.S. financial support for the Servicio, the various activities of SCISP, all headed by Paraguayan M.D.'s, became part of the Ministry organization without the need to move or to change their operational procedures. The U.S.-funded SCISP Director became Public Health advisor to the minister, and the post was discontinued at the end of the advisor's tour in 1964. Thus, the building of SCISP and its phasing into the Ministry is a success story that testifies to the wisdom of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (IIAA) in adopting this form of organization when the program was founded in 1942.

This was not to be the case with SCIDE and STICA. SCIDE seemed to disappear in 1962, but in reality it was continued under the Rural Education Development Project (REDP) until June 30, 1967. This was the easy way out for the Mission. Washington was satisfied that their instructions had been carried out, but the Mission had the doubtful benefit of continuing to operate a Servicio-type organization (direct control rather than relegating the U.S. technicians to an advisory role). In the end, little of the education Servicio organization was transferable to the Ministry, and the Servicio personnel were dispersed.

The STICA case is different, again. STICA had built on-going organizations which were transferable to the Ministry of Agriculture. But STICA had been paying its employees at a higher salary level than corresponding employees of the Ministry. STICA employees worked an eight hour day while the Ministry worked only in the morning. STICA had never developed a retirement plan for its employees and in 1962 many already had 20 years of service for which they would get no retirement benefits if transferred to the GOP payroll. The biggest stumbling block was budget. The U.S. had been generous to STICA over the years, and even in 1962, A.I.D. was funding about one half of STICA's budget including that for local costs. Since agriculture was in the forefront of A.I.D.'s program in Paraguay, the GOP just didn't believe that we would pull the rug from under these A.I.D.-supported activities by terminating the STICA agreement. It took five years, with annual reductions in U.S. support for the STICA budget, to finally transfer the activities, and even then some of the problems were never resolved. STICA veterans, with 25 years service by 1967, were left without credits towards a retirement annuity, and those who transferred to the Ministry had to accept a cut in salary. Although the transfer finally took place, it was traumatic, and many good employees were lost to the Ministry when they sought private employment or went abroad.

The demise of the Servicios as the main instruments for U.S. bilateral aid saw the transition to other forms of U.S. development assistance.

USAID, during the decade of the Sixties not only continued to provide technical assistance to many projects developed under "Point Four", but also began twenty new projects and signed nine PL-480 Title I commodities agreements valued over \$75 million. The projects encompassed a multitude of areas—from water to roads, from population to electrification, from agricultural production to livestock development, from malaria eradication to rural education. The projects begun during the "Alliance for Progress" were, by and large, very successful. By midway through the decade for progress (1966), USAID had 33 U.S. and 88 local direct-hire employees as well as 22 contract personnel. Nevertheless, the decade of development passed without the marked success hoped for and envisioned by the "Alliance for Progress" program. Paraguay remained poor despite the quantity of USAID funds given to the country in the form of soft term loans and grant assistance, and the quality of technicians supplied by USAID, and, to an even greater extent, despite increasing volumes of assistance channelled through multinational development organizations.

During the "Alliance for Progress" period, there were major projects in various areas of development. In the area of health, emphasis was given to family planning, and a successful national program for the eradication of malaria began. In the agriculture sector, emphasis was placed on the development of mechanized farming to produce export and import substitution crops. Continued support was given to developing new crop varieties and agricultural extension work. In education, programming concentrated on the development of regional education centers in a major effort to develop a system more responsive to local educational needs. In the area of infrastructure, road construction was considered basic to all programming efforts, since roads were a key to bringing isolated areas into the national development scheme. The Trans-Chaco road (740 Km. to the border of Bolivia) was formally inaugurated and its maintenance responsibility transferred from USAID to the GOP, as was the paving of the major highway which links the capital city of Paraguay to Brazil. With A.I.D. support, a new road was opened to connect central Paraguay with the northern cities of Concepcion and Pedro Juan Caballero which up to that time were accessible only by river transportation, and many farm to market dirt roads were opened and placed in service. Also, A.I.D. extended loans for the improvement of the runway at the International Airport of Asuncion.

