

FRONT LINES

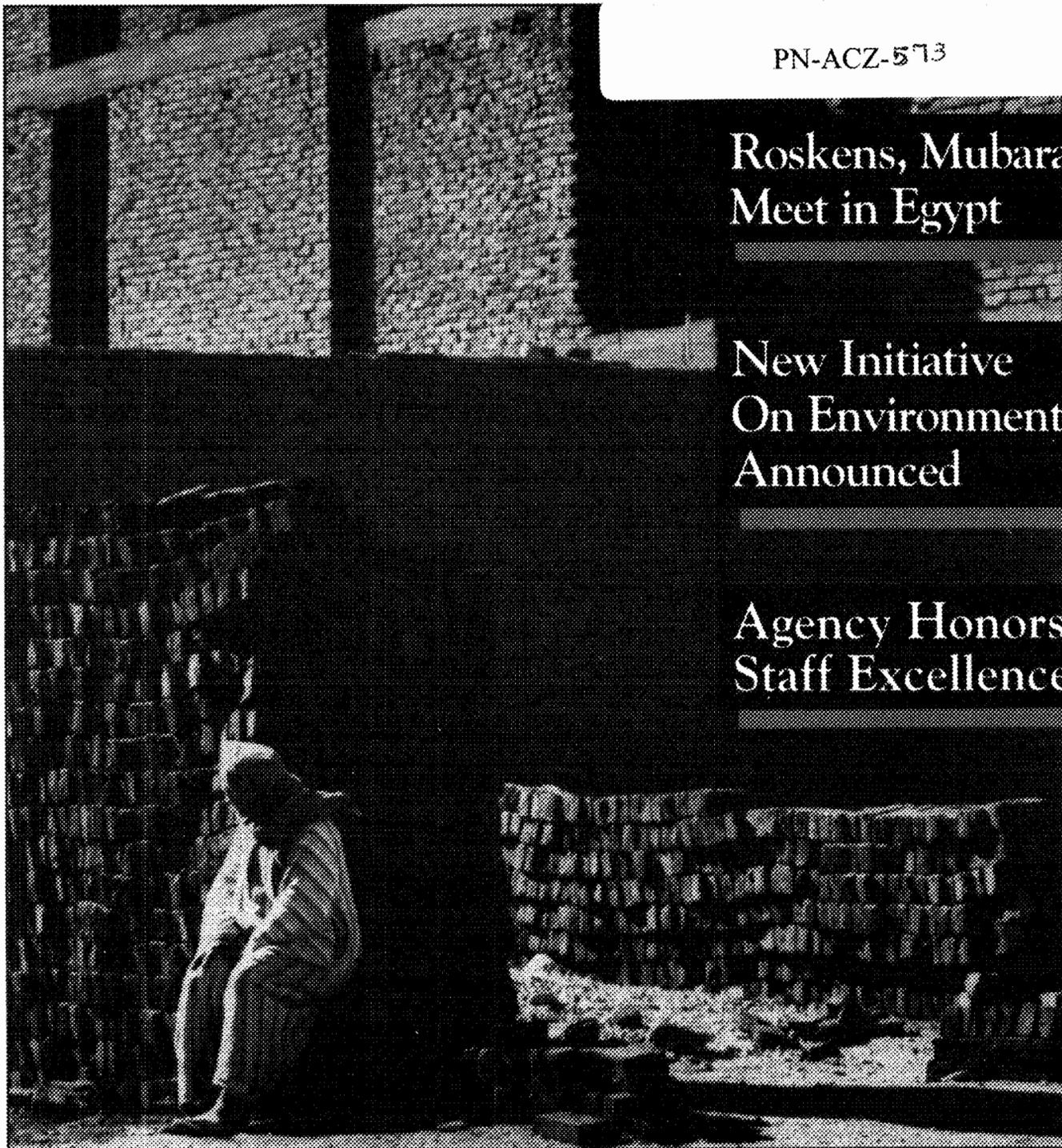
U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PN-ACZ-573

Roskens, Mubarak
Meet in Egypt

New Initiative
On Environment
Announced

Agency Honors
Staff Excellence





THE FRONT LINES OF A LONG TWILIGHT STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM—John F. Kennedy

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Quotables

"I am here today to assure you, just as I have assured the many Latin American leaders I have met with, that the events of the past year have increased U.S. interest in this region—strengthened our desire to forge a new partnership with the growing forces of freedom in Latin America. Because the fact is, the great drama of democracy is unfolding right here in our own hemisphere."

—President Bush, before the Council of the Americas in Washington, D.C., May 22

"As we turn to the ambitious task of consolidating democracy in entire societies, we must not lose sight of individual liberty, for democracy begins and ends with the citizen and his or her rights."

—Secretary of State James A. Baker III, before the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe's Conference on the Human Dimension in Copenhagen June 20

"There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things."

—Niccolo Machiavelli, in "The Prince"



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Cover Photo: Egypt, where the Agency has its largest bilateral program, was the last stop on Administrator Ronald W. Roskens' recent three-country tour. Roskens met with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to discuss Egypt's economic progress. See story on page 2.

Front Lines is printed on recycled paper.

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Roskens, Mubarak Meet in Cairo

Egypt Visit Follows Rome Conference On Nicaraguan Aid

BY DANIEL MCLAGAN

Administrator Ronald W. Roskens met with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak last month in Cairo and commended him for his role in the Middle East peace process. The meeting came during a four-day visit to Egypt where Roskens reviewed the Agency's extensive assistance program to that country.

"Egypt plays a critical role in peace and economic development in this very important region," said Roskens in a press conference following his meeting with Mubarak. "It must have a strong, stable and growing economy to continue to play [this] role."

In Cairo, Roskens pledged that the United States will provide \$115 million to help expand Egypt's power generation capabilities. "With solid infrastructure and progressive economic policies, the energy sector can play a key role in Egypt's economic growth," he said.

The \$115 million grant will help add to Egypt's current power-generating capacity by aiding in the design and construction of a 1,200-megawatt steam turbine generator plant at El-Kureimat and will also be used to purchase computer equipment for the National Energy Control Center. Roskens called the project "a very significant step in our joint development efforts."

Following his meeting with President Mubarak, the administrator met with Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sedky, Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid and members of the Economic Cabinet to dis-

cuss their country's progress on economic reforms. He also toured a number of AID-funded projects that included agricultural projects, the Cairo Sewerage Project, several schools and the Management Development Center, where Egyptian businessmen are trained in the techniques necessary to be managers in a competitive business environment.

The Egypt visit came at the end of a June trip to three countries during which the administrator also participated in a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Governing Council meeting in Geneva and led the U.S. delegation to a Rome meeting of potential aid donors to Nicaragua.

In his address in Rome to the Conference on Donor Assistance to Nicaragua, Roskens encouraged other nations to follow the lead of the United States in helping the government of President Violeta Chamorro stabilize the economy and strengthen democratic institutions in her country. "Peace in Nicaragua is the key to stability in the entire region," he said.

"As the new government [in Nicaragua] carries out its courageous economic program, it will need strong support from the international community," said Roskens. "[The United States] will provide substantial balance-of-

payments and other support over the next year; we encourage others to do the same."

In addition to balance-of-payments support, the administrator singled out health, education, democratic initiatives, economic policy planning, agriculture and private sector development as areas that are currently being targeted by the United States under its recent \$300 million economic assistance program to Nicaragua. He also said that AID has requested an additional \$200 million for Nicaraguan development support and balance-of-payments assistance for fiscal year 1991.

"Now that Nicaraguans have exercised this freedom [holding democratic elections], it is important that they strengthen the institutions and processes essential to ensuring that democracy endures," said Roskens. "They will need assistance from the donor community in this endeavor."

Among the nations represented at the conference, which was sponsored by the government of Italy, were Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, West Germany, Japan and Spain. Also attending were representatives from the major multilateral donors including the Organization of American States, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.



Administrator Ronald W. Roskens meets with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak during a recent visit to Cairo.

Agency Redefines Environmental Focus

BY JANE SEVIER JOHNSON

AID has announced a new focus for the Agency's environmental activities in developing countries. Administrator Ronald W. Roskens outlined the new initiative before a gathering of the environmental community sponsored by the World Resources Institute in Washington, D.C., last month.

