



United States
Agency for
International
Development

30th



A n n i v e r s a r y



Launching a
Fourth Decade
of Leadership for
Freedom and
Human Progress

1961



President George Bush

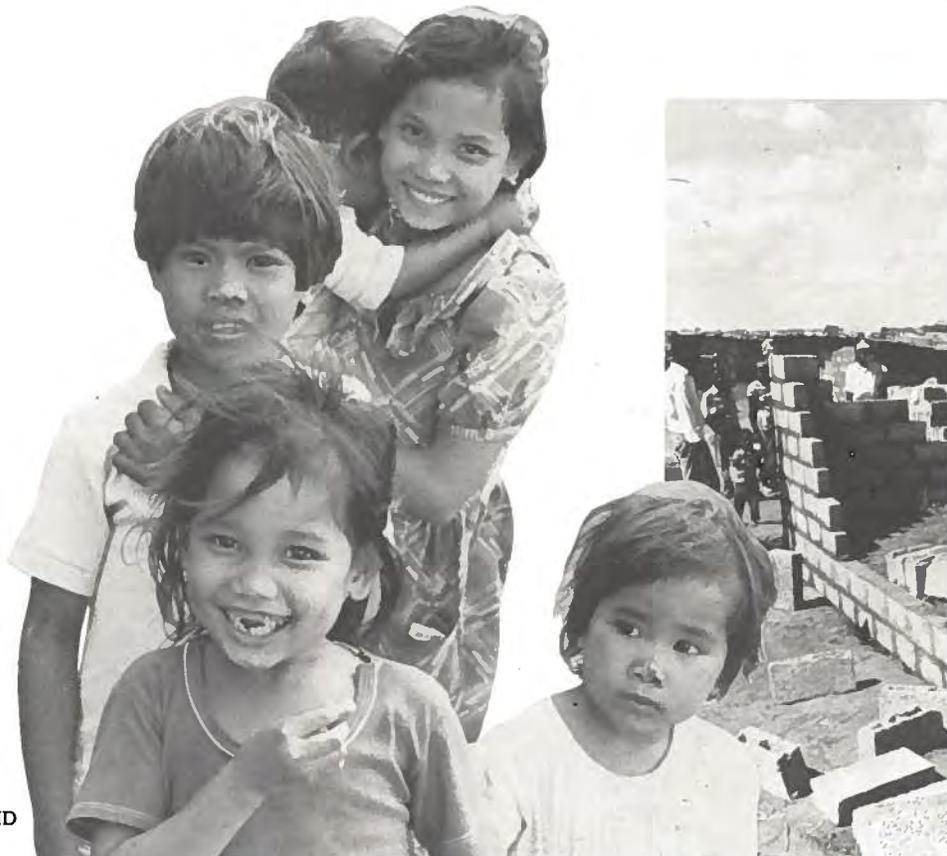
"The winds of change are with us now. The forces of freedom are together, united. We move toward the next century more confident than ever that we have the will at home and abroad to do what must be done, the hard work of freedom."



Secretary of State James A. Baker III



AID



WEISS/AID

1991



"Geographically, we stand apart from much of the world, separated by the Atlantic and the Pacific. But politically, economically and strategically, there are no oceans; and in a world without oceans, a policy of isolationism is no option at all. Only American engagement can shape the peaceful world our people so deeply desire."



Administrator
Ronald W. Roskens

"For 30 years, AID has been synonymous with international development leadership. Its staff has pioneered historical breakthroughs that have pushed forward the boundaries of freedom and human progress in the developing world."



HUFFMAN/WORLD BANK



AID



AID

1961

- ▶ Peace Corps created
- ▶ Alliance for Progress launched to raise Latin American living standards; Inter-American Economic and Social Council convened Punta del Este Aug. 5 (first Alliance for Progress Conference)
- ▶ Foreign Assistance Act (Public Law 87-195) signed Sept. 4, Executive Order cre-

ating the Agency for International Development signed Nov. 3

- ▶ Cholera Research Laboratory established in Bangladesh with assistance from AID and the National Institutes of Health (in 1979, reconstituted as the International Center for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh)
- ▶ Development Assistance Group (DAG) of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation reconstituted as the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
- ▶ Dec. 22 First American killed in action in Vietnam



AID

1965 1968

- ▶ U.N. Development Program (UNDP) formed, merging the U.N. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and the U.N. Special Fund
- ▶ Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (also called Arab Economic and Social Development Fund) established as specialized agency within the framework of the League of Arab States; convention entered into force Dec. 18, 1971

- ▶ Long-term drought begins in the Sahelian zone of Africa; AID provides \$245.7 million in food and humanitarian assistance

1969

- ▶ U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) created by Congress; operations began in 1971