Within the government, major USAID efforts were devoted to developing the institutional capabilities of the various ministries and agencies. Special emphasis was placed on developing the capabilities of the tax and census offices. At the beginning of the decade, an attempt to draw the government and private sector together in the development of the industrial sector was undertaken unsuccessfully. In 1966, USAID resumed assistance to the private sector from a newly created private non-profit Development and Productivity Center, which assisted the business community.

## POOREST OF THE POOR ORIENTATION

In the Seventies, A.I.D. activities in Paraguay were influenced greatly by the 1973 Amendment of the Foreign Assistance Act stipulating that A.I.D. should address more directly the needs of the poor elements of a country's population. Rather than concentrating on large scale development schemes which provided infrastructure and promoted development of large scale producers, the so-called "basic human needs mandate" required A.I.D. to concentrate on small farmers and other marginal groups outside of the services provided by government structures. The by-word for this era was "the poorest-of-the-poor". To reach the poorest-of-the-poor, USAID worked in such areas as: small farmer technology, rural cooperative development, adult education, community development, and family planning.

The new emphasis did not diminish the fact that many of the projects of the Sixties had helped prepare Paraguay to take advantage of special circumstances in the Seventies which launched the country into a period of unparalleled growth. In the agricultural sector a sharp, sustained increase in the world market price of cotton was experienced as a result of the oil crisis of 1973 and the rising cost of synthetics. Suddenly, Paraguay became competitive in the export market, and there was a rapid transition from subsistence farming to more lucrative cash crops. The work USAID had been doing, in institution-building and agricultural credit, provided a good foundation for the leap. The farm to market roads, built by USAID between 1955 and 1971, opened up many sectors of the country, heretofore isolated.

The construction of Itaipu, the world's largest hydroelectric project, began early in the 1970's. Later in the 1970's, preparatory work began for a second dam, Yacyreta, to be constructed downstream. These projects were a prime factor in the gross domestic product having an average annual rate of increase of 11.4 percent in real terms from 1977 through 1980, with an average of over 9 percent if calculated from 1973. Between 1973 and 1980, the gross national product increased by nearly 600 percent and the per capita income jumped from \$316 to \$1,404.

This impressive growth during the decade of the Seventies was a major reason for the decision in 1980 to withdraw bilateral U.S. development aid to Paraguay. This, coupled with the prospects for further growth during the Eighties and beyond, due in great part to three major hydro-electric projects, either under construction, or planned, made it difficult to argue for a concessional assistance program on the basis of economic need. The per capita income was over the internationally accepted benchmark of \$1,000 for poor countries. Therefore, A.I.D. administrator, Douglas Bennet, decided, in May 1980, that no new bilateral funds would be programmed for Paraguay after fiscal year 1981. In making his decision, he emphasized the desirability of continuing to demonstrate to Paraguay a U.S. interest in its development.

## ADVANCED DEVELOPING COUNTRY STATUS

In 1982, Ambassador Arthur Davis requested that A.I.D. reconsider its decision in light of more recent developments. The work at Itaipu was winding down, and the next project was not coming on stream as quickly as had been planned. The economy was in a recession and beginning to deteriorate. There was also evidence that the rural poor had not shared in the country's boom. After sending a team from Washington to study the situation, it was agreed that U.S. aid would be phased out as planned by September 30, 1984, but then be included in A.I.D.'s new program for Advanced Developing Countries (ADC).

In August, 1984, the first A.I.D. Development Affairs Attaché arrived to Paraguay to develop and implement an ADC strategy for Paraguay. The ADC strategy emphasized working with private sector organizations and private voluntary organizations (PVO's). It stressed human resource development as the number one priority. A USAID project to develop the country's first graduate-level management training program was initiated with the Catholic University of Asuncion. USAID also assisted the Salesian Agricultural Institute's agricultural vocational high school in the town of Coronel Oviedo in central Paraguay. Post-graduate academic and short-term technical training of Paraguayans in the U.S. was expanded.

