AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1980

ANNEX V
Centrally Funded Programs

ANNEX V

Annex V presents to the Congress all centrally-funded programs for which A.I.D. is requesting development assistance funds for FY 1980.

This Annex is introduced by an Overview which explains the purposes for the centrally-funded programs. Thereafter, each of the eight accounts is explained by a statement and Activity Data Sheets.

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OVERVIEW OF CENTRALLY–FUNDED PROGRAMS

OVERVIEW OF CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS

A.I.D.'s central-funding mechanism supports economic development programs having applicability in more than one country and activities of international and regional organizations.

A.I.D. undertakes centrally-funded research to solve problems that are known to impede economic development in less developed countries. A.I.D. funds research in the systematic application of knowledge acquired by producing useful materials, devices, systems, methods and designs. This research furnishes and improves prototypes and new processes to meet specific requirements in the developing world.

Other activities supply technical assistance to A.I.D.'s regional bureaus and field missions which are unable to maintain their own individual technical expertise; contract needed external technical resources; maintain professional liaison with private development organizations, academics, and experts; plan economic development programs and policy; evaluate A.I.D. programs and budgets; and maintain continuous liaison and cooperation with private national and international voluntary agencies.

A.I.D.'s support of and cooperation with international organizations affords the U.S. the opportunity to share jointly resources with other donor nations to increase the overall impact of solving global development problems. U.S. participation in regional organizations not only encourages cooperation but helps the U.S. to avoid duplicating economic programs already undertaken by other donors.

This Annex covers centrally-funded functional account programs, the International Disaster Assistance Program, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, and programs funded by contributions to international organizations and programs. The programs funded under each appropriation account are described in the following pages.

Summary of FY 1980 Proposed Centrally-Funded Programs

	$ millions
Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition	93.1
Population	140.2
Health	15.4
Education & Human Resources	12.8
Selected Development Activities	59.5
International Disaster Assistance	25.0
American Schools & Hospitals	15.0
International Organizations & Programs	277.2

SUMMARY OF CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS
Development Assistance
(in thousands of dollars)

Program/Fiscal Year	Total	Agric., Rural Dev't & Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education & Hum. Res. Development	Selected Dev't Activities	Other
Development Support							
1978	220,511	67,745	124,549	8,218	5,895	14,104	-
1979	232,485	72,800	125,585	8,600	8,500	17,000	-
1980	270,830	84,554	139,170	14,976	7,995	24,135	-
Priv. Dev't Cooperation							
1978	57,042	706	-	-	4,382	28,046	23,908 a/
1979	62,568	7,100	-	-	3,500	25,910	26,058 a/
1980	65,176	7,260	-	-	4,090	28,826	25,000 a/
Policy & Prog. Coordin.							
1978	4,663	-	916	-	285	3,462	-
1979	9,220	700	2,000	200	100	6,220	-
1980	9,048	1,300	1,000	447	740	5,561	-
Intragov't & Int'l Affairs							
1978	347	-	-	-	-	347	-
1979	1,200	-	-	-	-	1,200	-
1980	1,025	-	-	-	-	1,025	-
Amer. Sch. & Hosp. Abroad							
1978	23,818	-	-	-	-	-	23,818
1979	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
1980	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Italy Relief & Rehab. 1978	23,385	-	-	-	-	-	23,385
1979	3,576	-	-	-	-	-	3,576
Total Bilateral Progs.							
1978	329,766	68,451	125,465	8,218	10,562	45,959	71,111
1979	334,049	80,600	127,585	8,800	12,100	50,330	54,634
1980	361,079	93,114	140,170	15,423	12,825	59,547	40,000
Int'l Orgs. & Progs.							
1978	240,600	-	-	-	-	-	240,600
1979	260,000	-	-	-	-	-	260,000
1980	277,190	-	-	-	-	-	277,190

a/ International Disaster Assistance

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

Responsible Officers:

SANDER M. LEVIN
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Development Support

CALVIN H. RAULLERSON
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 80-10 (10 78)		
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Program Request
68.5	80.6	93.1

Problem

Farmers comprise more than 50% (compared to the U.S. 4%) of the people in most developing countries. Given their traditional farming techniques, food production is often inadequate to meet the basic nutritional needs of their countries' populations.

An estimated 25% of the world's 4 billion people are malnourished (suffering from specific nutritional deficiencies or consuming less than 80% of the daily requirements) of which the vast majority live in the poorest LDC countries. But severe malnutrition--found in virtually every LDC--can be correlated with income maldistribution. Thus, increasing agricultural productivity and the income of the rural poor are fundamental to A.I.D.'s strategy of helping the LDCs to meet the basic human needs of their people.

A.I.D. Program Strategy

A.I.D. requests $93.1 million to finance the centrally-funded portion of the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition Account. Almost 60% of this amount is directed at increasing production and distribution of foodstuffs. The remainder is aimed at reducing malnutrition, developing and implementing integrated rural development programs, providing grants to U.S. universities under Title XII to strengthen their capacity to better assist LDCs to plan and adopt socio-economic programs, appropriate technology, and adaptation and transfer of renewable energy technologies. A.I.D.'s centrally-funded Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition program will support A.I.D. missions and regional bureaus in FY 1980 by preparing agricultural assessment and nutritional analyses, by recommending and reviewing projects to be centrally-funded, and by providing technical support--from A.I.D.'s central bureau, or from a cadre of consultants, or from institutions supported by A.I.D.

Although assistance is provided to A.I.D. missions and LDCs by central bureau professionals, expertise is also drawn from U.S. universities, U.S. voluntary agencies, international research centers, other USG agencies (such as HEW's Office of International Health), national and international development institutions (such as the National Academy of Sciences and the World Health Organization) through contractual and grant arrangements. A.I.D. provides funding for 12 International Agricultural Research Centers ($29.6 million in 1980; $65 million by 25 other donors), for collaborative research using U.S. university expertise, and funding for a Title XII program comprised of 110 U.S. universities.

A.I.D. collaborates closely with other donors: e.g., fertilizer development through the International Fertilizer Development Center; pest management; nitrogen fixing bacteria; delivery of vitamin A through the Vitamin A Consultative Group; and desertification control fostered by the 1977 U.N. Conference on Desertification. A.I.D. is collaborating with other donors to design projects and organize workshops for the 1979 U.N. Conference on Science and Technology Development.

Some noteworthy program and project accomplishments are: designed and implemented improved small farmers irrigation management techniques to benefit small farmers in Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Egypt, the Philippines and India; irrigation management provided technical assistance in post-harvest food loss and food storage to more than 45

countries and the training in this field of more than 200 LDC personnel from 26 countries; assisted Kenya, Senegal, Honduras, Panama and the Philippines to establish information systems to manage and evaluate rural projects, developed planning methods and models which LDCs can use in national and community nutrition programs; developed special blended foods to meet nutritonal needs of weaning children.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* The centrally-funded portion of the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition Account is $93.1 million (or 12% of the total request).
* Almost $55 million is earmarked for increasing food production and distribution.
* Nineteen million dollars will support Rural Development and Nutrition, Energy and Science and Technology programs.
* The remaining $9 million will provide Title XII grants to U.S. universities to strengthen their capacity to assist LDCs in socio-economic programs.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	*	G	906-0001	75	---	---	350	332	945	897	********
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	*	G	930-0022	72	49	41	200	150	200	150	1,213
EVALUATION STUDIES AND SYSTEMS		G	930-0047	74	---	---	150	140	---	---	********
INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS	*	G	930-0085	80	---	---	---	---	155	125	1,465
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					49	41	700	622	1,300	1,172	
GRANTS					49	41	700	622	1,300	1,172	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					49	41	700	622	1,300	1,172	
GRANTS					49	41	700	622	1,300	1,172	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT											
OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE											
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS + ANALYSIS	*	G	931-A001	70	16,015	8,600	1,680	4,080	1,265	3,973	10,185
INTERNATIONAL AGRIUC. RESEARCH CENTERS	*	G	931-A003	68	81,013	75,520	26,600	25,267	29,600	27,740	********
WATER MANAGEMENT	*	G	931-A004	68	14,070	11,441	650	2,315	1,010	1,218	4,909
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	*	G	931-A005	63	16,164	10,119	4,394	4,258	2,000	3,985	17,800
FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT	*	G	931-A025	65	24,287	19,643	4,210	5,644	4,230	4,210	21,513
FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE	*	G	931-A027	70	6,503	5,035	863	1,638	2,550	2,011	16,758
PEST MANAGEMENT	*	G	931-A028	66	14,324	11,780	2,328	2,416	830	2,447	29,465
REDUCING POSTHARVEST FOOD LOSSES	*	G	931-A029	67	4,039	2,658	1,250	881	750	1,530	18,080
AGRIBUSINESS PROMOTION	*	G	931-A050	78	180	50	370	298	160	212	915
SOIL MANAGEMENT	*	G	931-A051	69	12,607	9,283	1,340	2,881	3,400	3,712	18,800
BIOLOGICAL NITROGEN FIXATION	*	G	931-A053	75	5,139	3,608	1,825	1,846	1,150	2,030	2,394
CEREAL GRAINS	*	G	931-0201	58	15,853	13,070	6,040	4,638	3,595	4,043	20,170
GRAIN LEGUMES	*	G	931-0203	66	6,823	5,363	850	1,302	4,050	3,483	27,798
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					217,017	176,170	52,400	57,464	54,590	60,594	
GRANTS					217,017	176,170	52,400	57,464	54,590	60,594	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF ENERGY											
APPLIED ENERGY TECH DEV AND UTILIZATION	*	G	936-Y041	79	---	---	1,500	500	1,850	1,000	6,658

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION**

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	1,500	500	1,850	1,000	
GRANTS					---	---	1,500	500	1,850	1,000	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF NUTRITION											
NUTRITION VOLAG CAPABILITIES		G	931-0023	74	3,546	2,632	---	700	---	214	1,954
VITAMIN A DELIVERY SYSTEMS	*	G	931-0045	75	2,220	1,452	300	900	400	500	2,371
ANALYSIS OF HIGH PROTEIN FOODS	*	G	931-0077	76	531	331	300	150	200	300	396
SOYBEAN UTILIZATION		G	931-0225	76	931	607	375	400	---	299	---
COMBATTING IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA	*	G	931-0227	76	805	150	300	800	600	900	2,228
NUTRITION PLANNING AND ANALYSIS	*	G	931-0262	76	1,000	681	300	400	500	250	393
MATERNITY NUTRITION INFANT MORB/MORT		G	931-0611	75	198	184	---	14	---	---	---
PROTEIN CALORIE INTERVENTIONS		G	931-0625	76	3,707	1,133	---	700	---	700	---
SCIENTIFIC AND TECH SUPP FOR NUT PROG	*	G	931-0799	68	1,360	1,230	275	260	300	275	350
FOOD AND NUTRITION TECH SVCS	*	G	931-0831	69	5,081	4,129	---	950	890	890	2,701
GUIDELINES - PRESCHOOL INTERVENTIONS		G	931-0838	74	330	330	---	---	---	---	---
EVAL OF NUTRITION ED		G	931-0872	70	452	444	---	8	---	---	---
NEW APPROACHES MASS MEDIA		G	931-0993	73	427	420	---	7	---	---	---
CHANGING MATERNAL AND WEANING DIETARY	*	G	931-1010	79	---	---	500	200	1,000	600	4,000
NUTRITION SURVEYS/SURVEILLANCE	*	G	931-1064	77	1,074	302	300	700	540	700	2,051
TECH ASST IN NUTRITION EDUCATION	*	G	931-1065	79	---	---	300	200	500	400	1,180
NUTRITION AG CENTERS		G	931-1124	79	---	---	600	100	---	300	1,200
ECON ANALYSIS OF AGR POLICIES	*	G	931-1171	77	617	356	---	261	279	274	292
NUTRITION HEALTH SYSTEMS	*	G	931-1198	77	354	210	---	144	266	266	1,091
CONSUMPTION EFFECTS OF AGR POLICIES	*	G	931-1274	79	---	---	450	100	513	600	1,837
SUBSIDIZED CONSUMPTION		G	931-1275	79	---	---	400	10	---	200	179
NUTRITION EVALUATION		G	931-1276	79	---	---	700	100	---	400	300
NUTRITION HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS	*	G	931-1278	79	---	---	100	25	200	200	5,239
FUNCTIONAL IMPLICA OF MALNUTRITION	*	G	931-1309		---	---	---	---	1,750	600	4,250
CONSUMPTION EFFECTS OF ECON POLICIES	*	G	931-1315		320	25	---	250	180	225	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					22,953	14,616	5,200	7,379	8,118	9,093	
GRANTS					22,953	14,616	5,200	7,379	8,118	9,093	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF POPULATION											
FERTILITY IMPACT :FP PROGRAMS	*	G	932-0632	76	---	---	300	---	300	300	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	300	---	300	300	
GRANTS					---	---	300	---	300	300	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
PROGRAM OFFICE											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	*	G	936-0003	72	1,249	967	1,000	750	900	700	********
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,249	967	1,000	750	900	700	
GRANTS					1,249	967	1,000	750	900	700	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF RURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEVEL											
MANAGING PLANNED AGRICULTURE		G	931-0209	76	1,772	1,013	---	500	---	259	---
RURAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	*	G	936-A037	69	12,381	6,377	2,400	4,114	2,171	4,392	14,600
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					14,153	7,390	2,400	4,614	2,171	4,651	
GRANTS					14,153	7,390	2,400	4,614	2,171	4,651	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
ATI GRANT	*	G	931-1071	78	4,439	793	2,200	3,000	5,000	3,000	6,800
REMOTE SENSING RESOURCE ASSESS		G	931-1166	77	3,188	1,387	500	500	---	500	---
INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT		G	931-1212	79	---	---	300	150	---	150	---
REMOTE SENSING IN AGRICULTURE		G	931-1224	79	---	---	1,400	600	---	500	---
DESERTIFICATION	*	G	936-5501	80	---	---	---	---	1,000	400	1,000
TRANSFER OF INDUSTRIAL TECH	*	G	936-5510	80	---	---	---	---	500	250	6,500
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	*	G	936-5515	80	---	---	---	---	500	400	2,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					7,627	2,180	4,400	4,250	7,000	5,200	
GRANTS					7,627	2,180	4,400	4,250	7,000	5,200	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TITLE XII OFFICE											
FARMER TO FARMER		G	931-1144	78	45	45	---	---	---	---	---
dIFAD		G	931-1165	77	1,016	740	---	276	---	---	---
STRENGTHENING US UNIV FOR TITLE XII	*	G	931-1282	79	---	---	5,000	2,000	9,000	6,000	********
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,061	785	5,000	2,276	9,000	6,000	
GRANTS					1,061	785	5,000	2,276	9,000	6,000	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION AND UTILIZATION											
AGR INTO AND RELATED SVCS RSSA	*	G	931-0064	74	982	660	265	245	245	245	********

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
KNOWLEDGE SYNTHESIS FOR POLICY	*	G	931-1093	77	501	166	335	335	380	425	439
CGAR DATA COMM ENGINEERING		G	931-1117	77	44	44	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,527	870	600	580	625	670	
GRANTS					1,527	870	600	580	625	670	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					265,587	202,978	72,800	77,813	84,554	88,208	
GRANTS					265,587	202,978	72,800	77,813	84,554	88,208	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
BUR. FOR PRIVATE AND DEVELOP COOPERATION											
FOOD FOR PEACE											
FOOD STORAGE SEMINAR		G	904-0001	76	291	205	135	182	---	40	---
MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH ASSESSMENT		G	904-0002	77	440	240	220	305	---	55	---
FOOD FOR PEACE WORKSHOP		G	904-0004	77	115	62	65	113	---	5	---
FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM SUPPORT		G	904-0005	77	69	68	80	81	---	---	---
TITLE II OUTREACH	*	G	904-0006	78	219	---	2,430	2,369	3,400	2,900	3,351
FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM SUPPORT	*	G	904-0007	80	---	---	---	---	360	290	700
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,134	575	2,930	3,050	3,760	3,290	
GRANTS					1,134	575	2,930	3,050	3,760	3,290	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC MATCHING GRANTS											
MATCHING-IIDI	*	G	934-0131	79	---	---	320	260	200	270	360
MATCHING-LWR	*	G	934-0132	78	1,000	---	1,000	985	1,000	1,500	---
MATCHING-CDF	*	G	934-0134	79	---	---	750	650	1,000	800	1,000
MATCHING-WVRO	*	G	934-0154	79	---	---	790	650	1,000	850	1,000
MATCHING-PROPOSED		G	934-0160	79	---	---	1,310	800	---	510	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,000	---	4,170	3,345	3,200	3,930	
GRANTS					1,000	---	4,170	3,345	3,200	3,930	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS											
AFRICARE INC.		G	932-0111	77	1,100	375	---	725 a/	---	---	---
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-MFM	*	G	934-0142	79	---	---	(300) a/	(290) a/	300	290	300

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,100	375	300	1,015	300	290	
GRANTS					1,100	375	300	1,015	300	290	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					3,234	950	7,100	7,120	7,260	7,510	
GRANTS					3,234	950	7,100	7,120	7,260	7,510	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					268,870	203,969	80,600	85,555	93,114	96,890	
GRANTS					268,870	203,969	80,600	85,555	93,114	96,890	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

******** DENOTES CONTINUING PROJECTS

a/ Funded from Selected Development Activities in FY 1979.

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Women in Development	Food and Nutrition; Education & Human Resources; SDA	FY 80 $2700		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 906-0001 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Interregional Programs, p. 1017	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To help LDC women become equal partners in the development process and to assist the Agency in integrating women and women's interests in all its programs, projects and activities.

Background and Progress to Date: (See the Report to Congress on Women in Development submitted August 1978). The Office of Women in Development (WID) promotes, assists and coordinates the integration of women and women's concerns in development assistance programming. Policy and program-related studies, conferences and seminars have been sponsored about women's role in food production and distribution; women's education and training; women in poverty and the effects of modernization and migration on women and families. These studies, meeting reports, data and research findings have been distributed within A.I.D., to missions, and to individuals and institutions involved in development through the WID Office's Resource Center. Several contractors are compiling rosters of women-in-development experts and consultants for service to A.I.D. missions, as well as designing training materials for women's technical assistance work. Conferences have been held with international women's organizations and donors.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate project beneficiaries are poor women in A.I.D. recipient countries.

FY 80 Program: The original Women in Development project is being divided into four sub-projects. The Strategies and Resources sub-project continues to identify poor women's problems and needs; expands the Resource Center's capability to answer requests for data, information and materials; supports conferences, seminars and meetings on women-in-development topics; supports small cutting-edge studies aimed at program and project development in LDCs, and provides for distribution and dissemination of reports and research findings to a variety of audiences. The sub-project on Women's Organizations and Participation will focus on assistance to LDC, international and U.S. women's organizations and associations to increase their capacities to aid LDC women and to establish a program for small grants to LDC women's organizations. One aim of this project is to have more women's organizations registered as PVOs able to cooperate with LDC women in training and income-generating projects. The third sub-project will provide technical assistance to A.I.D. missions through establishing or supporting women-in-development centers in the U.S., especially on Title XII campuses, and in LDC institutions. The fourth sub-project aims to improve the collection of national statistics about women in LDCs.

Major Outputs: By FY 81, guidance and informational materials for project development purposes; newsletters and occasional women-in-development publications; a revised edition of the International Directory of Women's Development Organizations; research, conferences and workshops to plan effective strategies and develop resources for women-in-development activities. By FY 83, 7-10 rosters of trained WID experts to serve on design teams and to advise on women's projects; 5-7 WID centers providing specialized training, research and materials, and responding to mission and LDC requests; two umbrella projects providing support for small technical assistance activities and grants to LDC organizations; increased training and technical assistance grants to 10-12 international and LDC organizations; establishment of an international consortium of women's development organizations.

A.I.D Financed Inputs: ($ thousands)

	FY 80
Grants and Contracts	2700

by funding category: Food and Nutrition, $945; Selected Development Activities, 1,355 Education, 400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,029	804	225
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	720	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,829	1,524	305
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,700		

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Bureau of the Census
International Center for Research on Women
New TransCentury Foundation
Michigan State University
University of Arizona
Others to be selected

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Socio-Economic Studies and Activities		FUNDS Food and Nutrition, Education and Human Resources, Health, Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 3358		LIFE OF PROJECT 27,696
NUMBER 930-0022 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Interregional Programs, p. 1066	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To improve social and economic policies; to measure development and their progress; to assess the LDCs commitment to and the effectiveness of specific development programs relative to achieving A.I.D.'s policy goals; and to provide training and consulting services.

Background and Progess to Date: A.I.D. funds analysis, data gathering, training and expert services to improve A.I.D.'s policies. Activities include: (1) studies on rural non-formal education in Kenya, the employment impact of rural electrification in the Philippines, and monetary and non-monetary incentives to small-farmer production; (2) collection of data on food, health, and other key indicators, (e.g. through the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture), to serve A.I.D. missions; (3) dissemination of studies through conferences and special mailings (A.I.D. publishes articles in the Development Digest for policy makers and researchers especially in LDCs); (4) helping LDCs improve international trade through the World Trade Institute which conducts training in New York and provides host-country advisory services.

Host Country and Other Donors: A variety of U.S. and LDC universities, international organizations, and host government agencies.

Beneficiaries: Poor people, who will benefit from better policies to promote equitable growth.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. will commission studies in agriculture and rural development to examine the effects of different rural development policies on agricultural production and income. One new study will emphasize renewable energy and science and technology policy. Major new projects will assess the effectiveness of policies affecting agriculture and health, social and economic policies to improve health or promote productivity. The findings will be provided to LDC governments.

A.I.D. will continue funding the Development Digest. Other activities include (1) an additional year's financing for the World Trade Institute's training and advisory services; (2) renewed agreements with the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture to provide data to AID/W and field missions; and (3) renewal of a PASA with HEW for health expertise. New activities to be financed in FY 1980 include (1) research on how teacher training, textbooks, curricula, etc., help promote education to foster development and help reduce fertility; (2) analysis and synthesis of major U.S. and international research about education policies; (3) evaluation of the impact of selected development activities on birth rates; (4) seminars and conferences to disseminate results of research and studies.

Major Outputs: Socio-economic studies, training and information which contribute to the purpose of the project.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: ($ thousands) FY 80

R&D, Grants and Contracts, RSSA, PASA

Food and Nutrition	200
Selected Development Activites	2,371
Health	447
Education and Human Resources	340
	3,358

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,511	5,789	725
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	5,020	4,618	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	11,531	10,378	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,358	12,807	27,696

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
World Trade Institute
National Planning Association
Pan American Health Organization
RAND Corporation
Swarthmore College
U.S. Bureau of the Census
National Institute of Health and
to be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Integrated Studies and Systems	Food & Nutrition; Special Development Activities	FY 80 1,300	LIFE OF PROJECT 13,505
NUMBER 930-0085	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84
GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	None		ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY85

Purpose: To assure that the Agency Evaluation System is well managed, and relevant for improving policy decisions and budget allocations.

Background and Progress to Date: The Agency's central evaluation unit conducts special evaluation studies and coordinates all other evaluation activity.

The Office of Evaluation helps to improve AID programs, policies and management; assures that the Agency's evaluation system produces relevant, authoritative, timely, and usable information and oversees that it is put to productive use. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Office undertakes in-house analyses, surveys, and studies; manages contract services; oversees the evaluation system function; and, provides advisory evaluation services to the Agency.

The Office also conducts studies of policy issues based on AID's actual experience.

Progress to date includes a strengthened evaluation and design system, a network of trained staff officers, a growing collection of evaluation studies, an established methodology and instructional program, and working relationships with competent contractors.

Subsequent to formation of an Office consisting of senior social scientists and AID officials, a work program has been formulated and several studies of AID's development experience have been launched. A number of other studies and systems improvements are planned.

Host Country and Other Donors: All project evaluations are conducted in collaboration with host country counterparts, largely based upon host country data. Other donors make their evaluation reports available to AID.

Beneficiaries: All evaluation activities are intended to strengthen Agency projects, programs and policy and thus to provide more direct and effective benefits to targetted recipients. In addition, the project includes specific assistance to LDCs to enhance their own evaluation capabilities.

FY 80 Program: In collaboration with AID's operating bureaus, a series of policy-oriented studies will be conducted, including: potable water, rural electrification, education, rural roads, and village health care. The Evaluation Office will also analyze evaluations produced in the field to identify patterns of results. It will promote the use of evaluation findings for making policy and budget decisions. It will expand AID's evaluation system to emphasize ex post studies; will measure the effectiveness of several Agency policies; and will provide training and advice to several LDC evaluation units.

Major Outputs: Ten to 12 major studies; a series of policy recommendations and several published guidances and standards; and services to AID and LDC evaluators.

AID Financial Inputs:

	($ Thousands) FY 80
Contracts :	
Food & Nutrition	155
Selected Development Activities	1,145
	1,300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,300	12,205	13,505

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agricultural Economics & Analysis	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,265		LIFE OF PROJECT 29,145
NUMBER 931-A001 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 937	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To increase the capacity of developing countries to carry out effective agricultural planning and policy analysis.

Background and Progress to Date: In developing countries, A.I.D. seeks to improve economic and social conditions in agriculture. This program will improve agricultural planning by examining the obstacles and will provide better analysis of policies, programs, and projects that affect agriculture.

Through this project, efforts to improve national agricultural planning are underway in Lesotho, Tunisia, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and the Latin American region through a network jointly financed, planned, and administered by A.I.D., two U.S. universities, and a Latin American regional agency. Related efforts are underway in agricultural credit in Honduras and Nicaragua. New approaches for rapid inventory of natural resources are being developing in Latin America. The impacts of technological change, particularly small farm mechanization, are being analyzed in the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, and Pakistan. Training programs and seminars disseminating current work in agricultural economics are being carried out by the Agricultural Development Council and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science. Four minority U.S. land grant universities are increasing their capacity to work in LDCs through grants under section 211(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act. A major project focusing on improved methods for designing and evaluating farm technology will be carried out in FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: Cooperating LDCs will contribute personnel and other support as appropriate.

Beneficiaries: The rual poor, through increases in income; the urban poor, through increased food supplies.

FY 80 Program: Expanded Program for Economic Analysis ($850), Agricultural Planning and Support Services ($285), and Technology Diffusion Through Extension ($130). Work will continue on learning why small farmers make their decisions about credit and adopting new technologies. The International Agricultural Economics Seminars will be continued. Additional work will be carried out in key problem areas of agricultural planning and policy analysis and in strengthening LDC capacities for natural resource inventory and management, and analysis of planning and training in other fields in Africa and Latin America. New activities include projects dealing with price and policy issues in water resources and basic grains and preliminary planning studies for food policy research through the Title XII collaborative research program. (Figures in $ thousands.)

Major Outputs: Increased knowledge about family income, expenses and decision making by the rural poor; practices to improve small farmer credit repayment; incorporation of local program proposals into national and regional planning; and low-cost data collection methodologies to improve local and national and rural planning.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	980
Professional Services	285
Total	1,265

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	16,015	8,600	7,415
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,680	4,080	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	17,695	12,680	5,015
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,265	10,185	29,145

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES State Universities of: Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma; Agricultural Development Council, Cornell, North Carolina A&T U., Purdue, Southern University, University of Minnesota, Tuskegee, Yale, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Virginia State, International Rice Research Institute

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs)	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 29,600		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 931-A003 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 935	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To generate, through research, urgently needed technology for increasing production of the major food crops and livestock in developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: This program includes ten international agricultural research centers (IARCs) and two related programs. All but one of the IARCs (The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center, AVRDC) are supported through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The IARCs link with LDC national programs to form a key element in an emerging global research network to supply the technology needed to expand food production.

CGIAR is an organization of donors that coordinates funding and provides program guidance to the IARCs under its aegis. CGIAR was established in 1971 and first coordinated funding in 1972. Total contributions were $20 million in 1972 and rose to over $86 million in 1978. A.I.D. helped establish CGIAR and has pledged about 25% of its required total annual funding. A.I.D. and other CGIAR members have encouraged the IARCs to focus on the problems of small farmers and poor consumers. The IARCs are now giving greater emphasis to less favored production areas in the developing nations.

Individual IARCs, their locations, year of establishment, proposed FY 1980 contribution in millions of dollars, and major research programs are:

- International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Philippines, 1960 $4.0, rice and rice-based cropping systems. High-yielding varieties of rice, developed by IRRI and national programs, were planted on about 62 million acres in the non-communist developing countries in 1976/77, or about 28% of the total rice areas of LDCs.

- International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico, 1964, $4.0, corn and wheat with some work in barley and triticale (a wheat and rye cross). High-yielding varieties of wheat, developed by CIMMYT and national programs, were planted on about 73 million acres in the non-communist developing countries in 1976/77, or over 44% of their total wheat area.

- International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Nigeria, 1967, $3.9, cowpeas, yams, sweet potatoes, cassava, maize, rice, and farming systems. Farming systems have been developed that can reduce erosion and increase crop production. Insect and disease resistant cowpea varieties have been identified. Higher yielding cassava and maize have been developed and distributed. A promising zero-tillage system for maize production has been developed.

- International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Colombia, 1968, $3.7, beans, cassava, beef (forage), rice and maize. CIAT is working on cassava and bean interactions with corn as well as improvements in pastures and forage to increase beef production. Improved disease resistant cassava varieties have been identified.

- International Potato Center (CIP), Peru, 1972, $2.0 white (Irish) potatoes. Progress has been made in developing varieties with greater resistance to climatic factors and disease. Low-cost solar dryers are undergoing development.

- International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India, 1972, $2.0, sorghum, pearl millet, pigeon peas, chickpea, groundnut, and farming systems. The major development has been the design of an improved water management system. Other accomplishments include: identification of sorghum varieties with resistance to some pests diseases; breeding of superior pulse varieties.

- International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), Kenya, 1974, $2.4, control methods for trypanosomiasis and theileriosis (East Coast Fever). A major accomplishment has been the

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	81,013	75,520	5,493
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	26,600	25,267	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	107,613	100,787	6,826
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	29,600	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
IRRI, CIMMYT, IITA, CIAT, CIP, ICRISAT, LIRAD, AVRDC, ILCA, ICARDA, WARDA, and IBPGR.

development of a method of growing trypanosomes outside a host animal, a significant step on the way to developing a cure for trypanosomiasis.

- Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC), Taiwan, 1971, $0.6, potatoes, tomatoes, soybeans, Chinese cabbage, and mungbean. AVRDC has developed a tropical tomato which is both heat and disease resistant.

- International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA), Ethiopia, 1974, $2.0, system of livestock production. While civil unrest has deterred the field studies and building program in Ethiopia, research is being increased in Kenya, Mali, and Nigeria.

- International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Lebanon, Syria, Iran, 1976, $3.7, barley, lentils, broad beans, and dryland farming systems. Research work has been initiated on a new research station in Syria. Selection and development of improved cereals, food legumes, and forages has begun. Village level studies have started as have training programs.

- West African Rice Development Association (WARDA), Liberia, 1971, $0.6, to increase rice production in 14 countries of the region. Emphasis is placed on importing, testing, and identifying improved varieties for the region. Increased emphasis has been given to disease monitoring, training and workshops.

- International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), Rome, 1973, $0.7, collection, conservation and utilization of plant genetic resources. The number of genetic resource centers working with IBPGR is now over 50 and a computer-based classification system has been completed.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. provides about 25% of total core funds, the other 75% is provided by other donors. In 1978, A.I.D.'s contributions to CGIAR activities totaled $21.4 million, 24.8% of total contributions of $86.3 million. The other $64.73 million was provided by 25 other donors. The ten major other donors were, in order: Canada, The World Bank, Germany, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Japan, Sweden, Australia and Belgium. The IDB contribution, $6.2 million, used Social Progress Trust Fund money in Mexico, Colombia and Peru and was directed to IARCs in these countries.

In 1979 and 1980, other donors are expected to continue to increase their contributions. The IDB is expected to contribute the same amount in 1979 as in 1978. A new donor, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, will join the group in 1979. The Asian Development Bank is also expected to make a contribution in 1979.

Host countries have provided the sites for the IARCs. In addition, two host countries have made cash contributions to the CGIAR for several years. In 1978, Nigeria contributed $615,000 while Iran contributed $2 million.

Beneficiaries: Farmers who will benefit from higher yields, and consumers who will have access to greater supplies at lower unit prices.

FY 1980 Program: The IARCs will continue their efforts to develop improved technology for increasing food production in LDCs, giving more attention to technology that is relevant to small farmers and less-advantaged production areas. Research will continue on special insect and disease problems that threaten to lower current production levels.

Major Outputs: New technologies suitable for use by small farmers, technologies using new high-yielding strains, disease and climatic resistant varieties, farming systems that increase crop and animal production while economizing on scarce farm resources. The technologies developed by the IARCs come into use in the LDCs first in national testing programs and then in nationwide farm use.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Grants to International Programs	29,600

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Water Management	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,010		LIFE OF PROJECT 20,639
NUMBER 931-A004 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 934	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To promote the efficient use and conservation of water resources through improved farm practices.

Background and Progress to Date: Food production in the LDCs is now substantially less than optimal, often due to great waste of water (both irrigated and rainfed) for plant growth. This waste is the result of complex interactions of existing crop systems and practices, irrigation, water laws and regulations, and social, cultural, and political factors. To increase the efficiency of water use requires an examination of existing farm systems and corrective actions. Methodologies for examination and proven procedures and tools for corrective action must be developed. These methodologies, procedures and tools, in turn, must be implemented by a strong core of experienced and knowledgable scientists, technicians and development institutions.

Colorado State University has developed in Pakistan an innovative methodology for rehabilitating irrigation systems for efficient water use on small farms. The methodology is now being implemented throughout Pakistan and is being tested in Egypt, Sri Lanka, and Peru. As an outgrowth of A.I.D.-funded strengthening of water management, the Consortium for International Development (CID) is developing a set of training aids, procedures, and handbooks for water management improvement. Cornell University is conducting research in the Philippines and Indonesia to determine the key factors that limit social, cultural, governmental, and political efficiency of LDC irrigation systems. A core of scientific and institutional capabilities in rainfed agriculture is being built up at the Universities of Oregon and California.

The World Bank and the FAO are incorporating the irrigation rehabilitation methodology into their programs. The Government of Pakistan, with A.I.D. mission support, is starting an improvement and loan program for the huge nationwide Indus Irrigation System. Similar programs are being undertaken by the governments of Egypt, India, the Sahel countries, Peru, Guyana, and El Salvador. These programs include a combination of funds from the local governments, other donor countries, (England, Germany, Canada) and A.I.D. missions.

Host Country and Other Donors: The governments of Pakistan, the Philippines and Indonesia are providing water management research in their respective countries.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are the government officials, scientists, planners, technicians, and extension agents who are responsible for implementing new, or improving old, irrigation and other water management systems. The ultimate beneficiaries are the small farmers in LDCs.

FY 80 Program: The following activities will be funded ($ thousands); Determinants of Irrigation ($300), Synthesis of Water Management Improvement ($710). With these funds, Cornell University will continue work analyzing irrigation problems and efficiency, and a consortium of U.S. universities will continue the development of training aids and handbooks on water management improvement.

Major Outputs: Methodologies for improvement and rehabilitation of irrigation systems; sets of training aids, procedures and field handbooks for improving LDC on-farm water management; a core of engineers, scientists and technicians from both the U.S. and LDCs, trained and experienced in improving LDC water management systems.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	1,010
Total	1,010

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	14,070	11,441	2,629
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	650	2,315	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	14,720	13,756	964
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,010	4,909	20,639

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Cornell University and the Universities of the Consortium for International Development (CID): Colorado State; Oregon State; Arizona; California; and Utah State.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Livestock Production	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 40,358
NUMBER 931-A005 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 933	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 63	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To increase the efficiency of livestock production in developing countries to meet needs of their expanding human population.

Background and Progress to Date: Improved systems for animal production, health and feeding are essential to increased supply of animal protein. In Latin America, the recently completed Applied Control of Vampire Bats project has successfully reduced livestock losses due to bat-borne diseases. In Africa, a project has been initiated to combat tick-borne diseases. The University of Florida has identified specific feed supplements that correct mineral deficiences of grazed forages in eleven Latin American countries. This information is being disseminated to LDCs through manuals, seminars and symposiums, and through direct technical assistance by the contractor. Utah State University has been cooperating with LDC national and regional organizations to compile and disseminate standardized information on the nutritional composition of livestock feeds. Under an agreement with the Science and Education Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, technical assistance will be provided to LDCs in areas of feed supply, diseases and pests, and livestock production systems.

A Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) has been started to improve sheep and goat production in intensive crop/livestock areas of humid tropical regions and in extensive grazing areas of arid and semi-arid regions. This program involves 13 U.S. universities and institutions. The following countries have been selected as research sites: Peru, Bolivia, and possibly Brazil in Latin America; Kenya, Sudan, and possibly Lesotho and Mali in Africa; Morocco and/or Syria in the Near East; and Pakistan in Asia. A planning grant will begin in FY 1979 to design a CRSP in animal health.