"Concern for the environment is fundamental to everything that we do at AID," says Roskens. "Maintaining the natural resource base is a critical requirement for sustainable development.

"Although AID has for more than a decade been a leader among donors in supporting environmental activities, a 'business as usual' approach will not be sufficient to address the emerging global issues such as climate change and destruction of tropical forests."

Beginning in 1991, the Agency will concentrate 75% of its new environmental resources in three principal areas:

- economic policies in developing countries that encourage conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;
- environmental education and training to increase environmental awareness in developing countries; and,
- environmental concerns deemed most pressing in each of the Agency's regional areas of operation.

The Agency is attempting to focus its resources by identifying the three or four most critical problems in the geographical

areas covered by each of the four regional bureaus. Although these problems differ from region to region, tropical forestry and biological diversity are important concerns within each bureau's programs.

Other issues include urban and industrial pollution, energy efficiency, watershed and coastal zone management and sustainable agriculture.

The Agency's environmental program includes projects in tropical forestry and biodiversity. In particular, AID has sup-

ported several conservation programs using the debt-for-nature mechanism in collaboration with the World Wildlife Fund, most notably in Madagascar. Agency funds also will help support the Mbaracayu Nature Reserve in Paraguay.

In addition to activities focusing on habitat and species protection, AID supports environmental education, agroforestry in buffer zones surrounding parks, and efforts to strengthen legislation, policies and institutions related to biodiversity conservation.

"Environmentally sound energy programs are increasingly important in environmental management. Our energy

programs are giving increased emphasis to promoting energy efficiency and use of renewable resources," Roskens says. "For example, working

"Concern for the environment is fundamental to everything that we do at AID."

with the non-governmental community, the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency and others, we are defining a new global energy efficiency initiative."

Over the next three years, AID will add 60 new environmental staff members. The Agency will also expand and improve training for environmental staff, including the most senior-level officials, with plans to train as many as 100 people each year for the next three years, including special programs for mission directors.

"We are making a commitment to a leadership role for America, as well as a commitment to the future of all mankind," Roskens says.

AID is seeking a 30% budget increase for environmental activities in 1991, from \$286 million to \$370 million. The Agency spent \$268 million on environmental programs in 1989.



The Mountain Gorilla is rapidly disappearing from the forests of Africa. Preserving the diversity of species is an important component of the Agency's environmental policy.

Roskens Orders Restructuring

Bureaus Reorganized, Management Responsibilities Shifted

In a move to reapportion management duties within AID, Administrator Ronald W. Roskens has transferred responsibility for carrying out Agency programs in most Asian countries from the Bureau for Asia, the Near East and Europe (ANE) to the Bureau for Private Enterprise.

The former ANE bureau, renamed the Bureau for Europe and the Near East (ENE), remains responsible for Agency programs in Europe, North Africa, the Near East, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Cambodia and the Philippines. Carol Adelman remains assistant administrator.

Programs in the other Asian countries in which AID operates will be the responsibility of the newly named Bureau for Asia and Private Enterprise (APRE), which Henrietta Holsman Fore will continue to head as assistant administrator. Included are India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Burma, Thailand, ASEAN, Indonesia and the South Pacific.

"I see this as an opportunity to be innovative in delivering development assistance through the private sector," says Fore.

Roskens ordered the reorganization to address a growing imbalance in management functions at AID, where the ANE bureau was responsible for countries over a broad geographic area, including rapidly growing activities in Central and Eastern Europe.

The integration of resources from the Asia portfolio and the PRE bureau will benefit all areas of the new bureau, according to George Laudato, the new deputy assistant administrator for APRE. "This is clearly a situation in which the whole will be substantially greater than the sum of its parts," he says.

The Office of Housing and Urban Programs, which previously reported to the administrator, will now report to Fore.

The Office of the Science Advisor, which also formerly reported to the administrator, will now come under the direction

of the Bureau for Science and Technology.

Roskens also has initiated a broad review of the Agency's management. He has appointed a group of senior AID task forces to address a series of management issues and has tightened contracting procedures for overseas projects.

One task force is working to identify duplication and overlap between AID bureaus that run overseas missions and those responsible for central scientific and technical programs.

Other AID teams are examining how foreign assistance programs and projects in the field are planned, carried out and evaluated, how communications between Washington and the field missions are handled and how personnel assignments are made.

The changes in contracting for overseas projects are designed to ensure that the Agency is more directly involved when countries receiving U.S. assistance make their own arrangements to carry out programs and projects.

OFDA Provides Relief For Iran Quake Victims

Immediately after two major earthquakes hit the Gilan and Zanjan provinces of Iran on June 21, the U.S. government sent a message of condolence to Iranian President Rafsanjani and delivered \$850,000 in relief and medical supplies from the Agency's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).

The first earthquake, measuring 7.7 on the Richter scale, hit 336km northwest of Tehran and the second, measuring 6.5, hit 200km northwest of Tehran. The earthquake "may be one of the worst in the last 20 years," says OFDA Director Andrew Natsios. "On the Richter scale, this was more intense than the recent earthquakes in

San Francisco and Soviet Armenia."

Extensive damage and heavy casualties were sustained in several major cities and villages.

Iranian sources have put the death toll between 40,000 and 50,000 and the number injured at 200,000. Several villages were demolished, and building destruction is estimated to be as high as 90% in some areas. As many as 500,000 people were left homeless.

Although continuing aftershocks, resulting in landslides and further damage to buildings, impeded relief operations on the

Continued on page 13

Zimbabwe's Commercial and Industrial Medical Aid Society (CIMAS) made a landmark decision in October 1989. It became the first and largest private insur-

ance company in the country to add family planning to its overall benefits package.

Others soon followed CIMAS, which—with 155,000 members—is the industry leader. BankMed, for example, has already introduced similar benefits for its 10,000 members while some 24 other medical aid societies are considering coverage for family planning to stay competitive.

"The insurance field is highly competitive," explains Joseph Deering, director of the AID-funded Technical Information on Population for the Private Sector (TIPPS) project, which was initiated in 1985 to encourage private sector investment in family planning.

"Each company is very sensitive to what's going on among its competitors. An innovative step taken by the No. 1 firm in the field is likely to cause a chain reaction among the other insurance companies," he says.

"What we are seeing is a shift to the private sector from a subsidized public sector approach to family planning," adds Scott Radloff of the Office of Population in the Bureau for Science and Technology. "This can significantly lessen the burden on the public sector, which now provides services to 90% of family planning users in Zimbabwe."

CIMAS's initiative was based on a 1988 business analysis by TIPPS that showed the financial and health benefits of introducing family planning under various insurance schemes. As part of the analysis, an employee/dependent survey was conducted showing that family planning is

Private Firm Offers Family Planning

BY CHRISTOPHER PHILLIPS

both in demand by the target group and can be provided at modest cost. Over two-thirds of married women were found to be currently using family planning. Most—nearly two-thirds—were obtaining services from public sector outlets, but nearly half of these reported that they would shift to private outlets if CIMAS would reimburse for services. Demand for family planning is quite high among the formally employed population. Of the 1,180 women surveyed, nearly 80% indicated a desire either for no

parastatal organization funded by the Ministry of Health. The initial CIMAS employee response to the new benefit was favorable. More than 100 CIMAS members took advantage of it the first week it was offered.

"ZNFPC also gains through this effort," says Radloff. "The council not only is involved in providing a continuous flow of services, but is able to expand its sources of funding through the private sector."

The number of subscribers in the insurance business is growing at a rate of 10% per year in Zimbabwe. "CIMAS is helping more people in the country get better access to family planning services," notes Deering.

"Our experience worldwide has shown that there is an increasing demand for family planning services at a rate that far exceeds the ability of donors and governments to pay

for them," sums up Radloff. "Results like those we see through CIMAS are part of a larger AID effort to work toward gradually shifting the burden for family planning to the private sector."

Phillips is a freelance writer based in the Washington, D.C., area.

"Results like those we see through [this private program] are part of a larger AID effort to work toward gradually shifting the burden for family planning to the private sector."

more children or to delay the next birth. They expressed an ideal of 3.1 children, an average that is substantially lower than the national average of 6.5 children.