- ▶ July 8 U.S. begins troop withdrawal from Vietnam

- ▶ July 20 U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong, commander of the Apollo II mission, becomes first human being to set foot on the moon

1970

- ▶ Task Force on International Development report, "U.S. Foreign Assistance in the 1970s: A New Approach" (the Peterson Report), published

1966

- ▶ Worldwide drive to eradicate smallpox, initiated in 1959 by World Health Organization, intensifies with World Health Assembly commitment of \$2.4 million for 10-year program. WHO spearheaded campaign with support from AID and other U.S. and international sources

- ▶ AID initiates research on malaria vaccine at University of Illinois

- ▶ Food for Peace Act amended to change emphasis of program from surplus disposal to using U.S. agricultural productivity to help meet food demands of developing nations

- ▶ BIR-8, first "miracle rice" variety, released by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

1967

- ▶ Section 211 (d) of the Foreign Assistance Act authorizes assistance to U.S. research and educational institutions to strengthen their capacity to carry out economic and social development programs with developing countries

- ▶ Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) established in Bangkok; permanent secretariat set up in Jakarta in 1976

- ▶ June 20 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) signed by 46 nations in Geneva

- ▶ European Economic Community merges with the European Court of Justice and the European Coal and Steel Authority to form the European Community

1962

- ▶ AID Research Advisory Committee established "to advise the (AID) Administrator on the development and administration of the developing countries"

- ▶ Experimental trials of Mexican wheat begin in India

- ▶ The structure of DNA discovered by Francis H.C. Crick (U.K.), James D. Watson (U.S.) and Maurice H.F. Wilkins (U.K.)

1963

- ▶ African Development Bank (AfDB) established (agreement entered into force Sept. 1964; operations began July 1966)

- ▶ Nov. 22 President John F. Kennedy assassinated; Lyndon B. Johnson sworn in as President

1964

- ▶ Office of AID Disaster Relief created, which becomes the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)

- ▶ AID initiated its first voluntary family planning efforts and soon became the world's foremost proponent of programs to arrest the burgeoning population growth in developing countries

- ▶ Conference on International Rural Development, hosted by President Johnson, established the framework for cooperation among AID, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and universities in attacking problems of hunger and rural poverty in developing countries

1961

"We must say to the less developed nations, if they are willing to undertake necessary internal reform and self-help—and to the other industrialized nations, if they are willing to undertake a much greater effort on a much broader scale—that we then intend during this coming decade of development to achieve a decisive turn-around in the fate of the less-developed world, looking toward the ultimate day when all nations can be self-reliant and when foreign aid will no longer be needed."

John F. Kennedy, March 22, 1961



USAID IN A CH

▶ May 31 Earthquake in Peru kills over 50,000; AID provides more than \$16 million in relief

▶ Nov. 13 Cyclone/tidal wave in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) kills some 200,000; AID provides more than \$16 million in relief

▶ Norman Borlaug (U.S.) awarded Nobel Peace Prize for development of new strains of high-yield wheat that sparked the "Green Revolution"

1971

▶ Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) established under the sponsorship of the World Bank, FAO and UNDP; AID provides up to 25% of the core funding of the international agricultural research centers

▶ Bangladesh declares independence after civil war in Pakistan

1972

▶ U.N. Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm adopts the Declaration on the Human Environment and recommends setting up the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in Nairobi, Kenya (operations began 1973)

▶ Feb. 21 President Richard M. Nixon leads "journey for peace" to China, resulting in a joint communique pledging both powers to work toward a normalization of relations

▶ Dec. 22 Nicaraguan earthquake kills 6,000; AID provides more than \$12 million in relief

1973

▶ Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, calling for "new directions" in development assistance to meet basic human needs

▶ African Development Fund (AFDF) established as concessional lending affiliate of the ADB, which makes loans to the poorest African nations; the U.S. joined AFDF in 1976

▶ Jan. 27 Vietnam Peace Pact signed in Paris

▶ March 29 The last U.S. troops leave South Vietnam

1974

▶ Percy Amendment calling for "integration of women into the national economies of developing countries" incorporated as Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

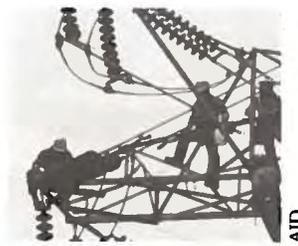
▶ International Fertilizer Development Center established in Alabama with substantial support from AID

▶ World Food Conference in Rome calls on U.N. General Assembly to establish World Food Council

▶ Asian Development Fund established as the concessional lending window of the Asian Development Bank

1975

▶ Congress passes Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, expanding the role of U.S. agricultural colleges in helping developing countries solve critical food problems and creating the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)