Host Country and Other Donors: Under the CRSP programs, U.S. and host country institutions will provide approximately 35% of the costs. The International Center for the Physiology and Ecology of Ticks (ICIPE), which will carry out one of the activities, is actively supported by the United Nations Development Program and the Government of Kenya.

Beneficiaries: Small LDC livestock producers and consumers who will benefit from increased supplies of animal products.

Major Outputs: Immunizing agents will be developed against diseases, parasites and pests that carry diseases. Implementation of field programs for disease, parasites and pest control. Establishment of long term collaborative research support programs that link LDC and U.S. universities.

FY 80 Program: The following activities will be funded ($ Thousands): Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) - Small Ruminants ($1,500), Livestock Production Capability ($200), and Physiology and Ecology of Ticks ($300). These activities will continue research and technical assistance on the control of livestock pests and production systems.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R & D Grants and Contracts	2,000
Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	16,164	10,119	6,045
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,394	4,258	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	20,558	14,377	6,181
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	17,800	40,358

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Universities of Florida, Utah, and Texas A & M.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Fertilizer Development	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 4,230		LIFE OF PROJECT 54,240
NUMBER 931-A025 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 929	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 65	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To make better fertilizers available at lower cost to small farmers in the ueveloping countries.

Background and Progress to Date: Increased use of fertilizer has been a key element in A.I.D. strategy to increase food production, but the urgent need for more understanding and a greater number of options was shown by the food and fertilizer crises of 1973-74. The International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) was created in 1974 to find new and better fertilizers, especially for the tropics. Conventional fertilizers work in the tropics but are inefficient, costly and usually imported. Existing technology is applicable to currently exploited raw materials and mass production but not suited to development of small resource supplies or to small markets found in many developing countries.

IFDC is dedicated to making more efficient fertilizers for the LDCs, such as sulfur-coated urea supergranules, a programmed release nitrogen fertilizer. The engineers have developed methods for granulating fine materials at moderate cost, and they have found means to use phosphate slimes, a troublesome waste, for making high quality phosphate fertilizers.

IFDC has trained 136 LDC scientists and engineers at its headquarters in Muscle Schoals, Alabama, and over 200 in their own countries. IFDC has undertaken some 62 projects involving over 30 countries. The projects range from phosphate ore assessment and market surveys to assistance in production management and distribution.

While IFDC has worked on new products and adapting technology for the developing countries, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has provided advice to A.I.D. Recent services have included a review of potash project design, a U.S. port capacity study and the revision of technical specifications for fertilizers.

Host Country and Other Donors: Canada, Cyprus, Israel, Philippines, Spain, and the Rockefeller Foundation have contributed to IFDC. Organizations from 26 countries have contracted with IFDC for special projects.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are the engineers, managers and operators of fertilizer factories and marketing organizations in the developing countries. The ultimate beneficiaries will be those LDC farmers who will be able to get more and better fertilizers at lower costs.

FY 80 Program: The International Fertilizer Development Center ($4,000), and Fertilizer Advisory Service-TVA ($230). The IFDC research and development program will concentrate on slow release nitrogen fertilizers and phosphates based on ores in the developing countries. Training is scheduled in fertilizer marketing, factory maintenance, and use of fertilizers in the tropics. TVA will provide specialists for international meetings, assistance in project design and evaluation and advice on A.I.D.'s impact on the domestic industry. (Figures in $ thousands.)

Major Outputs: More food for each pound of nitrogen fertilizer; reduced fertilizer costs; increased efficiency of fertilizer production and use; processing techniques permitting economic development of presently marginal ores in developing countries; increased output of fertilizer factories; and improved investment decisions in developing countries.

A.I.D. Finaced Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Grants to International Centers	4,000
Professional Services	230
Total	4,230

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	24,287	19,643	4,644
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,210	5,644	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	28,497	25,287	3,210
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,230	21,513	54,240

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

International Fertilizer Development Center
Tennessee Valley Authority/ National Fertilizer Development Center

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Fisheries and Aquaculture	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 2,550		LIFE OF PROJECT 26,674
NUMBER 931-A027 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 926	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To increase production and use of fish as a low-cost, high-protein food in LDCs and to expand employment and income opportunities through fishery development.

Background and Progress to Date: Improved fish farm technology relying on low-cost, under-used resources (marginal land, organic waste, brackish water) offers major opportunities for significant increases in food production. Better management of fishery stocks, improved fishing efficiency, and reduced losses in handling, processing, and distribution will result in more food for low income people. Research on new technology is directed toward increasing fishery output, transferring technology to developing countries and widespread adoption of better production methods.

Since 1967 A.I.D. has supported the International Center for Aquaculture at Auburn University which has provided technical assistance to 56 A.I.D. missions and host countries and has provided both long and short-term training to students from 29 LDCs.

The International Center for Marine Resource Development was established at the University of Rhode Island in 1969 with A.I.D. funds. This Center has provided assistance to several A.I.D. missions and host countries in the areas of fishery resource assessment, fishery technology, food processing technology and social studies. Students from 24 LDCs have been supported through the Center. Since 1975 the Oceanic Institute in Hawaii has been conducting research on the artificial propagation of milkfish, an important food fish in Southeast Asia. This research has resulted in the successful development of capture and handling methods, better understanding of nutrition requirements and larval culture technology. Significant progress has been made in induced spawning of fish by use of hormones.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has provided technical assistance to more than 20 A.I.D. missions and LDCs in program planning and project design and evaluation.

Recently a planning study has been completed by Resources Development Associates to identify fishery research needs in LDCs and to identify qualified U.S. universities to carry out research under Title XII Collaborative Research Support Programs. Results will be used to design future Title XII Research activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. maintains close coordination with other bilateral donors and multilateral agencies, including Canada, Japan, Norway, United Kingdom, West Germany, Sweden, World Bank, Food and Agricultural Organization, and United Nations Development Program.

Beneficiaries: Poor and disadvantaged people in developing countries who are potential consumers and producers of fishery products.

FY 80 Program: The following activities will be funded ($ Thousands): Aquaculture Technology Development ($400), NOAA Advisory Services ($200), International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management ($200), and Collaborative Research Support Program in Fisheries ($1,750), which will provide technical support and assistance to meet the Agency's needs and permit Title XII Research grants to be made to U.S. universities to conduct research in collaboration with LDC institutions.

Major Outputs: Reports and recommendations on LDC fishery development, LDC personnel trained, adaptation of technology and specifications of prototype designs of fish hatchery facilities to serve the needs of fish farmers in LDCs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
P & D Grants and Contracts	2,350
Professional Services	200
Total	2,550

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,503	5,035	1,468
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	863	1,638	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,366	6,673	693
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,550	16,758	26,674

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Auburn University, Oceanic Institute, Resources Development Associates, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), University of Rhode Island, and International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management.

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Pest Management	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 830		LIFE OF PROJECT 46,947
NUMBER 931-A028 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 CP Annex A Centrally Funded Program p. 927	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 66	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY85

Purpose: To increase the quantity and quality of food through pest and pesticide management.

Background and Progress to Date: Pre-harvest food losses caused by pests and diseases are estimated to range from 10% to 80% in LDCs. To reduce these losses, a program has been started to: (a) train agricultural and health officials in pest and pesticide management; (b) conduct research on selected pest and pesticide management problems in LDCs; and (c) provide technical advice and information. To better coordinate U.S. pest management expertise for use in LDCs, Collaborative Research Support grants for plant pests and diseases are being planned under Title XII.

Oregon State University provides weed suppression systems for small farms in Brazil, Central America, and the Philippines. Rodent and bird research by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior (USDI) is used for rodent control in the Philippines and Thailand. In Sudan's field tests, bird damage was reduced from 80% to 5%. Eleven Latin American countries received technical assistance on vampire bat control from USDI. North Carolina State University (NCSU) has set up a worldwide research and evaluation program involving more than 100 scientists in more than 60 countries for the control of root-knot nematodes. The University of California has provided: (1) short-term training to more than 2,500 pest control managers and technicians; (2) technical advice on pest and pesticide management to Haiti, Honduras, Bolivia, Peru, Lesotho, Niger, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic; and (3) in-country training of LDC personnel on pesticide poisoning and residue analysis in Columbia, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Indonesia and Tunisia. Technical backstopping of A.I.D. mission-funded projects in procurement or use of pesticides was provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Host Country and Other Donors: This program is being coordinated with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Australia.

Beneficiaries: Initially LDC agriculture ministries' personnel. Ultimately small farmers in LDCs can increase agricultural productivity while minimizing environmental contamination by chemical pesticides.

FY 80 Program: Small Farmer Integrated Pest Management ($500,000), Weed Control Research and Technical Support Services ($200,000), and Pest Management - Root-knot Nematode ($130,000). Research and in-country training of LDC personnel will be conducted in weed control and integrated pest management particularly for crops and farm animals raised by small farmers. USDI and EPA will provide technical backstopping of mission-funded projects. Planning for a Collaborative Research Support Program on integrated pest management for basic crops will begin. NCSU will continue the research and evaluation program on root-knot nematodes.

Major Outputs: All years, for pest control, 7,960 LDC scientists and technicians trained. Technical backstopping provided for up to 60 bilateral projects. Seventy-five LDC scientists conducting collaborative research on root-knot nematodes. Weed suppression systems for small farms developed and tested in Brazil, Central America, and the Philippines.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	830
Total	830

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	14,324	11,780	2,544
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,328	2,416	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	16,652	14,196	2,456
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	830	29,465	46,947

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Universities of California, North Carolina, Miami and Oregon State

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

U.S. Department of Interior

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Reducing Postharvest Food Losses	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 750		LIFE OF PROJECT 24,119
NUMBER 931-A029 GRANT ☐ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 926	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 67	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To reduce postharvest food losses.

Background and Progress to Date: Minimum estimates of postharvest food losses for grain in LDCs are 10% of the harvested crop. Losses of fruit and vegetables are over 20%. The estimated value of postharvest food losses in grain, fruits, vegetables and fish is $10.5 billion per year. The postharvest food losses approximate most projections of LDC food deficits.

This program funds: (1) applied research on the technologies and economics of postharvest food protection; (2) technical advice to A.I.D. missions; (3) training, and (4) collaborative research by U.S. and LDC universities and institutions.

The Kansas State University (KSU) is providing short-term technical assistance in food grain drying, storage, processing and marketing, and provides training for LDC personnel through short courses both in the United States and LDCs. Applied research has included the development of: (1) a computer analysis to determine the optimum number, size, and location of grain facilities within a country; and (2) a methodology to test the feasibility of strategic grain reserves in the LDCs.

New activities should become operational in 1979 to reduce losses in: (1) vegetables and fruits; (2) rice processing; and (3) on-farm grain threshing, drying and storage. An exploratory study for a Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) will be undertaken.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries and U.S. universities will finance 35% of the anticipated CRSP.

Beneficiaries: Ultimately, the small farmers as reduced food losses result in increased incomes and the LDC consumers who will have increased quantity and quality of food available.

FY 80 Program: The following activities will be funded ($ thousands): Technical Assistance in Food Grain Drying, Storage and Processing ($400), Developing New and/or Improved Rice Processing Systems ($100), and, Planning for Collaborative Research in Postharvest Food Losses ($250). With these funds Kansas State University will continue to provide technical assistance to A.I.D. recipient countries, the Western Regional Research Center (WRRC), USDA, will implement methods to reduce LDC postharvest rice losses by developing new or improved rice processing systems, and planning for a CRSP will be completed, implementation of which could begin in FY 81.

Major Outputs: Postharvest food losses will be reduced in the major food crops. More efficient food storage, processing and marketing will be developed. The role of national and regional grain reserves in food security systems in LDCs will be specified.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	750
Total	750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	4,039	2,658	1,381
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,250	881	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,289	3,539	1,750
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	750	18,080	24,119

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Kansas State University (KSU).
Others to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agribusiness Promotion	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 160		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,625
NUMBER 931-A050 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 932	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To develop small and medium-sized agribusiness in rural areas of LDCs to increase rural employment and expand agricultural production, with emphasis on the private sector.

Background and Progress to Date: There is great potential for increasing the role of local private entrepreneurs in developing an efficient food and agricultural system. The major objectives for this effort are: a) to expand employment in rural agribusiness through labor intensive and and capital-saving technologies, and b) to increase purchasing power of rural poor, both farm and off-farm, by fostering agribusinesses in rural areas. These enterprises can process and distribute farm products, manufacture implements and provide other locally-consumed goods and services. This project provides experts to analyze problems and opportunities.

Programs have been developed in collaboration with a number of A.I.D. missions and LDCs. In Haiti, this project supports the Rural Enterprise Development program which will provide opportunities for rural employment. In Guatemala, survey assessment and analysis have been completed leading to a project that will provide jobs for the rural poor and stimulate the development of small enterprises. In Guyana, analysis has been started to identify the potential of agroindustry. A Caribbean regional project involving several countries will produce food and provide jobs to the region's poor. In Jamaica, there is a market study for crops that could be produced by small farmers for export to the United States. If this export program is developed, it will provide increased income to small producers and foreign exchange for the Jamaican economy.

An Agribusiness/Rural Enterprise technical strategy pamphlet was prepared and distributed to the regional bureaus, missions, and LDCs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank, Food and Agricultural Organization and the United Nations Development Program are incorporating the small rural enterprise concept into their programs. Selected LDCs are contributing credit and manpower.

Beneficiaries: Those persons gaining employment as a result of this project. Market town agribusiness entrepreneurs, who will be assisted in improving their business.

FY 80 Program: Agribusiness Technical Support ($160). Assistance will be provided in the design and development of agro-industrial profiles for LDCs and in surveys to determine agribusiness needs in LDCs; a plan of action will be proposed.

Major Outputs: Improved project development strategies, design and implementation; strengthening of private food networks; publications, design manuals, and workshops to aid agribusiness and rural development practitioners.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Professional services	160
Total	160

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	180	50	130
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	370	298	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	550	348	202
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	160	915	1,625

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Industrial Cooperation Program.
Others to be selected.

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Soil Management	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 3,400		LIFE OF PROJECT 36,147
NUMBER 931-A051 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 934	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To promote efficient use and conservation of LDC land for food production through improved soil management.

Background and Progress to Date: Roughly half of the world's arable land lies in the tropical LDCs. Loss of productive soil through erosion, salination, desertification, deforestation and other unsound land uses is one of the LDC's major ecological problems. This situation could soon have a devastating effect on the world's food supply. The size of this problem is startling, especially where the need for increased local food production is intensifying the pressure on currently productive soils. Many LDCs are almost overwhelmed by their land use problem. Their future will depend on their ability to better manage their land. This will require time, foresight, new and improved technologies, trained technicians and appropriate government policies and resource allocations.

A seven year program to strengthen the capabilities of U.S. universities in tropical soils is drawing to a close. New courses were developed; tropical soil data bases established; guidelines developed for improved land resource inventories; and exchanges between U.S., LDC, and international soils programs were started. Research has been conducted in Brazil, Bolivia and Peru on the economics of hard-to-manage but potentially good soils. Their work on savannas of Brazil and jungles of Peru has stimulated local governments to formulate their own programs. A methodology for the transfer of agricultural technology among tropical regions based on similarity in benchmark soils is being developed. Field research is being conducted in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Indonesia, Cameroon and Brazil. The Philippines and Indonesia have already started using this "benchmark soil" concept. Over the past ten years the U.S. has gradually achieved an international reputation as a strong resource base to assist LDCs on their soil management problems.

Host Country and Other Donors: Four International Agriculture Research Centers, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority are collaborating in various facets of these tropical soils activities.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be LDC agriculturists, land use planners, ecologists and environmentalists. Ultimately beneficiaries are small farmers in the LDCs who require long term fertile soil.

FY 80 Program: The following activities will be funded ($ thousands): Soil Families - Hawaii ($700), Soil Management Support Services ($700), and Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP)-Soils ($2,000). The first two activities will continue research on "benchmark soils" and focus on problems of LDC soil depletion and degradation. Under CRSP, joint U.S./LDC programs will develop new agricultural technologies and soil management practices.

Major Outputs: Methodologies for rapid agro-technology transfer among tropical regions; models for transferring farm technologies to small farmers; awareness of land use planning and management problems among key resource people; "benchmark soil" training and technologies for the management of problem soils; 500 soil scientists trained; and a worldwide network among tropical soil scientists.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R & D Grants and Contracts	3,400
Total	3,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	12,607	9,283	3,324
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,340	2,881	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	13,947	12,164	1,783
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,400	18,800	36,147

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Universities: Prairie View A & M; Puerto Rico; Hawaii; North Carolina State; and, Cornell. Other contractor to be selected.

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Biological Nitrogen Fixation	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,150		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,508
NUMBER 931-A053	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 934	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85
GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒				

Purpose: To develop ways to enable tropical crops to capture nitrogen from the air.

Background and Progress to Date: The high prices of fossil fuels have created a long-term need for economic alternatives to expensive, chemically-produced nitrogen fertilizer. A potential alternative is nature's process of biological nitrogen fixation (BNF). The LDC small farmer urgently needs an efficient technology based on this process. In temperate zones, past reliance on nitrogen fertilizers has resulted in little BNF research, few persons trained, and stagnation in practical technology; even less was done in the tropical LDCs. Current BNF temperate zone technology must first be specially adapted to the tropics. New knowledge and technologies for tropical BNF are also required.

In 1975 A.I.D. started a long-term program to develop tropical BNF as a major component of LDC farming. The first phase is mobilizing scientists to develop a reliable tropical BNF technology. Phase II is testing this technology by cooperative field trials with LDC scientists. Phase III will develop country-specific BNF systems for small farmers.

Tropical grain legumes, such as cowpeas and soybeans, which constitute 10% of the food grown in LDCs, have the unique capacity to obtain most of their nitrogen through bacteria living in their root nodules. Unfortunately this capacity is very low. Research is being conducted to raise this capacity and hopefully will provide an efficient BNF technology in the near future.

Grasses, such as corn, sorghum and bermuda grass are major LDC food items for both man and animal. Recent evidence indicates that bacteria can be stimulated to fix nitrogen in association with the roots of some grasses. This possibility is being investigated and could produce spectacular dividends, although not in the near future.

To support on-going and future research and development worldwide a germ plasm bank and information center for tropical BNF is being established at the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Host Country and Other Donors: Australia, France, and the United Kingdom provide trained personnel and research results. FAO is starting a similar program that relies heavily on past and ongoing BNF work of A.I.D. and complements our program. Four International Agricultural Research Centers are also conducting related research.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are tropical BNF scientists in both rich and poor countries. Intermediate beneficiaries are agriculture development officers in the LDCs. Ultimate beneficiaries are the LDC small farmers.

FY 80 Program: The following activities will be funded ($ thousands); Symbiotic Nitrogen Fixation by Tropical Legumes ($800), World Rhizobium Collection Center ($150), and Comparative BNF Economic Evaluation ($200). With these funds research on tropical BNF will continue and support will be provided to the germ plasm bank and information center.

Major Outputs: Efficient BNF technology for tropical legumes; new and improved BNF support technologies; crop systems that increase BNF; trained BNF scientists and agricultural workers in LDCs, international resource center; determination of the potentials of BNF by grasses.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	1,150
Total	1,150

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	5,139	3,608	1,531
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,825	1,846	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,964	5,454	1,510
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,150	2,394	10,508

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Universities: Hawaii, Cornell, Puerto Rico, North Carolina State and Florida. U.S. Department of Agriculture/Science and Education Administration. Federal Research (FR) and Cooperative Research (CR). National Academy of Sciences.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Cereal Grains	Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition	FY 80 3,595		LIFE OF PROJECT 45,658
NUMBER 931-0201 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 936	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 58	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To increase small farmer food production and income through improved cereal grains, methods of cultivation, and processing.

Background and Progress to Date: The program has the following elements: (1) research to increase yields of major LDC cereal grains; (2) grants to strengthen competence of U.S. universities to work overseas in cereal grain research; (3) short-term technical support; and (4) training for LDC scientists. The program develops the capability of LDCs to increase cereal grain production, achieve self-sufficiency in cereal grains where they have a comparative advantage, and perpetuate this self-sufficiency by varying the production mix of crops as changing economic and social factors indicate. Of particular importance is the improvement and dissemination of cereal grain germ plasm and methods of cultivation. A network of over 90 LDCs, international centers, and developed countries cooperate in this activity for wheat, corn, sorghum, millet, and barley. In 1977-1978, 46 countries cooperated with Oregon State University Wheat Program and 38 with the University of Nebraska Wheat Program. The University of Mississippi annually provides assistance to over 30 countries in developing seed production industries and trains over 500 seed scientists. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides germ plasm on A.I.D. mission request. Over 10,000 varieties have been sent to more than 100 countries during the life of the project. The University of Missouri has had initial success in discovering resistance to hematoma-causing mold and aflatoxins infecting maize. Resistant genes will be incorporated into agronomically superior varieties to develop resistance to molds and aflatoxins.

Improvements in sorghum insect and disease resistance and protein enhancements are being accomplished by Texas A&M, University of Nebraska and Purdue respectively. Montana State University is developing disease resistance in superior barley varieties.

Host Country and Other Donors: Thirty percent of the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) will be provided by the recipient universities and 5% by the LDCs.

Beneficiaries: Directly, LDC ministry of agriculture scientists. Ultimately, small farmers affected by the program of A.I.D. and the International Centers.

FY 80 Program: Collaborative Research on Sorghum and Millet ($2,500), Spring and Winter Wheat Crosses ($400), Seed Industry Development ($275), Seed and Plant Material Supply ($150), and Control of Barley Diseases ($270). Basic and adaptive research efforts to develop high yielding, pest resistant, high quality varieties and improved methods of cultivation related to sorghum, millet, barley, corn, and wheat will continue to provide leadership in training and advisory services for modern seed programs, and the USDA will supply germ plasm on mission requests. Based on a University of Missouri planning report, a sorghum and millet CRSP will be implemented. (Figures in $ thousands.)

Major Outputs: Improved cereal grain plant varieties, processing and method of cultivation for small farmers. LDC scientists trained in research and extension for cereal grain production.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	3,595
Total	3,595

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	15,853	13,070	2,783
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	6,040	4,638	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	21,893	17,708	4,185
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,595	20,170	45,658

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Universities: Oregon State, Kansas State, Purdue Missouri, Mississippi State, Montana State, Nebraska, Texas A&M: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Science and Education Agency; other universities to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Grain Legumes	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 4,050		LIFE OF PROJECT 39,521
NUMBER 931-0203 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 936	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 66	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To improve research and extension capability of LDC scientists in grain legume breeding, cultivation, and processing.

Background and Progress to Date: Soybeans, peanuts, beans, cowpeas, and numerous other pulses are very important in the diet of LDC populations. Their high lysine protein complements the low lysine of cereals to provide a more nutritious balanced protein of particular value for child development. Approximately half of the rural poor in LDCs depend on grain legumes as their major protein source. Recent breakthroughs in cereal grain yields have greatly reduced the competitiveness of grain legume with cereals thereby reducing grain legume production. Recent A.I.D.-sponsored research with the University of Puerto Rico (UPR) on beans and cowpeas and the University of Illinois and UPR on soybeans indicates major improvements can be made in tropical grain legume needs development so that this technology can be locally adapted and disseminated to the LDC farmer. Storage, processing and marketing technology adapted to small farmer and village requirements also need to be developed. UPR has a cooperative germplasm testing program for beans and cowpeas with most Latin American Caribbean countries and cooperates with the University of Illinois in providing technical assistance in soybean culture. The University of Illinois International Soybean Program (INTSOY) has developed a wide range of simple processes for soybeans and has an extensive breed testing program involving over 40 countries. The Board for International Food and Agriculture Development (BIFAD) has given high priority to grain legume research. Michigan State University has been awarded a grant to plan the bean and cowpea Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) under Title XII for implementation in 1980.

Host Country and Other Donors: Under collaborative research programs, U.S. and host country institutions provide about 35% of the funds. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics, and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture collaborate on programs of U.S. institutions.

Beneficiaries: Initially LDC scientists, ultimately LDC poor receiving the improved strains.

FY 80 Program: Bean and Cowpea CRSP ($3,000), and Improved Varieties of Soybeans ($700), Soybean Technical Support Services ($100), and Planning for a Peanut CRSP ($250). Implementation of the Bean and Cowpea CRSP as planned in 1979. Continue research and provide technical support for tropical soybean production through breeding and improved methods of cultivation. Will provide technical assistance to the LDC's initiation of planning activities for a peanut CRSP in FY 1981.

Major Outputs: Improved tropical varieties, cultural practices, processing and marketing methods. Training LDC scientists.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	4,050

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,823	5,363	1,460
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	850	1,302	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,673	6,665	1,008
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,050	27,798	39,521

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Michigan State University
University of Puerto Rico
University of Illinois
U.S. Universities yet to be determined.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Applied Energy Technology Development and Utilization	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,850		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,000
NUMBER 936-Y041 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1026	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To adapt and transfer renewable energy technologies consistent with LDC policies and plans and to involve LDC leaders, technicians, and institutions. To set up such technologies, and test their cost-effectiveness. The ultimate purpose is to make energy more available to the poor.

Background and Progress to Date: High oil prices and rapid depletion of firewood have stimulated LDCs to seek alternative energy technologies based on renewable resources. Program goal is to help LDCs progress to eventual energy self-sufficiency through maximum use of local resources, especially renewable ones. This activity will provide technical and consultant services to help LDCs identify renewable energy opportunities. Objectives are to increase energy supplies and to promote the technology best suited for both urban/industrial and rural development of individual LDCs.

This activity provides for: (a) evaluating energy technologies in selected LDC areas; (b) technical and professional consultants on production, conversion, and use of biomass, hydropower and solar energy systems; and (c) developing energy production, usage, and conservation programs, and applied research on the comparative cost-effectiveness of renewable energy technologies. Organizations with competence in renewable energy technology and with experience in LDCs have been identified.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide training participants, support for personnel, and other in-country costs. Among the major donors, the United Nations Environmental Program is expected to strengthen its Rural Energy Centers programs, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will support the exploration and development of all energy resources, and the International Development Research Center is expected to provide technical support for methane manufacture.

Beneficiaries: Major beneficiaries will be LDC government leaders, technicians, commerce and industry, and the rural poor.

FY 80 Program: Fund Hydro Power Production, Conversion, and Utilization ($1,000,000) and Electric Arc Generation of Nitrogen Fertilizer ($850,000) programs. Two regional-worldwide workshop conferences will be conducted in each of the major alternative technologies (biomass, hydro, and solar) during the year. Both short-term and long-term technical consultancies will be provided to LDC programs and A.I.D. missions on request. Advisory personnel will be provided for field assignment. They will produce continuous, on-site technical assistance and guidance to LDC programs. Contractors will also conduct applied research to develop or improve equipment, processes, or installations in each of the three major technologies to increase their acceptability and performance under individual LDC conditions.

Major Outputs: Energy development advisory offices will be established in each of the four overseas regions; provision of technical consultancies and assistance in the three major technologies to 30 LDCs; development and prototype production of equipment and processes best suited to LDC conditions.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	1,850
Total	1,850

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,500	500	1,000
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,850	6,650	10,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Contractors to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
Vitamin A Delivery Systems	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 400	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,291
NUMBER 931-0045 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 939	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To develop, test and carry out programs to prevent blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency.

Background and Progress to Date: This project originated as the result of the U.S. commitment made at the 1974 World Food Conference to help organize and carry out a worldwide attack on Vitamin A deficiency. There has been a growing international concern about Vitamin A deficiency in LDCs; it is now recognized as the largest single cause of blindness of preschool children. Subsequently, A.I.D. funded a joint World Health Organization (WHO) and A.I.D. meeting attended by representatives of 12 LDCs. The meeting report, published as a WHO document in three languages, is considered a basic reference document. A.I.D. next organized the International Vitamin A Consultative Group (IVACG), composed of representatives of various U.S. agencies, bilateral agencies, foundations and Vitamin A experts from both LDCs and developed countries. IVACG provides professional guidance and helps coordinate international efforts. It publishes task force reports providing guidelines for country programs. A.I.D. funded the training of 12 physicians and ophthalmologists, half from developing countries, who will take part in national Vitamin A assessments. Initial assessment visits have been made to Cameroon and Yemen; national Vitamin A prevalence surveys in Indonesia, Philippines, Egypt, Guatemala and Sri Lanka have been completed. The project supports studies evaluating Vitamin A programs in Sri Lanka, Haiti, Guatemala and the Philippines.

Host Country and Other Donors: A number of donors are closely coordinating with A.I.D.'s efforts, such as the World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, and the United Kingdom. Voluntary organizations such as the Nutrition Foundation, Hellen Keller International and International Eye Foundation contribute technical assistance training and supplies in several countries. The host countries provide project staff and commit themselves to long-range funding and management.

Beneficiaries: Pre-school children, 100,000 of whom become blind each year from Vitamin A deficiency, will be the primary beneficiaries.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. will assist in funding and carrying out a national Vitamin A deficiency prevalence survey in one country and testing of programs in four countries, including Indonesia and the Philippines. Through IVACG, A.I.D. will provide short-term technical services to five countries in problem assessment or planning of programs; continue to provide worldwide program coordination; and develop policy and technical reports as required.

Major Outputs: All years, improved coordination of Vitamin A activities worldwide; 18 country assessment surveys; nutrition programs developed, tested and carried out in eight countries; 12 Vitamin A experts trained; approximately 350 health and nutrition personnel trained in 20 countries; 10-12 Vitamin A task force reports; dissemination of program guidelines and training aids to 50 countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	290
IVACG Secretariat Operations	110
TOTAL	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,220	1,452	768
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	300	900	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,520	2,352	168
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	2,371	5,291

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Helen Keller
Nutrition Foundation
Cornell University
World Health Organization (WHO)
IVACG Secretariat

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Analysis of High Protein Foods	FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
		FY 80 200		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,427
NUMBER 931-0077 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 930	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To assess the nutritional quality of new cereal and legume varieties and new low-cost foods.

Background and Progress to Date: New crop varieties and new low-cost nutritious foods must be evaluated in humans before their worldwide release to ensure their nutritive value and safety. A.I.D. is supporting several LDC clinical laboratories to conduct these tests.

Recent testing of a high protein rice strain showed it to be hard to digest, giving it no nutritional advantage over a conventional variety. A new low-cost nutritious local food (wheat, soy, sorghum) developed by the Government of Sri Lanka has been shown to be an adequate source of protein for pre-schoolers and infants. The Sri Lanka government has introduced this food in a national program. The testing was conducted in Peru. Support of a second laboratory located in the Philippines is being made final.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Philippines is providing renovated physical facilities and key staff personnel.

Beneficiaries: International and national agricultural centers, international, bilateral and LDC food programs, and LDC commercial food manufacturers will be the immediate and direct beneficiaries. The indirect beneficiaries will be younger people who will have available more safe, digestable and nutritious foods.

FY 1980 Program: Screening of new agriculture varieties and new low-cost foods will be continued. Support for clinical laboratories in the Philippines and Peru will continue.

Major Outputs: Data will be collected on the nutrition and safety of two to four new low-cost foods and new cereal and legume varieties each year by each clinical assay laboratory; a network of three clinical assay laboratories should be set up by 1981; the results of these tests will be disseminated in scientific journals, at scientific meetings, and to appropriate centers, governments and donor agencies.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	531	331	200
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	300	150	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	831	481	350
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	396	1,427

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Institute for Nutritional Investigations

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Combatting Iron Deficiency Anemia	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,933
NUMBER 931-0227 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 939	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To help LDCs carry out programs for alleviating iron deficiency anemia.

Background and Progress to Date: Iron deficiency anemia is one of the prevalent nutritional diseases in the world. It occurs most frequently in infants, growing children, adolescents and pregnant women. Anemia in pregnant women increases maternal morbidity and mortality and carries an increased risk to the fetus. Severe anemia during pregnancy can result in reduced birthweight of offspring. Infants may die because of general aggravation from other diseases. There is increasing evidence that anemia and iron deficiency reduce the ability of an individual to resist infection. The amount of iron that may be present in food is no indication as to its iron nutrition. The iron absorbed by the body depends on several factors. Thus, a food with a high iron content may be a relatively poor source of food iron. This project examines the biological value of different iron compounds, determines the compatability of iron with different foods and diets, studies the effectiveness of different methods for increasing iron consumption, and helps LDCs assess the size and nature of their problem and carry out programs to alleviate it. The following institutions/universities are receiving A.I.D. funding to study various aspects of iron deficiency anemia: International Nutritional Anemia Consultative Group (INACG): Iron Fortification with Sugar study with Institudo De Nutricion De Centro America Y Panama (INCAP - Guatemala); INACG Secretariat (Nutrition Foundation); a small research grant to study iron deficiency and muscle dysfunction with University of Washington (Seattle); a study of iron absorption by the human body and control of iron deficiency with Kansas University Medical Center.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide full-time counterparts.

Beneficiaries: Pregnant women, women of child-bearing age, young children, adolescents and iron-deficient working women.

FY 1980 Program: Completion of assessment and start of demonstration programs in one or two countries. Contracts will be let for developing the use of iron in food technology; education materials will be developed.

Major Outputs: Two iron deficiency studies completed; appropriate techniques and procedures for providing absorbable iron to the vulnerable population will be field tested; a cadre of LDC personnel will be trained; a methodology will be developed that can be used in developing and carrying out iron programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	805	150	655
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	300	800	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,105	950	155
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	2,228	3,933

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Nutrition Foundation
Kansas University Medical Center
Univ. of Washington (Seattle)
INCAP (Guatemala)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Nutrition Planning and Analysis	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,193
NUMBER 931-0262 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 938	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY TQ	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To strengthen LDC capability in nutrition planning and analysis.

Background and Progress to Date: Nutrition concerns have not been integrated into LDC multi-sector development plans. To begin such integration it is necessary to analyze nutrition problems, recommend solutions and incorporate nutrition objectives into LDC development plans and programs. The expertise required to carry out these efforts is limited. This project is a principal mechanism for providing nutrition planning field support to A.I.D. missions and LDCs. Approximately 20 countries have received technical assistance or training through this project including Nicaragua, Haiti, Thailand, Indonesia, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Colombia, Honduras, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nepal, Central African Empire, Djibouti, and Upper Volta.

Nutrition planning workshops have been held in the Philippines, Upper Volta and Liberia. The Philippines workshop was conducted by Filipino planners for approximately 20 participants from six Asian countries and Jamaica. The Upper Volta workshop was conducted by a U.S. contractor for 20 participants from six Sahelian countries and Haiti. Both workshops included classroom study and field exercises. Approximately 20 participants from English-speaking African countries attended the Liberian workshop.

In these workshops the participants reviewed basic concepts of multi-sector nutrition planning and program design and carried out practical exercises based on cases with which they were familiar. They related the training exercises to conditions in their own countries and were encouraged to apply what they learned to their own jobs. A workshop on quantitative analysis will be conducted in 1979 in Honduras for approximately 20 Latin American participants.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries provide counterpart professional personnel and logistical support.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries are LDC government planners.

FY 1980 Program: Approximately eight person-months of technical assistance will be provided to A.I.D. missions and LDCs in project design, analysis, evaluation and planning; one nutrition planning workshop will be held in Honduras and two others will be conducted in countries to be specified and a study of nutritional effects of food distribution systems in various LDCs will be undertaken.

Major Outputs:	Life of Project
LDC planners trained	200
Nutrition Analyses	70
Methodologies Developed	1

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance (8 P.M.)	150
Training Workshops	250
Methodologies Development Contract	100
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,000	681	319
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	300	400	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,300	1,081	219
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	393	2,193

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

New Transcentury Foundation
Poynor International
Manoff International

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Scientific and Technical Support for Nutrition Programs	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,285
NUMBER 931-0799 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 938	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To make available to A.I.D. and LDCs the best scientific and technical knowledge in the U.S. private sector for solving LDC nutrition problems.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. has funded the Committee on International Nutrition, Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), to acquire the guidance of scientists and nutrition experts in setting policies, particularly on important current nutrition issues. This assistance is made available through meetings of the committee, conferences, position papers and project reviews. Expertise is provided in overall program strategy, food fortification, survey method, nutrient requirements, nutrition/infection relationship, and maternal and infant nutrition. To assist in responding to information requests from LDC institutions and U.S. voluntary organizations, A.I.D. has a grant with the League for International Food Education (L.I.F.E.). This consortium of nine scientific and technical societies provides information and identifies technical expertise to address malnutrition problems. In addition, L.I.F.E. publishes a monthly newsletter worldwide. Nutrition workshops are organized and conducted when requested by A.I.D.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. funds the basic operating expenses of the NAS Committee on International Nutrition and L.I.F.E. The members who donate their services are from universities, scientific and technical societies, industries and voluntary agencies.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are A.I.D., LDC scientists and planners and U.S. voluntary agencies who receive information and technical assistance.

FY 80 Program: NAS will organize and conduct two semi-annual committee meetings to review A.I.D.'s nutrition program, three special workshops in the U.S. or in LDCs, one international conference, and one special program evaluation. L.I.F.E. will publish a monthly newsletter (5,000 circulation), conduct two special workshops upon request by A.I.D., and answer approximately 240 technical inquires.