The analysis also determined that CIMAS would save more than \$120,000 over the first five years through reduced maternity and pediatric claims. The cost of providing family planning was found to be modest, averaging less than 75 cents per beneficiary per year.

"CIMAS provided an ideal environment for study not only because of its size and position as an industry leader, but also because of its interest in exploring the implications of financing family planning services for its beneficiaries," explains Radloff.

CIMAS reimburses the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC) for family planning services provided to CIMAS members. ZNFPC is a

IG HOTLINE

Use the AID Inspector General Hotline to report theft or misuse of Agency resources: (703) 875-4999.

Agency Award Winners Honored

BY JAMES CRUMLEY

Carmelita Maness-Blakney and Linda Hooper were among the more than 300 AID employees recognized at the 1990 Honor Awards ceremony for what Administrator Ronald W. Roskens called their "unmitigated and often unheralded determination to achieve at the level of excellence."

Maness-Blakney of the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Hooper of USAID/Nepal received the Outstanding Secretaries Award, which consists of an engraved plaque signed by the administrator and \$3,000, at the June 19 event at the State Department's Dean Acheson Auditorium.

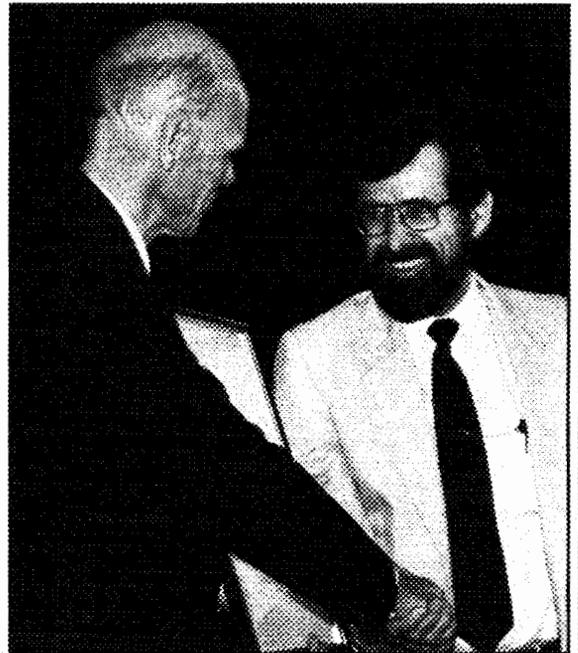
In opening remarks, Roskens credited AID's employees for the Agency's successes. "Daily we seek to turn lives and nations around: from lives filled with suffering and despair, from nations with stagnant economies and political repression,

into nations with vibrant private sectors and free and open institutions," Roskens said. "It's not an easy task; indeed, it's a road often filled with frustration. Yet, with dogged determination, the men and women of AID continue to meet the call of a mission that is quite literally, bigger than life."

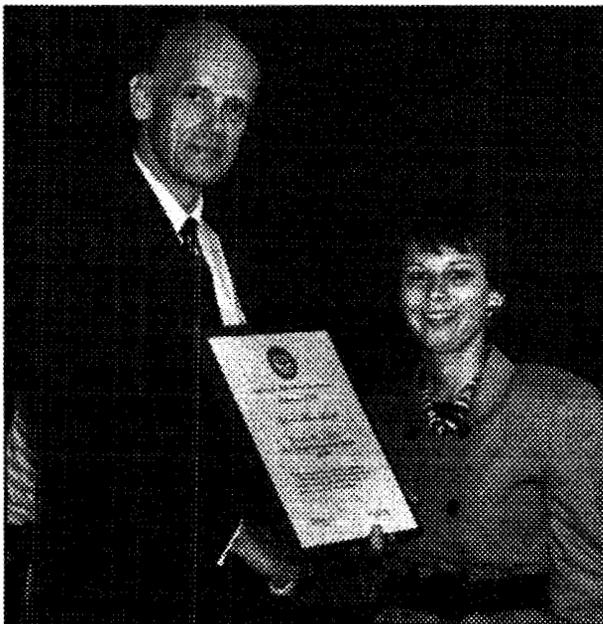
Other award recipients and their positions at the time of selection are as follows:

The Distinguished Honor Award, the Agency's highest form of recognition, was conferred on James Fox for "distinguished performance" during his service in the Office of Development Programs, LAC, and on James Govan of the Bureau for Africa (AFR) for "achieving an exceptional standard of excellence and a solid record of accomplishment at AID."

The Agency's second highest award, the Superior Honor Award, was presented to Rashmikant Amin, USAID/Malawi; John Blackton, USAID/Philippines; Sara Kathryn Boyd, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC); Jonathan Conly, Office of Southern Africa Affairs, AFR; Ronald Curtis, USAID/Guatemala; Maureen Dugan, USAID/El Salvador; Paula Feeney, Health/Population/Nutrition Division, LAC; John Flynn, USAID/Sri Lanka; Edward Honnold, Office of the General Counsel (GC); Blaine Jensen, USAID/Su-



Administrator Ronald W. Roskens (left) presents the Distinguished Honor Award to James Fox, Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean.



Dawn Liberi, Bureau for Science and Technology, receives the Superior Honor Award.

dan; Michael Kitay, GC; Julie Klement, Health/Population/Nutrition Division, Office of Development Resources, LAC; Dawn Liberi, Office of Population, Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T); Jeffery Malick, Office of Afghanistan Affairs, ANE; Linda Martin, USAID/Sudan; Francis Moncada, Office of Procurement, Directorate for Program and Management Services; Michael Morfit, Office of East Asian Affairs, ANE; William Oliver Jr., USAID/Philippines; Richard Podol, USAID/Uganda; William Rhodes, USAID/Nepal; Emmy Simmons, Policy Planning and Evaluation, Office of Development Planning, AFR; John Speicher, Recruitment Division, Office of Personnel Management, Bureau for Personnel and Financial Management (PFM); George Taylor II, USAID/Nepal; Karen Turner, USAID/Egypt; William Wannamaker, USAID/Nepal; Janice Weber, Office of

Eastern Africa Affairs, AFR; Jerome Wolgin, Policy Analysis and Research Division, Office of Development Planning, AFR; Raouf Youssef, USAID/Sudan; and Barbara Williams, USAID/El Salvador.

The C. Herbert Rees Memorial Award, which is intended to recognize individuals whose performance at a mid-career level demonstrates their potential for continued growth, was presented to Betsy Brown, S&T.

Dawn Thomas of USAID/Ecuador received the Equal Employment Opportunity Award, which consists of an engraved plaque signed by the administrator and \$1,000.

The Administrator's Distinguished Career Service Award, which is presented only on departure from the Agency in recognition of an exceptionally distinguished career, was given to Karnal Farhat, USAID/Lebanon; Donor Lion, USAID/Peru; Sara Jane Littlefield, USAID/Senegal; and Gertrude Slifkin, Office of Personnel Management, PFM. Priscilla Boughton, USAID/Bangladesh, received

the award shortly before her death last spring.

The Outstanding Career Achievement Award, the second highest Agency award presented on departure from AID, was awarded to Timothy Bertotti, Bureau for Management Services (MS); Hunter Farnham, AFR; Barbara Hoggard, Executive Management Staff, MS; Dorothy Kemp, ANE; William Rhoads, USAID/Peru; Jesse Snyder, USAID/Lesotho; and William Wheeler, Office of Development Programs, LAC.

The Foreign Service National of the Year Awards were bestowed on Sonia Aranibar, USAID/Bolivia; Irma Rios de Melzi, USAID/Peru; Belachew Kebede, USAID/Ethiopia; Milton Obasoni, USAID/Uganda; Bassam Khatib, USAID/Jordan; and Arwani Soeryadi, USAID/Indonesia.

The Administrator's Implementation Award, given for outstanding sustained contributions to the achievement of international development objectives fostered by AID was awarded to Thongkorn Hiranraks, USAID/Thailand.

The Science and Technology Award, which consists of a certificate signed by the administrator and \$2,500, was awarded to Robert Barnes, USAID/Thailand.

Patrick McDuffie of USAID/Haiti received the William R. Rivkin Award, which is



Belachew Kebede, USAID/Ethiopia, accepts the Foreign Service National of the Year Award from the Administrator. He was one of six FSNs to receive the award.