The ADC strategy also involved transfer of technology to the private sector, particularly in agriculture and small business. Toward this end, grants have been given to Accion International/AITEC and International Executive Service Corps (IESC), both U.S. PVO's. Accion International assisted the newly created Paraguayan Foundation for Cooperation and Development to develop a micro-enterprise credit and technical assistance program initially in Asuncion with expansion to other areas planned in the future. IESC provides short-term technical assistance to Paraguayan firms and entrepreneurs, drawing on retired U.S. executives and technicians. In addition, U.S. assistance was furnished to promote activities such as child survival, family planning, and environment. Strengthening of the Paraguay-Kansas relationship under the "Partners of the Americas" program was also part of the ADC strategy.

Although this document concentrates entirely on U.S. assistance to Paraguay through A.I.D., mention should be made here that the United States has also channelled substantial assistance to Paraguay through several international agencies to which the U.S. contributes as follows: 20 percent of all loans made by the World Bank, 50 percent or more of all soft loans made by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), 70 percent to finance the activities of the Organization of American States (OAS), and up to 40 percent of the United Nations Development Programs (UNDP).

With respect to the Peace Corps presence in Paraguay, the total cost of maintaining 2,400 volunteers from 1967 to the present has been approximately \$28 million.

## THE DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION — 1989 TO THE PRESENT

Paraguay continues its transition, since the fall of the Stroessner Government in February 1989, to democracy and an open-market, free economy. Municipal elections were held in May 1991. A new Constitution has been drafted, and in 1993 the Paraguayan people will elect the first civilian president in nearly 50 years. Under President Rodriguez's leadership, Paraguay has passed legislation in support of the Government's efforts in trade and investment, tax reform and financial accountability. Paraguay has joined the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR) and is actively trying to increase trade with its neighbors and with the United States.

Paraguay has vast hydro-electric resources, a literate population, and entrepreneurial spirit and relative economic stability. Discussions continue with the IMF, the World Bank has resumed a lending program, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is increasing its assistance. These positive changes bode well for the country's future.

In 1991, USAID assigned a full-time Representative in Paraguay. Under the leadership of the Ambassador, and with close cooperation of other Embassy Offices, the World Bank, the IDB, UNDP and other donors, the current economic assistance program of the United States, through USAID, is designed to strengthen the democratic process and improve public and private capacity for sustainable development.

The USAID program today provides technical assistance, on a grant basis, for democratic initiatives such as legislative and judicial strengthening, municipal development, electoral reform and public accountability; as well as for trade and investment; the environment; and social sector improvement.