Major Outputs: All years, NAS will hold six reviews of A.I.D.'s nutrition program, organize and conduct nine special workshop/panel meetings and three international conferences, and carry out six special evaluations or technical reports. L.I.F.E. will publish a monthly newsletter (500,000 copies), organize and conduct 10 special workshops when requested by A.I.D., make 75 technical assistance visits to LDCs, and respond by mail to approximately 1,500 technical inquiries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Research & Development Grants	300
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,360	1,230	130
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	275	260	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,635	1,490	145
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	350	2,285

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

League for International Food Education
National Academy of Sciences

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Food and Nutrition Technical Services	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 890		LIFE OF PROJECT 8,672
NUMBER 931-0831 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded. p. 930	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide technical assistance to A.I.D. missions and LDCs in identifying, developing, and introducing low-cost nutritious foods.

Background and Progress to Date: Malnutrition in LDCs is caused, in part, by lack of low-cost nutritious foods. Development, manufacture, and distribution of low-cost foods often require special technology that will lead to: formulation and preparation of low-cost blended and fortified foods, improved marketing and distribution, and evaluation of these new products for acceptability and nutrition. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has successfully undertaken many project activities for A.I.D., including: (1) administering incentive grant program to stimulate industry to develop and market new, low-cost nutritious foods, (2) developing low-cost milk substitute for Title II distribution, (3) adapting and field-demonstrating low-cost extrusion cooking for local manufacture of precooked blended foods, and, (4) assisting with development of numerous LDC weaning food projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries, private voluntary organizations, and other international agencies in some cases collaborate by funding commodities and providing technical assistance.

Beneficiaries: Producers of low-cost nutrition foods; infants, children, and pregnant and lactating women.

FY 1980 Program: Technical assistance will be provided on a continuing basis to backstop A.I.D. projects. Special assignments will be undertaken, such as: (1) improving nutritive value of food staples, (2) developing new low-cost foods, and, (3) developing new food distribution approaches.

Major Outputs:	Life of Project
Nutritious Foods Developed	4
Pilot Program & Demonstrations	25
Food Production Systems Implemented	8
Special Analyses & Workshops	12

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel (180 P.M.)	675
Travel	125
Equipment, supplies and other costs	90
Total	890

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	5,081	4,129	952
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	--	950	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,081	5,079	2
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	890	2,701	8,672

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

United States Department of Agriculture

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Changing Maternal/Weaning Diet Practices	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,500
NUMBER 931-1010 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 939	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To help LDCs test and carry out effective measures for promoting breastfeeding and good dietary practices among pregnant and nursing women, and infants and weaning-age children.

Background and Progress to Date: Early cessation of breastfeeding is associated with increased infant illness and death in low-income communities in the LDCs. A.I.D. is concerned that a decline in breastfeeding may undermine nutrition and health. Two aspects of this issue need to be considered simultaneously, maternal nutrition and the transition of breastfed infants to adult foods in their first 2-3 years. Considerable work has been done in this area by U.S. and international researchers. An annotated bibliography on breastfeeding and maternal and infant nutrition has been published; data has been assembled on feeding practices and programs designed to affect these practices. A.I.D. is moving to set up a comprehensive program. For example, consultations have been held with infant formula manufacturers, activist groups, international agencies, and scientists and doctors worldwide about the problem and prospective remedies. A workshop conducted by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences made program recommendations to A.I.D. that included creation and funding an independent, international consulting group that would influence decisions of LDCs, other donor agencies, and marketing practices of the infant food industry. This project will build upon many of these initiatives.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Host countries provide counterpart professional personnel and logistical support.

Beneficiaries: Young children, pregnant and nursing women will benefit from this project through improved services from LDC health professionals.

FY 1980 Program: Technical assistance will be given to five to ten countries in mass media nutrition education and/or the development of local weaning foods. Technical and program information will be made available to interested agencies and governments from a central clearing house. LDC health professionals, particularly physicians, will receive information about the subject through seminars, workshops and printed materials. Marketing studies in about 10 countries will assess infant formula marketing practices.

Major Outputs: All years, central scientific and program information clearing house operational; new local weaning foods developed in four to eight countries; mass media nutrition education programs in 10-15 countries; breastfeeding/weaning practices taught in 10-20 medical schools, and 20-30 courses for paramedical personnel; doctors made aware of the problem and of recommended practices through workshops, meetings, papers in journals; infant formula marketing practices developed; policy makers and legislators in 20-30 developing countries trained; international consulting group established.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance	500
Central Information Clearing House	100
Training	300
Consultative Group	100
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-0-		-0-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	500	200	300
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	4,000	5,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Nutrition and Dietary Surveys/Surveillance	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 540		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,965
NUMBER 931-1064 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 938	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop simple survey methods for defining and monitoring the nutritional status and dietary patterns of LDC pre-school children.

Background and Progress to Date: Most LDCs do not have data on the amount and distribution of malnutrition in pre-school children. Such information is needed to design and evaluate nutrition programs. A.I.D. has developed simple procedures that permit national surveys to be carried out by semi-professional host country personnel at a lower cost and in less time than previous methods. While a nutrition survey quantifies the problem of malnutrition in young children, a dietary survey describes breast feeding, weaning and early childhood feeding practices. The same methods can be used later to measure change from the situation defined in the first survey.

A.I.D. has sponsored and partially funded nutrition surveys in Togo, Lesotho, Nepal, Liberia, Egypt, Cameroon, Haiti and Sierra Leone. Dietary surveys were also carried out in the latter four countries. This project is currently helping El Salvador and Sri Lanka develop simple systems that will permit continuing assessment of the nutritional situation.

Host Country and Other Donors: Each host country provides survey personnel, partial funding, and administrative and logistical support for the surveys and follow-up activities. Other donors include the U.S. Agencies, Peace Corps, CARE and Catholic Relief Services. These donors have provided staff, logistic and administrative support to A.I.D.-financed projects.

Beneficiaries: Pre-school children requiring nutrition food supplements are the primary beneficiaries since the surveys and surveillance systems will indicate their nutrition and dietary needs.

FY 1980 Program: National nutrition surveys will be conducted in three countries, dietary surveys in three countries and nutrition surveillance systems will operate in Haiti, Sri Lanka, and two other countries to be determined. Four survey reports and two survey manuals will be published. Assistance in design or testing of surveillance systems will be provided to Egypt, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, and another two countries to be determined. Two workshops will be held.

Major Outputs: All years, 11 national nutrition surveys, 8 dietary surveys, 4 surveillance systems will be conducted; 11 country reports and 3-6 manuals will be published.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel (144 P.M.)	250
Travel	40
In-Country Costs	145
Workshops	60
Other Costs	45
Total	540

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,074	302	772
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	300	700	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,374	1,002	372
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	540	2,051	3,965

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Center for Disease Control

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Technical Assistance in Nutrition Education	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,980
NUMBER 931-1065 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 938	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To make LDC nutrition education more effective.

Background and Progress to Date: Mothers of malnourished children must be made aware of the benefits of good hygiene, for example, if programs providing safe water or low-cost nutritious foods are to be successful. A.I.D. missions were advised of this nutrition education project and asked whether they and their LDC counterparts would take advantage of the services proposed. To date 21 have expressed interest in participating and approximately 15 are already implementing nutrition education programs.

Previous nutrition education research tested several techniques for influencing nutritional behavior. For example, the use of mass media alone and in combination with person-to-person communications has been tested. The knowledge gained from these projects and other sources will be disseminated through publications and regional workshops. Technical experts will also be provided to help design, carry out and evaluate nutrition education activities.

Host Countries and Other Donors: Host countries will contribute to the costs and provide logistical support for in-country training programs.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be LDC government officials responsible for nutrition education in their countries.

FY 1980 Program: The project will support A.I.D. missions' nutrition education programs by (a) training approximately 50 LDC technicians through regional workshops; (b) providing short-term technical assistance to approximately ten countries to help design, carry out or evaluate nutrition education projects; and (c) disseminating technical information to LDCs about nutrition education programs and innovation.

Major Outputs: Approximately 150-200 LDC governments workers involved in LDC nutrition education programs will be trained; 10-15 nutrition education projects will be carried out.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Technical Assistance	200
Training	250
Publications	50
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-0-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	300	200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	300	200	100
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	1,180	1,980

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Economic Analysis of Agricultural Policies	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 279		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,188
NUMBER 931-1171 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 938	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide A.I.D. and LDCs technical assistance in integrating nutrition concerns into agricultural projects and economic concerns into nutrition projects.

Background and Progress to Date: Economic and agricultural policies have a large impact on people's nutrition in the LDCs. However, little is known about the nature and size of this impact. A.I.D. has developed an applied research and technical assistance program to deal with these issues. The contractor has assisted in developing and carrying out two A.I.D.-financed activities dealing with the effects of agricultural and economic policies on food consumption. The contractor will also be responsible for applying research to other A.I.D. and LDC programs as well as disseminating these results to all interested parties. Short-term technical assistance has been given to Sri Lanka (adding nutrition concerns to an agricultural assessment) and to Bolivia (helping A.I.D. missions design a rural household consumption survey). The following countries also have been visited to determine the interest of A.I.D. missions and governments in the various nutrition-related activities: Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Bangladesh, Thailand, the Philippines and Bolivia. Plans for assistance are being considered for Pakistan, Senegal, Liberia, Syria, Morocco, and Yemen.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries provide professional counterparts to work with short-term consultants and project development teams.

Beneficiaries: A.I.D. missions and LDC government planners and policy-makers.

FY 80 Program: Assistance in the management of two projects dealing with the effects of government agricultural and pricing policy on food consumption, disseminating the results to interested A.I.D. and LDC planners and policy-makers. To integrate nutrition into agricultural assessments and/or agricultural projects in at least four LDCs.

Major Outputs: The provision of technical assistance in the form of project development, review, evaluation and management in order to integrate nutrition concerns into agriculture and economic concerns into nutrition projects.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Professional Services	193
Travel	20
Materials, supplies	66
Total	279

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	617	356	261
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-0-	261	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	617	617	-0-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	279	292	1,188

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Integration of Nutrition/Health Services	FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
		FY 80 266		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,711
NUMBER 931-1198 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 939	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide assistance in defining, improving and developing nutrition components for low-cost health care.

Background and Progress to Date: LDCs are committing themselves to provide basic health care, for example, through primary health care systems manned by health auxiliaries. Overcoming malnutrition through prevention, food education and food supplementation, and treatment must be key components in the health auxiliaries' job. This project has identified 45 A.I.D. primary health care projects, most of them in the planning stages. The nutrition components in these health projects are generally weak. They can be strengthened through technical assistance, training and replanning. The target of these efforts is to improve the nutrition of the most vulnerable groups, i.e., pregnant and lactating women, infants and small children.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

Beneficiaries: LDC program planners and implementors will be the direct beneficiaries. Indirect beneficiaries will be the nutritionally vulnerable poor who will have access to integrated low-cost health care.

FY 1980 Program: Technical expertise will be provided to regional bureaus and A.I.D. missions for incorporating nutrition into health programs. Guidelines for evaluating these nutrition components will also be developed. Field test selected nutrition components in a primary care system in 1-2 LDCs.

Major Outputs: All years, a state-of-art review of nutrition components in primary health care systems, including food education, food supplements, malnutrition identification, infection control, promotion of breast feeding and weaning foods; evaluation guidelines; information dissemination on nutrition activities to as many A.I.D. missions and LDCs as possible; selected nutrition components in a primary health care system field tested as to: (a) which tasks are best by what type of auxiliary personnel; (b) the affordability of the components from the LDC perspective; (c) the most effective mix of health/nutrition services.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ Thousands) FY 80
Salaries (66 P.M.)	174
Expenses, Travel and Overhead	92
Total	266

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	354	210	144
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-0-	144	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	354	354	-0-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	266	1,091	1,711

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Office of International Health/Department of Health, Education and Welfare (OIH/DHEW)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies (CEAP)	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 513		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,800
NUMBER 931-1274 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 938	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To develop and demonstrate ways to determine the impact of agricultural policies and programs on food consumption and nutrition.

Background and Progress to Date: National development policies, especially agricultural policies can negate or enhance nutritional benefits. This project provides policy-makers with methods to predict the effects of agricultural policies on nutrition. For example, what would be the effect on the consumption of the urban poor and semi-subsistence farmers if the supply of staple grain increased 10%. This type of analysis must become part of existing agricultural and development planning if nutritional goals are to be reached.

Three types of activities will be undertaken: (1) developing methodologies and data on consumption, production and nutrition; (2) testing the methodologies in several LDC planning systems; and (3) introducing the methodologies to A.I.D. and LDC planners through consultancies, seminars, workshops and an information network.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide professional counterparts. Host countries will also be expected to finance some of the direct costs (data processing, data analysis) as well as provide logistical support.

Beneficiaries: LDC planners and policy-makers will be the direct beneficiaries through an established information network, conferences and workshops, and application of the methods within their own planning institutions.

FY 1980 Program: Six short-term studies will focus on the consumption/nutrition impacts of two important issues: food, feed, cash, or export crop production and multi versus single focus agricultural projects. Several simple techniques for analyzing the consumption/nutrition effects of agricultural policies and projects will be developed. Techniques for translating the income and price effects of agricultural and other development policies and programs into their consumption/nutrition impacts will be developed. Information disseminating activities (the network and several seminars) will also be underway.

Major Outputs: All years, methodologies for determining the consumption/nutrition effects of agricultural and other development policies developed; three or more LDC planning system methodologies tested; 12-14 country data systems reviewed and analytical methodologies recommended; and guidelines for internalizing these methodologies within LDC planning agencies developed.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Professional Services (70 P.M.)	367
Travel	85
Equipment and materials	29
Publications	7
Conference and workshops	25
Total	513

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-0-	-0-	-0-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	450	100	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	450	100	350
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	513	1,837	2,800

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Nutrition/Health Delivery Systems	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 200		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,539
NUMBER 931-1278 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 939	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To improve the nutritional component of low-cost health care.

Background and Progress to Date: Effective nutrition programs should deal not only with food adequacy, but also with other serious health and sanitation problems. Nutrition should be an essential element in health care. Although integrated health systems are being designed and carried out in varying forms by some LDCs, planners are still unclear how to design nutrition programs into effective low-cost health care. Field evaluations are necessary to determine the most effective nutrition components in a particular system within different LDC environments. This project will evaluate appropriate nutrition components to be included in health care systems. The evaluation will examine the nature of the problem, resources available, population to be covered and community involvement.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will contribute an undetermined share of total costs.

Beneficiaries: The malnourished, especially mothers, infants, and children who are most nutritionally at risk and who will be reached by the health care system.

FY 80 Program: Results of the review of existing integrated nutrition/health programs and of the state-of-art analysis under a previous project will be evaluated and developed into at least one pilot study to serve as a model for future field testing. Specific nutrition activities will be combined with basic health services, water supply and family planning programs. Different program combinations will be tested to determine cost-effectiveness. Technical assistance will be provided to LDCs upon request.

Major Outputs: Approximately six field evaluations on the cost-effectiveness of various nutrition activities in low-cost health care systems; several improved methodologies for determining the appropriate nutrition activities for low-cost systems in varying LDC environments; the dissemination of new methodologies and findings from field evaluations to other A.I.D. missions and LDCs; and the testing and demonstrating of one or more new nutrition programs based on the above mentioned analysis.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-0-	-0-	-0-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	100	25	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	100	25	75
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	5,239	5,539

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Functional Implications of Malnutrition	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,750		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000
NUMBER 931-1309 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 924	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To determine impairment of biological and behavioral functions associated with different degrees of malnutrition through a collaborative research support program under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Background and Progress to Date: Nutrition programs are often planned and carried out without adequate understanding of nutrient value or its potential physiological and behavioral benefit. Policy makers should know the following information: For which nutrients is it critical to provide 70, 80, and 100% of recommended daily allowance? At what period of development and for how long? What is the long and short-term harm of providing only 50 or 60%? At what stages are physiological and behavioral changes irreversible? How variable is the individual's capacity to adapt to altered nutritional status? The planners should know not only the nature of an optimum diet, but also the risks entailed by not obtaining the optimum. Resources available for nutrition programs are limited; this information would help establish priorities in providing nutrients and identifying target groups.

The National Academy of Sciences' (NAS) World Food and Nutrition Study said malnutrition and its effect on physiological and behavioral function must be researched. In July 1977, A.I.D., in conjunction with NAS, conducted a workshop attended by representatives from LDCs, which reviewed existing information and the feasibility of carrying out research in this area. Based on the recommendations of this workshop, a planning activity was contracted with the University of California. Under this program, specific areas for research will be recommended.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country institutions will contribute an undetermined share of total costs. U.S. universities eligible for the collaborative grant will contribute at least 20%.

Beneficiaries: LDC government and policy makers.

FY 80 Program: As part of A.I.D.'s Title XII program, appropriate field and collaborative activities will be undertaken by several LDC and U.S. institutions. Possible areas for intensive nutrition related research might be: disease response, cognitive and secondary functions, reproductive capacity, physical performance, and work output and social competency.

Major Outputs: The determination of impairment of selected physiological and behavioral functions associated with different degrees of malnutrition. This information will provide LDC governments with a more quantifiable basis for defining priorities among competing nutrition interventions, and for evaluating the benefits and effectiveness of nutrition programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
R & D Grants	1,750
Total	1,750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-0-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-0-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-0-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,750	4,250	6,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Various U.S. universities and LDC institutions to be determined.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Consumption Effects of Economic Policy	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 180		LIFE OF PROJECT 500
NUMBER 931-1315 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 938	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop and apply methods in LDCs for predicting the food consumption patterns of poor rural households that produce much of their own food, given certain changes of economic policy.

Background and Progress to Date: Policies that increase income or food production, or even lower prices do not necessarily improve nutrition. Analytical tools are required to determine how changes in economic policies will effect nutrition. Then planners will be able to modify policies or to design nutrition programs in order to improve nutrition of the rural poor.

This project complements the "Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies" (CEAP) project. Methodologies will be developed for analyzing consumption patterns of rural households at different income levels, in specific regions, and engaging in specific types of agricultural production. Procedures will also be developed for predicting what changes households will make in their food consumption patterns given certain changes in prices, incomes, and employment. To test these methodologies and procedures both production and consumption data are needed on the same household. Such data are already available for households in Sierra Leone and Nigeria. A summary of the nutritional situation in Sierra Leone has been completed; a description of the food consumption patterns and implied levels of nutrient intakes of rural households in Sierra Leone has begun. The methodologies developed will be tested in LDCs and be disseminated to interested planners and policy-makers primarily through CEAP.

Host Country and Other Donors: Basic data to be analyzed are already available in the U.S. Support from host country not required.

Beneficiaries: Decision-makers who will use the methodologies developed under this project.

FY 1980 Program: The procedures will be tested in the U.S. using Sierra Leone methodologies and data. A final report will be written, and the report, the methods developed, and the policy analyses undertaken will be discussed with planners and policy-makers in Sierra Leone.

Major Outputs: (1) Summary of nutritional situation in Sierra Leone; (2) description of the food consumption patterns and implied levels of nutrient intakes of rural households in Sierra Leone; (3) relationships between food consumption, prices, incomes, etc. will be quantified for use in predicting food consumption behavior of rural households developed and applied in Sierra Leone and three villages in Kano State, Nigeria; and (4) procedures for predicting the effects of specified changes in income prices or employment on nutrient intakes of rural households developed and applied in Sierra Leone.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Professional Services (39 P.M.)	167
Logistics	6
Equipment and Materials	3
Publications	4
Total	180

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	320	25	295
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-0-	250	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	320	275	45
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	180		500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Michigan State University

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Fertility Impact of Different Types of Family Planning Programs	FUNDS Population Planning, Health, Agr. Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 6,700	LIFE OF PROJECT 55,764
NUMBER 932-0632 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 966	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To initiate and test the cost-effectiveness of family planning and basic health delivery systems that make services fully available to rural and urban poor in developing countries, and provide other operations research assistance in support of field programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Applied research should address important needs of both policy makers and program managers seeking to improve the availability and effectiveness of basic family planning and health delivery systems. This project now provides funding and/or technical assistance for tests of innovative service delivery systems in 18 countries. Project development is actively underway in six more countries. Studies focus on the cost-effectiveness of: varying prices of contraceptives; supply/logistics systems; types of community-level family planning personnel; training; and variations in combining health, nutrition, and family planning services. All projects provide services to households or villages. Projects in several countries have resulted in official policy changes to lessen constraints on availability of oral contraceptives. In about half of the sites this project has also pioneered in establishing the feasibility of community-based availability of oral rehydration therapy for prevention of infant deaths due to diarrhea (a leading cause of deaths). Several projects involve innovative community-based provision of wide-spectrum intestinal parasite treatment and hygiene education for improvement of nutritional status, as well as other simple, basic services. In FY 1979, Instituto de Nutricion de Centro America y Panama will initiate and test an integrated health, nutrition and family planning project in Guatemala. (Project 932-0855 "Operations Research" with Columbia University is incorporated into this project beginning in FY 1979.)

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries provide facilities for training, logistics, part of local salary costs, and some in-country transportation. Some funds and contributions from other international or local donors are utilized.

Beneficiaries: This project will benefit systems that deliver services to over 20 million people in LDCs.

FY 1980 Program: Major recipient countries will include Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia. Major technical assistance and project support is anticipated for additional countries in sub-Saharan Africa. A.I.D.-funded elements of the project's activities will include: contraceptives and other basic health items; professional consultants; data collection; and health, nutrition, and logistics training.

Major Outputs: By 1980, more than 10,000 community workers will have been trained, most of whom are women. End-of-project outputs will include completed studies of cost-effectiveness of alternative community-based delivery strategies in approximately 25-30 countries, the direct dissemination of these results to host country officials and private sector leaders, five regional workshop/conferences, and publication in international journals and monographs as appropriate.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel and overhead (1050 P.M.)	1,800
Contraceptives and clinical supplies	900
Local support (training; field salaries; vehicles; data processing; other costs)	4,000
Total	6,700
Functional Accounts:	
Population	6,100
Health	300
Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	4,380	1,512	2,868
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	6,185	4,338	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	10,565	5,850	4,715
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	6,700	38,499	55,764

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Columbia University
The Population Council
Battelle Memorial Institute
Instituto de Nutricion de Centro America y Pa Panama

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Program Development and Support	Selected Development Activities Ag., Rural Dev., and Nutrition	FY 80 1,700		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 936-0003 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1031	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To provide in a timely manner essential program resources for limited amounts of funding which are inappropriate for programming through regular project procedures.

Background Progress to Date: In recent years seminars, workshops and conferences have brought together experts from the developed and developing countries in the areas of farming systems, landless poor, benchmark soils, integrated rural development, small business, planning of livestock industry, and iron deficiency anemia. Textbooks, catalogs, guidelines and reports have been published on appropriate technology in water and waste water treatment, water supply equipment, health motivation activities, small industry development networks, management techniques to analyze small farmer credit systems, and the involvement of minority institutions in international agricultural development. Project design, review and utilization activities were undertaken in the areas of family learning, conventional energy sources, tropical soils and increased food production. Senegal, Thailand, and Liberia received technical assistance in developing their position papers for the upcoming United Nations Conference on Science and Technology.

FY 1980 Program: Continue to provide timely response to emergency and other requests from A.I.D. missions and LDCs for consultation and other essential program requirements which cannot be programed through regular project procedures.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries vary greatly due to the nature of the project. They include A.I.D. managers who receive consultant services for project development and design and host country counterparts who receive up-to-date information on various development activities.

Major Outputs: The outputs have included numerous special reports, the designing, planning and evaluation of various A.I.D.-funded activities; the convening of seminars, conferences and workshops, and the provision of technical assistance in support of various A.I.D.-funded activities.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	600
Professional Services (110 P.M.)	1,100
Total	1,700

Functional Accounts:

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition	900
Selected Development Activities	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	5,467	4,771	696
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	1,500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,467	6,271	1,196
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,700	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Services are procured from a large number of consulting and publishing firms through purchase orders and indefinite quantity contracts.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Development Analysis and Planning	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 2,171		LIFE OF PROJECT 31,552
NUMBER 936-A037 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 923	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To help A.I.D. devise and carry out policies, that will enable LDC institutions to engage their rural poor in self-managed, self-sustained, and equitable development.

Background and Progress to Date: To design and support programs that meet the basic needs of the rural poor, A.I.D. must have clear strategies for generating income and delivering social services. In rural areas, this means providing land and jobs. This project provides field research and consulting assistance on selected problems in rural planning in the areas of: Participation; Rural Financial Markets; Off-Farm Employment; Alternative Rural Development Strategies; and Methodologies for Rural Development Analysis; Administration and Organization of Integrated Rural Development; Area Development; and Fertility and Rural Development. For example, Cornell University has assisted governments in Nepal, Indonesia, Yemen, Egypt, and Tunisia with data collection and planning directed at increasing participation of the rural poor in development. Ohio State University working in Bolivia, Thailand, and Jamaica, is analyzing how to improve credit to small rural producers and is studying group lending in the Dominican Republic, Philippines, and Thailand. Michigan State University is assisting rural enterprises to provide rural jobs in Bangladesh and Jamaica as well as providing short-term assistance on rural job strategies in Haiti, Indonesia, and Thailand. Practical Concepts, Inc., has assisted governments and A.I.D. missions in Kenya, Upper Volta, Senegal, Honduras, Panama, and Philippines in establishing systems to manage and evaluate rural infrastructure projects. An agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides support to this project. In FY 1979, a new research grant on New Lands and Human Settlements and a new effort on Managing Decentralization will begin.

Host Country and Other Donors: LDC governments and host institutions will contribute personnel, facilities and data.

Beneficiaries: The rural poor in LDCs.

FY 1980 Program: To continue applied research and consulting, analyzing other key problems in rural development, and disseminating information through publications, seminars, conferences, and workshops. Activities include (amounts in thousands): Landholding and Rural Equity ($431), Participation and Rural Development ($440), Off-Farm Employment ($471), Rural Financial Markets ($128), Program Development and Support ($150), Alternative Rural Development Strategies ($93), Fertility and Rural Development ($458), Local Revenue Administration and Incidence of Benefits Analysis Methods.

Major Outputs: All years, 50 in-depth applied research or case studies in LDCs, 25 conferences on workshops, 30 state-of-the-art papers, consulting networks, and short-term consulting and support services.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel (595 P.M.)	1,727
Other: conferences, printing, subcontracts, travel, etc.	444
Total	2,171

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	12,381	6,377	6,004
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,400	4,114	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	14,781	10,491	4,290
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,171	14,600	31,552

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Universities: Cornell, Michigan State, Ohio State, Wisconsin

Small Business Consultants: Development Alternatives, Inc., and Practical Concepts, Inc.

The Research Triangle Institute

U.S. Department of Agriculture

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
A. T. International (ATI)		Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 5,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 20,000
NUMBER 931-1071 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 925	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To help poor people of developing countries improve their ability to choose among alternate technologies and to make better use of local resources.

Background and Progress to Date: This project provides funding to A. T. International to develop, adapt, and disseminate appropriate technologies and to support local organizations in these efforts.

ATI was organized in December 1976 and was funded in June 1977 with a grant of $1,000,000 to organize, staff and start its program. Under the first grant, ATI financed a small program with Volunteers For International Technical Assistance to train local people in disseminating appropriate technology. ATI also negotiated sub-grants on a small-scale cement plant in India, a small enterprise financial service in northeast Brazil, and a Haitian appropriate technology development project.

A second grant on August 31, 1978, amounted to $5,000,000. Based on the availability of funds and program performance by ATI, A.I.D. expects to fund this project for three years in the amount of $20,000,000.

ATI will make most future sub-grants to LDC entities, usually in the private sector. Grants will average about $30 - 40,000 per year and extend for an average of three years. ATI will select and evaluate the projects in accordance with approved criteria.

Specific project proposals are now being considered in Guatemala, Brazil, Nicaragua, Honduras, Haiti, Tanzania, Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, and Swaziland. Efforts are being made to identify projects in the Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, Papau New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Western Samoa, Zambia, Senegal, Upper Volta, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Philippines, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Thailand.

The typical groups being contracted are: 1) private; 2) implementation-oriented; 3) locally-staffed; 4) previously successful; and 5) interested in local or area problems. These groups include local church groups, small co-ops, appropriate technology organizations, individuals dedicated to village development and local small businesses.

Host Country and Other Donors: LDC collaborators in ATI activities will be expected to contribute staff, facilities, and money. The participation of local LDC organizations such as co-ops, church groups, and private and voluntary organizations primarily involved in village development will be especially sought.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be those persons in rural and urban areas of developing countries who will be given regular employment with increased productivity or the opportunity to develop into small enterpreneurs as a result of ATI.

FY 80 Program: The FY 80 program will be a continuation and expansion of the follow-on grant.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grant	5,000
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,000	793	5,207
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,200	3,500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	8,200	4,293	3,907
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,000	6,800	20,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

A. T. International

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Desertification	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
NUMBER 936-5501 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] / NEW [x] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To improve techniques in the development, planning and land use in areas where deserts are advancing and to retard desertification.

Background: Major activity in the study of arid lands was fostered by the American Association for the Advancement of Science along with the United Nations through a conference on desertification held in Nairobi in 1977. This conference concentrated on man's role in causing deserts to advance over previously cultivated lands. In order to diagnose and monitor the extent of desertification, it is necessary to understand physical, biological and social changes that are taking place. Landsat, the earth resources satellite, is an excellent tool in such monitoring. Perhaps the most important desertification study using Landsat is one that A.I.D. sponsored, which shows the advance of the desert in Senegal and Mauritania. A feasibility study made during 1979 determined the extent to which Landsat can be used in desertification.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Regional Remote Sensing Center in Upper Volta, which is supported by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, will assist in these studies. Other collaborators will include the Comite Permanent Interetats de Lutte Contre la Secher dans le Sahel (CILSS); the Canadian Centre for Remote Sensing, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The principal countries involved will be Mali, Niger, Chad and Upper Volta.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be those rural poor whose land is now being encroached upon by the deserts.

FY 80 Program: The thrust of the desertification studies that are planned in this project include: monitoring as many of the physical parameters as possible, locating possible sources of ground water and setting up an early-warning system to anticipate hunger in the desert areas. Although much of the work will be done in the Sahel, the techniques developed here will be useful in other desert areas, including the Afghanistan-India-Iran-Pakistan deserts and the deserts in Syria, Egypt and Jordan.

The program will include comparisons of early and late satellite images of six test areas; collation of physical data; discussions of the soils and their durability; location of potential groundwater sites; reports on the agricultural and social consequences of desertification and recommendations of a program to control desertification.

Major Outputs: Systematic data acquisition, which may take the form of image maps showing areas where ground water might be found and where surface control of blowing sand might protect large areas. Maps showing soil characteristics will be made. Reports will analyze the social implications of the data collected. Early warning indicators of crop failures will be tabulated. Finally, proposals for controlling or retarding desert advancement will be presented.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants & Contracts	1,000
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979			
Estimated through September 30, 1979			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,000	2,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Transfer of Industrial Technology	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 7,000

NUMBER		PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
936-5510 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	None	FY 80	FY 82	FY 83

Purpose: To promote the transfer of U.S. industrial technology to LDCs and build the scientific/technological base necessary to use this technology.

Background and Progress to Date: Technology plays a big part in economic growth in industrialized nations. LDCs see improvement in their ability to choose and acquire technology as the principal means of reducing dependence. A National Academy of Sciences study proposed 10 specific actions for the United States at the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development. This project is designed to carry out the most important of these.

Host Country and Other Donors: About 20 A.I.D.-assisted countries expect to participate in this project, which will complement activities of other organizations such as private foundations, Appropriate Technology International (ATI) and the United Nations.

Beneficiaries: The program will concentrate on areas that will provide greater benefits for the rural and urban poor who will gain through industrial growth. Benefits could take the form of 1) employment, 2) reduced cost of items produced by imported technology, 3) conservation of scarce resources and/or energy, or 4) less dependence on imported goods. LDC technologists will benefit directly.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will contract with U.S. firms and research institutes to undertake activities in up to 20 LDCs, particularly where technological leaps can create the greatest benefit. These activities will be of the following types:

-- setting up national centers for small industry and rural development;
-- expanding LDC capabilities to conduct industrial research;
-- interchanging personnel and programs among industrial research institutes in LDCs;
-- training personnel in technology assessment and related techniques;
-- studying new incentives for U.S. firms to invest in LDCs;
-- study means to accelerate LDC industrialization, (e.g. through reducing licensing costs, modifying major barriers to trade and investment, and increasing investment in major industrial technology infrastructure).

Major Outputs: All years, 2,000 technologists trained, 10 national centers for small industry and rural development strengthened, 10 proposals for LDC industrial development and incentives for U.S. investments.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	500
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979			
Estimated through September 30, 1979			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	6,500	7,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Various U.S. industrial research institutes and university R&D centers to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
Appropriate and Productive Technology	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,500

NUMBER 936-5515	NEW [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84
GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	CONTINUING [ ]	None			

Purpose: To promote conditions in LDCs that lead to the use of productive technologies appropriate to the needs and resources of the poor.

Background and Progress to Date: In keeping with section 107 of the Foreign Assistance Act, A.I.D. is attempting to expand and coordinate efforts "to promote the development and dissemination of technologies appropriate to developing countries." There are also needs for (1) better communication among A.I.D. missions and other agencies on appropriate technology experience, (2) more effective projects in the A.I.D. mission portfolios to promote appropriate technology and (3) better cataloguing of productive techniques and conditions appropriate for their use.

Host Countries and Other Donors: None

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be those persons in developing countries who will be given regular jobs, jobs with increased productivity, and the opportunity to get water, food, and shelter through more appropriate technology.

FY 80 Program: A set of general activities will begin in FY 1980: (1) development of needed information resources, models and methods for project definitions to help A.I.D. missions; (2) maintenance of systematic contact with national and international institutions and their activities in appropriate technology and productive technology transfer; (3) provision of direct field support to A.I.D. field missions.

Major Outputs: At the end of this project there will exist: (1) A.I.D. projects based on the concepts of appropriate technology; (2) an organized body of information on appropriate technology, to which A.I.D. makes a continuing substantive contribution; (3) tested methods for establishing, maintaining and promoting appropriate technology projects and programs; and (4) statistics showing how well the application of productive and appropriate technology satisfies basic human needs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Support contracts and grants	500
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	0	0	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	0	0	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	0	0	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	2,000	2,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Strengthening U.S. Universities' Capacities for Increased Participation in Title XII Program	FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
NUMBER 931-1282	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 921	FY 80 9,000		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of eligible United States universities to apply agricultural sciences to increasing world food production.

Background and Progress to Date: The Congress provided in Section 296 of Title XII that the capacities of U.S. land grant and other eligible universities should be strengthened for the above purpose in order to prevent famine, establish freedom from hunger, and solve food and nutrition problems.

A.I.D., along with the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) and its two joint committees, is seeking ways to carry out Title XII objectives. U.S. universities must have a reliable source of funding to respond to Title XII. The strengthening program is based on A.I.D.'s commitment to match those amounts allocated by agricultural universities for international assistance programs.

The value of university resources committed would equal the A.I.D. grants. In addition, the universities would fund all overhead costs from non-federal funds. A.I.D. also will undertake a special, limited program to strengthen "1890" (Minority) universities and Tuskegee Institute. A.I.D. and BIFAD have developed guidelines for proposals for the two programs and have distributed them to universities. In FY 1979, A.I.D. plans to make grants to 17 universities in the matching programs and to five minority universities.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. strengthening grants will be matched on a formula basis by the universities from non-federal funds.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be eligible U.S. land grant, sea grant and other qualifying agriculture universities, which will become more capable of participating in Title XII programs. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the developing countries which will receive more effective technical assistance from these U.S. universities.

FY 1980 Program: The proposed funding level would permit grants to approximately 40 universities under the matching formula program and the minority institution special program.

Major Outputs: Approximately 100 universities and 20 minority institutions will have the capacity to apply more effective agricultural sciences toward increasing world food production.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Grants to U.S. Institutions	9,000
Total	9,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	0	0	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	5,000	2,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,000	2,000	3,000
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	9,000	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be Selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Agricultural Information and Related Services	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 245		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 931-0064 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 932	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To disseminate and help produce technical agriculture information.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. receives many requests for agricultural information and assistance from A.I.D. missions and LDC technicians. The number of requests has doubled over the past two years. At the same time the demand for other assistance to host countries and A.I.D. missions has grown--for project and program design, and implementation and evaluation of agriculture programs. To fulfill these requests for information, A.I.D. has contracted with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Since this program began, over 5,000 inquiries from A.I.D. field missions and LDC technicians have been answered. These responses have dealt with the U.S. agricultural experience and expertise, literature searches, document retrievals and the distribution of technical agricultural reference publications.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

Beneficiaries: A.I.D. field staff and LDC food and agriculture development institutions.

FY 80 Program: The program will continue to provide the same type of services as described above.