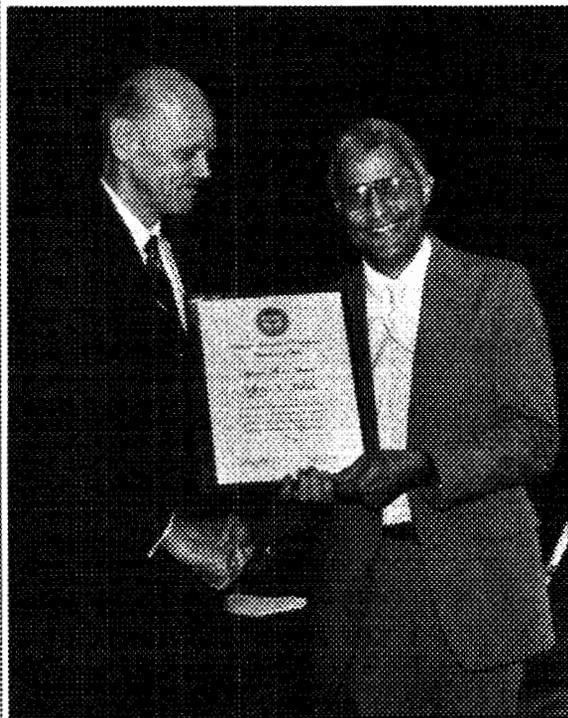
sponsored by the American Foreign Service Association to honor mid-career officers for extraordinary accomplishments.

Distinguished Unit Citations were awarded to the Regional Field Management Office, USAID/Swaziland and the Office of Central American Affairs, LAC.

Superior Unit Citations were presented to the Horn of Africa Division, AFR; the Education and Human Resources Division, LAC; the AT&T Mixed Working Group; USAID/Jamaica; the Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance; the Office of Information Resources Management, Automation Support Division and the Office of Management Operations, Resources Management Division; and the Commodities Division, USAID/Pakistan.

Meritorious Unit Citations were awarded to the Agriculture and Rural Development Office, USAID/Barbados; the Office of Publications, Bureau for External Affairs; and the Office of Food for Peace, LAC.

Crumley is a graduate student intern in the Bureau for External Affairs.



Jeffery Malick, Bureau for Asia, the Near East and Europe, receives the Superior Honor Award.

Coastal Zone Project Boosts Stewardship

BY CHRISTOPHER PHILLIPS

Today, more than ever before, global attention is focusing on the world's coastal zones.

"This isn't surprising," says Jack Vanderryn, "given that these regions contain 85% of the world's population and will absorb most of the increase by the year 2020, when the planet's population is expected to double."

Vanderryn, who is director of energy and natural resources in the Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T), spoke at a recent AID-sponsored symposium, "Coastal Resources Management: Meeting the Challenge for the Future."

For the last five years, the Agency-supported Coastal Resources Management Project (CRMP) has been managed by the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center (CRC), which has had nearly 20 years of experience in working to solve coastal resource management

problems both in the United States and in developing countries. In the developing world, these problems include marked reductions in near-shore fishery resources, destruction of vital ecosystems, degraded water quality, rapid erosion and a lack of effective government efforts to protect coastal areas while accommodating economic development.

The program, funded through S&T's Office of Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources, has assisted in coastal

resources management in Ecuador, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

"More developing countries are beginning to place coastal management concerns on their national agendas," says Vanderryn. "Programs such as CRMP provide an approach and potential solutions for addressing a variety of critically important natural resource management problems."

Stephen Olsen, the University of Rhode Island's project director and the

chief of Ecuador's central government, while at the same time we've collaborated at the local level, conducting ongoing field trials in integrated resources management," he says. "This has enabled us to simultaneously develop national and local coastal management mandates and programs."

The project has worked closely with *Fundación Pedro Vicente Maldonado*, a local environmental group that helped project staff develop a profile of coastal provinces that examined the state and use of coastal resources. With the profile as a base, local communities participated in workshops that both built awareness and helped design workable approaches to coastal management problems.

This approach, Olsen says, created such a groundswell of support on both the

local and national levels that a manifesto calling for natural resource management was worked out by local political, academic, religious and private leaders and presented to Ecuador's president, Rodrigo Borja. In January 1989, Borja signed an executive decree establishing an interministerial commission and creating a National Coastal Management Program.

"Once our project team received this endorsement, we went back to the local level and began conducting field work," notes Olsen. "The best way to

capitalize on the president's endorsement was to achieve tangible results."

To keep the project manageable, it was broken down into several planning areas.

"As required by the executive decree, initially we've focused our coastal management efforts in five special area planning zones, or *Zonas Especiales de Manejo (ZEMs)*," he says. "In these ZEMs we are trying not only to conserve coastal resources, upon which the local inhabitants depend, but also to expand economic development."



Coral reefs, which take hundreds of years to form, are threatened by pollutants and other results of coastal area mismanagement.

symposium keynote speaker, discussed the coastal project in Ecuador, which is charting new territory in planning long-term environmental and economic development strategies along the country's 2,860-kilometer coastline. The project, which began in 1986, also helps build a sense of stewardship of the coast among the local people.

The key to the program's success in Ecuador, according to Olsen, is its "two-track" approach.

"We've worked in tandem with agen-

At the ZEM in the northernmost Ecuadoran coastal province of Esmeraldas, he says, "change was occurring at extraordinary speed. Tourism was moving in with no planning or infrastructure, and the mangrove, crab and fishery resources—the mainstay of the local people—were being destroyed."

Olsen says establishing the ZEM has helped create a climate for stewardship of the coast.

"Education was the first priority," he says. "We are now developing an ecosystem management strategy and a tourism development strategy. Through an open and participatory process, we are building a consensus on issues and solutions to problems."

"Peer pressure worked wonders here in particular," he adds. "The local leaders in Esmeraldas were incredible. When they saw that the project had promise, they openly backed it, and as a result, support for our work grew rapidly."

Contributors to the project include local governmental groups, private voluntary organizations and resource users such as fisheries cooperatives and shrimp producers' organizations. School groups were brought in to help carry out elements of the plan such as replanting mangroves.

"Local people are engaged in all phases of the project, from planning, to fixing up boardwalks and even holding courses for lifeguards to help stimulate tourism along the beaches," Olsen says.

Olsen says all five of Ecuador's ZEMs are making progress. In addition to their local importance, the ZEMs are the testing grounds for policy reform at the national level. As resource management strategies are tried, the interministerial commission can see what works and what doesn't, where national laws make sense, and where changes in policy are required.

Olsen notes that significant headway also has been made on the coastal resources management project in Thailand, where the nation's 3,219-kilometer coastline teems with coral reefs. Here, too, the project is using a two-track approach to address coastal problems.



Developing countries are beginning to address the challenges of erosion, coastal habitat protection and protection of historic and archaeological sites.

"In 1987, we established a Coral Protection Management Program in Phuket, which also builds on the stewardship concept," Olsen says.

"Success here was also made possible by developing strong public awareness, which created a climate for developing sound coastal management strategies. Coral protection efforts in Phuket have included members of all sectors of the population. Through cooperative efforts with the private sector, tour boat guides have been trained, mooring buoys installed and zoning schemes carried out. All these measures are doing much to halt on-site damage to reefs."

A major effort, endorsed by Thailand's government, is now ongoing to

prepare a national strategy to manage the nation's coral reefs—a resource of great importance to Thailand's booming tourism industry.

In Sri Lanka, where a coastal resources management pilot project began in January 1986, a model for a national coastal management program has been developed. In April, the Sri Lanka Cabinet approved a National Coastal Zone Management Plan for the nation. The plan was prepared by Sri Lanka's Coast Conservation Department with assistance provided by AID through the CRMP.

The Sri Lanka coastal zone management plan is the first national coastal management plan to be adopted by an AID-assisted nation. The plan sets forth criteria for the review of all development activities in the coastal zone, defines setback zones for new development activities in the coastal zone, provides guidelines for the preparation of environmental impact statements for major coastal developments and sets forth effective management strategies for three crucial coastal issues: erosion management, coastal habitat protection and historic, archaeological, cultural and scenic site protection.

"This project is acclaimed as one of the most progressive coastal management programs in the developing world," says Vanderryn. "While this is labeled a coastal resources management project, the lessons learned and the implications clearly are much broader."