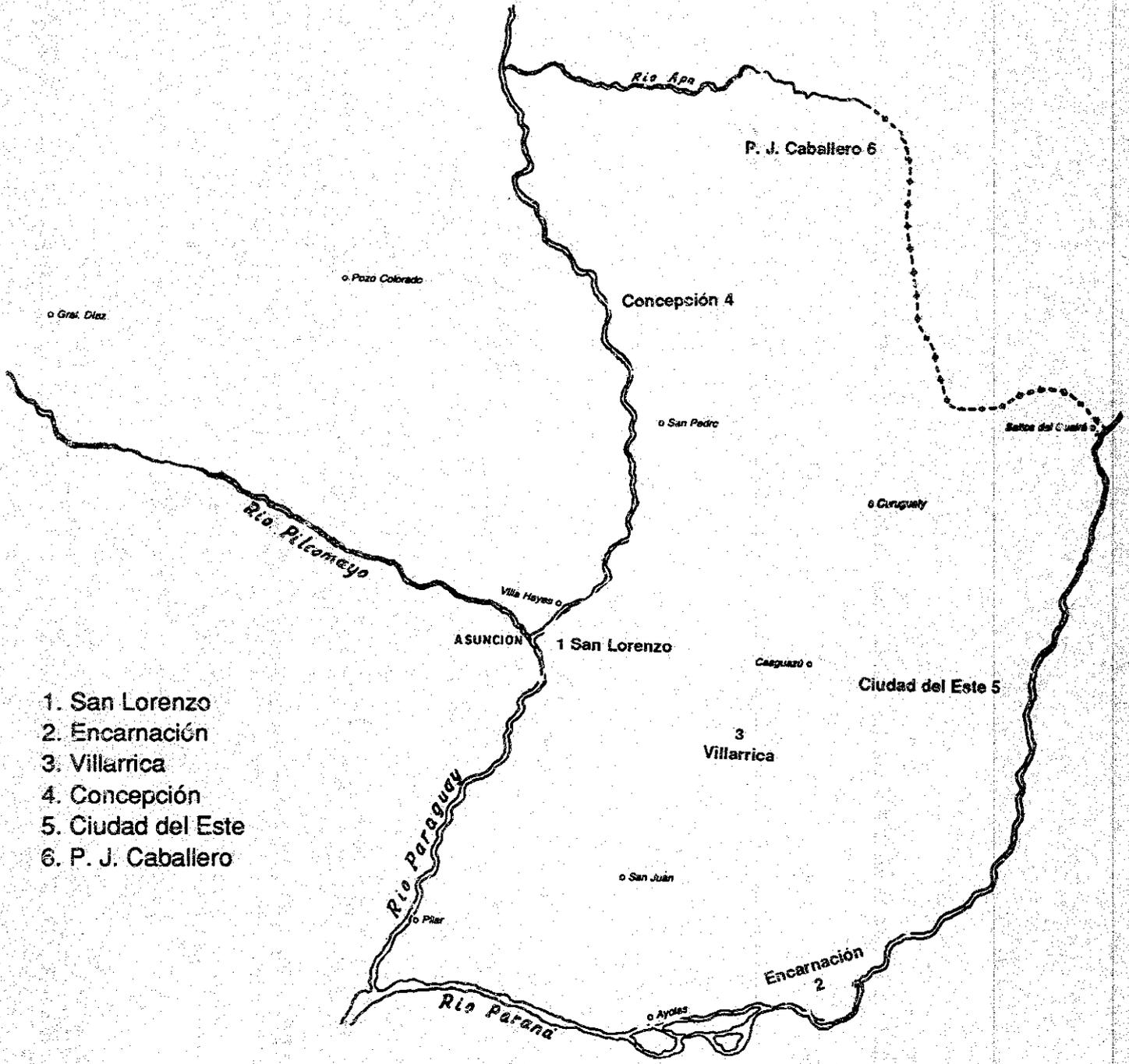
A summary financial table of the USG bilateral aid program to Paraguay is provided below:

USAID PROJECT ASSISTANCE AND ACTIVITIES LIST  
(U.S. Thousands of Dollars)

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	SERVICIOS POINT FOUR 1942-1960	ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS 1961-1984	A.I.D. PROGRAMS 1985-1992	TOTAL
HEALTH & POPULATION	23,274	5,375	2,359	31,008
ENVIRONMENT			1,412	1,412
AGRICULTURE	11,382	32,081	1,019	44,482
EDUCATION & TRAINING	3,630	12,671	3,073	19,374
INFRASTRUCTURE	3,594	20,277		23,871
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	9,282	4,457	100	13,839
URBAN DEVELOPMENT		6,000	78	6,078
PRIVATE SECTOR & SDA	34	12,474	1,258	13,766
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE			434	434
PL 480 FOOD <sup>1/</sup>	2,806	34,394		37,200
DEMOCRACY INITIATIVES			1,695	1,695
EMERGENCY RELIEF ASSISTANCE		104	392	406
TOTALS	<u>54,002</u>	<u>127,833</u>	<u>11,820</u>	<u>193,655</u>

<sup>1/</sup> In 1992 the Department of Defense of the United States also donated food rations worth approximately \$6.35 million to the people of Paraguay.