Major Outputs: Between 1,000 and 2,000 requests for information will be answered each year. LDC technicians will continue to receive technical assistance from USDA. Food production and nutrition publications will be developed and distributed to LDCs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel (48 P.M.)	73
Publications	26
Limited-term services: Librarian and editorial	80
Other Costs: Rent, Overhead, Utilities	66
Total	245

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	982	660	322
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	265	245	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,247	905	342
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	245	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Knowledge Synthesis for Policy and Field Support	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 380		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,655
NUMBER 931-1093 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded, p. 1031	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To rewrite technical information so that it can be more easily used by LDC development organizations and other development professionals.

Background and Progress to Date: This project draws upon the large amount of A.I.D.-funded research and project experience. It will produce information packages on farm water management and water sanitation/health. These packages and succeeding ones will be produced in French, Spanish and other languages and will be readily understandable by LDC non-technical policymakers. The material will have enough technical substance to be useful also to the LDC technicians who must carry out related field activities and projects. How well LDCs accept and use these packages will be carefully measured to provide lessons for later information packages.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

Beneficiaries: The initial beneficiaries are LDC development personnel who need plainly written information about relevant and proven technology.

FY 80 Program: The program will continue. Subject matter will be determined by surveys in selected LDCs to identify common high-priority information needs in such fields as nutrition, education, and agriculture.

Major Outputs: Approximately ten information packages will be delivered over the life of the project. Each will cover a different development problem, and each will include a computerized mailing list of LDC policymakers and technicians who can use the material and, produced in several languages, overview publications, executive summaries, technical manuals and individual fact sheets.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Contracts for information synthesis	380
Total	380

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	501	166	335
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	335	335	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	836	501	335
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	380	439	1,655

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Southwest Research Institute (Texas)
National Demonstration Water Project (Wash., D.C.)
Contractors to be selected through RFP process

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Title II Outreach	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 3,400		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,400
NUMBER 904-0006 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change sent July 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide logistical support so that private voluntary agencies may continue, expand, and retarget PL 480 Title II programs to reach people most in need.

Background and Progress to Date: This project provides Title II logistical support grants to enable voluntary agencies to develop new methods to reach the neediest and poorest people in heretofore inaccessible areas of LDCs. In FY 78, a grant to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in Mauritania enabled the Government of Mauritania to double the number of children enrolled in maternal-child health centers, to include mothers, for the first time and to expand nation-wide operations in the highest priority areas needing health care and nutritional assistance. A similar grant will make possible greatly expanded feeding programs for children in Ethiopia.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host Governments will contribute administrative and logistical support (warehousing, transportation, facilities, etc.) valued at $2.5 million. Voluntary agencies will provide administrative and logistical support (personnel, equipment, offices, and other services) valued at $2.3 million.

Beneficiaries: The neediest people in the least developed countries, particularly children under six and pregnant and lactating women.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will provide ten additional grants to voluntary agencies conducting programs in the least developed countries.

Major Outputs: All years, the delivery of $28 million worth of food to 3,000,000 additional and previously unreachable people through approximately 30 logistical support grants.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Commodity Movement Costs	1,900
Commodity Storage Costs	850
Commodity Management Costs	400
Commodity Administrative Costs	150
Other	100
Total	3,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	219	–	219
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,430	2,149	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,649	2,149	500
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,400	3,351	9,400

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

CARE
Catholic Relief Services
Church World Services
Lutheran World Relief
Seventh Day Adventist World Service

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Food for Peace Program Support	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 360		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,060
NUMBER 904-0007 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [x] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To improve the management and use of Food for Peace resources to enhance their development impact.

Background: This project, with world-wide usefulness, supports: (a) food storage seminars in the least developed countries; (b) Food for Peace workshops; (c) provision of technical advisory services; (d) research and other pertinent studies, and (e) program evaluations, all of which have been separately discussed in previous CPs. Regional and country-wide food storage seminars have been effective in improving commodity handling, storage, and in reducing losses. Food for Peace workshops have played an essential role in improving Mission, PVO and host country programming of Title II commodities and their integration with other A.I.D. resources. A need continues for short-term technical assistance to help eliminate problems adversely affecting the delivery of food aid to people in need. Research is a vital tool for Food for Peace managers in program and project design.

Host Country and Other Donors: Workshops and seminars are closely coordinated with host governments, voluntary agencies, the World Food Program and other aid organizations, all of which contribute staff time and facilities.

Beneficiaries: Voluntary agency, World Food Program and host government food managers and program planners receive direct benefits. Ultimate beneficiaries are the recipients of P.L. 480 Title II commodities worldwide.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will conduct three or four regional and country-specific food storage seminars to address storage and handling problems; and, two P.L. 480 workshops to assist managers and planners in P.L. 480 programming. A.I.D. will support three or four detailed evaluations of Title II programs and will contract research studies on such subjects as impact of school feeding and commodity suitability.

Major Outputs: All years, nine food storage seminars, six regional workshops, 12 evaluations and five research studies will result in improved program design, procedures, management, and use of commodities valued at approximately $140 million.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: ($ Thousands)

	FY 80
Contract Services	195
Participants	110
Materials	45
Other	10
Total	360

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979			
Estimated through September 30, 1979			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	360	700	1,060

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Private Voluntary Agencies
Contractors to be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Institute for International Development, Inc. (IIDI) Matching Grant	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 200		LIFE OF PROJECT 880
NUMBER 934-0131 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Advice of Program Change to be Sent	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To foster small and medium size businesses in the LDCs which provide demonstrable local benefits to the rural areas.

Background and Progress to Date: IIDI began its program of entrepreneurial development in 1971. Its efforts to involve U.S. businessmen directly in small projects in the LDCs both with the investment of dollars and technical assistance have met with success. To date, some 51 LDC businesses are operating as a result of IIDI's catalytic role. Approximately 33 projects are being actively developed by IIDI field directors. IIDI has broadened the scope of its activity considerably and has added substantial importance to its programs by initiating two new but related activities: improvement of management and business skills through specialized, intensive training; and creation of an investment/loan fund to assist in the financing of projects. Currently the fund has committed more than $600,000 to loans or equity shares in small enterprises. The fund is used for financing viable projects which do not meet all the criteria for local bank loans.

Examples of small businesses assisted by IIDI include: a general retail store, a milk, beef, and cattle cooperative, a shoe store in Colombia; mixed farming and hardwood door imports in Honduras; auto repair in Brazil; export products in Pakistan; a print shop in Ghana; and poultry, mixed farming and laundry in Indonesia.

Host Country and Other Donors: Private funding support from U.S. corporations, individuals, and foundations will average $500,000 annually for the next three years.

In early 1978, IIDI concluded an agreement with the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) by which IIDI will receive $125,000 to assist in financing small and medium size businesses.

Beneficiaries: Over the life of the grant, owners of small agriculturally-related businesses will participate as trainees in the Entrepreneurial Training Center sessions in Honduras, Colombia, and Indonesia along with U.S. businessmen having backgrounds in hog raising, livestock feed production, and transportation.

FY 80 Program: IIDI will continue its efforts to expand small business enterprises in selected LDCs.

Major Outputs: All years, 100 small and medium size enterprises assisted. Three new entrepreneurial training program centers established in Honduras, Colombia and Indonesia.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Program Development of Small and Medium Size Businesses	160
Shared Program Administrative Costs	40
Total	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	320	260	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	320	260	60
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	360	880

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Institute for International Development, Inc.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Lutheran World Relief (LWR) Matching Grant	FUNDS Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 1,000 / LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000
NUMBER 934-0132 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] / NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change sent September 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80 / ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To foster capability among local LDC cooperating agencies to effectively plan, implement and evaluate self-help projects which address basic human needs.

Background and Progress to Date: Lutheran World Relief (LWR) carries out the international relief, humanitarian and development assistance programs of the four principal Lutheran denominations in the United States. It has provided relief and humanitarian assistance to more then 50 countries since 1946 and since 1950, it has programmed Food for Peace commodities in 20 countries. Since FY 74, LWR has allocated over 50% of its resources to a development assistance program. LWR began a three-year matching grant program at the end of FY 78 to permit LWR to increase the development assistance in five functional categories: agricultural development, human resource development, health and welfare, community development, and institution building.

Host Country and Other Donors: Funds are provided by LWR on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis with A.I.D. Local LDC funding will increase to 100% by the end of each project.

Beneficiaries: The poor people in selected LDC communities who seek to improve the quality of life through their own efforts.

FY 80 Program: With support for a third year, LWR will review and complete funding for 75 projects proposed by agencies in selected LDCs, collaborate with LWR participants in project design as appropriate, arrange training in management and project implementation, set up workshops and encourage other informal contact among partner agencies, and install an improved evaluation and reporting system for its network of projects.

Major Outputs: All years: 75 projects will be initiated; 20 intermediate agencies supported; 75 local cooperating agencies assisted; and 120 local participants trained in management and development.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Program cost	
Agricultural development	350
Human resource development	175
Health and welfare	175
Community development	78
Institution building	77
Shared program administration cost	145
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,000	0	1,000
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	985	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	985	1,015
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	0	3,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Lutheran World Relief

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
Save the Children/Community Development Foundation (SCF/CDF) Matching Grant	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 2,750

NUMBER		PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
934-0134 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	Advice of Program Change to be Sent	FY 79	FY 81	FY 82

Purpose: To refine and enhance SCF/CDF's proven capability to deliver integrated assistance to rural communities and to expand its activities to reach more people.

Background and Progress to Date: With the help of an A.I.D. Development Program Grant, SCF/CDF redesigned and changed its program objectives, staffing, planning and evaluation techniques, training methods, technical assistance and financial procedures.

Trained field personnel are implementing the concepts and methods of community-based integrated rural development. SCF/CDF has consolidated community-based funding for its international programs and has developed multi-year programming and budgeting processes. In many field offices, SCF/CDF has broadened its programs to a multi-village basis. Through the SCF/CDF program, improved foods are made available to people in rural communities, animal husbandry skills are being introduced, and basic nutritional health information is being disseminated to prevent common diseases. Through this matching grant, SCF/CDF is expanding the number of countries in which it operates and, within these countries, is tripling the number of communities it serves.

Host Country and Other Donors: Of total SCF/CDF income for FY 80, 7% is derived from the matching grant and 19.4% from A.I.D.'s operational program grants and health/nutrition contracts. The remaining income is received from 44,000 private individuals.

Beneficiaries: People in over 400 small rural communities benefit directly from SCF/CDF programs.

FY 80 Program: SCF/CDF will continue to provide technical and material assistance for restructured or consolidated overseas projects. Results of the integrated community approach to village-based programs will be measured against targets of SCF/CDF's annual implementation plan. Rural development methodology will be adapted for replication in other communities.

Major Outputs: Implementation of training and replication of community-based rural development activities in the following 15 countries: Bangladesh, Korea, Indonesia, Cameroon, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Yemen, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: ($ thousands)

Program Costs	FY 80
Integrated Rural Development Activities	328
Training	290
Planning and Evaluation	157
Shared Program Administrative Costs	225
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	750	650	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	750	650	100
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,000	2,750

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Save the Children/Community Development Foundation

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO) Matching Grant	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,790
NUMBER 934-0154 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Sent	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To implement a program of self-help rural leadership training.

Background and Progress to Date: WVRO is a non-profit, charitable agency which provides emergency relief and social welfare and community services. WVRO was formed in 1962 as the relief arm of its parent organization, World Vision International, a Christian humanitarian service agency. Initially, WVRO aimed its activities primarily at emergency assistance to victims of disasters and to refugees. In 1974, the Board of Directors officially recognized the growing need and importance of long-term development assistance in the fields of health, nutrition, family planning, agricultural production, land regeneration, employment and income-generating programs which are labor-intensive combined with training and education.

WVRO development assistance started with nine country programs in 1974, which were supported by $700,000 from U.S. private individuals, corporations and its parent organization. By 1978, WVRO was operating in 29 less developed countries throughout the world and was supervising over 246 community projects. WVRO raised nearly $9 million to fund these projects through their U.S. constituency of close to 1,000,000 contributors. Using new methods, WVRO recently began a self-help program designed by and for rural villagers to encourage their participation in all community projects. This new program will be implemented in four Asian LDCs.

Community projects include improved agricultural production and marketing, nutrition, health and sanitation, vocational education and small community projects such as irrigation, roads, and bridges.

Host Country and Other Donors: WVRO is almost entirely supported by private U.S. donors. Many of its projects are also supported by other U.S. and local PVOs as well as host country governments.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be villagers trained to carry out community projects and members of the community at large.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80, 104 new development projects will be designed and implemented, 1,450 village leaders and 560 village project managers will be trained.

Major Outputs: All years, the program will have trained 2,400 village leaders and 1,500 village project managers, and will have in operation 394 village projects benefiting nearly 400,000 people.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Program administration	220
Village training program	460
Village project manager training	320
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	790	650	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	790	650	140
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	1,000	2,790

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

World Vision Relief Organization

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Meals for Millions Foundation (MFM) Institutional Development Grant	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	FY 80 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 900
NUMBER 934-0142 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Sent November 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To increase and improve MFM's international programs which assist communities in the developing world to solve their food and nutritional problems.

Background and Progress to Date: MFM was founded in 1946 as a private voluntary relief agency. Originally, MFM developed and distributed Multi-Purpose Food, a highly nutritional food supplement. In the late 1960's, the MFM Board and staff recognized that a relief feeding program was, at best, a stopgap measure to solve problems of hunger and malnutrition. Since then, MFM has increasingly emphasized self-help development programs, provided training in food technology, nutrition education, and technical assistance to process high nutrition, low cost foods. As a result of an A.I.D. grant, MFM was able to further expand and reorient its programming to applied nutrition programs in poor communities, training and technical assistance in nutrition education and appropriate food technology. Relief activities have been reduced from over 50% of the 1975 MFM budget to less than 1% in 1978 and focused on development activities.

MFM's primary goal is to provide people in developing communities with technical, material and educational assistance to help them to develop their own capabilities to use the resources around them to improve their nutrition. In particular, people in these communities are helped to use their food and nutrition knowledge to improve the nutritional status of their most vulnerable groups: infants, children and pregnant and lactating women. MFM both initiates and responds to collaborative opportunities with other development organizations. MFM cooperates with U.S. and host country PVOs as well as LDC governments and private entities in carrying out training and applied nutrition activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: MFM receives 75% of its income from the U.S. general public (private individuals, churches and organizations) as well as from host country governments which support field programs and train personnel.

Beneficiaries: MFM's efforts are aimed at nutritionally deprived communities, especially the most vulnerable members of those communities, such as infants, children, and pregnant and lactating women.

FY 80 Program: Beyond expanding cooperative programs with other PVOs, MFM will initiate two applied nutrition programs and support three existing ones. During FY 80, MFM will conduct at least one overseas training course with a minimum of 20 LDC participants in intermediate food technology and nutrition, two training courses in nutrition education with 40 participants, and three interregional courses in food technology and nutrition at MFM's training center for 40 participants. The participant network and nutritional resource center will be expanded.

Major Outputs: All years, seven applied nutrition programs and 12 U.S. and overseas training courses conducted, and 300 participants trained.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Program Administration	88
Nutrition Training Program	115
Project Implementation	97
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

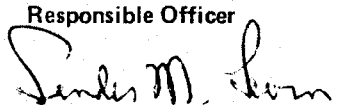
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	300	290	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	300	290	10
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	300	900

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Meals for Millions Foundation

POPULATION PLANNING

Responsible Officer



SANDER M. LEVIN
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Development Support

POPULATION PLANNING

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Program Request
125.5	127.6	140.2

NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

It is well documented that the world's rapid population growth threatens family health and welfare, socio-economic development, international security and environmental quality. Considerable progress has been made to decrease rapid rates of population growth in many of the developing countries.

Nonetheless, LDCs' population growth rates continue to threaten human welfare and to seriously impede their national economic development: millions of couples are denied the basic human right to knowledge about and the means to control their fertility; unemployment and illegal migration are increasing; every year more than 50 million children -- many unwanted -- are born in conditions of deprivation and despair with little hope of betterment during their lifetime. The 1978 Annual Report of the World Bank notes encouraging worldwide economic trends; however, 600 million people will be living in abject poverty by the year 2000 -- just 22 years from now.

A.I.D. PROGRAM STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s population program strategy is committed to reducing excessive population growth rates. Availability of family planning services is essential to A.I.D.'s population program and will receive continued emphasis. At the same time, A.I.D. will seek more vigorous ways to improve the quality of family planning services and to increase demand for their effective use. To do that, A.I.D. will focus on commitments by LDC leaders, peer motivation within communities, improving communications programs, the inter-relationships between health and nutrition, research on the social determinants of fertility, and the roles of women. Also, under Section 104(d), A.I.D. is examining other development programs -- apart from population -- to assess their impact on fertility.

A.I.D.'s centrally funded activities are an integral part of bilateral programs:

-- Demographic projects help developing countries to understand their population trends and to evaluate their population programs.

-- Policy research and implementation help LDC governments to understand the determinants and consequences of rapid population growth. Research on the relationships between fertility and other socio-economic factors helps them to formulate national policies.

-- Biomedical research develops and assesses improved means of fertility control for LDC use. Delivery systems for health and contraceptive services are explored through operations research.

A.I.D.'s contributions to private and international agencies -- such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Family Planning International Assistance, the Pathfinder Fund, the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and the Population Council -- are centrally funded. These agencies provide family planning services in the LDCs, including countries where bilateral aid is inappropriate.

The central population strategy also supports information, education and communication programs; training for population and family planning personnel, especially for local paramedics and auxiliary family planning workers.

Increasingly, family planning services and health services are delivered together: from a community base, auxiliary personnel from the villages deliver both services at the same time. Women are often the leaders in services' deliveries. Since host country management of the delivery systems is essential for success, A.I.D. helps LDCs to improve management, logistics and evaluation.

Reduced fertility through A.I.D.-assisted programs is found in Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Panama, Korea, and the Dominican Republic. A dramatic rise in demand for voluntary sterilization throughout the developing world reflects, in part, safer and simpler sterilization techniques which A.I.D. helped to develop. In responding to this rising demand, A.I.D. has substantially increased its funding -- under regulations requiring strict adherence to principles of voluntarism. Research on household and community-based family planning delivery systems has resulted in designing national programs to increase family planning acceptance by poor and illiterate couples.

Donor nation contributions have increased relative to their rising concern about the world's rapid population growth. A.I.D.'s share for population assistance is now 50% of all donor assistance. Furthermore, as governments perceive the consequences of unchecked population growth in their countries, they are assuming program costs more and more.

Despite some progress to date, the job has just begun. Allowing for increased donor and local support, A.I.D. must accelerate and expand its population program to achieve modest socio-economic gains and to protect human rights in the LDCs.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* More vigorous efforts to increase demand for effective family planning services with emphasis on the commitment of national leadership and community involvement.
* Increased training of paramedical and auxiliary family planning personnel.
* Sustained major support of in-country family planning programs channeled through private national and international organizations.
* Increased support of voluntary sterilization.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM POPULATION PLANNING

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
FERT IMPACT OF DEV AND WOMENS OPPORT	*	G	930-0068	78	916	---	2,000	1,300	1,000	650	3,301
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					916	---	2,000	1,300	1,000	650	
GRANTS					916	---	2,000	1,300	1,000	650	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					916	---	2,000	1,300	1,000	650	
GRANTS					916	---	2,000	1,300	1,000	650	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT											
HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS		G	931-H011	75	2,449	1,777	---	672	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,449	1,777	---	672	---	---	
GRANTS					2,449	1,777	---	672	---	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL DATA											
WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY	*	G	932-0547	72	13,215	7,279	3,300	5,036	3,000	6,400	21,700
FP EFFECTIVENESS		G	932-0619	75	797	649	---	148	---	---	---
MEASUR DEMOGR CHANGE	*	G	932-0621	76	1,335	1,232	900	888	700	695	2,965
1980 CENSUS	*	G	932-0622	78	1,383	810	1,430	1,623	1,150	980	1,783
BIRTH/DEATH DATA COLLECTN	*	G	932-0623	78	796	---	800	696	1,000	795	3,004
CONTRACEPT PREVAL SURVEY	*	G	932-0624	77	1,296	535	1,200	1,361	1,500	1,350	12,782
DEMOGR DATA COLLECTN - ASIA	*	G	932-0648	78	900	188	900	912	700	875	3,650
COMPIL/ANAL POP DATA	*	G	932-0649	78	2,000	1,072	1,700	1,928	1,050	1,200	---
POP LABS		G	932-0861	69	4,539	4,292	---	247	---	---	---
DEMOGR DATA DEVELOP	*	G	936-3000	79	---	---	1,050	175	650	1,055	11,750
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					26,261	16,057	11,280	13,014	9,750	13,350	
GRANTS					26,261	16,057	11,280	13,014	9,750	13,350	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
POLICY DYNAMICS AND FERTILITY BEHAVIOR											

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **POPULATION PLANNING**

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
RESEARCH FERTILITY DETERMINANT CONSEQ		G	932-0616	75	2,510	1,090	---	869	---	551	---
POP POLICY ANALYSIS	*	G	932-0635	77	2,800	1,022	1,200	1,478	750	900	---
AWARENESS OF POP IMPACT	*	G	932-0637	77	775	142	400	538	200	415	625
POP POLICY RESEARCH	*	G	932-0643	79	---	---	1,600	300	3,000	1,800	9,000
POP/DEVELOP PLAN	*	G	932-0655	79	---	---	2,000	475	1,000	1,700	2,700
INFO SYSTEMS FOR POP POLICY DEVELOPMENT	*	G	936-3007	79	---	---	400	65	1,500	585	8,350
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					6,085	2,254	5,600	3,725	6,450	5,951	
GRANTS					6,085	2,254	5,600	3,725	6,450	5,951	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
FERTILITY CONTROL TECHNIQUES											
IFRP	*	G	932-0537	71	21,131	16,027	4,500	4,157	4,800	4,827	9,945
SIDE EFFECTS	*	G	932-0541	71	1,291	1,066	260	225	260	260	389
PAREP	*	G	932-0546	72	6,175	4,599	1,100	1,126	1,500	1,100	4,000
SIMPLIF TECH FERT CONTROL	*	G	932-0548	72	4,511	4,135	400	376	510	400	2,240
STERILIZATION BY ENDTK ABLATION		G	932-0603	73	232	122	---	110	---	---	---
DEV NEW IUD		G	932-0618	75	864	714	---	150	---	---	---
LOW COST CONTRACEPTIVE DISTRIBUTION		G	932-0628	76	362	307	150	165	---	40	---
PROLONGATION LACATIONAL INFERTILITY		G	932-0629	76	500	421	---	79	---	---	---
BIOMED RESEARCH	*	G	932-0631	78	---	---	250	100	240	390	5,260
FERT IMPACT: FP PROGRAMS	*	G	932-0632	76	4,380	1,512	5,585	4,338	6,100	5,580	38,499
OPN RES FP PROGRAMS		G	932-0855	69	5,406	4,450	---	956	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					44,852	33,353	12,245	11,782	13,410	12,597	
GRANTS					44,852	33,353	12,245	11,782	13,410	12,597	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
FAMILY PLANNING DELIVERY SYSTEMS											
POP/FP SUPPORT	*	G	932-0502	68	3,645	3,512	600	533	2,350	1,690	16,405
CONTRACEPTIVE RETAIL SALES	*	G	932-0611	74	11,209	7,008	3,900	6,201	6,800	4,055	44,091
LOGISTICS SUPPORT		G	932-0634	78	3	---	400	228	---	175	---
PATHFINDER	*	G	932-0807	68	37,020	30,472	6,300	5,288	7,000	6,731	25,680
IPPF	*	G	932-0838	68	102,856	99,323	13,125	13,158	13,200	11,920	53,050
POP COUNCIL		G	932-0863	69	16,326	15,800	---	526	---	---	---
APHA		G	932-0877	70	3,050	2,517	700	683	---	550	---
FPIA	*	G	932-0955	71	55,978	41,562	15,400	14,516	16,000	14,800	53,422
AVS	*	G	932-0968	72	20,898	13,264	7,600	8,284	10,680	8,550	6,822
CDC		G	932-0978	74	1,564	1,555	600	599	---	10	---
POP COUNCIL	*	G	936-3005	78	1,543	---	1,000	1,203	1,000	1,090	2,057

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM POPULATION PLANNING

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					254,092	215,013	49,625	51,219	57,030	49,571	
GRANTS					254,092	215,013	49,625	51,219	57,030	49,571	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
EDUCATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS											
STRENGTH POP INFO	*	G	932-0638	77	756	630	600	576	600	600	684
POP INFO PROG (PIP I)	*	G	932-0659	78	1,141	220	1,300	1,221	1,730	1,630	3.069
INFO KEY TARGET POP	*	G	936-3004	79	---	---	1,800	100	1,500	1,700	5.700
FP THRU HOME ECON	*	G	936-3006	78	500	---	600	500	500	600	1.400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,397	850	4,300	2,397	4,330	4,530	
GRANTS					2,397	850	4,300	2,397	4,330	4,530	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
MANPOWER AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT											
JHPIEGO	*	G	932-0604	73	26,348	16,334	3,500	6,844	7,700	4,870	14.251
TRG FP MANAGERS	*	G	932-0627	77	689	295	500	394	500	500	1.201
FP TNG PARAMED/AUXIL	*	G	932-0644	78	4,225	802	4,785	4,723	5,200	4,785	21.100
WORLDWIDE FP TRG	*	G	932-0651	71	2,332	2,283	450	449	400	400	3.026
FP SEMINARS		G	932-0652	72	739	710	200	199	---	30	---
POP FLD INFO SVC		G	932-0660	78	1,000	600	600	800	---	200	---
USA - JHU	*	G	932-0916	71	3,113	2,955	500	383	400	475	2.046
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					38,446	23,979	10,535	13,792	14,200	11,260	
GRANTS					38,446	23,979	10,535	13,792	14,200	11,260	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
MULTILATERAL											
UNFPA	*	G	932-0662	68	174,394	135,394	32,000	41,000	34,000	32,000	*********
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					174,394	135,394	32,000	41,000	34,000	32,000	
GRANTS					174,394	135,394	32,000	41,000	34,000	32,000	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					548,976	428,677	125,585	137,601	139,170	129,259	
GRANTS					548,976	428,677	125,585	137,601	139,170	129,259	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM POPULATION PLANNING

CP 80-62(10-79)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					549,892	428,677	127,585	138,901	140,170	129,909	
GRANTS					549,892	428,677	127,585	138,901	140,170	129,909	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
********* DENOTES CONTINUING PROJECTS											

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Fertility Impact of Development and Women's Opportunities	Population	FY 80 1000		LIFE OF PROJECT 7217
NUMBER 930-0068 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Annex A, Centrally Funded Program, p. 1066	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To respond to Section 104(d) of the FAA; to promote opportunities for women; to examine how improved opportunities affect fertility, employment, and roles within the family; to promote more effective population policies; and to help A.I.D. Missions and LDCs build motivation for smaller families.

Background and Progress to Date: Under the new Section 104(d) of the FAA, A.I.D. must (a) consider the fertility impact of development and (b) use appropriate development programs and projects to build motivation for smaller families. Moreover, A.I.D. seeks to improve women's opportunities. Improving women's opportunities helps to lower birth rates. Family planning, in turn, helps enable women to take advantage of new social and economic opportunities. This project builds on: (1) Education, maternal and child health, and family income to influence fertility in developing countries, although the precise nature of these relationships and their policy implications are little understood. More attention must go to analyze the policy implications of country-specific research findings on the determinants of fertility. Such findings will be available to policy makers in LDCs and incorporated into A.I.D. projects. One sub-project, therefore, helps clarify policy implications of fertility determinants research, assists Missions to incorporate population concerns into rural development and education programs among others, and disseminates information via publications and small conferences. (2) Another sub-project examines the inter-relationships between improved opportunities for women, fertility, and child welfare to help Missions and LDC policy makers design projects to provide new opportunities for women, encourage smaller families, and promote child health.

In FY 78, A.I.D. initiated a project which focuses on Asia. It helps Missions and LDC policy makers to strengthen development programs in ways that foster public demand for family planning services. This project also provides analyses, a publications series, and several policy roundtables for policy makers. Another subproject examines the inter-relationships between health, child mortality, rural development and fertility in East Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Population Council, Batelle Institute, UNFPA and other donors are developing techniques to assess the impact of development programs on fertility in developing countries.

Beneficiaries: Poor women by encouraging programs that expand their opportunities to make small families a more attractive option and to benefit women's health and welfare.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. will expand funding for policy-oriented and country-specific analyses on how development influences fertility. This project will fund 9-12 research studies by LDC and U.S. scholars. The findings will be published and disseminated; seminars and conferences will be held to discuss results with academics and policy makers in LDCs and the U.S. Other activities will assist A.I.D. Missions to develop and implement projects that increase incentives for smaller families.

Major Outputs: Socio-economic studies, pilot projects and information as described under FY 1980 Program above.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Research support, publications, seminars and workshops	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	917		917
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	975	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,417	975	1,342
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	3,800	7,217

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Population Council
Harvard University
RAND
Yale Growth Center
and to be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
World Fertility Survey	Population Planning	FY 80 3,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 41,215
NUMBER 932-0547 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 959	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To conduct sample surveys of fertility and family planning behavior in at least 40 developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: This project supports a worldwide program by the International Statistical Institute for conducting fertility surveys in a large number of developing countries. The program aims at producing high quality, nationally representative, internationally comparable data for use by host government planers, A.I.D. field missions, and scientists worldwide. This project has: (1) provided data needed to describe recent fertility trends and family planning program performance in participating developing countries and (2) developed host country capabilities for undertaking fertility studies in developing countries. More than 35 developing countries are already participating in the World Fertility Survey (WFS), including Indonesia, Thailand, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Colombia, Mexico, Haiti, Peru, Morocco, Kenya, Ghana and the Cameroons.

Host Country and Other Donors: United Nations Fund for Population Activities (approximately $12.6 million through FY 1979), British Overseas Development Ministry (approximately $720,000), Canadian International Development Research Center ($126,000), France (approximately $150,000). Host countries provide an average of approximately 25% of local survey costs.

Beneficiaries: LDC governments that utilize the data to improve family planning services. Data generated by the WFS will improve the availability of demographic and family planning data in participating countries and will be used by host country governments for economic and social planning, as well as management and evaluation of family planning programs.

FY 1980 Program: Provide technical assistance toward completion of ongoing surveys in about 35 developing countries; initiate first or second round surveys in an additional six to ten developing countries. A substantial amount of effort also will be directed toward further national and cross analysis of WFS data already collected. WFS will conduct some of this analysis itself in collaboration with LDC scientists and will provide grants to outside research organization for additional analyses.

Major Outputs: All years, some 70 to 80 surveys will be completed in 40 to 50 developing countries. Model survey documentation developed, used and disseminated as research and teaching tools. Second-stage analysis projects conducted or sponsored using WFS data tapes; results published for use by LDC social planners.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel	1,000
Other Direct Costs (office requirements, travel, computer services, etc.)	1,250
Sub-contracts for Survey Costs and Further Data Analysis	750
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	13,215	7,279	5,936
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,300	5,036	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	16,515	12,315	4,200
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	21,700	41,215

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

International Statistical Institute

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
Measurement of Demographic Change	Population Planning	FY 80 700	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,900
NUMBER 932-0621 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 957	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To improve the reliability and timeliness of statistics produced by vital registration systems in selected developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: This project seeks to improve selected vital registration systems through sample/model registration projects, training programs, and other technical assistance. Nearly every country has a system for continuously recording vital events such as births and deaths. However for a number of reasons, the data generated by these systems in developing countries are often inaccurate. To date the contractor has: (1) completed analyses of vital registration systems for Mexico, Honduras, Peru, Jamaica, Thailand, and the Philippines; (2) held conferences on vital statistics practices for Asian and Latin American countries, and has scheduled another conference for Africa in 1979; (3) nearly completed a modular training program on vital registration practices and procedures; (4) negotiated contracts to implement model vital registration systems in Peru and Thailand; (5) initiated a model registration project in Ecuador; and (6) designed and carried out a project to reorganize Jamaica's vital registration system.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries are providing personnel and local facilities. Other donors are coordinating their technical assistance with this program.

Beneficiaries: LDC decision-makers and planners who design and establish development programs.

FY 1980 Program: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) will: (1) organize and conduct at least three technical seminars relating to vital registration; (2) provide technical consultants as requested by developing countries; (3) provide technical support for in-country projects designed to improve existing vital registration systems, as in Jamaica; (4) continue support for existing model vital registration systems in Peru and Thailand; and (5) initiate new model/sample vital registration systems in Ecuador, Paraguay, or other countries.

Major Outputs: All years, 10 sample/model vital registration projects or vital registration improvement projects, six regional conferences on vital registration practices; short-term advisory assistance as requested; 20 seminars/workshops on vital registration procedures will be undertaken.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel and consultants	150
Sub-project costs (seminars, model registration registration projects, etc.)	450
Other costs (travel, computer, etc.)	100
Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,335	1,232	103
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	900	888	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,235	2,120	115
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	2,965	5,900

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
1980 Round of Censuses		Population Planning	FY 80 1,150		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,746
NUMBER 932-0622 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 956	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist LDCs in the 1980 Round of Censuses.

Background and Progress to Date: This project will assist LDCs that undertake 1980 censuses to increase the accuracy and timing of data. In the 1978 program, a workshop was held in the West Africa region on census tabulation with participants from Benin, Togo, Mali and Niger. Materials on census mapping were completed. A census operations seminar was held jointly with Organization of American States (OAS) in Caracas for top representatives of statistical offices of Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela. A preliminary computer program for editing census returns was produced and a workshop was held in Washington with participation by international data processing specialists and participants from Brazil, Korea, Panama, Philippines and Thailand. A professional census operation seminar was held in Santiago in conjunction with the OAS, with participants from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

DuaLabs is undertaking general inventories of hardware and software as well as the application of census data on the status of women.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide support for personnel, facilities and other in-country census costs. Censuses will be financed by the countries themselves.

Beneficiaries: Host country decision-makers and planners in all sectors who will have better information on the conditions and problems of their populations.

FY 1980 Program: Host 10 to 12 regional census operation seminars; provide short-term census consultants as requested by developing countries; implement special projects to improve efficiency of developing country census operations and data tabulation on women; provide instructors to United Nations and other census workshops.

Major Outputs: All years, 74 workshops will be held on census operations, census cartography and census mapping in all world regions. Complete set of mapping and census operations manuals in English, Spanish and French; computerized data correction program in CONCOR programming language developed. All A.I.D. assisted LDCs will participate.

A.I.D Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel (Salaries, allowances and consultants)	700
Participants	100
Commodities (translation and printing of training documents)	50
Other (computer services, special tabulations and other local support costs for censuses)	300
Total	1,150

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,383	810	573
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,430	1,623	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,813	2,433	380
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,150	1,783	5,746

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

U.S. Bureau of the Census
DuaLabs

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Birth and Death Data Collection	Population Planning	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,600
NUMBER 932-0623 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 955	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To produce demographic information on birth and death trends.

Background and Progress to Date: This project provides assistance to developing countries for collecting, analyzing, and reporting demographic data by designing and using new demographic surveys or by adding demographic questions to ongoing household surveys. Surveys are especially useful for generating high quality birth and death data in countries which have inadequate vital registration systems. The project seeks to strengthen local capabilities for collecting and analyzing survey data so that surveys will be repeated in the future with reduced need for technical assistance. Responsibility for survey operations will be located within governmental units authorized to collect and analyze data and host country demographers, statisticians, and other technical personnel in all aspects of survey operations will be involved. The contract for this project was awarded to the University of North Carolina (UNC) at the end of FY 1978, and work has recently begun. It is anticipated that as many as five survey projects may be initiated in FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide support for local personnel and facilities and will assume major responsibility for survey implementation.

Beneficiaries: Developing country officials who design and administer national development policies directed towards improving the health and well-being of the poor.

FY 1980 Program: UNC will continue its survey program to collect birth and death data by initiating additional surveys in at least two developing countries, and by completing field work, data processing, and data analysis, including written reports for surveys begun in FY 1979.

Major Outputs: All years, 14 new or add-on surveys initiated and completed, fertility and mortality estimates prepared.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel	445
Other Support Costs (travel, printing, data processing)	200
Survey Subcontracts	200
Other Indirect Costs	155
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	796	--	796
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	696	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,596	696	900
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	3,004	5,600

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Contraceptive Prevalence Studies	Population Planning	FY 80 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 16,778
NUMBER 932-0624 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ■	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 954	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To survey the use of contraceptives in developing countries that have active public and/or private sector family planning programs, and to disseminate the data for use by host country family planning administrators and by A.I.D.

Background and Progress to Date: This program is designed to provide high-quality, timely data on family planning program performance to host country officials and A.I.D. field missions through technical assistance in surveying contraceptive use; and to develop host country capabilities to undertake prevalence surveys on a regular basis.