"These experiments need to be continued," Olsen says. "Our ultimate goal is to try to engender a sense of stewardship and to create a successful microcosm, which we can then apply on a larger scale. And then, we need to broaden the circle to include more countries."

"We need to persuade people that it's in their own long-term interests to change their behavior. We've made positive headway in achieving this, but we have a long way to go."

Phillips is a freelance writer based in the Washington, D.C., area.

Roskens Promotes Health Collaborations

BY JAMES CRUMLEY

Administrator Ronald W. Roskens called for increased international cooperation among countries, citizens groups and trading partners to solve the problems of the developing world in a speech before the 17th annual meeting of the National Council for International Health. The meeting was held June 19 in Washington, D.C.

Issues such as food security, the environment, global climate change and the upcoming World Summit on Children are subjects that "demand concerted community action, effective public-private partnerships and coordination across the U.S. federal government," he said.

The administrator reaffirmed that improving child survival rates in the devel-

oping world is one of the Agency's top priorities. Since 1985, AID has committed more than \$1 billion for child survival programs with extraordinary results. "Overall, 3 million lives are being saved annually because of immunization and treatment of diarrheal disease," he said.

"Child health programs are now reaching populations that have never before been reached," the administrator pointed out, "and are now contributing to a worldwide reduction in unnecessary death and disease among children."

As more nations join the ranks of

advanced developing countries with the capacity to sustain their own basic health services, the Agency's support will continue but with a possible change in emphasis, Roskens said. "New collaborative activities in health research, university exchanges, regulatory reform or even environmental health may become new foci. But collaboration will continue," he emphasized.

AID will continue to play a major role in the health field for three reasons,

Roskens said. "One advantage, I believe, is that our program is action-oriented and field-based. Another is that we work with both the public and private sectors...and... we see health as an

"We see health as an integral element of economic, social and political development — and not as an isolated sector."

integral element of economic, social and political development — and not as an isolated sector."

Roskens used the forum to announce the development of an AID-sponsored non-reusable hypodermic syringe called "SoloShot," which he called a premier example of what can be accomplished through the cooperation of the public and private sectors working for a common end.

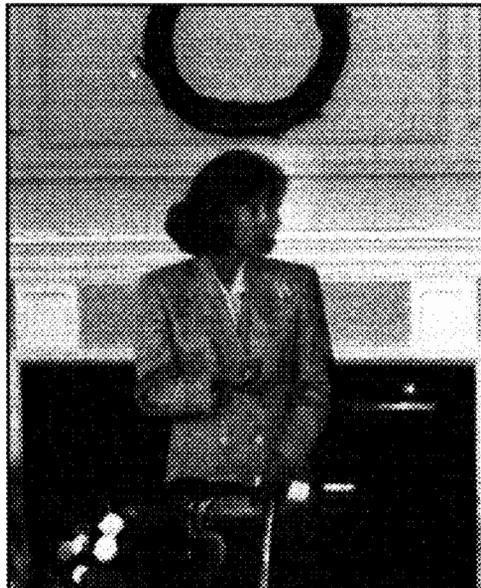
SoloShot was developed to protect both individuals being injected and health care workers from possible infection from the reuse of contaminated needles. It was developed by the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health in cooperation with AID and is now licensed to the Becton-Dickinson company, one of the world's leading manufacturers of syringes.

In closing, Roskens said that AID's goal was to support the type of partnership that produced the SoloShot syringe, "partnerships that continue to contribute to the development of a healthy and educated population—able to participate and enjoy democracy and economic growth."

Crumley is a graduate student intern in the Bureau for External Affairs.

Marilyn Quayle Addresses OFDA Conference

Marilyn Quayle addresses a conference on "Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation and Development" sponsored by the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). The conference, held recently in Elkridge, Md., brought together representatives of private voluntary organizations and OFDA to discuss coordinated responses to foreign disasters. Mrs. Quayle, a longtime supporter of disaster relief organizations and preparedness, was recently chosen to chair the newly established



International Disaster Advisory Committee (IDAC). The purpose of the AID-sponsored committee is to increase cooperation between the U.S. government and the private sector in international disaster preparedness, mitigation and relief activities.

Agency Begins Recycling

BY MAURICE BELLAN

Encouraged by the success of pilot recycling programs started in April, a recycling program was officially established in AID's offices in the State Department and Columbia Plaza. The program requires employees to separate all paper for collection to be recycled.

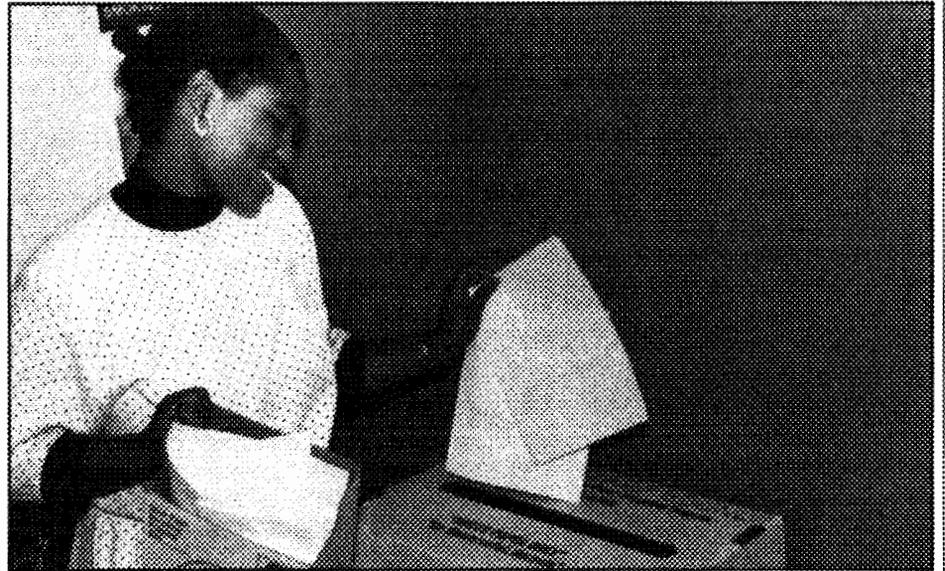
Small recycling boxes have been distributed to individuals, and large collection boxes have been placed in several central locations. Employees have been asked to empty their recycling boxes into the central containers as necessary.

Only white paper can be recycled, and the building custodial contractor is responsible for collecting the paper from the large central containers. For every ton of white paper sold to the recycling contractor, the U.S. government will receive approximately \$80.

The Agency pilot recycling program, which began a week after the 20th annual Earth Day celebration, was initiated in the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC).

Melanie Marlett, a PPC office recycling coordinator, noted that the overflow of paper in the collection bin reflects the Agency's "enthusiastic participation" in the program.

"Recycling all the stationery and other high-grade white paper the U.S. government throws out in one year would save almost 5 million trees and eliminate some 275 tons of refuse from America's landfills," says PPC Assistant Administrator Reginald Brown. "It demonstrates AID's and



Inga Coleman of the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination puts paper in a large central container for recycling.

the State Department's commitment to the protection of the environment."

Expansion of the recycling program to

other AID locations is pending. Questions may be directed to Calvin Dubose, Building Management, at 647-5610.



AID "Points of Light"

Agency employee and volunteer coach Dave Miller congratulates the AID Rebels basketball team that defeated the Department of the Interior's Jay Hawks to win the Washington, D.C., city championship. The league for children the ages of eight and 12 was set up and administered by the D.C. Department of Youth Recreation and the White House as a part of President Bush's "Thousand Points of Light" Initiative. Several departments and agencies sponsored teams. The Rebels were also coached by AID employees Chris Keppler, Karen Harbert, Scott Lansell and Mike Newman.

HBCU Interns Aid Sri Lanka Mission

U SAID/Sri Lanka is the first mission in Asia—and perhaps even the Agency—to initiate a summer internship program overseas for students from historically black colleges and universities.

Working through the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, the mission chose Rhondalynn Jones from Florida A&M University in Tallahassee and Jeffrey Thomas from Grambling State University in Grambling, La., as the first participants in this program.

"We are aware that an internship of this type offers a unique experience and a chance to grow, especially for young people who have not spent any time in a developing country," said George Jones, then acting mission director in Colombo.

"We also think that this program is an excellent way to get young people interested in public service and in an AID career."