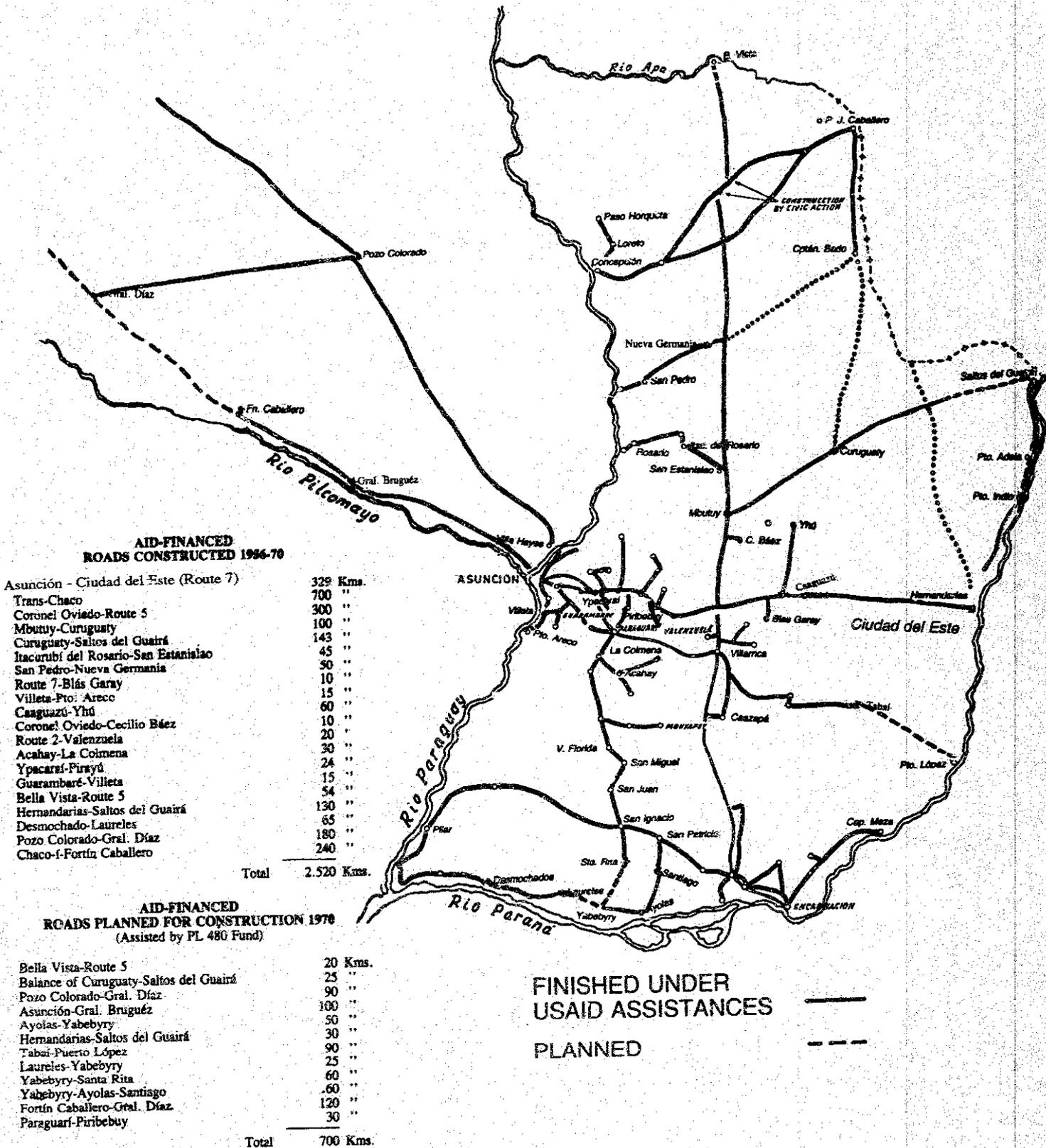
# REGIONAL EDUCATION CENTERS BUILT BETWEEN 1962 - 1976



- 1. San Lorenzo
- 2. Encarnación
- 3. Villarrica
- 4. Concepción
- 5. Ciudad del Este
- 6. P. J. Caballero