To estimate the number of women who use contraceptives, many developing countries have had to rely on sketchy clinic-based statistics. Apart from the inherent weaknesses in these data systems in most LDCs, they do not provide information on possible use of family planning through the private or commercial sectors. In contrast, the prevalence survey approach samples a representative cross-section of eligible women and interviews them in detail about their knowledge and use of various methods of family planning, source of supply, perception of contraceptive availability, and fertility behavior and intentions, as well as selected background variables.

Since project activities began in October 1977, an experienced survey staff has been assembled; model survey documentation, including questionnaire, has been developed; a survey has been completed in Costa Rica; and additional surveys are underway in Mexico, Colombia, Thailand, and South Korea. Data from surveys already completed under this program have been widely used by host government officials for family planning program evaluation.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries contribute at least 20% to 25% of all local survey costs.

Beneficiaries: Data generated by this project will be of great use to LDC family planning program administrators and to A.I.D. for the purpose of program management.

FY 1980 Program: Due to substantial interest by host country and A.I.D. missions in this program, it will be expanded to allow for approximately 7 new surveys during FY 1980. Target countries for this project include Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and Tunisia.

Major Outputs: All years, approximately 50 to 60 contraceptive prevalence surveys conducted in about 25 to 30 LDCs. Model survey documentation developed and disseminated. Analysis report completed for each survey; additional scientific progress completed by contractor and/or LDC survey staff.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel, Overhead	250
Travel, Printing, Other Direct Costs	350
Local Survey Costs	900
Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,296	535	761
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,200	1,361	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,496	1,896	600
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	12,782	16,778

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Westinghouse Health Systems

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
Demographic Data Collection in Asia	Population Planning	FY 80 700	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,150
NUMBER 932-0648 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 953	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To apply demographic techniques for census, survey and vital registration data for selected developing countries of Asia and the Pacific.

Background and Progress to Date: This project provides demographic services to Asian and Pacific countries through the East-West Population Institute (EWPI), a major regional demographic training center for census, survey, and analytic activities. The program consists of conferences, workshops, and working groups on demographic measurement; research on population dynamics (e.g., correlates of population change); and consulting services. To date, the EWPI has organized working groups on census mapping and vital registration systems. A World Fertility Survey analysis working group and a sampling workshop are scheduled for the first half of FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: U.S. and other government donations contribute to the personnel costs of the permanent technical staff. Host country contributions consist of personnel, travel, facilities and local support costs.

Beneficiaries: Planners and decision-makers in Asian and Pacific developing countries who are responsible for designing better family planning and population programs.

FY 1980 Program: EWPI will continue its population program for the Asian and Pacific region through conferences/workshops; working groups; data processing, evaluation and analysis; and overseas technical assistance/consultation. Approximately 100 individuals from Asian and Pacific countries are expected to participate annually in cooperative activities demonstrating the application of demographic techniques to obtain improved estimates of population growth. Participating countries include the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan. This program is expected to contribute significantly to the 1980 round of censuses.

Major Outputs: All years, 25 conferences/workshops conducted; 20 working groups organized; 7 data processing, evaluation, and/or analysis projects completed; overseas technical consultation provided to approximately 12 countries; and 20 issues of a statistical newsletter published.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel and Consultants	200
Other Direct Costs (travel, computer, etc.)	200
Participants	200
Other Costs	100
Total	700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	900	188	712
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	900	912	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,800	1,100	700
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	700	3,650	6,150

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

East-West Population Institute
East-West Center

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Compilation and Analysis of Population Data	FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
		FY 80 1,050	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,750
NUMBER 932-0649 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 952	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To compile, and analyze demographic data.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is designed to provide in-depth analysis and compilation of population data generated by ongoing projects such as the World Fertility Survey, Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, and Demographic Data Surveys. Under this project, the Bureau of the Census maintains a comprehensive file of demographic data on LDCs and produces an average of 10 to 20 country demographic reports per year. The National Academy of Sciences establishes joint panels of demographic experts from LDCs and the United States to examine demographic data from all sources, including vital registration data and demographic analysis in selected countries. During 1978, country panels were formed on Thailand, Turkey, Korea, Indonesia, Egypt and Tunisia. The National Academy of Sciences panel will issue recommendations on ways to improve the collection, timing and dissemination of demographic data through country reports based on panel work. The Population Reference Bureau will inaugurate a system for storing and retrieving demographic data, will issue reports on the world demographic situation with graphics, and will provide technical assistance to implement recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide personnel, facilities and data generated from ongoing projects.

Beneficiaries: Planners in all sectors of LDCs and international donor agencies.

FY 1980 Program: To develop criteria for the analysis and evaluation of population data and prepare current demographic reports for 14 selected countries; publish reports on data collection activities; continue to assemble a broad collection of published and unpublished reports on fertility levels and trends; and develop a system for storing, retrieving and updating demographic data.

Special attention will be paid to demographic data of Thailand, India, the Philippines, Indonesia, Colombia, Brazil, and Mexico. Some data will be compiled for all assisted countries.

Major Outputs: All years, establishment of a central demographic data repository for all A.I.D. assisted countries, 30 country demographic profiles, six intensive analyses, 25 special or graphic reports, two data-user conferences, two world population overviews will be produced.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel Costs (salaries, allowances and consultants)	400
Other support costs (travel, printing, publications, computing)	200
Indirect costs	450
Total	1,050

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,000	1,072	928
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,700	1,928	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,700	3,000	700
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,050	--	4,750

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

National Academy of Sciences
Population Reference Bureau
United States Bureau of the Census

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Demographic Data for Development	Population Planning	FY 80 650		LIFE OF PROJECT 13,450
NUMBER 932-3000 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To assist LDC policy-makers by strengthening capabilities of developing countries for evaluating, analyzing, and using demographic, social, and economic data.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is designed to evaluate and analyze the large amount of data generated by ongoing data collection projects so that developing country policy-makers can use it to formulate effective programs. In the early 1970s, a worldwide effort to increase the availability of demographic and other data for planning purposes was given added emphasis. As a result, the availability of such data has increased significantly. Unfortunately, analysis has not kept pace with the availability. Consequently, little data has been adequately analyzed or utilized, a shortcoming which this project seeks to correct. Under this project, developing country institutions and/or the contractor(s) shall: (1) evaluate available data sets, compare them with other data sets, and correct deficiencies to the extent possible; (2) analyze the relations among demographic, social, economic, and other variables both within countries and across countries, identify appropriate strategies for reducing population growth, and focus on implementing these findings; and (3) design/modify computerized techniques for evaluating and analyzing these data sets within the constraints of developing country resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will bear some costs for training their technical personnel in data processing and analysis techniques and for conducting in-country analyses of the data.

Beneficiaries: LDC personnel involved in the analysis, evaluation and use of demographic, social and economic data.

FY 1980 Program: Project activities during this period will include: (1) design/modification of computerized programs for demographic applications; (2) support for workshops on methods of evaluating and analyzing demographic and other data; (3) provision of advisory assistance for evaluating and/or analyzing demographic and other data; and (4) design and implementation of special studies within/across countries. During FY 1980, it is expected that at least five developing countries will receive direct assistance through this project. Included among the target countries are Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia, Philippines, Colombia, Haiti, Kenya, and Egypt.

Major Outputs: All years, at least 10 workshops will be conducted on data processing and/or data analysis techniques. Direct technical assistance for evaluation and/or analysis of existing demographic and family planning data will be provided to 15 countries. Ongoing efforts will refine computer data correction and tabulation software.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

		($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel:	(technical and support staff; consultants)	300
Other Direct Costs:	(Overhead; publication training; Computer costs)	100
Field Support Costs:	(Travel; participant training; in-country subprojects, etc.)	250
	Total	650

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,050	175	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,050	175	875
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	650	11,750	13,450

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
Population Policy Analysis	Population Planning	FY 80 750	LIFE OF PROJECT 4,750
NUMBER 932-0635 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 964	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To identify and examine LDC policy and social barriers that impede the effective distribution of family planning services.

Background and Progress to Date: This project aims to create a substantial body of applied research in nine LDCs which engage host country institutions to implement effective population programs. The project supports policy-related research in Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Peru and provides technical expertise to relate the findings to current issues. The contractor will convene groups of researchers in each country to identify knowledge gaps critical for informed policy formulation, provide financial support for the studies identified and organize workshops for policy level officials to review the findings. For example, in Guatemala the contractor is supporting a project with the Guatemalan Academy of Scientists to develop and communicate via mass media scientific findings on the links between population growth and stress on environmental resources such as water, forests and soils. The contractor has also prepared staff papers which focus on the problems of adolescent fertility and recommend appropriate policies to deal with these problems.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries provide government participants and some local facilities and services.

Beneficiaries: Initial beneficiaries are LDC officials who are helped to modify development programs to support reduction of fertility.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. will fund approximately 18 new and continuing studies in six to seven countries in which local researchers will examine country development efforts -- such as health programs -- to identify program modifications that will promote lower fertility or remove obstacles to family planning programs. The primary recipients of project activities will be Peru, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Nigeria and Bangladesh.

Major Outputs: All years, 75 policy studies will be done in nine key LDCs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Technical Staff Support Staff and Consultants	200
Subcontractors for local studies	550
Total	750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,800	1,022	1,778
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,200	1,478	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,000	2,500	1,000
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	750	--	4,750

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Battelle Memorial Institute

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Resources for Awareness of Population Impact on Development	Population Planning	FY 80 200		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
NUMBER 932-0637 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [■]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 963	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To promote awareness of the relationships between population growth and socio-economic development among key LDC policy-makers in countries where government action to reduce population growth is absent or inadequate.

Background and Progress to Date: This project builds on earlier experience with the A.I.D.-supported PLATO teaching program of the University of Illinois. Since a significant group of LDCs are not yet convinced that effective action to restrain population growth is in their natural interest, there is a continuing need for country-specific presentations in these LDCs to explain the adverse consequences of population growth in terms of a nation's particular development priorities and to encourage that nation's leaders to adopt and implement a population policy and programs. Such presentations are being developed on contract by the Futures Group for: (1) LDC government leaders and "influentials" outside the government; (2) U.S. country teams so that both A.I.D. mission and Embassy staff can better understand how population affects their particular area of responsibility and can more effectively discuss these interrelations with their counterparts in the host country governments; and(3) A.I.D. and State Department personnel in Washington to increase their awareness of population/development relationships.

During FY 1978, the contractor prepared population/development analyses for presentation in Cameroon, Senegal, Morocco, Jordan, Afghanistan, Panama, and Paraguay; organized four country presentation teams; and arranged Washington presentations for A.I.D. and the State Department. In collaboration with the Office of Population Affairs (State Dept.), country-specific briefings were held for newly appointed U.S. Ambassadors. Computer models and programs were developed for use in the presentations, along with audio-visual materials.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries provide government participants and, in some cases, local facilities and services.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are the host country officials who gain awareness of the links between their national interests and the restraint of population growth. Ultimate beneficiaries are the recipients of family planning services developed by these country officials.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. will fund the cost of demographic/economic projections, preparation and updating of country-specific population/development analyses and supporting materials, seminars in Washington and in host countries, and consultation teams.

Major Outputs: All years, 40 country-specific population/development analyses (periodically updated); a socio-economic/demographic data bank on 80 LDCs; about 150 national leadership seminars and presentation to U.S. country teams in LDCs; and about 50 seminars at A.I.D. and State Department will be undertaken.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Technical and support staffs	70
Other costs: travel; maintenance/updating of population/development analyses and other seminar materials; translation and publication of materials and computer software.	130
Total	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	775	142	633
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	538	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,175	680	495
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	625	2,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

The Futures Group

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Population Policy Research	Population Planning	FY 80 3,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 13,600
NUMBER 932-0643 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 962	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To study population policy implications of socio-economic fertility determinants and to identify government actions, in addition to family planning, that will encourage lower fertility.

Background and Progress to Date: This project is based upon earlier A.I.D.-supported fertility determinants research and policy-related research supported through the Smithsonian Institution. This project fosters innovative studies by LDCs not only on the national level, but also on smaller groups to identify actions which complement family planning. These studies will identify feasible and effective actions, in addition to family planning, that governments can take to promote lower fertility, such as improved educational and employment opportunities for women. Careful account will be taken of the availability of contraceptive means in each case. Countries at various stages of contraceptive availability will be included.

During FY 1979, one major contractor will be selected to undertake five to ten studies each year in countries selected by A.I.D. In addition, approximately two dozen smaller research grants will be awarded to projects recommended by A.I.D. missions and administered by a central contractor.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide some government participants and data. Other donors may provide funding for additional phases of the studies.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are the host country and A.I.D. officials who gain information on the ways in which development programs can encourage lower fertility.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will fund four to six new studies of the impact of fertility determinants where contraceptive services are either abundant, extremely scarce, or have been relatively unchanged for some time. Also, approximately 20 studies will be initiated to produce useful knowledge regarding the relationship of fertility to maternal-child health, the status and roles of women (especially adolescents), and the socio-economic structure of rural and village life. The primary recipients of project activities will be Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia and the Sahel.

Major Outputs: All years, 65 fertility determinants studies will be conducted.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ Thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Technical and support staffs and consultants	650
Other costs	400
Support for in-country studies	1,950
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,600	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,600	300	1,300
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	9,000	13,600

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Contractor(s) to be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Population Implications for Development Planning	Population Planning	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,700
NUMBER 932-0655 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 960	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To assist LDC development planning institutions in the use of demographic techniques.

Background and Progress to Date: This project builds on experience in applying economic demographic projections to development planning acquired in an earlier contract with the General Electric TEMPO organization. The U.S. Government has joined in a series of international agreements including The World Population Plan of Action, to assist LDC development planning organizations in gaining expertise in relevant demographic projections. Demographic policy in 80% of all LDCs is wholly or partly determined by central planning organizations. These groups are the key link between the analysis of demographic data and the design of development plans that take demographic realities fully into account. The contractor to be selected during FY 1979 will strengthen the demographic expertise of planning units through training workshops and seminars. Technical and financial support for the application of demographic data and needed technical advisory services will be provided.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries provide planning office personnel and, as appropriate, local facilities and services.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are the development planning technicians and organizations that gain skill in taking account of demographic factors in national planning.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will fund the cost of technical consultations on population planning problems, workshops and seminars that identify critical development planning problems and that introduce demographic considerations into planning. The primary recipients of project activities will be Egypt, Sudan, and the eight countries in the Sahel region.

Major Outputs: During all years, trained LDC planning teams in 12 countries and 50 completed studies of population/development planning problems will be achieved.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel	300
Other costs	100
Subcontracts for local studies	600
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	475	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	475	1,525
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	2,700	5,700

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Contractor to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Information Systems for Population Policy Development	Population Planning	FY 80 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 10,250
NUMBER 936-3007 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To stimulate LDC support for more effective population policies and programs.

Background and Progress to Date: This project will foster population policy development through intensive efforts to channel existing knowledge and research findings to influential groups throughout the country. It will focus on five Latin American and five African countries where population and family planning (P/FP) policies are not well developed. Greater support for P/FP policies can be marshalled through the development of an outreach program utilizing P/FP country-specific research findings. In the targeted countries, research already exists, but the findings have not been adequately used for policy development. The backbone of this program will be an information system composed of an annotated bibliography of P/FP relevant research for each country and a list of host country leaders. Research findings will be used in a series of leadership seminars at the national, state, and county levels, in newsletters which will be distributed every six weeks to all identified leaders, and in ongoing P/FP Information, Education and Communication programs. Finally, selected high level leaders will be sent on travel seminars to observe P/FP policies and programs in other countries. A U.S.-based grantee working through host country private organizations will implement the project.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project is complementary to host country and other donor support for P/FP programs and it will serve to invigorate such programs. Other donors include Pathfinder, United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), International Planned Parenthood Federation and Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

Beneficiaries: The project will stimulate greater host country support for P/FP programs which should result in widespread availability of family planning services and information for poor families in the selected LDCs.

FY 80 Program: Six of the ten countries will have activities underway in FY 1980 and the final four will begin in FY 1981. The project will be limited to three years or less in assistance to each country.

Major Outputs: All years, ten annotated bibliographies, ten lists of host country leaders, 650 national-level seminars for 15,000 leaders, 380 state-level seminars for 15,000 leaders and 2,150 county-level seminars for 43,000 leaders will be provided. One hundred thousand leaders will receive newsletters every six weeks. Four hunderd leaders will observe P/FP programs and policies in other countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
U.S. Grantee	311
Local costs for six countries	1,189
Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	65	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	400	65	335
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	8,350	10,250

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
International Fertility Research Program (IFRP)	Population Planning	FY 80 4,800	LIFE OF PROJECT 40,376

NUMBER		PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
932-0537 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 973	FY 71	FY 81	FY 82

Purpose: To develop new contraceptive technology and delivery systems in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: This project includes the conducting of clinical trials on safety, effectiveness and acceptability of fertility control methods under actual use conditions in LDCs; the analysis and dissemination of test findings; and establishment of national fertility research programs. In addition, the project provides family planning and maternity care monitoring and evaluation services, including record systems and prevalence surveys; and the provision of training and equipment for LDC health practitioners.

Since 1971, IFRP has maintained the only large-scale network conducting international comparative clinical trials of new means of fertility control in LDCs. Such trials have been carried out at more than 200 centers in nearly 50 countries, primarily in Latin America and Asia. Improvements have been made in currently used methods of fertility control, e.g., minilap and laparoscopic sterilization, which have different effectiveness and risks associated with their use in various LDC settings. Research findings are published in the International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics (IJGO). This program has also established several national fertility research programs which have the capability to conduct their own research studies, e.g., Bangladesh, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Sudan. New methods tested in FY 78 and 79 included a post partum IUD, female barrier methods and the new laprocator instrument for female sterilization.

Beneficiaries: LDC users of fertility control methods developed and introduced by this program.

FY 80 Program: The project will continue to strengthen programs of worldwide field testing and analysis of new fertility control methods -- with emphasis on -- post partum IUDs, techniques for non-surgical sterilization, barrier methods, and comparative trials on side effects of oral contraceptives. Other activities include: the establishment of national fertility research programs; training and commodity support; maternity care monitoring and evaluation of family programs; dissemination of research findings, including distribution of IJGO and sponsorship of conferences.

Major Outputs: All years, 250 LDC physicians have conducted field trials in eight fertility control methods; 650 clinical studies carried out; 11 national fertility research programs established and supported; 500 LDC practitioners trained; and 5,000 recipients of IJGO.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Professional Services	1,000
Other: data processing; travel; equipment and supplies; subcontracts and subgrants; and fringe benefits	3,800
Total	4,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	21,131	16,027	5,104
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,500	4,157	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	25,631	20,184	5,447
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,800	9,945	40,376

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

International Fertility Research Program, Inc. (IFRP)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Study of Side Effects and Mechanism of Prostaglandins		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 260		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,200
NUMBER 932-0541 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 972	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To find the simplest and safest method of therapeutic administration of prostaglandin (PG), blocking enzymes, and other compounds nearing readiness for field trials.

Background and Progress to Date: Prostaglandins are a promising means of fertility control with the potential for once-a-month self-administration. Achievements of this program include controlled clinical trials to examine the effectiveness, acceptability and side effects of prostaglandins, focusing upon the simplest and most effective method of therapeutic administration, and examination of the physiological, endocrinological and structural changes of the reproductive organs. These studies have demonstrated to a large extent how prostaglandins work, thereby facilitating the development of their effective use. Recently studied analogs show promise of improved effectiveness with reduced side effects. Research with progesterone synthesis inhibitors is being carried out in animals preliminary to human trials. This drug has the advantage in that it can be taken by mouth for very early menses regulation. The research is carried out by an international collaborative team involving laboratories and clinics in Finland and France.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

Beneficiaries: LDC women would benefit from the development of a safe, reliable, easy-to-use oral contraceptive.

FY 1980 Program: Continue to refine and improve the methods of administration for PG, new PG analogs, and hormone blockers; carry out comparative clinical trials; decrease side effects of menstrual regulation; continue studies of fundamental mechanisms of pregnancy termination; and characterize new PG analogs according to standard tests in animals. A new development in the field of pregnancy termination research is progesterone synthesis inhibitors. Based on the results from studies in animal models, pilot clinical trials for safety, effectiveness and acceptability are being planned.

Major Outputs: Project is expected to produce prostaglandin analogs and progesterone synthesis inhibitors suitable for early clinical trials in humans.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel	100
Other: Equipment, supplies, experimental animals, radioimmunoassays and other related costs	160
Total	260

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,291	1,066	225
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	260	225	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,551	1,291	260
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	260	389	2,200

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Washington University

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Program for Applied Research on Fertility Regulation	Population Planning	FY 80 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 12,775
NUMBER 932-0546 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 971	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop new or improved methods of fertility control for use in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: The Program for Research on Fertility Regulation (PARFR), initiated in 1972 provides scientific, technical and financial assistance to United States and foreign institutions for small, applied research projects to develop safe, effective and acceptable methods of fertility regulation. Nearly $4.0 million has been spent in the following areas: male and female sterilization techniques, drugs which inhibit female ovulation, new delivery systems for contraceptives, other methodological improvements, and scientific workshops. The techniques and methods (collagen sponge, methods of microencapsulation, methods of non-surgical sterilization) developed in this program are being introduced into family planning centers worldwide for further testing. The workshop proceedings have been widely distributed. Studies have been carried out in Jamaica, Mexico, Korea, Iran, Egypt, Guatemala and others. As of FY 1978, more than 75 research or pilot projects have been implemented. Seven workshops have been held.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries are the users of methods developed and introduced by the program.

FY 80 Program: The program will continue to support applied research for fertility regulation and workshops. In addition, there will be increased emphasis on study and collaborative clinical research in developing countries including its dissemination through a newsletter. One or two workshops will be held and 20 or more studies funded.

Major Outputs: The program will continue to review more than 100 proposals per year and select appropriate proposals for funding. The next annual workshop will be held at an LDC site to increase LDC participation. Studies will be completed in self-administered methods, long-acting female contraceptive methods, male contraceptive methods, intra-uterine delivery systems, post-coital methods, post-ovulatory methods, and female and male sterilization. Wide distribution of workshop proceedings will follow each conference.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: ($ thousands)

	FY 80
Personnel	200
Other: Research Subcontracts; workshops; publication; pilot studies, and other related costs	1,300
Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,175	4,599	1,576
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,100	1,126	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,275	5,725	1,550
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	4,000	12,775

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Northwestern University

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Simplified Techniques of Fertility Control	Population Planning	FY 80 510		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,661
NUMBER 932-0548 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 970	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To test and develop simplified and safer fertility control techniques.

Background and Progress to Date: This research program was established to develop and maintain a clinical unit for testing improved clinical contraception techniques which are safer and more practical. Improved and safer medical guidelines are being publicized and introduced into programs in LDCs. The pregnancy test is being used in a large scale study in one LDC. Pre-clinical studies with new cervical dilators have been evaluated to improve their design. Safety and effectiveness of several drugs have been determined and results disseminated worldwide. Self-administrable post-coital contraceptives and health consequences of procedures are being evaluated. To date the research has resulted in the development of an improved pregnancy test which is accurate at the time of missed menses and needs no refrigeration. Better and new clinical methods and techniques have been developed and studies have been performed yielding new information concerning the safety of clinical methods. Certain dilators have been tested and considered inadequate for clinical trials. Chemicals have been screened for use in aiding cervical dilation.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

Beneficiaries: The research benefits fertile age couples in the developing world as findings are incorporated into existing programs.

FY 1980 Program: Continue biomedical research to develop new and simplified means of fertility control and to assess their safety and effectiveness. Research results will be published in scientific sources read by professionals in the field. There will be increased emphasis on developing self-administered drugs and new drug compounds. Emphasis will be on programmatic use in response to needs expressed in the field. A new program will be directed to family planning personnel to deal with clinical problems and alternative clinical methods.

Major Outputs: The results of the research will be the manufacture of the improved pregnancy test, and better fertility control techniques. Improved clinical and non-clinical family planning procedures and the integration of family planning and health methods will also be achieved.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel	280
Other: Laboratory equipment; expendable supplies, animal maintenance, travel, overhead fringe benefits	230
Total	510

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	4,511	4,135	376
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	376	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,911	4,511	400
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	510	2,240	7,661

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

The Johns Hopkins University

.RALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

.edical Research		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 240		LIFE OF PROJECT 5,750
NU. .(932-0631 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 967	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To develop new means of fertility control suited for use in developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: This biomedical research project helps developing countries choose commodities and methods for their family planning/health programs. A criterion for selecting research opportunities is whether the results will be ready for application in family planning service programs within one to five years. Research opportunities are identified by review of scientific literature, unsolicited proposals and professional contacts in the field. Promising research proposals are then submitted to stringent review by outside consultants and the A.I.D. Research Advisory Committee.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be participants in new family planning or integrated service delivery systems and their families.

FY 1980 Program: The project is geared toward funding research on the following: (1) vaginal ring for safer and removable steriodal contraception; (2) enzyme blockers as a self-administerable postcoital contraception; and (3) service guidelines on the interaction between contraceptive methods and health/nutrition, e.g., guidelines for pill usage in lactating women.

Major Outputs: This project will make available to LDC family planning programs new, safer and simpler contraceptive methods.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel	75
Drugs and lab supplies	10
Subcontracts	140
Other: travel, data processing, other related costs	15
Total	240

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250	100	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	250	100	150
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	240	5,260	5,750

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Various

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Fertility Impact of Different Types of Family Planning Programs	FUNDS Population Planning, Health, Agr. Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 6,700	LIFE OF PROJECT 55,764
NUMBER 932-0632 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 966	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To initiate and test the cost-effectiveness of family planning and basic health delivery systems that make services fully available to rural and urban poor in developing countries, and provide other operations research assistance in support of field programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Applied research should address important needs of both policy makers and program managers seeking to improve the availability and effectiveness of basic family planning and health delivery systems. This project now provides funding and/or technical assistance for tests of innovative service delivery systems in 18 countries. Project development is actively underway in six more countries. Studies focus on the cost-effectiveness of: varying prices of contraceptives; supply/logistics systems; types of community-level family planning personnel; training; and variations in combining health, nutrition, and family planning services. All projects provide services to households or villages. Projects in several countries have resulted in official policy changes to lessen constraints on availability of oral contraceptives. In about half of the sites this project has also pioneered in establishing the feasibility of community-based availability of oral rehydration therapy for prevention of infant deaths due to diarrhea (a leading cause of deaths). Several projects involve innovative community-based provision of wide-spectrum intestinal parasite treatment and hygiene education for improvement of nutritional status, as well as other simple, basic services. In FY 1979, Instituto de Nutricion de Centro America y Panama will initiate and test an integrated health, nutrition and family planning project in Guatemala. (Project 932-0855 "Operations Research" with Columbia University is incorporated into this project beginning in FY 1979.)

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries provide facilities for training, logistics, part of local salary costs, and some in-country transportation. Some funds and contributions from other international or local donors are utilized.

Beneficiaries: This project will benefit systems that deliver services to over 20 million people in LDCs.

FY 1980 Program: Major recipient countries will include Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia. Major technical assistance and project support is anticipated for additional countries in sub-Saharan Africa. A.I.D.-funded elements of the project's activities will include: contraceptives and other basic health items; professional consultants; data collection; and health, nutrition, and logistics training.

Major Outputs: By 1980, more than 10,000 community workers will have been trained, most of whom are women. End-of-project outputs will include completed studies of cost-effectiveness of alternative community-based delivery strategies in approximately 25-30 countries, the direct dissemination of these results to host country officials and private sector leaders, five regional workshop/conferences, and publication in international journals and monographs as appropriate.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel and overhead (1050 P.M.)	1,800
Contraceptives and clinical supplies	900
Local support (training; field salaries; vehicles; data processing; other costs)	4,000
Total	6,700
Functional Accounts:	
Population	6,100
Health	300
Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	4,380	1,512	2,868
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	6,185	4,338	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	10,565	5,850	4,715
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	6,700	38,499	55,764

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Columbia University
The Population Council
Battelle Memorial Institute
Instituto de Nutricion de Centro America y Pa Panama

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Population Program Development and Support	Population Planning	FY 80 2,350		LIFE OF PROJECT 23,000
NUMBER 932-0502 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 983	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To improve program development, project design, implementation and evaluation of population/family planning programs in developing countries, and to provide essential family planning resources which cannot be provided under other projects.

Background and Progress to Date: This project consolidates a variety of activities relating to population/family planning services carried out under different programs since FY 1968. To date, consultants have been provided to meet requests for technical assistance from more than 50 less developed countries (LDCs). Specific activities have included the following: the designing, planning and evaluation of population projects; assessments of national family planning programs; evaluations of service statistics, commodity data and logistics management; development/implementation of special training workshops for supply personnel to improve the efficiency and accountability of in-country distribution systems; development of plans for family planning services through womens' clinics; implementation of demographic studies and contraceptive prevalence surveys; numerous special population reports; special training in operations research and other family planning activities; collection and assessment of data on adolescent fertility; provision of medical instruments and kits and field testing of new equipment; the purchase and distribution of books, publications, and training materials; and the provision of other types of goods and services in support of population/family planning programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries vary greatly due to the nature of the project. They include LDC personnel who receive technical assistance in developing, managing and evaluating family planning service programs; family planning managers and technicians, worldwide, who receive equipment, training materials, and up-to-date information on family planning activities; and poor rural and urban fertile-age couples who will benefit from access to improved family planning programs.

FY 80 Program: The project will finance the cost of consultants to work on project design, operational problems, evaluations, and special training programs. Other resources in support of population and family planning programs will be provided on request from the field.

Major Outputs: Improved project design, evaluation and program studies; improved operation of population/family planning programs; and trained managers and technicians.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Project design	500
Evaluation	600
Program-related studies	450
Implementation support, including technical services, special training, publications, supplies and equipment	800
Total	2,350

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,645	3,512	133
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	533	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,245	4,045	200
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,350	16,405	23,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Center for Disease Control, Department of Health, Education & Welfare; American Public Health Association; Medical Services Consultants, Inc.; Experience Inc. Other goods & services are procured from a large number of consulting and publishing firms, through purchase orders and indefinite quantity contracts.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
Contraceptive Retail Sales (CRS)	Population Planning	FY 80 6,800	LIFE OF PROJECT 66,000
NUMBER 932-0611 GRANT [xx] LOAN [ ] / NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 982	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To increase the availability of contraceptives through existing commercial distribution systems in developing countries at prices the rural and urban poor can afford.

Background and Progress to Date: Contraceptives are being marketed at prices the poor majority can afford in Bangladesh, Nepal, El Salvador, and Ghana. A contract has been awarded for similar commercial promotion and sales of subsidized contraceptives in Mexico. The Jamaica Contraceptive Retail Sales project is a successful example of this type of program having now graduated from depending on A.I.D. support and now may be expanded to other English-speaking countries of the Caribbean through commerical channels. Three additional projects, in countries to be determined are expected to be initiated in FY 1979. Contraceptive vaginal foaming tablets and condom vending machines are being added to the existing programs and will be included in the new projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country governments provide salary and support costs of local personnel who will assume management responsibility.

Beneficiaries: In the developing countries where these projects are implemented, the majority of urban and rural poor fertile-age couples have increased access to a means of contraception they can afford.

FY 1980 Program: Will continue ongoing projects in eight countries and initiate projects in two additional countries.

Major Outputs: All years, projects in 19 countries marketing contraceptives through commercial outlets; 360,000 individual outlets marketing contraceptive products; coverage of 10% of fertile-age couples in each of the countries selected for a project.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Full-time and part-time services of home office staff (100 P.M.); field staff (59 P.M.); local hire (100 P.M.); short time consultants	1,230
Promotion and packaging costs	1,620
Other: travel, supplies and equipment, research and evaluation, other related costs	1,375
Oral contraceptives and condoms	2,575
Total	6,800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	11,209	7,008	4,201
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,900	6,201	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	15,109	13,209	1,900
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	6,800	44,091	66,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Population Services International - Bangladesh, Mexico
Development Associates, Inc. - El Salvador
Westinghouse Health Systems - Nepal, Ghana

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Family Planning Services (The Pathfinder Fund)	Population Planning	FY 80 7,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 76,000
NUMBER 932-0807 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 980	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To improve family planning information and services in geographic areas and to population groups not previously or adequately served by government or other donor family planning programs.

Background and Progress to Date: The Pathfinder Fund is a Boston-based, non-profit organization incorporated in 1957 to encourage and initiate family planning programs worldwide, with emphasis in the LDCs. Pathfinder grants to LDC institutions average $30-35,000 and are intended to foster the introduction and/or integration of family planning information and services into programs and areas where they do not currently exist. Since A.I.D. support in FY 1968, Pathfinder has conducted almost 1,000 projects in 85 countries. At present, Pathfinder is supporting over 150 projects in 40 countries. Project emphases are on community-based contraceptive distribution programs, voluntary sterilization training and services and increased participation of women's groups in population activities. Beginning in FY 1979 the project will also support activities that integrate family planning services into other development programs that focus on women. Pathfinder grantees include LDC governments as well as non-government, private institutions.

Host Country and Other Donors: Pathfinder Fund assistance is closely coordinated with A.I.D. and other donors, including the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the International Planned Parenthood Federation and Family Planning International Assistance. Pathfinder Fund encourages its grantees to share local project costs as much as possible to help them assume program costs when Pathfinder support ends.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the rural and urban poor in the LDCs who, as a result of Pathfinder programs, will have access to comprehensive family planning information and services.

FY 80 Program: Pathfinder will support approximately 130 projects in 40 countries. Program enphasis will include establishment of community-based contraceptive distribution programs (35 projects); training of paramedical personnel to provide family planning services (30 projects); improved delivery of clinical family planning services, including voluntary sterilization (30); projects to increase the role of women as managers of family planing programs and as more active participants in integrated planning/other development programs (10); and conferences, seminars and workshops on population issues (10). These programs will be concentrated in Africa, Latin America, and South and West Asia.

Major Outputs: All years, 2,700,000 family planning acceptors; 500 family planning clinics established; 520 physicians and 4,000 paramedics trained in family planning.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel	650
Subgrants/subcontracts for LDC programs	3,300
Medical supplies and equipment; other commodities	430
Oral contraceptives and condoms	1,750
Other costs (travel, fringe benefits, overhead, printing and publications, rent, utilities, office equipment and supplies, conferences)	870
Total	7,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	37,020	30,472	6,548
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	6,300	5,288	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	43,320	35,760	7,560
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	7,000	25,680	76,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

The Pathfinder Fund

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Grant to International Planned Parenthood Federation	Population Planning	FY 80 13,200		LIFE OF PROJECT 182,231
NUMBER 932-0838 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 979	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To improve and expand population/family planning programs of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and its network of family planning associations (FPAs) and affiliates in less developed countries.

Background and Progress to Date: IPPF has programs in 90 countries which are supported by funds provided by A.I.D. and other donors. In many of these countries, IPPF has led in demonstrating the demand for family planning and now many governments' service programs are supplanting IPPF pioneering efforts. The IPPF affiliates are working to: (1) initiate services where no A.I.D. bilateral programs are providing family planning; (2) develop quality delivery systems (3) integrate family planning into existing service systems; (4) demonstrate the effectiveness of community-based distribution; and (5) broaden the education, information and service systems to assure that a full range of appropriate methods and education approaches are available to meet family planning needs. Recent initiatives include voluntary sterilization, youth programs, improved grassroots participation in policy and programming, and projects to improve the status of women. Annual contributions to IPPF are predicated upon satisfactory field performance assessed by A.I.D. population officers, IPPF evaluations, and assessments of various donor organizations.

Host Country and Other Donors: Over 20 other governments, including United Kingdom, Australia, Sweden, Denmark and Ghana, and over 10 other private donors, including the Draper World Population Fund, the U.S. Planned Parenthood/World Population Association and the Family Planning Association of Canada, provide more than 70% of the program support costs. In addition, nonmonetary local contributions are often received by IPPF member associations in the form of tax exemption, free office and clinic space, free publicity, voluntary professional services, etc.

Beneficiaries: Urban and rural poor where IPPF programs are being implemented.

FY 80 Program: Major efforts include: community-based contraceptive distribution; information and education, especially for youth; medical and clinical activities; training, women's projects; innovative information and service delivery systems; project-related research; and dissemination of current medical and education information.

Major Outputs: All years, 90 national FPAs supporting comprehensive family planning programs. Among these programs the following components will be found: community-based contraceptive distribution, (64 FPAs); voluntary sterilization, (55 FPAs); youth-oriented family planning, (70 FPAs).

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
General Budget Support	12,000
Commodities	1,200
Total	13,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	102,856	99,323	3,533
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	13,125	13,158	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	115,981	112,481	3,500
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	13,200	53,050	182,231

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

International Planned Parenthood Federation

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA) Programs	Population Planning	FY 80 16,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 140,800
NUMBER 932-0955 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 977	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To initiate family planning programs through existing social welfare, church, youth and women's organizations in the developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA) was organized in 1971 as the international assistance division of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. In selecting and funding developing country programs, FPIA stresses innovative, cost-effective, low-technology programs which can be used in other countries and which have a good chance of continuing after the end of FPIA support. FPIA support is directed primarily to non-government institutions, and is designed to encourage integration of family planning into other activities such as maternal child health, health and/or women's church and youth programs, and activities sponsored by grassroots organizations that people know and trust. To date, FPIA has supported over 167 projects in 32 countries and is currently funding 75 projects in 28 countries. These ongoing programs are providing contraceptive services to more than two million individuals with several million more being reached through FPIA-supported information, education and communication activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: Project assistance is coordinated closely with other international donors, including regular consultation with International Planned Parenthood Federation, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, Church World Service and other non-government donor agencies. FPIA encourages recipient institutions to share project costs, such as personnel, facilities and administrative expenses, to facilitate continuation of the project after the end of FPIA support. In FY 1980, support from other donors will total approximately $2,000,000.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are the rural and urban poor in less developed countries who do not have alternative access to affordable, routinely available family planning information and services.