Jones, a native of Rochester, N.Y., who graduated in May with an MBA degree, will assist the mission in analyzing

the budgeting process of the Sri Lanka government to help streamline its budgetary procedures.

"This will provide me with the chance to familiarize myself with a different country and its people," she said before leaving for three months in Sri Lanka. "I'm sure I will become more mature by getting this type of experience, and I'll certainly have the opportunity to use my skills."

Thomas, who will graduate next year with a master's degree in international business and trade, will examine the effect of regional rural development banks on Sri Lanka's economic development.

"This is a wonderful opportunity to put my business skills to use, to interact with people of a different culture and, I hope, to make a difference," Thomas said.

—Betty Snead

Health Shorts

Share and Share Alike! While women are doing less housework than in the '60s—and men are doing more—research conducted at the University of Maryland and University of Michigan shows that women still do double the housework men do. That's compared to 1965, when women did six times as much housework as men.

Women today spend eight hours a week less on housework, while men spend five hours a week more.

A Touching Story. The latest office stress buster is a real hands-on experience. On-site massage (OSM) is now offered by some 3,000 practitioners across the country, according to the On-Site Massage Association of San Francisco.

Companies can retain practitioners to provide restorative massage to the stiff necks and tired shoulders of their employees. OSM is done with the employee in a seated position, without removing clothes or using oil. Sessions generally last 15 minutes—about the time of the average coffee break. Thirty-minute massages are also available.

Be Still, My Hostile Heart.

Do you fume in a traffic jam?

Do you ignite at being ignored at the sales counter?

Do you flare up at your coworkers, spouse, children, even total strangers, over slights?

Be careful—you may be taking your hostility to heart.

While the so-called Type A personality has been linked to heart disease, it isn't the hurrying, hard-driving aspect of it that predicts heart attacks, says Redford Williams Jr., M.D., professor of psychiatry at Duke University Medical Center, Durham, N.C. Instead, it is the hostility and mistrust that some type As feel and show to the world around them.

People whose behavior patterns reflect cynicism, feelings of anger and expressions of anger are more than five times as likely to die by age 50 than people with none of those patterns, Williams told attendees at the American Heart Association's 16th Science Writers' Forum.

The link between hostility and heart disease is not yet clear, but "high hostile" people react to harassment with higher blood pressure and longer-lasting changes in stress-related electrocardiogram readings. Further, they tend to smoke more cigarettes, drink more alcohol and report more "hassles" in their day-to-day lives.

"Having anger is bad for you, whether you express it or not," Williams says, "but we found that people who said they made a point of letting other people know they were angry had higher death rates."

Everyone gets mad sometimes, but it seems better to tell people calmly how you feel. Shake your fist or yell, and you may only be taking it out on yourself.

The American Hospital Association provided this information.

Grain Dryer Helps Tropical Farmers

A natural convection grain dryer has been designed for use in humid areas of developing countries. It does not require any mechanical power and can be operated with little or no wind velocity.

A "how-to" guide on construction and operation of the grain dryer, using locally fabricated concrete or mud blocks, has been developed, with Bureau for Science and Technology's Office of Agriculture support, by Kansas State University's Food and Feed Grains Institute.

Experiments with the natural convection grain dryers in Peru and Belize were conducted under conditions of very high rainfall during the harvest season when sun drying would be extremely impractical, if not impossible. These trials demonstrated that a wide range of drying air temperatures (40°C to 75°C under the grain bed)

can be attained by controlling the fuel flow and combustion rate.

Rough rice with at least 20% initial moisture was dried to 14% in about one hour. While this is an undesirably high drying rate for rice, it clearly demonstrates that the dryer would perform well in the humid tropical areas of developing countries where labor and fuels such as weeds, rice husks and agricultural by-products are cheap and readily available.

Single module and 10-module dryers can process paddy rice at rates of 23 kilograms (kg) and 230 kg per hour, respectively. During the grain drying season, the respective units could attain a daily paddy drying capacity of 300 and 3,000 kg. Capacity is expected to be higher for other grains, such as corn and sorghum. The dryer also has potential application for drying cacao, oil seeds, spices, fish and other food products.

Earthquake

(continued from page 4)

ground, aid brought to the citizens of Iran arrived almost immediately. The international community responded quickly, sending a total of more than \$16 million in aid and donations.

Humanitarian assistance provided to Iran by the United States was facilitated by OFDA through grants given to the American Red Cross (ARC). The ARC and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies carried medical supplies and other needed commodities from OFDA stockpiles in Pisa, Italy, and from Basel, Switzerland, by airlift to Tehran.

Organization of relief aid flown into Tehran is being handled by the Iranian Red Crescent Society, the local counterpart to

the ARC.

According to Natsios, "The Red Crescent Society is very well organized and quite extensive. They have had earthquakes before and are quite prepared."

All relief goods transferred to the Iranian Red Crescent Society upon arrival in Tehran were then moved to the disaster areas by helicopter. Returning flights carried the severely injured back to Tehran and transferred them to hospitals.

In addition to OFDA's efforts, American private organizations have donated in excess of \$5 million in emergency relief supplies and cash. OFDA is working closely with international and private voluntary organizations, and further supplies will be sent to Iran if needed.

—Maurice Bellan

Improved Wheat Cultivars Released In Turkey

An Agency-funded wheat breeding project with Oregon State University improves wheat germ plasma and sends it annually to over 100 wheat breeders in less developed countries for evaluation and use in their local breeding programs.

Three varieties recently released in Turkey from these improved germplasms may be useful in other countries with similar climates, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Jordan, Syria, Algeria and Iran.

Atay 85, one of the winter wheat cultivars now grown in Turkey, has moderate winter hardiness and under field conditions is resistant to such wheat diseases as stem leaf and yellow rusts, common bunt, and smut. This cultivar also has some tolerance to root and foot rot diseases, which are particularly prevalent in some irrigated areas of Turkey.

Atay 85 has provided an average yield of 8-10 tons per hectare as compared to a prior average yield of only 2.5-3 tons per hectare.

ES-14 is similar to Atay 85 in agronomic, disease resistance and quality traits. In addition, however, it resists the soil borne mosaic virus.

The third new cultivar, Kirkpinar 79, was introduced to Turkey as an entry in the winter-spring screening nursery from the Oregon university. This cultivar is well-adapted to lower rain-fed areas that average between 350-400 millimeters of rainfall.

Machmer Sworn in As Sudan Director

Frederick Machmer Jr., a 20-year Foreign Service veteran, was sworn in June 13 as director of the AID mission in Sudan.

He joined the Agency in 1969 as an intern, serving in Liberia and later in Tanzania. In 1974 he returned to Washington to work in the Africa bureau before going to Sudan in 1976 as program officer. From 1978-1984 Machmer served as a rural and general development officer in Indonesia.

Machmer was also the Agency representative in Ethiopia during the drought of 1987-1988 and then served in war-torn Lebanon in the same capacity from 1988-1989.

In recent years the Agency has provided over \$53 million in relief and 72,000 tons of food to the people of Sudan through private voluntary organizations.

Machmer received his bachelor's degree from Mt. Union College in Ohio and earned his doctorate in international law at Cornell University. His hometown is Selinsgrove, Pa.

Westley To Head Kenya Mission

John Westley, a 21-year Foreign Service veteran, was sworn in June 20 as director of the Agency's mission in Kenya.

Westley, who was most recently associate assistant administrator of the Africa bureau, will direct a \$43 million assistance program, one of the Agency's largest in Africa.

The program, which focuses on family planning, agriculture and private investment, is designed to stimulate private investment in agriculture, manufacturing



and the service areas of the economy.

Westley, who holds the rank of minister-counselor, joined the Agency as a financial analyst in Washington, D.C. Later, he served in Ethiopia, Kenya, India and Bangladesh, where he was mission director from 1985-1987.

He has a doctorate in economics from American University, a master's degree from Columbia University and a bachelor's degree from Yale.

Westley is married with five children. His hometown is Winnetka, Ill.

Brown To Lead Agency Mission In Sri Lanka

Richard Brown was sworn in July 2 as the mission director for Sri Lanka, where he will direct a \$35 million assistance program.