▶ U.N. World Conference on the International Women's Year held in Mexico City

▶ Aug. 1 Helsinki accords signed by 33 European nations, Canada and the U.S., freezing postwar European borders, broadening detente and pledging to respect human freedom

▶ Fall of South Vietnam

1976

▶ ILO World Employment Conference launches a program of action to create full employment and meet basic needs in developing nations

▶ Club du Sahel created to coordinate development of the Sahel region

▶ Earthquake in Guatemala kills 23,000; AID provides more than \$42 million in relief

1977

▶ Feb. 24 President Jimmy Carter announces the reduction of U.S. aid to specified foreign nations because of human rights violations

▶ AID kicks off campaign of using nitrogen-fixing and fast-growing multipurpose trees to increase agricultural production, fuelwood and rural income through funding to the National Academy of Sciences

▶ International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) begins operations; U.S. becomes the first nation to contribute funds with an AID pledge of \$200 million

▶ U.N. Conference on Desertification in Nairobi adopts the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (destruction of arable land due to encroachment of desert)

▶ Sept. 7 U.S. and Panama sign the Panama Canal treaties that will transfer the canal to full Panamanian control at the end of 1999 and guarantee the canal's perpetual neutrality

1978

▶ International Development Assistance Act of 1978 (the Humphrey Bill) amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and Food for Peace legislation; Economic Support Fund is included to provide security-supporting assistance

▶ AID and the Department of State convene the U.S. Strategy Conference on Tropical Deforestation, focusing worldwide attention on environmental problems associated with tropical deforestation

▶ AID initiates the first Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) on sorghums and millets, the principal food grains in the arid and semi-arid areas of the developing world; establishment of six other CRSPs followed

▶ Sept. 17 Framework for Peace in the Middle East (Camp David accords) signed by Anwar el Sadat (Egypt), Menachem Begin (Israel) and Jimmy Carter (U.S.)

1979

▶ International Year of the Child

▶ Jan. 1 U.S. and the People's Republic of China establish diplomatic relations

▶ U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency established to coordinate U.S. foreign aid programs

▶ Smallpox declared eradicated from world; AID funded the final drive to eradicate the disease

▶ U.S. adopts policy on tropical forests based on a report to the President by the U.S. Interagency Task Force on Tropical Forests, of which AID was a principal member



▶ U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) in Vienna adopts Program of Action on Science and Technology for Development

▶ U.S. initiates relief efforts to assist Cambodian refugees fleeing Pol Pot regime

1980

▶ Biden-Pell Amendment enacted as part of the U.S. International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980, requiring AID to support development education in the U.S.

CHANGING WORLD

► Agriculture Act of 1980 is enacted, setting up a U.S. wheat reserve to help AID meet emergency food needs in developing countries

► Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) created

► Independent Commission on International Development Issues (Brandt Commission) publishes the report "North-South: A Program for Survival"

1981

► President Ronald Reagan issues Executive Order 12310 to stimulate increased participation of historically black colleges

► African Development Bank opens membership to non-regional countries

1983

► AID sponsors the first International Conference on Oral Rehydration Therapy (ICORT I)

► U.S. Commission on Security and Economic Assistance (Carlucci Commission) reports on the interrelation of security and economic aid and recommends significant increases in bilateral aid, improved coordination and increased emphasis on human resources, institution building, science and technology and the promotion of the private sector

► Gray Amendment to congressional legislation requires increased participation of socially and economically disadvantaged businesses and individuals in the U.S. bilateral assistance program

► The Bipartisan Commission on Central America (Kissinger Commission) appointed to advise on long-term U.S. policy to respond to social, economic and democratic development in Central America. The commission concluded that the fundamental strategies and moral interests of the U.S. require a long-term national commitment to economic opportunity, human development, democracy and security in Central America

► AID presents the first annual Presidential End Hunger Awards

► April 18 U.S. Embassy in Beirut hit by car bomb, resulting in over 50 deaths, including several AID employees

and universities in federally sponsored programs; AID responds with a worldwide program re-orientation, which increased participation 1400% in five years

► Council of Ministers of the European Community approves special program to combat hunger in the world

1982

► U.S. launches the Caribbean Basin Initiative (trade, aid and investment promotion initiatives)



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► Oct. 25 Grenada rescue mission launched by the U.S., toppling Marxist dictatorship

1984

► Major breakthrough in AID-supported malaria vaccine research announced, cloning of the gene responsible for providing protection against the "sporozoite" form of the disease—the form in which it is introduced into the human body by the mosquito

► Private Sector Revolving Fund established to foster private enterprise and improve the economic climate in developing countries

► International Conference on Population held in Mexico City

► Continent-wide drought and famine begin in Africa; the U.S. provided \$2.2 billion worth of food and humanitarian assistance during 1984-1986