# ROADS BUILT WITH USAID FINANCING

## 1956-1970



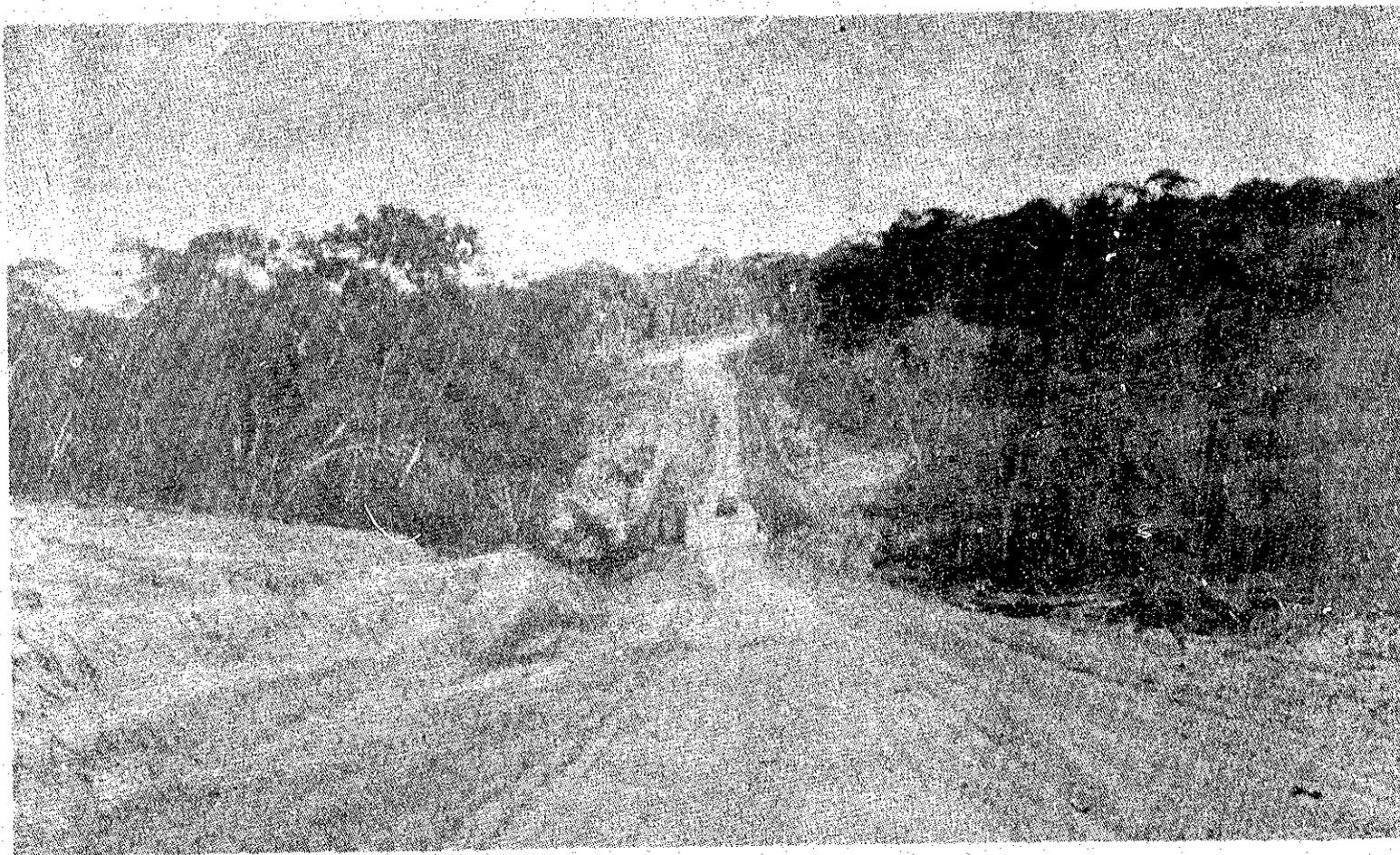


Photo above shows section of road constructed between Curuguaty and Saltos del Guaira with the assistance of PL 480 sales proceeds in the 1960's.