Brown, who has been with AID for 10 years, started his career in international development in 1962 as a Peace Corps volunteer in Pantagar, India. He joined the Agency in 1980 as deputy mission director for India after eight years as a senior official with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). His service with UNDP included two years as deputy resident representative in Sri Lanka and assignments in Korea and Indonesia.

Brown was most recently director of AID's Office of Egyptian and European Affairs.

Brown holds a doctorate in international relations from American University. He earned his master's degree at American University and his bachelor's degree at Muskingum College in Ohio.

IN MEMORIAM

JOHN C.L. DONALDSON

John C. L. Donaldson, 62, an AID retiree, died of cardiac arrest June 2 at Suburban Hospital in Bethesda, Md. He lived in Washington, D.C.

Donaldson, a consultant and public relations worker, worked for the Agency from 1968-1973 doing liaison work on Capitol Hill.

Donaldson is survived by his wife, Ruth, and two sons, Glenn and Greg. Condolences may be sent to Mrs. Donaldson at 3203 Beech St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015.

JAMES W. MANLEY

James W. Manley, 45, died of cancer May 30 in the hospice of Northern Virginia Hospital in Arlington, Va.

Manley began his more than 23-year career with the Agency in 1967, serving in the Office of Procurement. In 1988 he was appointed assistant to the desk officer, for Indian and Sri Lankan affairs. He later served as Haiti desk officer for the Office of Caribbean Affairs until his death.

Manley is survived by his wife, Carla and two children, Mark and Melissa. Condolences may be sent to Mrs. Carla Manley at 4107 Cottage Lane, Annandale, Va. 22003.

Agency colleagues have established a college fund for Manley's children. Friends may contribute to the fund by making a check payable to "LFCU for the Jim Manley Children." Checks should be sent to Lafayette Federal Credit Union, Attn: Anne Zylinski, room 3441 NS, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523.

Bush Announces Citizens Corps

The Citizens Democracy Corps, announced by President Bush in May, has begun its first phase of operation as a clearinghouse to coordinate offers of private sector assistance for Central and Eastern Europe. AID has set aside \$500,000 to cover the cost of the first five months of operations.

The corps, which eventually will be self-sustaining, initially will be managed by PACT, Inc., a consortium of 29 private voluntary organizations. PACT will match offers of assistance with needs of Central and Eastern Europe.

Volunteers and staff will answer questions and will build the information necessary to link European needs with U.S. resources.

Individuals and organizations interested in contributing time, effort, funds or commodities to Central and Eastern Europe can join the Democracy Corps by contacting the clearinghouse at 1-800-321-1945 outside the Washington, D.C., area and (202) 872-0093 in Washington. The office is located at 1810 H St. N.W., Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Agency Grant To Protect Rainforest

In June, the Agency granted \$500,000 to help protect one of the last major semi-tropical rainforests in South America. The grant will help establish the 216-square-mile Mbaracayu Nature Reserve in eastern Paraguay and provide for its protection and long-term management.

This grant is a part of a "continuing initiative to assist in the efforts of develop-

ing countries to preserve and enhance their environment and natural resources," said Administrator Ronald W. Roskens.

Roskens and officials of Paraguay and The Nature Conservancy signed papers authorizing the commitment in a special ceremony in the U.S. Capitol.

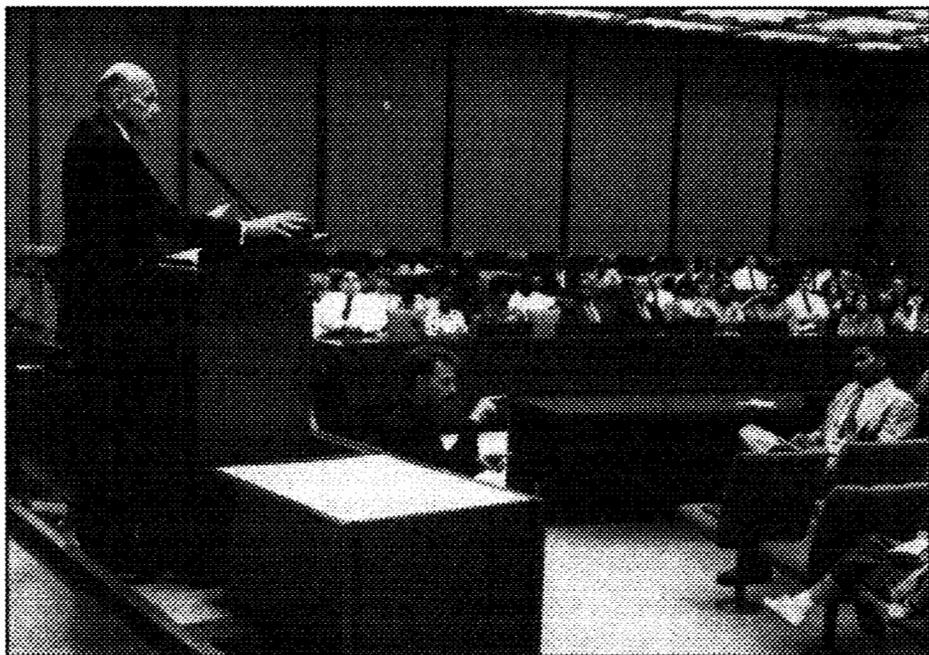
The Mbaracayu reserve will help protect what remains of the hunting grounds of the indigenous Ache, a tribe of hunter-gatherers who depend for their livelihood upon sustained use of the animal and plant life of the forest.

The grant is the latest in a series of debt-for-nature and conservation initiatives that the Agency has supported in recent years. Other countries that have benefited from these efforts include Bolivia, Ecuador, the Philippines, Nepal and Madagascar.

Foreign Service Youth Census

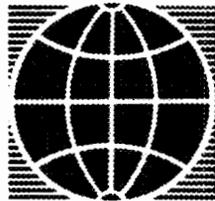
The Foreign Service Youth Foundation is conducting a census of current and former foreign service youth. No matter how old you are now, if you spent your youth as a part of a foreign service family overseas and want to be included in this census or participate in the foundation's programs, contact:

Alexandra Mattson
Program Director
Foreign Service Youth Foundation
1019 19th St., N.W.
Suite 900
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel.: (202) 466-7951



Administrator Ronald W. Roskens meets with students participating in AID's summer employment program. Roskens and Director of Personnel Laurence Bond responded to student questions and concerns about career goals and opportunities with the Agency. The administrator expressed his enthusiasm for the chance that the Agency has to cultivate those students "who may be the Agency's future" and that the students have to explore the Agency. He emphasized the importance of this opportunity by stressing that the students take advantage of the knowledge and insight that can be gained at AID. Roskens challenged the students, no matter what career they may choose, to be risk takers, to overcome adversity and to respond to change.

WHERE



In the World
are USAID
Employees?

RETIRED

Arthur Fell, REDSO/WCA/OD, regional director, after 21 years
John Ford, Burundi, general development officer, after 25 years
Suzanne Killinger, PFM/PM/LMR, employee relations specialist, after 16 years
Carolyn Moore, MS/MS/OM, executive officer, after 26 years

Years of service are AID only.