FY 1980 Program: FPIA will support approximately 100 projects in 35 countries. Program emphasis will be on establishment of community-based distribution programs (35 projects); increased participation of and impact on women (15 projects) and adolescents (15 projects); and expanded use of paraprofessional and village-level people as family planning agents (40 projects). FPIA will concentrate support for programs in Africa, Latin America, and South and West Asian countries, including Bangladesh, Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Major Outputs: All years, 10,000,000 family planning acceptors; 300 family planning clinics established; 800 physicians and 8,500 paramedics trained in family planning.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: technical and support staff and consultants	1,180
Subgrants/contracts	5,839
Commodities and freight	1,435
Oral contraceptives and condoms	6,000
Other costs: (travel, overhead, printing and publications, data processing and computer facilities, rent and utilities, office equipment and supplies)	1,546
Total	16,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	55,978	41,562	14,416
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	15,400	14,516	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	71,378	56,078	15,300
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	16,000	53,422	140,800

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc./ Family Planning International Assistance

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Program for Voluntary Sterilization	Population Planning	FY 80 10,680		LIFE OF PROJECT 46,000
NUMBER 932-0968 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 975	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To make high quality voluntary sterilization (VS) available as an integral part of LDC health and family planning programs.

Background and Progress to Date: The International Project of the Association for Voluntary Sterilization (IPAVS) was created in 1972 to make VS available to requesting couples in LDCs. Since then, IPAVS has responded to requests for assistance from more than 40 countries, has helped to develop nationwide VS training programs in Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand, Korea, Indonesia, Tunisia, Egypt, Bangladesh, Panama, Guatemala, El Salvador, Colombia and Honduras; has convened two large international VS conferences and plans a third; has set up systems for equipment maintenance and repair in eight countries and has supported the development of 23 national associations for VS and the formation of a World Federation of these associations.

Host Country and Other Donors: Almost all IPAVS programs involve significant sharing of local project costs by the host country with the goal that almost all projects will become self-sustaining national associations for VS.

Beneficiaries: Impoverished couples in LDCs who already have their desired number of children and who are seeking voluntary sterilization services.

FY 1980 Program: Demand for sterilization services is increasing rapidly in the developing countries as safe, inexpensive techniques are introduced on an outpatient basis. The project will encourage development of innovative projects and expand successful projects in 15 countries; provide major surgical equipment with provision for repair in at least 15 countries and support services in 25 countries; support information and education programs as well as regional and national conferences; encourage formation and strengthening of national associations including the World Federation; maintain one regional office in Asia, and open one in Latin America or North Africa; offer full family planning services and fully informed choice in all its programs; and integrate its VS programs with existing local health facilities.

Major Outputs: All years, 65 sterilization programs developed; 2,500 physicians trained; 35 national sterilization associations formed; 22 national equipment maintenance and repair centers established; medical facilities renovated to provide sterilization services in 25 countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel, Travel and Central Office	1,618
Conferences Regional Office and National Associations	1,725
Subgrants for Services, Training and Equipment	7,337
Total	10,680

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	20,898	13,264	7,634
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	7,600	8,284	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	28,498	21,548	6,950
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	10,680	6,822	46,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Association for Voluntary Sterilization, Inc.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Program Grant to the Population Council	Population Planning	FY 80 1,000	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,600

NUMBER		PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
936-3005 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 976	FY 78	FY 81	FY 82

Purpose: To support the Population Council's programs of technical information to the international population/family planning community, and of providing funds and technical assistance to institutions in developing countries for service delivery systems, research, evaluation, training and contraceptive marketing.

Background and Progress to Date: Population Council's fellowship program has trained key researchers and government population program administrators throughout the world. Council publications, with 13,500 active subscribers, have had a substantial impact through disseminating current information on Council research concerning evaluation, service delivery, medical research and demographic trends. Institutional strengthening in Africa and Latin America has created centers of demographic and family planning evaluation expertise. The Council's activities have stimulated service delivery programs in countries such as Colombia, Thailand, and Peru. The Council has provided training to many of the population leaders who now plan and administer programs in over 70 LDCs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Less-developed countries' governments and institutions provide personnel, office space and administrative support. Council activities are also supported by major U.S. foundations, the World Bank and United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Beneficiaries: The Population Council benefits the worldwide population/family planning movement through publication of research data and other professional papers. Its research and demonstration activities benefit local clientele, generally urban and rural poor.

FY 1980 Program: Major elements are expected to include: rural community-based distribution program in Colombia; new and ongoing publications on population issues; training 25 professionals and paramedics; establishment of evaluation systems in several countries including Colombia and Peru; new emphasis on benefits of child spacing as a means of increasing demand for family planning services in tropical Africa; a few small-scale projects to emphasize how women's status can be enhanced by family planning; technical assistance to government ministries in North Africa, Mexico, Peru and Indonesia; and workshops to educate planning officials in Arabic-speaking countries. In addition, the Council will support research activities through the International Committee of Applied Research on Population to accelerate improvements in international family planning and population programs.

Major Outputs: All years, the grant supports: an estimated 115 research projects; training of 150 persons in population/family planning; and 55 institutional development programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel	375
LDC subgrants	450
Publications	75
Evaluation	100
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,543	--	1,543
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	1,203	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,543	1,203	1,340
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	2,057	5,600

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

The Population Council

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Strengthen International Population Communication and Training	Population Planning	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,640
NUMBER 932-0638 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 989	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To strengthen information, education and communication (IEC) components of LDC public and private family planning programs.

Background and Progress to Date: This project improves the IEC leadership and performance of LDC population and family planning (P/FP) programs by providing: technical assistance; IEC training; publications for IEC leaders; operating organizations; training centers; and fostering cooperation among agencies engaged in population IEC activities. Since September 1977, assistance under the project has helped family planning programs in 16 countries: Africa-8, Latin America-6, and Near East-2. A five-week regional workshop in Kenya, in collaboration with three multilateral donors, trained 54 participants from 26 African countries. A four-week workshop in Guatemala, jointly sponsored by host country organizations and another donor, trained 46 participants from 16 Latin American countries. Workshops are scheduled for The Gambia and Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana and Egypt, and Asia. Annual on-campus nine-week workshops also provide population IEC training. For example, in the summer of 1978 53 participants were trained from 16 countries. The degree program, initiated under a previous grant enrolled 12 participants from LDC training institutions in eight countries during academic years 1977-78 and 1978-79. Seven thousand copies of a quarterly IEC newsletter, printed in three languages, was distributed to 133 countries.

Host Country and Other Donors: Chicago collaborates with donors active in IEC, including the Ford Foundation, International Planned Parenthood Federation, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, UNESCO, and the World Bank.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are the LDC institutions and individuals who receive training, publications, or technical assistance from this program. The ultimate beneficiaries are the millions of families and individuals who will more quickly and clearly receive family planning information.

FY 1980 Program: This project will continue to provide technical assistance for field studies to identify the factors which inhibit family planning, design IEC programs to overcome these inhibitions, and assist training of local IEC personnel in such countries as Egypt, Pakistan, Panama, Nigeria and Ghana; assist in faculty development and cooperative professional IEC teaching in educational institutions in Bangladesh, Philippines, Thailand, and Egypt; complete 10 publications; and provide professional training for approximately 100 IEC specialists.

Major Outputs: All years, technical assistance, IEC policy and program development, and local IEC training provided to 25 LDCs; 50 IEC publications distributed worldwide; 450 IEC professionals trained in short and long-term programs; and 10 conferences with IEC agencies held to foster cooperation and coordination.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Salaries and Benefits	135
Participant Fellowships	72
Workshops, data collection, publications and travel	318
Equipment, office expenses, and indirect costs	75
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	756	630	126
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	576	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,356	1,206	150
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	684	2,640

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

The University of Chicago

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Population Information Program	Population Planning	FY 80 1,730		LIFE OF PROJECT 7,240
NUMBER 932-0659 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 986	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To provide regular reports and special information materials on selected population topics.

Background and Progress to Date: Prior to 1972, family planning (FP) experts lacked access to research in contraceptive technology and authoritative information on new modes of deliverying FP services. This program has provided scientific, technical, and general information that has become a widely acknowledged and highly credible source of guidance around the world for FP program administrative and medical decisions, paramedical training, and projections of population problems in most LDCs. From its computerized data base and original research sources, the project has disseminated more than 200 Population Reports in five languages. These have dealt with oral contraceptives, intra-uterine devices, barrier methods, rhythm and periodic abstinence, FP programs, male/female sterilization, law and policy, prostaglandins, injectables and implants, and special topics. The project seeks increasing linkage to other FP information sources and LDC outlets to spread its data dissemination. A network of developing country press and media is being identified, in cooperation with the Asia Foundation and others, to encourage use of Population Reports and other project materials as a reliable and timely source for articles, broadcasts, telecasts, etc.

Host Country and Other Donors: None

Beneficiaries: Profiting especially from project output are FP program decision makers, LDC development leaders, medical and paramedical staff of FP organizations (government and non-government), experts in the fields of sociology, demography, law, earth sciences, etc. The final beneficiaries are LDC couples who may be encouraged to have smaller families.

FY 1980 Program: Will publish 14 issues of Population Reports in English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese, and seven in Arabic. Will continue to support the computerized data base and link it to other systems, such as the National Library of Medicine. Mailing lists will be expanded to reach 100,000.

Major Outputs: Population Reports. Bulletins will also be issued on actions of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration concerning drugs, devices, and products used for fertility control. Health, disease, and nutrition topics will be stressed in project publications.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel Costs: salaries, wages and benefits of core staff and payments to consultants; other indirect costs	665
Other Costs: abstracting, writing, editing, indexing, data base operations, printing production, mailing, office expenses, etc.	1,065
Total	1,730

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,141	220	921
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,300	1,221	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,441	1,441	1,000
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,730	3,069	7,240

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

The Johns Hopkins University

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
In-Country Info Key Target Populations	Population Planning	FY 80 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,000
NUMBER 936-3004 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To disseminate population/family planning information for promoting understanding of the benefits of small families and of the availability and effectiveness of the means for family planning among key target populations in selected LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: Contraceptive methods and delivery systems continue to improve. Yet accurate, popular information on them is inadequate in many LDCs. Using existing research and experience this project is designed to provide assistance for generating and using various communications methods, materials and advertising techniques in-country to reach and inform such key target populations as fertile couples, adolescents, paramedical and auxiliary FP program staff, and civic and opinion leaders. This activity grows out of a previous project that has produced information packages for various media. It is to be restructured in FY 79 to provide in-country assistance with: (1) Marketing, and opinion surveys of target audiences and information themes. (2) Design and production of innovative, country-specific information media materials that respond to A.I.D. mission and LDC needs or requests. (3) Media campaigns to highlight the advantage of small families over large families. (4) Product advertising of family planning methods. (5) Exchange and adaptation of information and education methods and materials between countries. (6) Pretesting, adaptation and evaluation of materials, methods, and advertising campaigns. Contracts will be let with one or more agencies or institutions to provide these types of assistance to selected priority countries. Among the contractors will be U.S. advertising agencies which would work with LDC agencies in developing new ways of reaching large key populations. They will survey a number of LDCs to determine which have competent advertising agencies and have also advanced sufficiently in their P/FP activities for public advertising to be acceptable.

Host Country and Other Donors: LDC broadcast and film media are owned mostly by government and/or public corporations. The concept of public service time would be uniformly encouraged for free airtime and space. Other donor agencies would be invited to participate in joint projects.

Beneficiaries: Initially, LDC P/FP service organizations with rural outreach programs reaching fecund families and adolescent traget audiences. Ultimately, it is the target audiences that would benefit from improvements in health and welfare.

FY 80 Program: FY 1980 funds would be directed towards project implementation, mounting two-to-four advertising campaigns, holding regional dialogs, initiating service and technical assistance subprojects, and developing comprehensive multi-year work plans in cooperating countries.

Major Outputs: All years: (1) Ten to twelve marketing analyses. (2) Design and production of 20-30 information materials units. (3) Eight to ten small family institutional advertising campaigns. (4) Ten to fifteen FP product advertising campaigns. (5) Methods and materials exchanged between 25-30 countries. (6) Pretesting, adaptation and evaluation work done in eight to ten countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	300
Technical Assistance Services	600
Materials production	550
Other Costs	50
Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,800	100	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,800	100	1,600
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	5,700	9,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be determined

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Family Planning Assistance thru Home Economics	Population Planning	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,000
NUMBER 936-3006 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 984	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To incorporate population and family planning (P/FP) knowledge and practice into home economics programs in selected developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: Many LDCs have extensive networks of home economists and extension workers having regular contact with urban and rural poor families. This activity utilizes extension facilities to provide P/FP information, education, and services to urban and rural poor. From 1972 thru 1977, under a previous project (#932-0980), the American Home Economics Assn. worked with home economists and home economics systems in 31 LDCs, resulting in 53 in-country and regional workshops for 3,500 home economists, plus 20 leadership training programs for 270 home economic leaders. Multi-language (Spanish, English, French, and Arabic) curriculum and village-level teaching materials were developed, and are being field-tested and adapted for worldwide use. Major programs took place in Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Ghana, Jamaica, Nepal and Sierre Leone through which several million women and girls were reached with P/FP information and education. FY 1978 grant funding of $500,000, under this project (#936-3006), provided for the continuation of those activities conducted under the previous project with eight new countries added. Leader training and assistance for preliminary program development will be given to 10-15 additional countries which have less fully developed home economics systems.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host countries provide personnel and logistic support. In addition, UNESCO, the Food and Agricultural Organization, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Family Planning International Assistance, the Asia Foundation, and the International Federation of Home Economists (IFHE) are providing assistance and support.

Beneficiaries: Principal beneficiaries are the many women and girls receiving P/FP information, education and services through formal and non-formal home economics teaching and extension systems.

FY 1980 Program: Project will focus on 16 countries by supporting home economics programs in extension, school and college systems to provide P/FP information and education. This assistance will include curriculum changes, adaptation, translation and utilization of teaching materials; 14 country and regional leadership training workshops; support for in-country advisory committees, and country program coordinators; strengthening of home economics networks; and country specific action-oriented research and evaluation. It will give only leadership training, teaching materials assistance, and help for preliminary program development to the 15 secondary countries.

Major Outputs: All years, 10,500 home economics leaders trained thru 120 workshops/conferences; curriculum changes made and teaching materials adapted, translated and used in 35 LDCs; P/FP information provided in 500-750 LDC home economics formal teaching institutions; and through home economics rural and urban extension systems in 20-25 LDCs an estimated total of 10-15 million women and girls reached.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Technical and Support Staff, LDC Field Staff and Specialized Consultants	170
Participant Training (Short-term) - U.S. and LDC	115
Educational/Training Materials and Training Aids	45
Sub-grants to LDC Institutions	8
Research and Evaluation	7
Other Costs: Travel, Per Diem, Overhead, Supplies, and Communication	155
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	500	--	500
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,100	500	600
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	1,400	3,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

American Home Economics Association

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Physicians Post-Graduate Training in Reproductive Health	FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 7,700	LIFE OF PROJECT 51,799
NUMBER 932-0604 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 994	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To train LDC physicians in reproductive health.

Background and Progress to Date: Since 1973 the Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics (JHPIEGO) has trained LDC physicians and medical administrators, in reproductive health. These courses, held in the United States and overseas, deal with maternal and infant care, infertility, cancer screening, high risk pregnancy and voluntary sterilization. The trained physicians, subsequently, utilize the knowledge acquired through providing instruction at LDC medical schools and hospitals. Participants from more than 70 countries have received this training to date. As a result of this program at least 10 countries have initiated in-country training programs including Indonesia, Korea, Philippines, Thailand, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kenya and Tunisia. Each physician trained is supplied with necessary surgical equipment to be used in his/her facility and a program of ongoing equipment maintenance is provided. Follow-up reports indicate that each participant trains an average of 12 to 14 LDC physicians. In 1977, 134 of 334 medical schools in LDCs had professors trained by JHPIEGO.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country governments and agencies provide participant per diem in many cases, as well as teaching staff, facilities, space and support. Country projects are closely coordinated with other donor agencies.

Beneficiaries: Rural and urban women in 70 developing countries.

FY 1980 Program: JHPIEGO will continue to support in-country training centers and one U.S. center. Additional African and Latin American national training centers will be established. Support of existing national training programs with teaching materials, surgical equipment, and needed supplies will continue. Maintenance functions will be expanded and strengthened. Adequate supplies of endoscopic equipment such as laparaoscopes and laprocators will be provided.

Major Outputs: During all years of this project 3,000 physicians will be trained in reproductive health; 220 key medical administrators will be trained; 2,000 reproductive health clinics will be set up and equipped; at least half of these with laparoscopes and/or laprocators; and the remainder with simpler instruments such as minilap kits; 30 national training programs will be established; and 200 paramedical trainees will be trained.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Administrative, training and support staff, consultant-trainers for field visits and central costs of JHPIEGO.	1,400
Provision of equipment, equipment maintenance, renovation of operating room facilities	2,600
Participant training in LDCs and in United States	2,800
Support for overseas training centers.	900
Total	7,700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	26,348	16,334	10,014
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,500	6,844	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	29,848	23,178	6,670
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	7,700	14,251	51,799

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Training for Family Planning Managers	Population Planning	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,890
NUMBER 932-0627 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 993	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To train family planning (FP) manager/instructors and provide technical assistance on training to selected institutions in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: The need exists for a well formulated training program, conducted by professionals, to impart the management skills and attitudinal perspective needed by family planning program staffs. A training effort of at least five years will be necessary to institutionalize a management capability in LDCs, i.e., Tanzania, Botswana, Sudan, Nigeria, Togo and Liberia in Africa, and Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Thailand and Indonesia in Asia. The contractor, The Center for Population Activities (CEFPA), through its prior training efforts, has developed cadres of FP administrators in each of these LDCs. Many of these occupy key positions in their home countries and will be called upon to serve as instructors and resource persons in planning and conducting in-country training workshops. Ultimately, it is hoped, most FP program managers and supervisors in each LDC will have participated in this specialized training. Nepal held a two-week, in-country training course for 27 participants in FY 1978, and in early FY 1979 a training course in Bangladesh is planned. An evaluation is scheduled for FY 1979 to assess contractor's performance and progress.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries' professional and support staff assist in preparation of training materials; selected professionals serve as training course instructors. Host countries also provide supplies, office and workshop space.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are managers/supervisors of LDC FP programs. Ultimate beneficiaries are reproductive-age couples in numerous LDCs worldwide who will receive improved FP services.

FY 1980 Program: U.S.-based training of manager/instructor teams, i.e., thirty key manager/supervisors will receive training in the United States to add to the cadres of "alumni" in LDCs. Host country training courses in four LDCs will train approximately 20 individuals each who, in turn, will assume responsibility for training eligible managers/supervisors in their countries.

Major Outputs: All years, 60 LDC leaders trained in management skills in two U.S.-based training courses, 400 LDC managers trained in 8 training courses in selected countries and 200 sets of training materials and 100 sets resource materials developed and provided.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Technical support staffs and consultants (68 P.M.)	160
Participant training: U.S. and LDC	160
Other Costs: Travel, per diem, overhead, training costs, other project selected costs	180
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	689	295	394
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	394	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,189	689	500
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	1,201	2,890

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Center for Population Activities
Washington, D.C.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Paramedical/Auxiliary Family Planning Personnel Training		FUNDS Population Planning	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 5,200		LIFE OF PROJECT 35,310
NUMBER 932-0644 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 992	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To train paramedical, auxiliary and community (PAC) personnel to improve family planning (FP) delivery.

Background and Progress to Date: Trained PAC personnel are urgently needed if developing countries are to provide low cost, basic health/FP services for the rural poor. This project includes: training nurse/midwives in clinical FP; introducing FP materials coupled with educational principles into nursing/midwifery curricula; training LDC trainers to give instruction in the management of FP/health programs; observation training of senior LDC health program managers and policy makers; and training of traditional birth attendants, village health workers and community based distribution workers. All of these training activities can be modified for specific countries and are being used in the four geographic regions.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide funds for training facilities, in-country transportation, utilities, and salaries for local training personnel. When appropriate, funds and other resources of international donors will be utilized to further project objectives.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be worldwide LDC PAC personnel. The ultimate beneficiaries will be poor LDC fertile couples.

FY 1980 Program: Particular effort will be given to training LDC personnel so that they may staff LDC training institutions (i.e., training of trainers). Such in-service training programs will be aimed at PAC personnel most likely to reach the rural poor. FP teaching materials and training aids for nurses, midwives, community outreach workers; auxiliary health workers, and other relevant FP personnel will be developed and distributed to LDC institutions and staff. Regional, in-country workshops and other training programs will be held for all levels of health and FP personnel, including FP managers and policy makers.

The primary recipients of project activities will be Bangladesh, Pakistan, Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, Kenya, Cameroon, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland. Work will also continue in an additional 30 LDCs. A.I.D.-funded elements will include a full-time project staff of trainers, nurse/midwives, curriculum/educational specialists, managers, and evaluation specialists to offer technical assistance to in-country programs. Other funded elements will be short-term consultants, international travel, material preparation and distribution, and some appropriate training costs (e.g., U.S. and local living accommodations, local per diem, and subgrants to assist country training centers.)

Major Outputs: All years, 4,500 nurses/midwives trained, 1,300 administrators/managers trained, 29,500 auxiliaries trained, 22,500 community workers trained, 77 training projects assisted, 25 training of trainers programs given, 190 instances of curriculum/material development assistance provided and 69 utilization/policy standards meetings held.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Technical and Support Staff and Consultants (798 P.M.)	1,820
Participant Training: U.S. and LDCs	1,716
Other Costs: Training Aids; Overseas Conferences; International Travel and Subgrants to LDC Training Institutions	1,664
Total	5,200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	4,225	802	3,423
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,785	4,723	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	9,010	5,525	3,485
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	5,200	21,100	35,310

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Development Associates, Inc. - Latin America
University of Hawaii - Asia
University of North Carolina - Africa
Downstate Medical Center - Worldwide
International Confederation of Midwives - Worldwide
Others to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Family Planning Program/ Worldwide Fund	Population Planning	FY 80 400		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,208
NUMBER 932-0651 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p.991	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 86

Purpose: To fund key population/family planning (P/FP) personnel from less-developed countries where no other specific project exists to finance their training.

Background and Progress to Date: This fund has been useful in increasing understanding and professionalism of P/FP personnel in developing countries where there are no overseas U.S. field missions or in those instances where host countries are unable to finance P/FP training. Under this program P/FP personnel have been trained in demography, administration, maternal child health, and population education. Continuing post-training assessments of the participants indicate a utilization of their newly acquired skills and frequently the assumption of more responsible positions. During FY 1978 countries which utilized funds were: Lesotho, Sudan, Nigeria, Mauritius, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Mali, Costa Rica, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Philippines, Korea and Morocco.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries provide salaries for the trainee, and/or may provide health exams and air travel.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries are managers/supervisors and implementers of LDC P/FP programs. Ultimate beneficiaries are reproductive-age couples in numerous LDC's worldwide who will receive improved FP and maternal child health services.

FY 1980 Program: Funds will continue to provide training for 75 P/FP participants from 20 to 25 less-developed countries. Training programs will concentrate on P/FP management, population education, and maternal child health/family planning.

Major Outputs: All years a total of about 1,000 population/family planning personnel from developing countries will be trained in U.S. institutions.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Participants Training: U.S. (includes travel, per diem, and training costs).	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,332	2,283	49
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	450	449	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,782	2,732	50
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	3,026	6,208

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Various U.S. educational institutions

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Population Problem Solving-University Services Agreement	Population Planning	FY 80 400		LIFE OF PROJECT 6,059
NUMBER 932-0916 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 990	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To analyze and solve problems which reduce the effectiveness of population/family planning (P/FP) programs and services.

Background and Progress to Date: The rapid expansion of many LDC FP programs has revealed operational and service delivery problems. This project was designed to help solve these problems. Of the 23 subprojects initiated to date, 20 have been completed. The completed subprojects, 50% bio-medical research and 50% studies of contraceptive delivery services effectiveness, have led to: a determination of physiological/clinical effects of selected FP practices on LDC women; recommendations enabling the Taiwan Government to improve household delivery of contraceptive supplies; recommendations to strengthen the FP programs of the Governments of Pakistan, Korea and Taiwan; upgrading of demographic and fertility data of the Taiwan Statistical Center; significant biomedical/clinical innovations and a determination of the demographic impact of contraception in lactating women. Two on-going subprojects include testing the effectiveness of widespread contraceptive availability in Taiwan and a study of new techniques to reverse female sterilization. All subprojects in LDCs are undertaken only with the active participation of LDC staff at all stages. The Johns Hopkins University (JHU) staff recently have given attention to exploration of teenage fertility in an Asian country and to study the usefulness of training for participants after returning home. If the preliminary work proves successful, subprojects could be launched before FY 1980.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries' professional and support personnel assist in research design and implementation and provide data processing equipment and office space for grantees' visiting staff.

Beneficiaries: Initially, staff of LDC institutions supporting or directly providing population/family planning services. Ultimately beneficiaries are numerous LDC reproductive age couples who will be serviced by improved services programs.

FY 1980 Program: Subproject activities will continue on operations oriented research with potential for rapid FP program improvements. Three new subprojects will be developed and funded. The specific topic will be responsible to priority problem needs as determined in FY 80.

Major Outputs: All years, 40 short-term problem solving subprojects completed which will have contributed to improvement in operational and service delivery networks in LDCs population/family planning programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel, travel, per diem, overhead (core costs) (60 P.M.)	150
Support for supbrojects in LDCs	250
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,113	2,955	158
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	383	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,613	3,338	275
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	2,046	6,059

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

The Johns Hopkins University

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	Population Planning	FY 80 34,000		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 932-0662 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 995	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To enable the UNFPA to: coordinate FP planning and programming; promote awareness of population problems; and extend multilateral assistance to LDCs to effectively deal with their population problems.

Background and Progress to Date: The United Nations Fund for Population Activities, established in 1967, is the major multilateral channel for the worldwide effort to restrain rapid population growth. The United States has supported UNFPA because of its multilateral character which enhances its ability to help countries where there is no bilateral aid. Early efforts raised worldwide awareness of rapid population growth problems principally by sponsorship of basic data collection and communication and education activities. These activities were successful and emphasis is now shifting to country-specific programs concentrating on the delivery of FP services. There is greater use of local governments and national experts to implement projects than heretofore, which reduces administrative costs and serves to upgrade local skills. Country projects absorbed 60% of UNFPA's resources in 1976, which will be increased to 80% by FY 1980. The UNFPA is developing a strategy known as the "basic program", for country-specific projects. The UNFPA and the host country assess and agree upon a set of actions required to resolve that country's particular population problem, then determines which portion of the actions are appropriate for external assistance from UNFPA or other donors. This strategy is being developed in such countries as Bangladesh, Philippines, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Afghanistan and Kenya. In FY 79, A.I.D. will assist UNFPA in supporting the World Health Organization (WHO) Special Program in Human Reproduction with a grant of up to $2 million.

Host Country and Other Donors: From 1967 to date, the UNFPA has received over $345 million in pledges or contributions from 85 donors other than the United States. Pledges from these donors are estimated at $85 to $90 million in 1979 and close to $100 million in 1980. An additional estimated $6 million will be available through multilateral and bilateral arrangements.

Beneficiaries: Reproductive age couples in 106 countries who will receive improved FP information and services as a result of UNFPA programs.

FY 80 Program: In FY 1980, 80% of UNFPA's resources will be allocated to country programs. The remaining 20% will be used in inter-country programs. Basic programs will be developed in 12-15 countries and complementary strategies for inter-country activities will be worked out. UNFPA will collaborate with A.I.D. bilateral and centrally funded activities including the World Fertility Survey, law and population studies, the 1980 Census and training of para-medical and auxiliary workers and FP program managers in advanced techniques of fertility control. UNFPA will seek to obtain pledges of $128 million for 1980 (including the U.S. contribution). In addition, A.I.D. plans to provide a funding of up to $2 million for UNFPA support of the WHO Special Program in Human Reproduction.

Major Outputs: Through 1978 the UNFPA has financed, either wholly or in part, over 1,900 projects in the areas of basic data collection, communications, education and information and the delivery of family planning services, totaling $446 million. Eight hundred of these projects have been completed. A series of studies will be carried out by the WHO Special Program in Human Reproduction.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Grants	34,000
Total	34,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

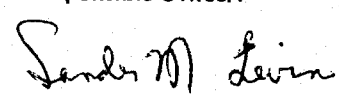
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	174,394	135,394	39,000
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	32,000	41,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	206,394	176,394	30,000
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	34,000	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

HEALTH

Responsible Officer:



SANDER M. LEVIN
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Development Support

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 80-10 (10-78)		
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Program Request
8.2	8.8	15.4

Nature of the Problem

Adequate health care -- a basic human need -- is not being provided to the majority of the people in developing countries. Less than 35% of LDC populations have access to satisfactory drinking water or hygenic waste disposal. Debilitating tropical diseases such as malaria, snail fever (schistosomiasis), river blindness (onchocerciasis), sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis), and cholera are rampant in many LDCs.

On the average, LDC governments annually spend less than $3 per person on health (compared to $730 per person in the United States). The problem is exacerbated by a severe maldistribution of these meager resources due, in part, to the difficulty of delivering health services to the dispersed rural population.

A.I.D. Program Strategy

A.I.D. requests $15.4 million to finance the centrally funded portion of the Health Account. Of this amount, approximately 56% will be devoted to long-term research on tropical diseases. Another 13% will provide for technical resources to expand regional bureau water and sanitation programs. The remainder will be devoted to LDC health planning; developing and testing health delivery systems; and determining the relative efficiency and effectiveness of alternative approaches to health development.

Health/Planning: A.I.D. is funding research on various LDC health plans and their cost-effectiveness. It is expected that the resulting data will help A.I.D. policymakers and LDC health planners to implement more effective and widespread health programs. Training of LDC health planners will continue. In 1979, A.I.D. will study the role of health planning relative to national economic development planning; determine the merits of U.S. training for health versus training in the LDCs. A.I.D. consults regularly with the World Health Organization (WHO) to insure that the health planning programs of the two organizations are mutually supportive.

Development of Delivery Systems: At a 1978 International WHO Conference on Primary Health in Alma Ata, USSR, all 150 member-nations reached a consensus that the world's unserved majority of people should be provided basic health, nutrition, and family planning services. In 1973, the Agency radically redirected its assistance to developing countries in an attempt to reach all people with health services. Delivery system projects in A.I.D.-assisted countries have increased from one in 1973 to 34 in 1979. It is estimated they will rise to 41 in 1980. The central program issued guidelines and tested field models, such as the one in Lampang, Thailand, to design integrated and affordable health delivery systems based on local solutions. Through community paramedicals and village-based auxiliaries the people are provided health, family and nutrition services which they can afford and in which they can participate. A.I.D. will continue leadership to improve delivery of these services.

Tropical Diseases: During the 1950s and 1960s donor aid to the LDCs focused on controlling or eliminating certain infectious diseases. Notable accomplishments were decreases in malaria, yaws, cholera, and smallpox. In the 1970s, the resurgence of malaria forced a reassessment of strategy. Now more carefully-planned and globally coordinated programs are needed to assure long-term tropical disease control. A.I.D. will continue to support a network of 10

U.S. research institutions in their search for malaria vaccine. Through central grants, A.I.D. will support two international multi-donor programs for research and training in tropical diseases: The Tropical Disease Research Special Program (TDR), managed by WHO; and an International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research located in Dacca, Bangladesh.

Water and Sanitation:

The 1977, U.N. Water Conference, attended by 116 countries focussed on drinking water and sanitation as a major development problem. The conferees designated 1981 through 1990 as the International Decade for Drinking Water and Sanitation. The goal for the decade is to provide improved water and sanitation facilities for all people. Since the lack of adequate drinking water and sanitation is a major impediment to improving health of rural people in the LDCs, the Agency, in collaboration with other donors, will devote increased resources to this problem in the next decade. To support bilateral programs for small-scale rural water, and sanitation, A.I.D.'s program will: identify existing technology appropriate for small-scale rural systems and develop new technology where needed; identify and develop technical resources; collect and dissemenate information; and, conduct research on cost-effectiveness.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* 56% for tropical disease programs, including malaria vaccine research, WHO's research program, and International Center for Diarrhea Disease Research.
* 31% for health planning and delivery systems.
* 13% for rural household water and sanitation projects, including focus on cost-effectiveness, technologies, and support of other services.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM HEALTH

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	*	G	930-0022	72	---	---	200	130	447	290	2,953
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	200	130	447	290	
GRANTS					---	---	200	130	447	290	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	200	130	447	290	
GRANTS					---	---	200	130	447	290	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT											
HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS	*	G	931-H011	75	8,105	5,511	3,042	3,645	2,400	2,780	4,810
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	*	G	931-H060	76	671	125	450	456	2,000	2,440	10,000
TROPICAL DISEASES	*	G	931-H061	75	7,468	3,066	4,361	5,761	8,576	8,055	25,377
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					16,244	6,558	8,462	9,862	12,976	13,275	
GRANTS					16,244	6,558	8,462	9,862	12,976	13,275	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF POPULATION											
FERTILITY INPACT"FP PROGRAMS	*	G	932-0632	76	---	---	300	---	300	300	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	300	---	300	300	
GRANTS					---	---	300	---	300	300	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
POLICY DYNAMICS AND FERTILITY BEHAVIOR											
HEALTH PLANNING	*	G	931-H012	74	6,255	4,172	1,742	2,117	1,700	2,424	2,800
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					6,255	4,172	1,742	2,117	1,700	2,424	
GRANTS					6,255	4,172	1,742	2,117	1,700	2,424	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM **HEALTH**

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					22,499	14,292	8,600	10,579	14,976	15,999	
GRANTS					22,499	14,292	8,600	10,579	14,976	15,999	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					22,499	14,292	8,800	10,709	15,423	16,289	
GRANTS					22,499	14,292	8,800	10,709	15,423	16,289	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
******** DENOTES CONTINUING PROJECTS											

* *Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Socio-Economic Studies and Activities	Food and Nutrition, Education and Human Resources, Health, Selected Development Activities	FY 80 3358		LIFE OF PROJECT 27,696
NUMBER 930-0022 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Interregional Programs, p. 1066	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To improve social and economic policies; to measure development and their progress; to assess the LDCs commitment to and the effectiveness of specific development programs relative to achieving A.I.D.'s policy goals; and to provide training and consulting services.

Background and Progess to Date: A.I.D. funds analysis, data gathering, training and expert services to improve A.I.D.'s policies. Activities include: (1) studies on rural non-formal education in Kenya, the employment impact of rural electrification in the Philippines, and monetary and non-monetary incentives to small-farmer production; (2) collection of data on food, health, and other key indicators, (e.g. through the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture), to serve A.I.D. missions; (3) dissemination of studies through conferences and special mailings (A.I.D. publishes articles in the Development Digest for policy makers and researchers especially in LDCs); (4) helping LDCs improve international trade through the World Trade Institute which conducts training in New York and provides host-country advisory services.

Host Country and Other Donors: A variety of U.S. and LDC universities, international organizations, and host government agencies.

Beneficiaries: Poor people, who will benefit from better policies to promote equitable growth.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. will commission studies in agriculture and rural development to examine the effects of different rural development policies on agricultural production and income. One new study will emphasize renewable energy and science and technology policy. Major new projects will assess the effectiveness of policies affecting agriculture and health, social and economic policies to improve health or promote productivity. The findings will be provided to LDC governments.

A.I.D. will continue funding the Development Digest. Other activities include (1) an additional year's financing for the World Trade Institute's training and advisory services; (2) renewed agreements with the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture to provide data to AID/W and field missions; and (3) renewal of a PASA with HEW for health expertise. New activities to be financed in FY 1980 include (1) research on how teacher training, textbooks, curricula, etc., help promote education to foster development and help reduce fertility; (2) analysis and synthesis of major U.S. and international research about education policies; (3) evaluation of the impact of selected development activities on birth rates; (4) seminars and conferences to disseminate results of research and studies.