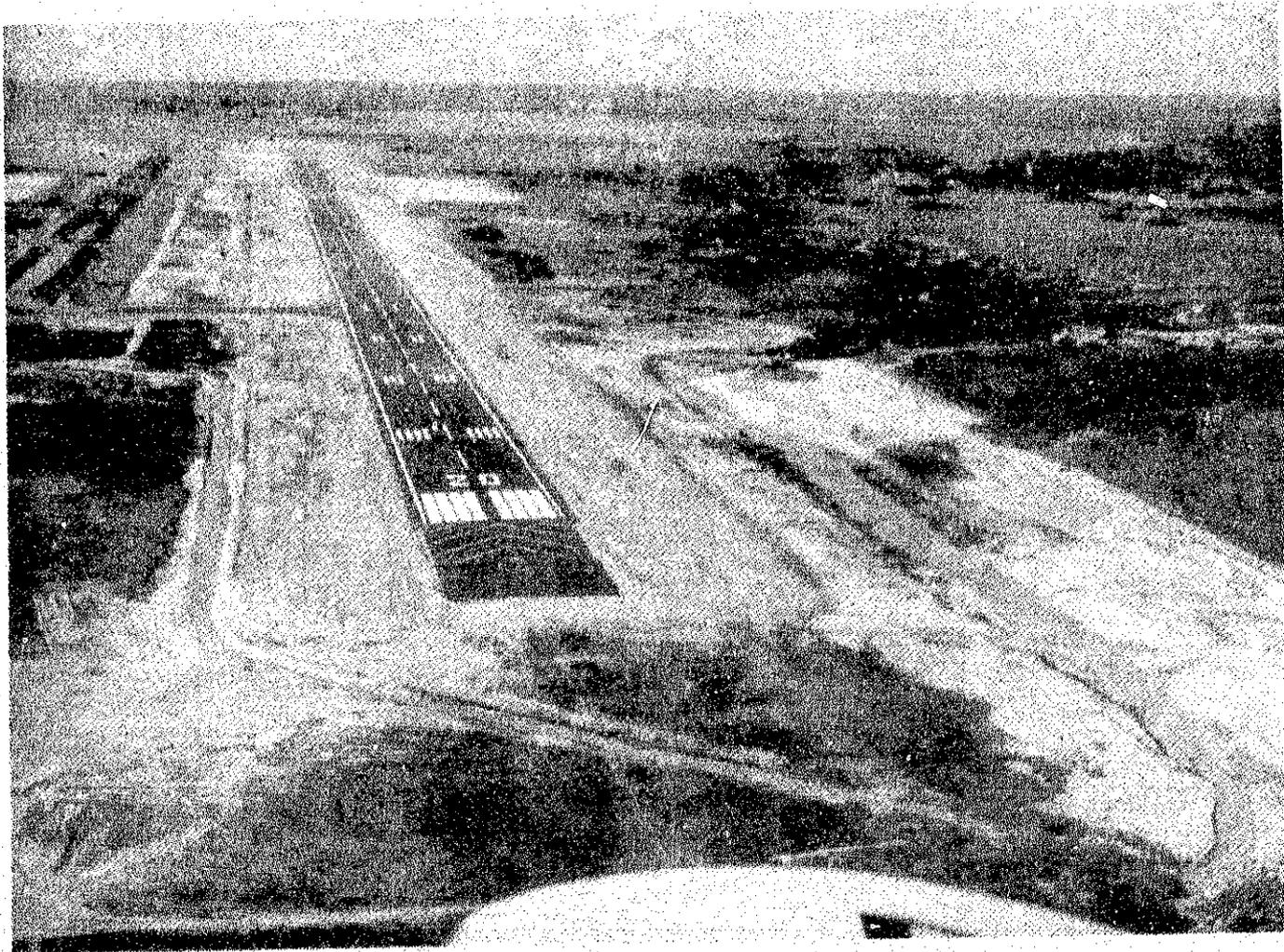


Photo above shows the Asuncion airport runway of 11 thousand feet constructed under the USAID loan program and completed in 1970.