PROMOTED

Eric Bolstad, COMP/CS/R, contract specialist
Kevin Bernard Brown, MS/MO/CPM/M, mail clerk
Susan Bugg, LAC/DR/PS, program analyst
Diane Carroll, LAC/CEN, secretary typist
Mary Crawford, ANE/DP/F, financial operations specialist
Winifred Dowd, PFM/PM/ADM, file assistant typist
Jacquelyn Floyd, PFM/PM/CSP/EAB, employee relations assistant typist
Phyllis Vernell Free, AA/MS, administrative operations assistant
Brenda Gray, MS/IRM/AS, computer equipment analyst
Guthrie Gullion, AFR/MGT/MISR, information analyst
Barbara Hodge, MS/OP/TRANS, traffic management specialist
Angelita Lewis, COMP/CS/COOP, student training typist
Sheronda Magbie, MS/MO/CPM/M, mail clerk
Bashira Malik, COMP/CS/COOP, student training typist

Vera Meenan, ANE/TR/ARD, program operations assistant
Natasha Rosenberg, LAC/CONT, budget analyst
Michelle Rucker, PFM/PM/PCF/PMC, position classification specialist
Rodney Sallie, LAC/CEN, clerk typist
Christopher Walker, AA/ANE, clerk typist
Ronnie Ward, PFM/PM/PCF/PMC, position classification specialist
Barbara Williams, PFM/FM/A/AS, financial operations specialist

REASSIGNED

Joan Amos, Egypt, secretary, to AA/PFM
Phillip Amos, Egypt, associate mission director, to supervisory financial management officer, PFM/FM/CONT
Hilda Arellano, Ecuador, human resources development officer, to general development officer
Ravinder Aulakh, PPC/CDIE/DI, program economics officer, to program officer, ANE/SA/PAK
Patricia Ann Ayers, COMP/CS/R, clerk typist, to IG/PSA
Gregg Baker, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T, IDI agricultural development, to COMP/FS
John Balis, Cameroon, supervisory agricultural development officer, to agricultural development officer, ANE/TR/ARD/RSEA
Carol Becker, RDO/Caribbean, IDI education, to supervisory general development officer
Peter Benedict, ANE/MENA, director, to supervisory regional development officer, COMP/FS/LT/TRNG
Ross Bigelow, S&T/HR/RD/SEE, geographer, to social science analyst, PRE/SMIE
Peggy Brannon, ANE/EA/PB, secretary typist, to AFR/DP/PAR
Alfreda Brewer, Liberia, project development officer, to Kenya
Douglas Broome, COMP/FS/R/AIDW, supervisory program officer, to supervisory rural development officer, PFM/PM/TD/PCT
Christopher Brown, ANE/EA/ISP, program officer, to agricultural economics officer, S&T/FA/AGR/EP
Jatinder Cheema, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T, health population development officer, to

COMP/FS

Linda Crawford, Rwanda, executive assistant, to Morocco
Carol Dabbs, S&T/HP/POP/R, population adviser, to public health adviser, LAC/DR/HPN
Baudouin De Marcken, Madagascar, mission director, to deputy mission director, Zaire
D. Thomas Diedrich, AFR/CONT, financial management officer financial analyst, to financial management officer budget analyst
Michael Farbman, S&T/HR/RD/SEE, supervisory economist, to supervisory program analyst, PRE/SMIE
Mirinda Foti, Egypt, executive assistant, to secretary
Olwyn Beth Gardner, MS/MO/PA, secretary typist, to MS/IRM
Molly Gingerich, Kenya, health population development officer, to population development officer
William Goodwin, S&T/FA/AGR/EP, agricultural economics officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW
H. Paul Greenough, Somalia, Food for Peace officer, to supervisory program officer
Corrie Haines, AA/AFR, special assistant, to education development specialist, AFR/TR/EHR
William Haley, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T, financial management officer budget analyst, to financial management officer financial analyst, PFM/FM/A/OE
Georgene Hawe, AA/PFM, secretary, to ANE/EMS
Lorraine Jacobs, Oman, executive assistant, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW
William Howard Johnson, Philippines, supervisory health population development officer, to population development officer, S&T/HP/POP/FPS
Kevin Kelly, AFR/PD, supervisory project development officer, to deputy mission director, Panama
Donald Kennedy, LAC/PSA, trade development officer, to COMP/FS/SEP
Ernesto Cruz Lucas, Uganda, agricultural economics officer, to COMP/FS/SEP
Shirley Lyles, ANE/TR/PHN, secretary typist, to administrative operations assistant, ANE/TR

Thomas Mahoney Jr., COMP/FS, program officer, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW

David Mein, PFM/PM/FSP, foreign affairs officer, to ES

William Nance, ANE/SA/B, program officer, to supervisory program officer, COMP/FS

Gary Robbins, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T, Food for Peace officer, to Sudan

Norman Sheldon, AFR/TR/ANR/FS, supervisory agricultural development officer, to AFR/TR/ANR

Richard Shortlidge Jr., Malawi, deputy mission director, to assistant director, Botswana

Alan Silva, Peru, deputy mission director, to deputy director, LAC/CAR

Cornelis Stek, REDSO/WCA, commodity management officer, to Food for Peace officer, REDSO/ESA

Carol Stillwell, TDP/OD, secretary stenographer, to administrative operations assistant, TDP/PEP

Lucretia Taylor, Zimbabwe, program officer, to COMP/FS

Carrie Thompson, LAC/DR/SA, program analyst, to COMP/CS/COOP

Umeki Gray Thorne, LAC/EMS, administrative operations assistant typist, to information analyst

Tham Truong, Cameroon, program economics officer, to supervisory program economics officer

Kathryn Walsh, Cameroon, executive assistant, to secretary, REDSO/WCA

Thomas Curtis Williams, COMP/CS/DS, financial analyst, to program analyst, AFR/PD/SWA

Robert Wuertz, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T, program economics officer, to Ghana

Raouf Youssef, Sudan, supervisory project development officer, to project development officer, REDSO/ESA

MOVED ON

Annette Adams, ANE/SA/SLNM

Vonda Vermell Bailey, PFM/PM/TD/AST

Alma Coggs, COMP/CS/R

Carlos Crowe, COMP/FS/R/AIDW

Matthew Frye, COMP/CS/COOP

Brendan James Gannon, COMP/FS/SEP

Kimberly Gibson, LAC/CONT

Helen Grier, OFDA/OD

Pearl Hahn, Bangladesh

Sharon Lawson, COM/REC

Monique Elice Lewis, OIT/PEA

Sule O'Connor, El Salvador

Tomika Pearson, COMP/CS/COOP

Marci Leona Pruitt, COMP/CS/R

Edward Reynolds, PFM/PM/PCF/FN

Kirk Sims, COMP/CS/YOC

Paul Spishak, MS/IRM

Kathryn Stewart, Sudan

Joseph Vaughn, COMP/CS/COOP

Alix Weldon, LAC/CEN

Child Survival Report Presented to Congress

At a special ceremony in the Capitol, Administrator Ronald W. Roskens presented the fifth annual report on the Agency's child survival program to members of Congress.

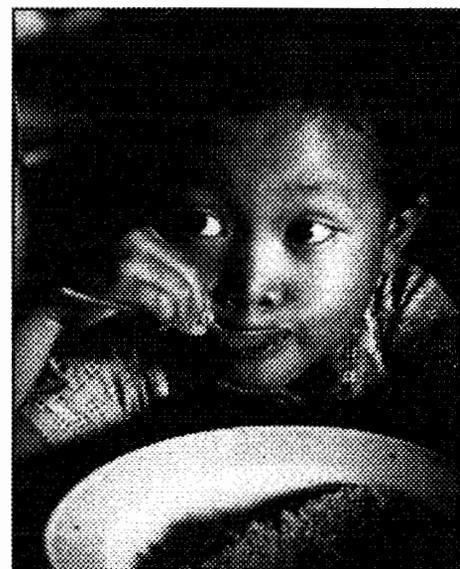
Since the initiation of the program in 1985, AID has spent \$848 million in 60 countries including \$203.3 million in 1989. The Agency's child development efforts are contributing to global progress in immunization and treatment of diarrheal diseases that are saving the lives of 3 million children annually.

The program focuses on inexpensive yet proven technologies to improve infant and child health such as oral rehydration therapy (ORT), nutrition and breast-feeding programs and immunization against childhood diseases.

The strategy for child development places special emphasis on the private sector, where the Agency has provided \$178 million in aid to foreign private voluntary organizations in nearly 50 countries.

The Agency conducts its programs with recipient governments, private voluntary organizations and other health related organizations. This combined effort has enabled six out of 10 children worldwide to be vaccinated by their first birthday.

Since 1985, children vaccinated for measles increased from 15% to 64% in Indonesia, 23% to 84% in Pakistan and 21% to 63% in Haiti. The use of oral rehydration therapy for treatment of diarrheal disease rose from 18% of all



Agency programs help to immunize children and treat diarrheal disease in cities and villages like this child's in Indonesia. AID has spent \$848 million for child survival in 60 countries since 1985.

cases to more than a third by 1988. Countries such as Egypt, Honduras, Pakistan and Kenya treat more than 45% of diarrheal disease cases with ORT.

The report also noted that, despite impressive gains, malaria, pneumonia, prenatal death and AIDS are increasing causes of infant death. Moreover, breast-feeding as a sole source of nourishment, which protects an infant in many ways, is declining.

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