► Dec. 3 Toxic fumes from a chemical plant kill more than 2,500 in Bhopal, India

1985

► Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 amended to emphasize policy dialogue, institution building, technology transfer and private enterprise development

► Volcano erupts in Colombia, killing over 20,000; AID provides \$3 million in relief

► Earthquake shakes Mexico City, killing over 8,700; AID provides more than \$4 million in relief

1986

► International Year of Peace

► U.S. Food and Drug Administration approves human trials of malaria vaccine developed under AID research program

► AID forester and an engineer working on an AID-sponsored project receive the First International Inventors Awards, presented by the King of Sweden

► U.N. Special Session on Africa convened

► Corazon Aquino elected president of the Philippines

1987

► "Glasnost" is key to new Soviet era

► AID assists African nations in stemming locust infestation of "biblical proportions"; Agency contractors on locust spraying flight killed in the western Sahara

► AID and Rotary International team up to support worldwide polio immunization

1988

► Presidents Reagan and Gorbachev hold summit in Moscow

► Bangladesh floods leave 28 million homeless or without food; AID sends more than \$54 million in money and supplies

► Sept. 11 Hurricane Gilbert deals heavy blow to Caribbean; AID provides \$125 million to help Jamaica



WATSON/AID

► Dec. 7 Devastating earthquake hits Armenia, with 700,000 people affected; first time USSR accepts U.S. assistance since World War II

1989

- Berlin Wall falls
- Poland elects its first non-Communist government in 40 years; Romanians depose their dictator; Hungary authorizes independent political parties; Czechoslovakia installs a dissident writer as president
- Congress passes Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act, authorizing \$822 million of U.S. assistance over three years for programs in Poland and Hungary to be carried out through AID
- Soviets complete Afghan withdrawal

► 200 million celebrate Earth Day worldwide in what is believed to be biggest grassroots celebration ever

► Earthquake in Iran kills 40,000 and injures 60,000; AID provides \$650,000 in relief and medical supplies

► Major earthquake strikes the Philippines; AID provides more than \$750,000 in assistance and USAID/Manila diverts \$20 million for earthquake reconstruction program

► Germany reunited after 45 years

► AID opens offices in Poland and in newly independent Namibia

► Aug. 2 Iraq overruns and annexes Kuwait; AID employees evacuate Near East missions as war looms

► Sept. 30 U.N. hosts the first-ever World Summit on Children



WATSON/AID

► Rep. Mickey Leland, AID officials, others die in plane crash in Ethiopia while on humanitarian mission to help famine victims

► Presidents George Bush and Gorbachev hold first summit

► U.S. takes military action in Panama; Noriega ousted

► First AID debt-for-nature swap in Africa; AID provides \$1 million to World Wildlife Fund for Madagascar

1990

► April 25 Violeta Chamorro inaugurated president of Nicaragua after the country's first free and fair election since 1933; AID resumes assistance to the country

► First AID-sponsored conference on AIDS prevention held in Washington, D.C.

► President Bush launches the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative

1991

► AID Administrator Roskens and HHS Secretary Sullivan head a Presidential Mission to Africa on child survival issues and AIDS

► U.S.-led allied coalition frees Kuwait in Gulf War; AID employees return to posts

► AID rushes over \$50 million in aid to Kurdish refugees in the aftermath of the Gulf War

► June 12 AID celebrates its 300,000th participant trainee and inaugurates the "Jefferson Fellow" program

► USSR denounces communism; Soviet republics declare independence

► Baltic states become independent; AID provides millions in assistance

► AID opens offices in Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and provides assistance to Albania

► AID provides food aid for first time to Mongolia and opens office

► AID rushes food supplies and relief and technical assistance totaling more than \$18 million to Bangladesh cyclone victims



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Three Decades of Progress

AID's investment has reaped many dividends for the developing world and America: economic growth and increased purchasing power in the developing world, to which the U.S. now ships \$127 billion in exports; 30 million couples in the developing world choosing the size of their families through voluntary family planning assistance; smallpox eradicated; millions of acres of tropical forest in developing countries preserved and thousands of species of rare animals and plants saved; the death rate for children under age five halved in developing countries and 80% immunization coverage against childhood diseases achieved; primary school enrollment in AID-assisted countries tripled, with enrollment rates increasing twice as fast for girls; high-yield wheat and rice developed—the "Green Revolution"—benefiting U.S. and developing world farmers; and free elections and open governments fostered in Central America and Eastern Europe.



1991

"Events in recent months have dramatically illustrated the growing urgency for flexible and rapidly available economic, military, and humanitarian assistance as a vital instrument of American foreign policy. Before us loom international opportunities and challenges as promising as any our nation has faced since the end of the second World War."

George Bush, April 12, 1991

DAVIS/AID