Major Outputs: Socio-economic studies, training and information which contribute to the purpose of the project.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D, Grants and Contracts, RSSA, PASA	
Food and Nutrition	200
Selected Development Activites	2,371
Health	447
Education and Human Resources	340
	3,358

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,511	5,789	725
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	5,020	4,618	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	11,531	10,378	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,358	12,807	27,696

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
World Trade Institute
National Planning Association
Pan American Health Organization
RAND Corporation
Swarthmore College
U.S. Bureau of the Census
National Institute of Health and to be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Health Delivery Systems	Health	FY 80 2,400		LIFE OF PROJECT 20,806
NUMBER 931-H011 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1002	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To extend affordable, integrated delivery of health, family planning and nutrition services to people in the LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: Primary health services are regularly available to less than 15% of the people in developing countries. This project focuses on the development of lower cost, village-based, integrated delivery systems, development of materials to train personnel to staff such systems, and provision of technical assistance to implement and evaluate LDC delivery systems. Under a previous project, MEDEX, a comprehensive primary health care system for rapid expansion of health services in LDCs was designed. Pakistan, Guyana, Lesotho and the Cameroons, are among the countries using or considering use of the MEDEX approach. Materials and curricula for training of trainers for health delivery personnel have been developed under a contract with Boston University's Center for Educational Development in Health (CEDH), and technical assistance in this area has been provided to 15 countries. An evaluation and assessment to determine the replicability of a primary health care system operating in Colombia has been completed. The successful field test of an integrated delivery system in one province in Thailand has been completed and is being expanded to 20 additional provinces. Under a contract with the American Public Health Association (APHA), evaluation guidelines have been developed; monographs have been produced on five selected aspects of low cost health care delivery, and a system has been instituted for continuing collection, organization and dissemination of information.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Health Organization (WHO) in cooperation with UNICEF and A.I.D. are encouraging these activities in all WHO-member services.

Beneficiaries: The people in developing countries who do not have access to affordable health, family planning and nutrition services.

FY 1980 Program: Development, adaptation and field testing of the MEDEX system will continue ($1,100,000). Under the Accelerated Delivery Support Systems (ADSS) technical assistance, studies, and information dissemination will continue ($1,300,000). Health Manpower Training Capacity (HMTC) will continue to produce curricula, training materials, and technical assistance.

Major Outputs: All years, technical assistance will be provided to eight countries where full-scale MEDEX systems are funed by A.I.D. and LDC governments; 85 workshops and seminars will be conducted to familiarize LDC personnel with MEDEX concepts; and 14 training modules will be established for training health workers and managers. The ADSS activity will provide: 30 person-years of technical assistance for implementation and evaluation; 40 to 45 on-site project evaluations; 15 field studies for state-of-the-art information; 6 monographs on key health delivery problems; quarterly newsletter to 10,000 LDC readers; and 20 conferences to promote increased interest in primary health care. The HMTC, will provide: 36 LDC nationals trained as teachers in course and curriculum design; 400-450 trained health teachers; 15 workshops in LDCs; handbooks on the use of testing to improve course and curriculum design; 27 consultant visits to LDCs; and two conferences for LDC policy-makers.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: salaries and benefits	1,600
Other Costs: travel, per diem, supplies, overhead	800
Total	2,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	10,554	7,288	3,266
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,042	4,317	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	13,596	11,605	1,991
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,400	4,810	20,806

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

University of Hawaii and contractors to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Water Supply and Sanitation	Health	FY 80 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 13,121
NUMBER 931-H060 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1000	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To develop and provide technical resources to support programs for the improvement of household water supplies and sanitary facilities for the poor people living in less developed countries.

Background and Progress to Date: Diseases related to contaminated water and poor sanitation practices are among the major causes of death and disease in the LDCs. About two-thirds of the total LDC population have no access to adequate water for domestic use and no adequate means for excreta disposal. To address these problems, improved appropriate technology and better application of existing technology are needed. Action must be taken to disseminate knowledge about these technologies and to encourage their use in LDC programs. A method for selecting optimal water and waste water treatment processes to meet specific needs was completed in 1978. It is now being field-tested in Panama and Indonesia. Workshops will be conducted in up to 20 countries during 1979 to inform LDC planners and engineers about appropriate technologies and methods for water and wastewater treatment. A low-cost handpump suitable for manufacture by small LDC foundries, was developed under an earlier project, and field tested in Central America during FY 1977 and FY 1978. These handpumps are already being manufactured in four countries (Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and Indonesia) for use in rural water programs supported by A.I.D. and other donors. During the past two years, several water supply devices, specifically suited to low-cost LDC manufacture, have been developed. These include valves, well screens, and a meter. Surveys have been completed to identify available low cost technology in well drilling and solar distillation which could be used in rural water programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The U.N. Water Conference held in 1977, and attended by 116 countries and multi-lateral donors, designated the 1980s as the International Decade for Drinking Water and Sanitation with the goal of facilities to serve the needs of all people. Multi-lateral and bilateral donors are greatly increasing the resources for this sector.

Beneficiaries: The poor people of less developed countries, especially those in rural and urban fringe areas who face health hazards because of poor water supplies and sanitation.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D., along with other donors, will devote major funding to this sector during the next decade. The Water and Sanitation for Health activity, which began in FY 1979, will be accelerated in FY 1980 to provide the technical support needed to effectively utilize the large amount of resources which will flow through country programs during the decade. It will develop methods and guidelines for more effective design, implementation, and evaluation of projects; identify and adapt existing technology or develop new technology where needed; provide for coordinated collection and dissemination of information; develop trained manpower; and support studies on the relationship between water supplies and health.

Major Outputs: Improved low-cost technology for water and sanitation projects; improved dissemination of information of appropriate technology; increased availability of water and sanitation equipment suitable for local LDC manufacture; methods and guidelines for better design, implementation and evaluation projects; improved coordination of A.I.D. efforts with other donors.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Salaries & Benefits	1,200
Other: travel, per diem, supplies overhead	800
Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	671	125	546
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	450	456	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,121	581	540
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	10,000	13,121

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Tropical Diseases	Health	FY 80 8,576		LIFE OF PROJECT 45,887
NUMBER 931-H061 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1000	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To reduce the adverse impact of the most prevalent tropical diseases on people in the LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: The high prevalence and severity of disease in tropical LDCs is one of the most important causes of human suffering and a major impediment to social and economic development. The A.I.D.-supported network of 10 malaria research institutions have made substantial progress toward the development of a malaria vaccine. Rockefeller University has developed a continuous culture system for malaria parasites which has led to further advances by several network members, including successful immunization of monkeys against human malaria. In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), A.I.D. is supporting field tests of environmentally acceptable replacements for DDT in mosquito control programs. Of the two compounds tested, one was accepted and is being used. Six more compounds will be tested. Alternative Malaria Control Methods supports research on methods which do not rely solely on insecticides. The Johns Hopkins University and Lowell University have made considerable progress in research on a new drug against snail fever including testing on primates. A.I.D. is supporting two multi-donor programs on research and training in tropical diseases. The Special Program for Tropical Disease Research and Training (TDR), managed by the WHO with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as fiscal agent, began operations in 1977 with $10 million in contributions from 16 donors. Annual programs for selected tropical diseases-malaria, snail fever, elephantitis, sleeping sickness, leishmaniasis, and leprosy--and for disease epidemiology, vector biology and institution strengthening are developed by scientific working groups and approved by the Joint Coordinating Board, composed of donor countries' and LDCs' representatives. The United States pledged $20.3 million over a five year period, FY 1978 thru FY 1982, with an initial contribution of $800,000. The International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR/B) is being established to expand on the work of the Cholera Research Laboratory. Potential donors will meet in February 1979 to approve the institution charter and pledge funds.

Host Country and Other Donors: TDR has received contributions from 22 organizations. Adequate donor support is expected to initiate the ICDDR/B.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries will be the majority of poor people in tropical areas of less developed countries on a worldwide basis.

FY 1980 Program: Support for the malaria research network will continue ($2,276,000). The final year of the testing DDT alternatives will be funded ($200,000). A supporting agreement with the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta will provide increased technical services to country malaria programs ($200,000). Contributions will be made to support the programs of the TDR ($4,000,000), and the ICDDR/B ($1,900,000).

Major Outputs: All years, malaria vaccine; and environmentally acceptable replacement for DDT; alternatives to insecticides for control of malaria, increased trained personnel and institutional research capacity in the LDCs, and new technology and methodology for control of tropical diseases (TDR program); expanded research on diarrheal diseases, and their effects on nutrition status and fertility.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel, Salaries, Benefits	1,776
Other: travel, per diem, supplies, overhead	700
International Grants	6,100
Total	8,576

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	7,468	4,484	2,984
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,066	4,361	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	10,534	8,845	1,689
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	8,576	25,397	45,887

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Int'l Center for Diarrheal Disease Research; Center for Disease Control; Malaria Research Network, (New York Univ.; Rockefeller Univ.; Parke Davis Co.; Pan-American Health Organiz.; U. of New Mexico, U. of Hawaii; Gorgas Memorial Inst.; Walter Reed Inst.) World Health Organization.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Fertility Impact of Different Types of Family Planning Programs	FUNDS Population Planning, Health, Agr. Rural Development and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 6,700		LIFE OF PROJECT 55,764
NUMBER 932-0632 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 966	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To initiate and test the cost-effectiveness of family planning and basic health delivery systems that make services fully available to rural and urban poor in developing countries, and provide other operations research assistance in support of field programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Applied research should address important needs of both policy makers and program managers seeking to improve the availability and effectiveness of basic family planning and health delivery systems. This project now provides funding and/or technical assistance for tests of innovative service delivery systems in 18 countries. Project development is actively underway in six more countries. Studies focus on the cost-effectiveness of: varying prices of contraceptives; supply/logistics systems; types of community-level family planning personnel; training; and variations in combining health, nutrition, and family planning services. All projects provide services to households or villages. Projects in several countries have resulted in official policy changes to lessen constraints on availability of oral contraceptives. In about half of the sites this project has also pioneered in establishing the feasibility of community-based availability of oral rehydration therapy for prevention of infant deaths due to diarrhea (a leading cause of deaths). Several projects involve innovative community-based provision of wide-spectrum intestinal parasite treatment and hygiene education for improvement of nutritional status, as well as other simple, basic services. In FY 1979, Instituto de Nutricion de Centro America y Panama will initiate and test an integrated health, nutrition and family planning project in Guatemala. (Project 932-0855 "Operations Research" with Columbia University is incorporated into this project beginning in FY 1979.)

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries provide facilities for training, logistics, part of local salary costs, and some in-country transportation. Some funds and contributions from other international or local donors are utilized.

Beneficiaries: This project will benefit systems that deliver services to over 20 million people in LDCs.

FY 1980 Program: Major recipient countries will include Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia. Major technical assistance and project support is anticipated for additional countries in sub-Saharan Africa. A.I.D.-funded elements of the project's activities will include: contraceptives and other basic health items; professional consultants; data collection; and health, nutrition, and logistics training.

Major Outputs: By 1980, more than 10,000 community workers will have been trained, most of whom are women. End-of-project outputs will include completed studies of cost-effectiveness of alternative community-based delivery strategies in approximately 25-30 countries, the direct dissemination of these results to host country officials and private sector leaders, five regional workshop/conferences, and publication in international journals and monographs as appropriate.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel and overhead (1050 P.M.)	1,800
Contraceptives and clinical supplies	900
Local support (training; field salaries; vehicles; data processing; other costs)	4,000
Total	6,700
Functional Accounts:	
Population	6,100
Health	300
Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	4,380	1,512	2,868
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	6,185	4,338	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	10,565	5,850	4,715
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	6,700	38,499	55,764

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Columbia University
The Population Council
Battelle Memorial Institute
Instituto de Nutricion de Centro America y Pa Panama

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Health Planning	Health	FY 80 1,700		LIFE OF PROJECT 12,497
NUMBER 931-H012 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1001	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To improve the efficient use and equitable distribution of LDC health resources.

Background and Progress to Date: This project provides for: (a) training economic and social planners in local and national health planning, and training senior health planners in the relationships between local/national health planning and a given country's overall economic development; (b) developing new methods and improvements for planning, analysis and management of health programs in developing countries; and (c) expert technical advisory services to assist A.I.D. missions and LDC governments in planning and designing health programs.

Since 1974, the Office of International Health (OIH/DHEW) has provided technical advisory services to governments in the world's four geographic areas which helps account for large increases in bilateral health projects. The services include preparation of 23 country health profiles, assessment of health programs in 15 countries, and production of seven guideline manuals to analyze health programs. A short evaluation of past health assessments was completed in FY 1978. A research activity to measure effectiveness of child health care will be completed in 1979. A project with the National Library of Medicine which terminated in 1978, established numerous linkages with LDC institutions which can now obtain information directly from the Library. A 1979 study will assess the effectiveness of past health planning projects, clarify relationships between health planning and overall development planning, and examine the merits of training planners in the United States or in LDC centers.

Since 1975, The University of Michigan has trained an average of 20 LDC officials per year in a multi-disciplinary health planning course and has established ties with health planning institutions in six LDCs. Johns Hopkins Universty (JHU), under an A.I.D. grant, has developed an inter-disciplinary institutional resource for training and advisory services in health planning and low-cost delivery systems. It now trains 20-30 senior LDC health planners per year and during FY 1978 provided advisory services to six LDCs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ford Foundation and the World Health Organization (WHO) provide support for JHU's overseas work. Local governments underwrite costs for the health assessments. The FY 1980 Health Development Planning activity will be coordinated with WHO.

Beneficiaries: Initially, LDC health ministries and health planners but ultimately rural poor people in the developing countries will receive better health services.

FY 1980 Program: The field support, technical services provided by OIH/DHEW will continue in FY 1980 ($500,000). A new Health Development Planning project will provide training and technical assistance ($1,200,000). The design of this project will be based on the findings in the FY 1979 study. Revised training curricula will be developed for health planners.

Major Outputs: OIH/DHEW personnel will: provide assistance to approximately 34 countries to develop country health projects, consult on specific health planning problems, and participate in health assessments. Under the Health Development Planning activity, improved training curricula will be devised. Institutions in two to four LDCs will establish capabilities to train 20 to 25 health planners from their regions.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel: Salaries, benefits	1,200
Other: Travel, per diem, supplies, overhead	500
Total	1,700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,255	4,172	2,083
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,742	2,117	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,997	6,289	1,708
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,700	2,800	12,497

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Office of International Health (OIH/DHEW)
Two university contractors to be selected

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Responsible Officer:

SANDER M. LEVIN
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Development Support

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EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 80-10 (10-78)		
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Program Request
10.6	12.1	12.8

NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

The vast majority of the people living in the less developed world is functionally illiterate or has had no formal education. Although total enrollments of school-age children in developing countries have risen considerably in the past 20 years, relentless population increases during the same period has kept illiteracy from decreasing. Among the poorest countries, a majority of children do not now start school. Of those who do, fewer than 50% complete the primary grades. The economic and social pressures which keep school enrollments low are particularly discriminatory against girls. They are half as likely as boys to go to school. Consequently, women comprise a disproportionate share of the world's one billion functionally illiterate people. Also many developing country institutions seriously lack the capacity to manage resources aimed at improving the life of the poor.

A.I.D. PROGRAM STRATEGY

The focus of centrally-funded human resources development programs is to develop and test innovative ways to help countries provide their people with basic education and opportunities to acquire essential skills. The challenge is to find how whole populations can be educated when most LDC governments are unable to allocate more than $20 per year per student enrolled in primary schools. A.I.D.'s strategy focuses on four objectives:

-- to offer education to all people, particularly to those who, for the most part, are bypassed by conventional schools.

-- to improve the quality of teaching, course offerings, and instructional materials.

-- to devise educational systems that are within the budgets of hard-pressed developing countries.

-- to improve the quality of poor peoples' lives by helping LDC institutions to better manage their limited financial and educational resources.

The nonformal education program -- which imports new knowledge, modifies attitudes and introduces new skills to people outside the formal school system -- is aimed at reaching the poorer areas of developing countries. Such programs work best when they are locally-initiated and supported; when they are responsive to local problems and are adaptable to local circumstances. For example, under a project in Kenya and in the Philippines, rural women are learning how to increase their incomes by such activities as chicken-raising, firewood/charcoal marketing, and commercial baking. Another important aspect is to demonstrate to LDC governments that as an alternative to expanding costly education systems large numbers of small, independent, nonformal education activities can be supported at the national level without damaging local efforts. Such a demonstration project will begin in Lesotho in 1979.

The educational technology and communications program concentrates on developing media-based instructional systems for use by under-trained teachers. Development communications has shown broad applicability including efforts in basic health, nutrition and agricultural programs. A recent project uses radio and picture books to help mothers deal with infant and early childhood acute diarrhea. This program is integrated into the current LDC health delivery systems.

Centrally-funded research is examining the interrelationships between various kinds of learning skills and economic performance to determine which skills are essential to economic and social development.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

A.I.D.'s centrally-funded development administration programs help LDC public and private institutions -- which carry the burden of administering programs -- to improve their organization and management: decentralization of administrations, local revenue administration, financial management, management of large-scale employment-generating work programs, and management training. A new program will mobilize and administer local revenue and resources for grass-roots development.

Another aspect of the centrally-funded education and human resources development program is labor-related. A.I.D. provides short-term training in the U.S. for LDC labor leaders to promote responsible and enlightened trade union participation in their countries' economic development. A second project aims to strengthen LDC organizations and government agencies which are responsible for bringing women into their workforces on an equal basis with men. Yet another effort identifies LDC resources and provides technical labor market expertise on labor-intensive agricultural productivity, rural non-farm industries, and rural labor markets.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* 55% for nonformal and educational programs to provide poor people with education.
* Special concern for improving the economic life of women in LDCs.
* Research to determine what kinds of education and skills are essential for the LDC's economic and social development.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	*	G	906-0001	75	1,029	804	100	95	400	380	*********
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	*	G	930-0022	72	---	---	---	---	340	560	2,360
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,029	804	100	95	740	940	
GRANTS					1,029	804	100	95	740	940	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					1,029	804	100	95	740	940	
GRANTS					1,029	804	100	95	740	940	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT											
OFFICE OF EDUCATION											
EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY	*	G	931-E014	73	10,657	6,903	2,702	3,428	2,580	4,231	2,775
NONFORMAL EDUCATION	*	G	931-E015	76	3,571	2,860	2,010	1,687	1,780	2,339	5,540
ANALYSIS METHODOLOGIES FOR EHRD		G	931-0089	76	1,049	765	188	400	---	72	---
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATIONS		G	936-5811	79	---	---	1,200	900	---	300	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					15,277	10,528	6,100	6,415	4,360	6,942	
GRANTS					15,277	10,528	6,100	6,415	4,360	6,942	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING											
TRAINING OF TRAINERS IN MANAGEMENT	*	G	926-0055	74	1,908	1,806	650	550	250	452	---
UN FELLOWS TNG SVC FR OTHER FED AGENCIES	*	G	926-0070	77	---	---	---	---	1,700	1,300	3,400
TNG AND EVALUATION SUPPORT SVCS	*	G	926-0071	77	795	702	550	520	765	650	1,600
PARTICIPANT TRAINING SERVICES		G	931-1317	79	---	---	800	400	---	400	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,703	2,508	2,000	1,470	2,715	2,802	
GRANTS					2,703	2,508	2,000	1,470	2,715	2,802	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF RURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEVEL											
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	*	G	936-E030	71	1,504	762	400	685	920	857	10,500

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,504	762	400	685	920	857	
GRANTS					1,504	762	400	685	920	857	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
SCIENTISTS/ENGINEERS IN ECON DEV		G	931-0962		1,499	1,299	---	200	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,499	1,299	---	200	---	---	
GRANTS					1,499	1,299	---	200	---	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					20,983	15,097	8,500	8,770	7,995	10,601	
GRANTS					20,983	15,097	8,500	8,770	7,995	10,601	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
BUR. FOR PRIVATE AND DEVELOP COOPERATION											
OFFICE OF LABOR AFFAIRS											
GOVT/LABOR ORGANIZATIONS RELATIONS	*	G	907-0002	77	738	620	410	450	410	330	442
LABOR FORCE INTEGRATION	*	G	907-0003	77	481	237	310	394	310	304	299
GOVERNMENT LABOR SERVICES		G	907-0004	77	337	191	55	133	---	68	---
TECH SUP/LABOR FORCE PLAN DEV UTIL ACT	*	G	907-0005	80	---	---	---	---	370	275	600
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,556	1,048	775	977	1,090	977	
GRANTS					1,556	1,048	775	977	1,090	977	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS											
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-OICI	*	G	932-0076	75	8,658	5,980	2,725	3,225	3,000	3,435	1,267
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					8,658	5,980	2,725	3,225	3,000	3,435	
GRANTS					8,658	5,980	2,725	3,225	3,000	3,435	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					10,214	7,028	3,500	4,202	4,090	4,412	
GRANTS					10,214	7,028	3,500	4,202	4,090	4,412	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					32,226	22,929	12,100	13,067	12,825	15,953	
GRANTS					32,226	22,929	12,100	13,067	12,825	15,953	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
******** DENOTES CONTINUING PROJECTS											

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Women in Development	Food and Nutrition; Education & Human Resources; SDA	FY 80 $2700		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 906-0001 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Interregional Programs, p. 1017	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To help LDC women become equal partners in the development process and to assist the Agency in integrating women and women's interests in all its programs, projects and activities.

Background and Progress to Date: (See the Report to Congress on Women in Development submitted August 1978). The Office of Women in Development (WID) promotes, assists and coordinates the integration of women and women's concerns in development assistance programming. Policy and program-related studies, conferences and seminars have been sponsored about women's role in food production and distribution; women's education and training; women in poverty and the effects of modernization and migration on women and families. These studies, meeting reports, data and research findings have been distributed within A.I.D., to missions, and to individuals and institutions involved in development through the WID Office's Resource Center. Several contractors are compiling rosters of women-in-development experts and consultants for service to A.I.D. missions, as well as designing training materials for women's technical assistance work. Conferences have been held with international women's organizations and donors.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate project beneficiaries are poor women in A.I.D. recipient countries.

FY 80 Program: The original Women in Development project is being divided into four sub-projects. The Strategies and Resources sub-project continues to identify poor women's problems and needs; expands the Resource Center's capability to answer requests for data, information and materials; supports conferences, seminars and meetings on women-in-development topics; supports small cutting-edge studies aimed at program and project development in LDCs, and provides for distribution and dissemination of reports and research findings to a variety of audiences. The sub-project on Women's Organizations and Participation will focus on assistance to LDC, international and U.S. women's organizations and associations to increase their capacities to aid LDC women and to establish a program for small grants to LDC women's organizations. One aim of this project is to have more women's organizations registered as PVOs able to cooperate with LDC women in training and income-generating projects. The third sub-project will provide technical assistance to A.I.D. missions through establishing or supporting women-in-development centers in the U.S., especially on Title XII campuses, and in LDC institutions. The fourth sub-project aims to improve the collection of national statistics about women in LDCs.

Major Outputs: By FY 81, guidance and informational materials for project development purposes; newsletters and occasional women-in-development publications; a revised edition of the International Directory of Women's Development Organizations; research, conferences and workshops to plan effective strategies and develop resources for women-in-development activities. By FY 83, 7-10 rosters of trained WID experts to serve on design teams and to advise on women's projects; 5-7 WID centers providing specialized training, research and materials, and responding to mission and LDC requests; two umbrella projects providing support for small technical assistance activities and grants to LDC organizations; increased training and technical assistance grants to 10-12 international and LDC organizations; establishment of an international consortium of women's development organizations.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Grants and Contracts	2700

by funding category: Food and Nutrition, $945; Selected Development Activities, 1,355 Education, 400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,029	804	225
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	720	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,829	1,524	305
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,700		

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Bureau of the Census
International Center for Research on Women
New TransCentury Foundation
Michigan State University
University of Arizona
Others to be selected

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Socio-Economic Studies and Activities	Food and Nutrition, Education and Human Resources, Health, Selected Development Activities	FY 80 3358		LIFE OF PROJECT 27,696
NUMBER 930-0022 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] / NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Interregional Programs, p. 1066	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To improve social and economic policies; to measure development and their progress; to assess the LDCs commitment to and the effectiveness of specific development programs relative to achieving A.I.D.'s policy goals; and to provide training and consulting services.

Background and Progess to Date: A.I.D. funds analysis, data gathering, training and expert services to improve A.I.D.'s policies. Activities include: (1) studies on rural non-formal education in Kenya, the employment impact of rural electrification in the Philippines, and monetary and non-monetary incentives to small-farmer production; (2) collection of data on food, health, and other key indicators, (e.g. through the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture), to serve A.I.D. missions; (3) dissemination of studies through conferences and special mailings (A.I.D. publishes articles in the Development Digest for policy makers and researchers especially in LDCs); (4) helping LDCs improve international trade through the World Trade Institute which conducts training in New York and provides host-country advisory services.

Host Country and Other Donors: A variety of U.S. and LDC universities, international organizations, and host government agencies.

Beneficiaries: Poor people, who will benefit from better policies to promote equitable growth.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. will commission studies in agriculture and rural development to examine the effects of different rural development policies on agricultural production and income. One new study will emphasize renewable energy and science and technology policy. Major new projects will assess the effectiveness of policies affecting agriculture and health, social and economic policies to improve health or promote productivity. The findings will be provided to LDC governments.

A.I.D. will continue funding the Development Digest. Other activities include (1) an additional year's financing for the World Trade Institute's training and advisory services; (2) renewed agreements with the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture to provide data to AID/W and field missions; and (3) renewal of a PASA with HEW for health expertise. New activities to be financed in FY 1980 include (1) research on how teacher training, textbooks, curricula, etc., help promote education to foster development and help reduce fertility; (2) analysis and synthesis of major U.S. and international research about education policies; (3) evaluation of the impact of selected development activities on birth rates; (4) seminars and conferences to disseminate results of research and studies.

Major Outputs: Socio-economic studies, training and information which contribute to the purpose of the project.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: ($ thousands) FY 80

R&D, Grants and Contracts, RSSA, PASA	
Food and Nutrition	200
Selected Development Activites	2,371
Health	447
Education and Human Resources	340
	3,358

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,511	5,789	725
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	5,020	4,618	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	11,531	10,378	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,358	12,807	27,696

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
World Trade Institute
National Planning Association
Pan American Health Organization
RAND Corporation
Swarthmore College
U.S. Bureau of the Census
National Institute of Health and to be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Educational Technology	Education and Human Resources	FY 80 2,580		LIFE OF PROJECT 18,714
NUMBER 931-E014 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1012	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To improve the access of people in LDCs to basic education and development information and to improve the effectiveness and relevance of the learning process.

Background and Progress to Date: This project assists A.I.D. missions and LDC governments in using radio and TV as instructional aids in education and in other fields with education or information components, such as health, nutrition, and agriculture; and supports demonstrations of these uses. A prototype program using radio for mathematics in rural primary schools in Nicaragua is producing 30% to 60% learning gains over schools not using radio as well as showing evidence of school dropout reduction. In FY 79, the approach used in mathematics will be extended to basic language teaching and additional countries will be assisted in adapting these techniques. Another 1979 project will focus on in-service training of rural teachers.

Projects in Tunisia, Nicaragua, and the Philippines have shown how radio can be used over extensive areas to teach mothers to fortify weaning foods and to combat often fatal infant diarrhea. A project begun in 1978 is building on these results to increase their impact. Work initiated in FY 78 in support of the University of the South Pacific, the University of the West Indies, and the Center for Educational Communications in Indonesia will be continued as appropriate.

Findings from demonstrations and experiments are being disseminated worldwide at workshops and through evaluation and information services and project advisory teams in over 15 countries.

Host Government and Other Donors: Host countries make substantial contributions to in-country costs.

Beneficiaries: Rural primary children, mothers learning basic health and nutritional information, small farmers and development workers receive specialized training.

FY 1980 Program: This project will continue funding Mass Media & Health Practices ($1,110,000), Communcation Technology Studies and Applications ($620,000) and Extensions of Rural Primary Schools ($150,000). A new activity, Community Basic Education ($700,000) will develop uses for mass media and community auxiliary teachers to extend the reach and impact of basic education.

Major Outputs: Increase capacity for LDCs to provide basic schooling and to meet mass information needs in the areas of health, nutrition, and farm practices in 15-20 countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	2,580

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	10,657	6,903	3,754
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,702	3,428	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	13,359	10,331	3,028
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,580	2,775	18,714

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Academy for Educational Development
Stanford University
NASA

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Nonformal Education (NFE)	Education and Human Resources	FY 80 1,780		LIFE OF PROJECT 12,901
NUMBER 931-E015 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] / NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1011	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase the quantity and quality of learning opportunities provided to the urban and rural poor people in the LDCs through means other than schools.

Background and Progress to Date: Nonschool activities supported by this project include: (1) Education for Preliterate Adults, a research project which assists women's groups in Kenya and the Philippines in the learning and planning needed to undertake economically productive activities; (2) Participative Education Programming, which works with the Sarvodaya movement in Sri Lanka, identifies techniques to give villagers an effective role in designing education programs to meet their needs; (3) Structuring NFE Resources, which will develop organizational prototypes for innovative, large-scale central government support mechanisms for NFE, starting in Lesotho; (4) LDC Institutional Involvement in NFE, which seeks out LDC institutions with a growing interest in NFE and helps develop their research capabilities while also tying them into the international NFE community.

In addition, NFE Networks supports a NFE Information Center at Michigan State University, which serves as a clearinghouse for user-oriented information on NFE and provides technical assistance to establish up to five regional Information Centers in LDC institutions. The Center publishes a quarterly newsletter, maintains a NFE library, responds to individual requests for information on successful NFE applications, writes and distributes occasional papers, and collects and distributes information on NFE programs in the LDCs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Participating LDC governments provide local support for in-country cooperative programs.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are urban and rural people in need of education who are not now served by schools.

FY 80 Program: The following continuing activities will be funded: Structuring NFE Resources ($450,000); LDC Institutional Development in NFE ($150,000); NFE Networks ($340,000); and HEW/OE ($100,000). New activities include NFE and Out of School Youth ($500,000) which will design and test alternative means for providing basic education and employable skills for this group, and NFE Assessment and Analysis ($240,000), which will develop methods for cataloging and employing various NFE activities.

Major Outputs: Increased capability of institutions in LDCs to provide relevant education to adults and out-of-school youth; tested program models, instructional materials, training, and information on planning and implementation of NFE programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	1,530
Professional Services	250
Total	1,780

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,571	2,860	711
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,010	1,687	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,581	4,547	1,034
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,780	5,540	12,901

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

World Education, Inc.
Michigan State University
Lesotho Distance Teaching Center
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Training of Trainers in Management	Education and Human Resources	FY 80 250		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,808
NUMBER 926-0055 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1008	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To train LDC managers in management concepts, skills, and techniques for designing, implementing and evaluating their own development projects.

Background and Progress to Date: The project trains LDC managers both to improve their own management capability and to teach them how to train additional managers in the skills required under this project. The overall training objective is to reach an additional 50 managers for every one trained under this project. This project began in FY 1974 with courses held in the United States, but was redesigned for use overseas during FY 1976 in order to (a) reach a broad base of participants at a lower cost, (b) tailor the program to the specific management needs of participating countries, and, (c) encourage host countries to fund the program in part, in cash or in kind.

Through December 1978, 472 managers from 34 countries, covering all geographic regions, have been trained. Some "multiplier" results include - courses being given in Guatemala by the Ministry of Agriculture, National Rural Development Plan; in Peru, by the National Planning Institute; in Colombia, by UNICEF. Senegalese participants used their training in A.I.D. project design concepts to design a national rural health and welfare program. Philippine participation in this program has resulted in the mandatory use of A.I.D. project design concepts in the design of all proposals submitted by the cities for assistance under the City Development Assistance Program of the Philippine Government. Participants in the Francophone West Africa program formed an Inter-African Amicale des Formateurs en Management to discuss common management problems and solutions. Graduates from Chad and from Togo started training courses upon their return. The Government of Swaziland is planning two consecutive Training of Trainers in Management seminars in the first half of 1979 using participants of the Malawi seminar as trainers (under the guidance of the contractor).

Host Country and Other Donors: Swaziland will pay all costs for these two seminars. Host governments generally have paid some in-country participant costs.

Beneficiaries: Managers of LDC government and nongovernment development programs.

FY 80 Program: The contractor will conduct a final in-country training course, provide professional management materials to former participants, and evaluate the success of the "multiplier" effect.

Major Outputs: Five hundred LDC managers trained under this project; 25,000 additional managers trained by the initial 500 participants.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Contractor Services	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,908	1,806	102
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	650	550	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,558	2,356	202
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	--	2,808

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Practical Concepts, Inc.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
United Nations Fellows-Training Services from other Federal Agencies	Education and Human Resources	FY 80 1,700	LIFE OF PROJECT 9,676 (Through FY 82)	
NUMBER 926-0070 NEW ☐ GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1024	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To reimburse costs incurred by U.S. federal agencies that provide assistance in the training of UN fellows (participants).

Background and Progress to Date: In 1949, the U.S. Delegate to the United Nations, along with delegates from other countries, pledged their countries' assistance in the training of UN Fellows. For the United States, this pledge meant absorbing the costs incidental to the administration and management of these programs by participating federal agencies. Until mid-1976, A.I.D. funded the UN Fellows costs under the general participating inter-agency agreements for the training of A.I.D. participants. In FY 1977, the UN costs were separated out and funded under this project. Six U.S. agencies are involved; the two most used being the Departments of Labor and Agriculture. Average reimbursement to these agencies amounts to $350 per person month of training. Average length of training is four months.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United Nations and its specialized agencies are responsible for costs such as training fees or tuition, living allowances, travel, insurance, books, etc.

Beneficiaries: The project provides assistance to UN Fellows who are programmed through U.S. federal departments and agencies. It is primarily directed to the development of talents required for accelerated social and economic development programs supported by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, primarily through the United Nations Development Program.

FY 80 Program: Approximately 1,200 UN Fellows will be trained.

Major Outputs: More than 2,400 have been trained since FY 1976.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Reimbursable Resources Services Agreements for approximately 4,800 person months of training	1,700

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,076	3,057	19
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,500	1,300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,576	4,357	219
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,700	3,400	9,676

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Department of Interior
Department of Agriculture
Department of Labor
Department of Commerce
Department of Treasury

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Training Evaluation and Support Services	Education and Human Resources	FY 80 765		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,710
NUMBER 926-0071 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1006	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase the effectiveness of the A.I.D. Participant Training Program and to measure and evaluate the participants' total U.S. training experience.

Background and Progress to Date: The project has four inter-related activities: (1) reception and community services provided jointly with the International Communication Agency with the support of the National Council for Community Services to International Visitors (COSERV); (2) coordination of services for academic participants, provided through the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA); (3) evaluation of contractual services and resources, which led to the termination of one activity in 1978; and, (4) advisory services, and workshops with members of educational institutions and other private sector resources to strengthen A.I.D. training programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Ninety U.S. volunteer community organizations which are members of COSERV entirely self-supporting and have nearly 100,000 volunteers. The community section of NAFSA is affiliated with the universities in which A.I.D. participants are enrolled.

Beneficiaries: A.I.D. participants from developing nations.

FY 80 Program: This project will continue to: provide reception, community and coordination services for A.I.D. participants; evaluate quality of services performed by U.S. universities and organizations for participants; provide post-training follow-up; and, examine new ways to improve the U.S. training experience of participants.

Major Outputs: All years, 13,000 LDC participants met at ports of entry; 20,000 academic participants served; and 90 community organizations provided local hospitality services.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Reception and Community Services	290
Coordination of Services to Academic Participants	180
Evaluation of Participant Training	180
Advisory Services and Workshops	50
Post-Training Follow-up	65
Total	765

* Estimates through FY 82. Project foreseen as continuing.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	795	702	93
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	550	520	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,345	1,222	123
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	765	1,600	3,710

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

International Communication Agency
National Council for Community Services to International Visitors
National Association for Foreign Student Affairs

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Development Administration	Education and Human Resources	FY 80 920		LIFE OF PROJECT 13,324
NUMBER 936-E030 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1009	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 85	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To improve the organization and management functions of LDC institutions benefiting the poor.

Background and Progress to Date: Critical to mobilizing poor people for self-sustaining development efforts is administrative compentancy in the LDC institutions responsible for carrying out such programs. The Development Administration program is designed to provide LDC public and private organizations with U.S. expertise in management and organization.

Six countries and two regional institutions received direct services from this project in FY 78: The Pan African Institute for Development received assistance to strengthen its training programs in West Africa, notably in the Cameroons and Upper Volta; consultant services on project management administration and training were provided in Jamaica, Chad, Mauritania and Indonesia. The Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences was assisted in strengthing its project management assistance capabilities to serve Latin America. Project management training and staff development materials reached about 2,000 managers and trainers in over 40 LDCs. An FY 1979 project for Managing Decentralization will be operational in 5-6 LDCs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project includes continuing dialogue with other donors that provide an exchange of experience, methods, and training materials.

Beneficiaries: The Development Administration program improves the use of domestic and foreign resources in LDC development programs. They improve the effectiveness of institutions and personnel in implementing programs benefiting the poor.

FY 1980 Program: A new contract will provide consultant services and guidance to help to mobilize local resources and formulate tax policies that foster local development. New activities will be concerned with the design and management of works programs for employing the poor, financial management for LDC institutions, improving management of delivery services to the poor. Project and program management training and consulting services will continue. These are provided by a Participating Agency Service Agreement with U.S. Department of Agriculture and through small grants to regional institutions in LDCs. Activities include Project Management Applications ($420) and Local Revenue Administration ($500). (All amounts in $ thousands)

Major Outputs: The organization and management of twenty LDC government and regional institutions will have been improved. Technical and training consultancies and materials to help LDC institutions mobilize knowledge and techniques for decentralized administration, revenue mobilization, management development and participation in self management efforts by poor beneficiaries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel (195 P.M.)	730
Travel and other costs	190
Total	920

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,504	762	742
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	685	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,904	1,447	457
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	920	10,500	13,324

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

USDA, Development Project Management Center
Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities
Others to be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Government/Labor Organizations Relations	Education and Human Resource Development	FY 80 410		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,400
NUMBER 907-0002 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Centrally Funded, p. 1015	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide LDC labor leaders with short-term motivational training in the United States; to promote more enlightened and responsible trade union participation in economic development.

Background and Progress to Date: This project funds short-term motivational training in the United States for groups of high and mid-level LDC labor leaders on subjects of importance to labor union participation in national developments. A.I.D. missions, labor attaches and host countries coordinate the nomination of participants. Selection is made in Washington. They study income distribution, union leadership, self-help, occupational health and safety, community services, integration of women into country development, roles of unions in democratic processes, and skills training. The one-week training seminars are devoted to studying a development theme at a U.S. university and field trips to representative unions, industries and public or private institutions for on-site observation and discussions. A.I.D.'s program allows participants to share experiences across regional and national boundaries. It also exposes LDC union leadership to the ways the U.S. trade unions help support and participate in community development. It encourages direct country-to-country cooperation in developing free trade unions.

Thus far, more than 600 labor leaders have been trained from Latin America, Africa, Near East, South Asia, and the Far East. Eighty-four leaders participated in this program in FY 78, 30% of whom were women.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. works closely with the U.S. Department of Labor to organize the training courses. Trade unions continue participant salaries and other benefits. Numerous U.S. local, state and international unions contribute staff, time, and other resources to the training program.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this project are the LDC labor leaders who participate in the training. Its ultimate benefits are distributed broadly among those members of the workforce who share the economic and social gains flowing from the adoption of labor movement policies supportive of equitable development.

FY 80 Program: Approximately 80 labor leaders will be trained in labor-intensive technology, in human resource use and development, the role of rural union leaders in self-help programs, and union policies and strategy for aiding rural and urban poor people.

Major Outputs: All years, training for approximately 800 labor leaders in the areas listed above.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: ($ thousands)

	FY 80
Short-term training in the U.S. for approximately 80 labor union participants	328
End-user charge for maintaining Department of Labor training resource capability	82
Total	410

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	738	620	118
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	410	450	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,148	1,070	78
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	410	442	2,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Department of Labor

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Labor Force Integration		Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 310		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,400
NUMBER 907-0003 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Centrally Funded, p. 1014	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To strengthen organizations and government agencies in order to bring women into the LDC workforce on an equal basis with men.

Background and Progress to Date: This project promotes institutions which increase equitable participation by women in LDC labor forces. In Latin America, this project supports the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Research and Documentation Center on Vocational Training (CINTERFOR), the Inter-American Commission for Women (IACW), and the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD). In Africa, it aids the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African-American Labor Center (AALC). And in Asia, this project supports the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) and the Asian-American Free Labor Institute (AAFLI). Direct assistance to LDC government agencies is provided also for increasing participation by women in development. Through the various regional organizations assisted by this project, plans for labor force integration have been drawn up on a world-wide basis.

These regional organizations are provided technical guidance and financial support to strengthen their programs. The project emphasizes vocational and leadership skills training as well as training in areas such as nutrition and marketing. Emphasis is placed also on the need for legislation encouraging the integration of the workforce and the need for creating jobs in small businesses.

Beneficiaries: The initial beneficiaries of this project are the regional organizations. The ultimate beneficiaries are the women workers aided by these regional organizations.

FY 80 Program: In FY 80, this project will continue to support the various organizations listed above. Wherever possible, additional labor, government and business organizations and leaders will be encouraged to integrate women into the workforce.

Major Outputs: All years, 10 major regional institutions are established or strengthened to promote and support workforce integration for women in 70 countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: ($ Thousands)

	FY 80
Grants to approximately 10 institutions and two government agencies for seminars, symposiums, studies and training programs designed to promote more equitable participation of women in the workforce	310
Total	310

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	481	237	244
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	310	394	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	793	631	162
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	310	297	1,400

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Technical Support for Labor Force Planning, Development & Utilization	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 80 370		LIFE OF PROJECT 970
NUMBER 907-0005 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] / NEW [x] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop, support, and improve the employment and income conditions of poor workers in LDC's.

Background: With the successful implementation of the Government Labor Services Project (FY 79 Centrally Funded Program Annex A, page 1013) and with A.I.D.'s increased attention to rural workers, Regional Bureaus and USAID Missions have substantially increased their request for labor-related services. This project will identify and provide technical labor market expertise. In turn, that expertise will help to design, implement, and evaluate programs to improve employment-related services. Support will consist of: technical experts; workshops and seminars to introduce employment-related techniques and "software" to LDC's; providing requested information; locating suitable contractors; evaluating and providing other labor market expertise as required. Special emphasis will be placed on programs for the rural workforce.

By assessing relevant experience in developed and developing countries, the project will identify improved methods for increasing labor-intensive agricultural production, for stimulating rural non-farm industries, for improving social and physical conditions in rural areas, and for improving rural labor market.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. will work closely with the Department of Labor and private organizations to identify and provide effective support.

Beneficiaries: A.I.D. regional bureaus and USAID missions will be the initial beneficiaries. But the ultimate beneficiaries will be poor people who seek jobs or better employment.

FY 80 Program: Support will be provided to A.I.D. regional bureaus and USAID missions for skills training, labor market analyses, information planning, rural labor market organization, integration of minority groups into the labor force, and for other needs as they are identified. A research agency will be contracted to study and assess rural labor market organizations and to make an inventory of U.S. contractors who could provide technical services.

Major Outputs: Improved A.I.D.-supported projects to enhance the employment and income conditions for poor people.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: ($ Thousands)

	FY 80
Technical experts and consultant services	270
Workshops and seminars	50
Research contract to assess rural labor market methods	50
Total	370

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979			
Estimated through September 30, 1979			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	370	600	970

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Department of Labor
Contractor to be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Opportunities Industrialization Centers, International (OICI) Institutional Development Grant	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
		FY 80 3,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 15,650
NUMBER 932-0076 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1016	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To create, demonstrate and implement a skills training program for disadvantaged school dropouts in selected LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: The international program of Opportunities Industrialization Center, International (OICI) grew out of its successful experimental industrial training program for poor minorities in Philadelphia and other U.S. urban centers. The first international projects began in the early 1970s in Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya and Ethiopia. OICI has completed an internal reorganization which has improved management, planning, project design, finance and personnel administration. The OICI model has been continued in Nigeria and Ethiopia with full local funding. Government and private sources in Ghana finance over 50% of all project costs. New projects are being developed by OICI/Ghana with funding from this grant. During FY 78, A.I.D. supported the central office of OICI and projects in Zambia, Togo, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Liberia, The Gambia, and Lesotho. Project designs are being developed for other countries in Africa and Central America. OICI training overseas includes auto mechanics, secretarial skills, carpentry, plumbing, masonry, animal husbandry, farm technology, electrical construction and small business management.

Host Country and Other Donors: Contributions from host country governments and the private sector provide an increasing proportion of support over the life of each OICI project. Newer OICI projects benefit largely from in-kind contributions. For example, Togo and The Gambia have provided substantial agricultural land. OICI headquarters receives some support from American corporations and has begun a self-financed fund-raising drive.

Beneficiaries: Disadvantaged teenage school dropouts in urban centers and small farmers who receive OICI training.

FY 80 Program: Continued A.I.D. support of OICI's skills training program in LDCs with gradual shift of project funding to host countries. A new project will begin in one additional African country.

Major Outputs: All years, 19,000 young people will be trained and 85% of those trained will be placed in jobs; 16 functioning boards of directors; and 87 nationals trained in methodology.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: ($ Thousands)

	FY 80
Program administration	700
Program development	1,000
Program implementation	1,300
Total	3,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	8,658	5,980	2,678
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,725	3,225	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	11,383	9,205	2,178
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,000	1,267	15,650

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Opportunities Industrialization Centers, International

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Responsible Officers:

SANDER M. LEVIN
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Development Support

CALVIN H. RAULLERSON
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 80-10 (10-78)		
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Program Request
46.0	50.3	59.5

A.I.D. is expanding its development initiatives to include: energy uses and availability in LDCs; enfold the human resources of women into all phases of the development process; transfer of appropriate science and technology; and spur the participation of private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in A.I.D. programs.

A.I.D. Program Strategy

A.I.D. requests $59.5 million to finance the centrally-funded portion of the Selected Development Programs account. Almost $28.8 million is earmarked for supporting programs carried out by the PVOs. The remainder will be applied to, among others, energy, housing and urban development, appropriate technology and environmental programs.

Private & Voluntary Organizations (PVOs)

A.I.D. supports and encourages PVOs to engage in development programs by recognizing that many of them have accumulated long experience and possess special talents for working directly with poor people overseas. Their commitment to equity as well as to economic development, their substantial resources, and their extensive worldwide network for collaborating with affinity groups commends PVOs to undertake more development programs.

Increasingly, the PVOs' foreign development programs are being supported by private contributions. Therefore, to provide incentives to increase those outside donations, A.I.D. provides grants to match voluntary agency resources-- a principal feature of A.I.D.'s centrally-funded support. Additionally, A.I.D. provides support to some agencies having unique, innovative or promising programs but for which the PVOs have not yet developed sufficient private financing to fund them. U.S. and LDC voluntary agencies also receive management and administrative assistance to enable them to play more active and efficient roles in development.

Energy: To increase and better manage energy sources available to the LDCs, special emphasis will be placed on renewable energy resources and on decentralizing generation of energy. Energy systems having these characteristics are valuable to the LDCs social and economic development plans because they: reduce petroleum consumption costs; provide alternatives to fossil fuels; and employ local technical and managerial skills. Program activities will include assessment of LDCs, energy needs, development and demonstration of new energy technologies, and strengthening U.S. institutions now at work solving LDCs' energy problems.

Women in Development: The aim is to integrate women as equal partners in the whole development process and to improve their social and economic status. A.I.D.'s policy, strategy and programs center on three basic issues: education and training for women, women's participation in decision-making processes and in national and local organizations, and creating employment and other productive opportunities for women.

Science, Technology and Environment: Within the past year, A.I.D. intensified its assessment of the role of science and technology in development. As a result--natural resources management, earth satellites, science policy planning, and the transfer of appropriate technology--are receiving greater attention and use.

Urban Development and Housing: Urban population growth rates abroad are often double national population increases--significantly increasd by rural migrations into cities. This worldwide phenomenon is experienced most acutely by developing countries. Therefore, A.I.D.'s Urban Development and Housing Guaranty Programs assist selective LDCs to address urbanization problems and opportunities. The Housing Guaranty Program guarantees the repayment of loans made by private U.S. lenders to housing institutions in the LDCs. It emphasizes adequate shelter for poor people and the adoption of national housing policies.

Economic and Social Research and Evaluations: A.I.D.-sponsored international social and economic research programs assist LDCs to develop economic policies and programs which balance equity and national growth. Issues of interregional importance, such as the economic and social implications of population growth, are researched and evaluated. A.I.D. will appraise 12 or more policy-related programs having worldwide relevance for A.I.D.'s planning.

Reimbursable Development Program (RDP) : A.I.D.'s RDP programs stimulate the sale of technical assistance to LDCs which can afford to pay for foreign technology with their own resources. The funds available for RDP are used to develop and promote programs which then are financed by the recipient government.

FY 80 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

* The centrally-funded portion of the Selected Development Activities account is $59.5 million (or 44% of the total SDA request).
* Almost $28.8 million will support Private and Voluntary Agency programs.
* The remainder will address the questions associated with programs such as energy, science and technology, urban development and housing, women in development and earth satellite applications to development.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 80-02(10-79)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	*	G	906-0001	75	---	---	350	333	1,355	1,290	#########
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	*	G	930-0022	72	6,511	5,789	2,920	2,500	2,371	1,540	7,862
TITLE IX PROGRAM	*	G	930-0023	71	6,803	5,819	2,100	1,680	690	450	3,907
EVALUATION STUDIES AND SYSTEMS		G	930-0047	74	521	438	850	715	---	---	---
INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS	*	G	930-0085	80	---	---	---	---	1,145	745	10,740
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					13,835	12,046	6,220	5,228	5,561	4,025	
GRANTS					13,835	12,046	6,220	5,228	5,561	4,025	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					13,835	12,046	6,220	5,228	5,561	4,025	
GRANTS					13,835	12,046	6,220	5,228	5,561	4,025	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT											
OFFICE OF ENGINEERING											
UNTRA LOW COST SHELTER		G	931-0221	78	370	298	26	40	---	58	---
TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY SUPP SVCS		G	931-1116	77	480	144	200	240	---	296	---
LOW COST ROOFING UTILIZATION	*	G	931-1161	78	170	---	100	180	605	605	125
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,020	442	326	460	605	959	
GRANTS					1,020	442	326	460	605	959	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF ENERGY											
STUDIES IN ENERGY NEEDS IN FOOD SYSTEMS		G	931-0234	77	1,100	682	---	99	---	---	---
ENERGY TRAINING AND INSTIT. DEV	*	G	936-1160	79	---	---	1,050	500	1,750	1,000	12,900
ENERGY SERVICES AND SUPPORT	*	G	936-Y042	79	---	---	1,000	700	1,440	1,200	7,810
ENERGY ASSESSMENT AND ASSISTANCE	*	G	936-5708	79	---	---	1,300	500	1,500	1,000	9,200
ENERGY EXPANSION - THROUGH BIOMASS	*	G	936-5709	79	---	---	1,000	500	2,660	1,000	10,000
ED AND VOL ORGANIZATION ACTIVITY	*	G	936-5711	79	---	---	750	200	1,600	1,000	9,360
ENERGY EXPANSION THROUGH SOLAR PROD	*	G	936-5717	79	---	---	2,000	500	2,000	1,000	12,000

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,100	682	7,100	2,999	10,950	6,200	
GRANTS					1,100	682	7,100	2,999	10,950	6,200	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF HOUSING											
DEV OF HOUSING COOP		G	912-0005	76	848	840	---	8	---	---	---
FOUNDATION FOR COOPERATIVE HOUSING (OPG)	*	G	912-0006	77	1,300	99	---	1,000	250	200	---
IMPRV. PROG. FOR THE URBAN POOR (IPUP)		G	912-0007	78	1,425	9	674	509	---	425	4,075
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					3,573	948	674	1,517	250	625	
GRANTS					3,573	948	674	1,517	250	625	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF EDUCATION											
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATIONS	*	G	936-5811	79	---	---	---	---	4,000	3,700	18,800
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	---	---	4,000	3,700	
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	4,000	3,700	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
PROGRAM OFFICE											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	*	G	931-0003	72	4,218	3,804	700	750	800	600	*********
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					4,218	3,804	700	750	800	600	
GRANTS					4,218	3,804	700	750	800	600	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING											
UN FELLOWS TNG SVC FR OTHER FED AGENCIES		G	926-0070	77	3,076	3,057	1,500	1,300	---	219	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					3,076	3,057	1,500	1,300	---	219	
GRANTS					3,076	3,057	1,500	1,300	---	219	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
INDUSTRIAL RES INSTITUTE EFFECTIVENESS		G	931-0097	76	1,508	978	---	530	---	---	---
STANDARDIZATION IN LDCS		G	931-0243	76	1,273	1,079	---	194	---	---	---

** Detailed project narrative – See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
SECONDARY HARDWOODS		G	931-0607	75	717	717	---	---	---	---	---
SMALL INDUSTRY GRANTS		G	931-0990	74	825	726	---	99	---	---	---
ARID LAND INFO		G	931-1027	78	120	35	60	145	---	---	---
ENVIR MGT AND FIELD SUPPORT		G	931-1028	77	480	210	---	270	---	---	---
ATI GRANT		G	931-1071	78	1,551	---	---	500	---	500	---
WOOL AS A FUEL RESOURCE		G	931-1080	78	250	10	---	240	---	---	---
ENVIRONMENTAL TRNG AND GRANTS		G	931-1113	77	400	120	---	150	---	130	---
E/NR EXPANDED INFO BASE		G	931-1209	79	---	---	690	500	---	190	2,210
ENHANCING S AND T CAPABILITIES		G	931-1223	77	2,125	439	1,250	1,250	---	1,686	---
U.N. WORLD CONFERENCE PHASE II		G	931-1308	78	362	362	500	100	---	---	---
TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION		G	931-1313	79	---	---	500	300	---	200	900
ENVIRONMENTAL GRANT		G	931-1330	78	100	10	---	90	---	---	---
MAN AND BIOSPHERE II	*	G	936-5500	80	---	---	---	---	1,350	1,000	4,350
LDC FOREST RESOURCES	*	G	936-5502	80	---	---	---	---	750	600	2,100
SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DEV	*	G	936-5511	80	---	---	---	---	500	400	1,500
SCIENCE POL P AND M SUPPORT	*	G	936-5514	80	---	---	---	---	1,000	700	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					9,721	4,686	3,000	4,368	3,600	5,406	
GRANTS					9,721	4,686	3,000	4,368	3,600	5,406	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
OFFICE OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT											
INTEGRATED PROGRAM FOR THE URBAN POOR	*	G	912-0007	78	---	---	695	500	1,600	1,000	235
LAND USE PROGRAMMING	*	G	931-0058	75	748	436	40	100	150	100	---
URBAN FUNCTIONS IN RURAL DEV	*	G	931-0210	76	849	443	---	300	200	200	---
SMALL ENTERPRISES APPROACHES TO EMPL	*	G	931-1090	78	525	---	495	700	100	350	230
URBAN AND REGIONAL ANALYSIS		G	931-1092	77	158	152	200	150	---	56	---
URBAN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		G	931-1110	79	---	---	170	100	---	70	---
RURAL DEMAND FOR URBAN SVC SYSTEMS	*	G	931-1228	78	420	---	400	750	430	400	1,445
REGIONAL TECHNOLIGICAL OPPORTUNITIES		G	931-1331	79	---	---	150	150	---	---	---
CENTRAL SUPP FOR URBAN EMPL PROJECT IMPL	*	G	936-5405	79	---	---	50	50	50	50	200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,700	1,031	2,200	2,800	2,530	2,226	
GRANTS					2,700	1,031	2,200	2,800	2,530	2,226	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION AND UTILIZATION											
INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEV	*	G	931-A232	76	1,627	876	1,000	600	1,400	1,400	4,723
TECH INFO TRANSFER SYSTEM		G	931-1114	77	320	320	200	200	---	130	---

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,947	1,196	1,200	800	1,400	1,530	
GRANTS					1,947	1,196	1,200	800	1,400	1,530	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					27,355	15,846	17,000	14,994	24,135	21,465	
GRANTS					27,355	15,846	17,000	14,994	24,135	21,465	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
BUR. FOR PRIVATE AND DEVELOP COOPERATION											
PVC MATCHING GRANTS											
MATCHING-YMCA	*	G	934-0133	78	980	---	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,500	---
MATCHING-PCI	*	G	934-0137	80	---	---	---	---	380	350	900
MATCHING-MAP	*	G	934-0138	79	---	---	300	250	300	275	500
MATCHING-TNS	*	G	934-0145	79	---	---	337	300	400	260	1,000
MATCHING-AITEC	*	G	934-0146	80	---	---	---	---	150	125	300
MATCHING-PROPOSED NEW	*	G	934-0158	80	---	---	---	---	2,694	1,900	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					980	---	1,637	1,750	4,924	4,410	
GRANTS					980	---	1,637	1,750	4,924	4,410	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC COOPERATIVES											
COOPERATIVES-CUNA	*	G	932-0002	67	2,709	2,656	600	590	600	595	---
COOPERATIVES-CLUSA	*	G	932-0004	67	3,115	3,115	550	480	600	535	---
COOPERATIVES-ACDI	*	G	932-0019	69	1,990	1,937	350	343	400	365	---
COOPERATIVES-VDC	*	G	932-0022	70	1,540	1,368	550	475	550	480	---
COOPERATIVES-NRECA	*	G	932-0117	78	450	225	550	440	500	450	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					9,804	9,301	2,600	2,328	2,650	2,425	
GRANTS					9,804	9,301	2,600	2,328	2,650	2,425	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS											
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-CODEL	*	G	932-0001	78	3,528	2,565	4,000	3,525	4,750	3,800	12,278
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-VITA		G	932-0010	68	1,665	1,590	---	75	---	---	---
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-IVS	*	G	932-0042	74	1,825	1,825	600	525	600	550	600
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-WEI	*	G	932-0114	78	198	198	327	300	270	250	---
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-IEF	*	G	934-0116	78	300	120	275	360	225	300	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-AG MISSIONS	*	G	934-0130	78	242	20	193	200	150	175	---
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-OEF	*	G	934-0143	79	---	---	300	225	300	250	400
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-VITA	*	G	934-0157	79	---	---	280	200	280	250	280
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					7,758	6,318	5,975	5,410	6,575	5,575	
GRANTS					7,758	6,318	5,975	5,410	6,575	5,575	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES GRANTS											
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT-TAICH	*	G	932-0013	55	1,913	1,715	400	463	400	475	---
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT-NTCF	*	G	932-0096	76	717	695	500	470	500	480	600
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT-SPEC ACTIVITIES	*	G	932-0100	77	464	333	400	475	400	445	---
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT-PAI	*	G	934-0107	78	227	27	310	400	327	390	---
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT-PFP	*	G	934-0141	80	---	---	---	---	300	260	600
NEW MGT SUPPORT GRANTS	*	G	934-0159	80	---	---	---	---	300	265	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					3,321	2,770	1,610	1,808	2,227	2,315	
GRANTS					3,321	2,770	1,610	1,808	2,227	2,315	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC CONSORTIA GRANTS											
CONSORTIA-PACT	*	G	932-0030	72	6,981	4,764	3,000	3,500	3,500	3,800	---
SOLIDARIOS(CADF)		G	932-0105	77	247	116	145	130	---	146	---
CONSORTIA-CODEL	*	G	932-0113	79	---	---	600	275	600	450	600
CONSORTIA-NCIH	*	G	932-0123	79	---	---	144	110	250	175	226
CONSORTIA-CCSH	*	G	932-0124	78	287	50	236	410	500	420	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					7,515	4,930	4,125	4,425	4,850	4,991	
GRANTS					7,515	4,930	4,125	4,425	4,850	4,991	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM GRANTS											
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-CID		G	932-0044	75	1,005	868	---	137	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-CLUSA		G	932-0060	75	906	813	---	93	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-YMCA		G	932-0061	75	1,578	1,510	---	68	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-ACDI		G	932-0063	75	458	395	---	63	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-CDF		G	932-0064	75	1,152	1,066	---	86	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-PAI		G	932-0068	75	700	535	---	165	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-PC		G	932-0070	75	660	604	---	56	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-OEF		G	932-0071	75	1,001	909	---	92	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-USFIS		G	932-0083	TQ	900	595	---	305	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-ICA		G	932-0089	TQ	482	326	---	156	---	---	---

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		PROPOSED FY 1980		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-IDEAS		G	932-0090	77	344	315	236	225	---	40	---
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-ACPO		G	932-0091	77	474	369	505	480	---	130	---
INTSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-TAA		G	932-0092	TQ	285	190	---	95	---	---	---
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-AIFLD		G	932-0093	77	635	295	267	405	---	202	---
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-IIRR		G	932-0098	77	358	175	168	210	---	141	---
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-HPI		G	932-0099	77	560	189	161	245	---	287	---
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-IHAP		G	932-0102	77	378	188	259	248	---	201	---
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-IED		G	932-0103	77	500	384	250	290	---	40	*********
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM-SAWSO		G	932-0109	77	618	286	317	475	---	174	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					12,994	10,012	2,163	3,894	---	1,215	
GRANTS					12,994	10,012	2,163	3,894	---	1,215	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
PVC OCEAN FREIGHT											
OCEAN FREIGHT	*	G	932-0106	46	100,003	99,413	5,500	4,225	4,500	4,350	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					100,003	99,413	5,500	4,225	4,500	4,350	
GRANTS					100,003	99,413	5,500	4,225	4,500	4,350	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT OFFICE											
PROGRAM EVALUATION AND SUPPORT	*	G	938-0800	79	---	---	200	150	300	250	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	200	150	300	250	
GRANTS					---	---	200	150	300	250	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
REIMBURSABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM											
REIMBURSABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	*	G	938-0900	75	2,883	2,098	1,800	1,900	2,800	2,950	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,883	2,098	1,800	1,900	2,800	2,950	
GRANTS					2,883	2,098	1,800	1,900	2,800	2,950	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					145,258	134,842	25,910a/	26,180	28,826	28,481	
GRANTS					145,258	134,842	25,910	26,180	28,826	28,481	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

**Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(In thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 80-02(10-78)

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	THROUGH FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH FY 1978 EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED FY 1979 EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED FY 1980 OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED FY 1980 EXPENDITURES	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
BUR. OF INTRA GOVTAL AND INTERNTL AFFAIRS											
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH	*	G	933-0001	74	1,400	901	750	800	925	---	*********
ON SPECIAL SUPPORT	*	G	933-0002	74	1,025	1,025	450	---	100	---	150
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,425	1,926	1,200	800	1,025	---	
GRANTS					2,425	1,926	1,200	800	1,025	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					2,425	1,926	1,200	800	1,025	---	
GRANTS					2,425	1,926	1,200	800	1,025	---	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					188,873	164,660	50,330	47,202	59,547	53,971	
GRANTS					188,873	164,660	50,330	47,202	59,547	53,971	
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	

********* DENOTES CONTINUING PROJECTS

a/ Includes $300 thousand for the Meals for Millions Project funded from Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition in FY 1980.

** Detailed project narrative — See Activity Data Sheet.*

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Women in Development	Food and Nutrition; Education & Human Resources; SDA	FY 80 $2700		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 906-0001 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Interregional Programs, p. 1017	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To help LDC women become equal partners in the development process and to assist the Agency in integrating women and women's interests in all its programs, projects and activities.

Background and Progress to Date: (See the Report to Congress on Women in Development submitted August 1978). The Office of Women in Development (WID) promotes, assists and coordinates the integration of women and women's concerns in development assistance programming. Policy and program-related studies, conferences and seminars have been sponsored about women's role in food production and distribution; women's education and training; women in poverty and the effects of modernization and migration on women and families. These studies, meeting reports, data and research findings have been distributed within A.I.D., to missions, and to individuals and institutions involved in development through the WID Office's Resource Center. Several contractors are compiling rosters of women-in-development experts and consultants for service to A.I.D. missions, as well as designing training materials for women's technical assistance work. Conferences have been held with international women's organizations and donors.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate project beneficiaries are poor women in A.I.D. recipient countries.

FY 80 Program: The original Women in Development project is being divided into four sub-projects. The Strategies and Resources sub-project continues to identify poor women's problems and needs; expands the Resource Center's capability to answer requests for data, information and materials; supports conferences, seminars and meetings on women-in-development topics; supports small cutting-edge studies aimed at program and project development in LDCs, and provides for distribution and dissemination of reports and research findings to a variety of audiences. The sub-project on Women's Organizations and Participation will focus on assistance to LDC, international and U.S. women's organizations and associations to increase their capacities to aid LDC women and to establish a program for small grants to LDC women's organizations. One aim of this project is to have more women's organizations registered as PVOs able to cooperate with LDC women in training and income-generating projects. The third sub-project will provide technical assistance to A.I.D. missions through establishing or supporting women-in-development centers in the U.S., especially on Title XII campuses, and in LDC institutions. The fourth sub-project aims to improve the collection of national statistics about women in LDCs.

Major Outputs: By FY 81, guidance and informational materials for project development purposes; newsletters and occasional women-in-development publications; a revised edition of the International Directory of Women's Development Organizations; research, conferences and workshops to plan effective strategies and develop resources for women-in-development activities. By FY 83, 7-10 rosters of trained WID experts to serve on design teams and to advise on women's projects; 5-7 WID centers providing specialized training, research and materials, and responding to mission and LDC requests; two umbrella projects providing support for small technical assistance activities and grants to LDC organizations; increased training and technical assistance grants to 10-12 international and LDC organizations; establishment of an international consortium of women's development organizations.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Grants and Contracts	2700

by funding category: Food and Nutrition, $945; Selected Development Activities, 1,355 Education, 400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,029	804	225
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	800	720	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,829	1,524	305
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,700		

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Bureau of the Census
International Center for Research on Women
New TransCentury Foundation
Michigan State University
University of Arizona
Others to be selected

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Socio-Economic Studies and Activities	Food and Nutrition, Education and Human Resources, Health, Selected Development Activities	FY 80 3358		LIFE OF PROJECT 27,696
NUMBER 930-0022 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Interregional Programs, p. 1066	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To improve social and economic policies; to measure development and their progress; to assess the LDCs commitment to and the effectiveness of specific development programs relative to achieving A.I.D.'s policy goals; and to provide training and consulting services.

Background and Progess to Date: A.I.D. funds analysis, data gathering, training and expert services to improve A.I.D.'s policies. Activities include: (1) studies on rural non-formal education in Kenya, the employment impact of rural electrification in the Philippines, and monetary and non-monetary incentives to small-farmer production; (2) collection of data on food, health, and other key indicators, (e.g. through the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture), to serve A.I.D. missions; (3) dissemination of studies through conferences and special mailings (A.I.D. publishes articles in the Development Digest for policy makers and researchers especially in LDCs); (4) helping LDCs improve international trade through the World Trade Institute which conducts training in New York and provides host-country advisory services.

Host Country and Other Donors: A variety of U.S. and LDC universities, international organizations, and host government agencies.

Beneficiaries: Poor people, who will benefit from better policies to promote equitable growth.

FY 1980 Program: A.I.D. will commission studies in agriculture and rural development to examine the effects of different rural development policies on agricultural production and income. One new study will emphasize renewable energy and science and technology policy. Major new projects will assess the effectiveness of policies affecting agriculture and health, social and economic policies to improve health or promote productivity. The findings will be provided to LDC governments.

A.I.D. will continue funding the Development Digest. Other activities include (1) an additional year's financing for the World Trade Institute's training and advisory services; (2) renewed agreements with the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture to provide data to AID/W and field missions; and (3) renewal of a PASA with HEW for health expertise. New activities to be financed in FY 1980 include (1) research on how teacher training, textbooks, curricula, etc., help promote education to foster development and help reduce fertility; (2) analysis and synthesis of major U.S. and international research about education policies; (3) evaluation of the impact of selected development activities on birth rates; (4) seminars and conferences to disseminate results of research and studies.

Major Outputs: Socio-economic studies, training and information which contribute to the purpose of the project.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: ($ thousands) FY 80

R&D, Grants and Contracts, RSSA, PASA

Food and Nutrition	200
Selected Development Activites	2,371
Health	447
Education and Human Resources	340
	3,358

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,511	5,789	725
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	5,020	4,618	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	11,531	10,378	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,358	12,807	27,696

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
World Trade Institute
National Planning Association
Pan American Health Organization
RAND Corporation
Swarthmore College
U.S. Bureau of the Census
National Institute of Health and to be selected

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Title IX Program	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 690		LIFE OF PROJECT 13,500
NUMBER 930-0023 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY79 Interregional Programs, P.1065	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 71	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY84

Purpose: To promote human rights and peoples' broader and more equitable participation in the benefits, control, and implementation of economic development as outlined in section 116(e) and Title IX of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended: Studies, dissemination of information, and development of capacity to assist developing countries to follow economic development policies that are sensitive to human rights and social justice.

Background and Progress to Date: In collaboration with leading social scientists in developing countries, Princeton University is completing a program of studies to help developing countries and donor agencies understand how equity objectives can be served within the context of economic development. Rice University is completing studies on how income distribution policies affect economic development.

Yale University has provided training, research and assistance on development under the rule of law, with particular regard to the relationships between law and social and economic change and the way in which law and legal insitutions can promote economic development in a manner that is not detrimental to peoples' rights and needs. A consortium of universities -- Duke, Iowa, and Hawaii -- has conducted research and training on the role of elected representative assemblies in economic development; and the State University of New York (SUNY) has provided technical assistance for the staffing and operation of legislative bodies in developing countries. SUNY has collaborated with European institutions to help LDC legislative bodies. Studies are under way on how anthropological analyses can be applied to economic development problems. The University of Iowa is studying the role of rural political groups on development.

FY 1980 Program: AID will continue to engage in research and other activities designed to make its programs responsive to Title IX and related human rights requirements. Particular emphasis will be given to political and civil rights within the context of economic development; the relationships between social institutions -- including families, communal, and minority groups -- and economic development; and political and social aspects of natural resource degradation and of technology choice and transfer, with special regard for light capital technology. Specific activities include research grants, seminars and conferences, consultants, training and travel, and pilot projects.

Beneficiaries: Poor majority in developing countries.

Major Output: Socio-economic and related studies which contribute to the purpose stated above.

AID Financed Inputs:

		($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	SDA	690

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,803	5,869	934
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,900	1,710	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,703	6,723	980
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	690	5,107	13,500

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Integrated Studies and Systems	Food & Nutrition; Special Development Activities	FY 80 1,300	LIFE OF PROJECT 13,505
NUMBER 930-0085 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY85

Purpose: To assure that the Agency Evaluation System is well managed, and relevant for improving policy decisions and budget allocations.

Background and Progress to Date: The Agency's central evaluation unit conducts special evaluation studies and coordinates all other evaluation activity.

The Office of Evaluation helps to improve AID programs, policies and management; assures that the Agency's evaluation system produces relevant, authoritative, timely, and usable information and oversees that it is put to productive use. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Office undertakes in-house analyses, surveys, and studies; manages contract services; oversees the evaluation system function; and, provides advisory evaluation services to the Agency.

The Office also conducts studies of policy issues based on AID's actual experience.

Progress to date includes a strengthened evaluation and design system, a network of trained staff officers, a growing collection of evaluation studies, an established methodology and instructional program, and working relationships with competent contractors.

Subsequent to formation of an Office consisting of senior social scientists and AID officials, a work program has been formulated and several studies of AID's development experience have been launched. A number of other studies and systems improvements are planned.

Host Country and Other Donors: All project evaluations are conducted in collaboration with host country counterparts, largely based upon host country data. Other donors make their evaluation reports available to AID.

Beneficiaries: All evaluation activities are intended to strengthen Agency projects, programs and policy and thus to provide more direct and effective benefits to targetted recipients. In addition, the project includes specific assistance to LDCs to enhance their own evaluation capabilities.

FY 80 Program: In collaboration with AID's operating bureaus, a series of policy-oriented studies will be conducted, including: potable water, rural electrification, education, rural roads, and village health care. The Evaluation Office will also analyze evaluations produced in the field to identify patterns of results. It will promote the use of evaluation findings for making policy and budget decisions. It will expand AID's evaluation system to emphasize ex post studies; will measure the effectiveness of several Agency policies; and will provide training and advice to several LDC evaluation units.

Major Outputs: Ten to 12 major studies; a series of policy recommendations and several published guidances and standards; and services to AID and LDC evaluators.

AID Financial Inputs:

	($ Thousands) FY 80
Contracts :	
Food & Nutrition	155
Selected Development Activities	1,145
	1,300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,300	12,205	13,505

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

IQC's

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Low Cost Roofing Utilization		Selected Development Activities	FY 80 605		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,000
NUMBER 931-1161 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded, p. 1027	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To provide LDCs with a capability to locally manufacture and install low-cost roofing.

Background and Progress to Date: Since the early 1970s, improved technology has reduced roofing costs for buildings such as schools, houses, warehouses, clinics, etc. These A.I.D.-funded improvements were developed in the laboratory and in demonstration projects in Ghana, Jamaica, and the Philippines. The four new alternative roofing material systems use local fillers with low resin binders for a strong roof. Prices for this roofing product will be lower than high-quality galvanized iron or aluminum sheets and of equivalent durability; and it will be competetive with the lower grades of corrugated galvanized iron but will have superior durability (10-20 years vs. 3-5 years).

Following a natural disaster, roofing is the most needed commodity to replace tents and this new product can provide such relief to people in need.

Host Country and Other Donors: Cooperating countries are providing local support and coordination.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries include rural and urban poor people, disaster victims in A.I.D. recipient countries, local construction industries and entrepreneurs. Employment opportunities are increased through roof production.

FY 80 Program: This project, using the laboratory and demonstration data, will develop mass production and marketing techniques for the manufacture of low-cost roofing. The project will be undertaken in Ghana, Jamaica, and the Philippines where the previous projects were demonstrated and where results are expected to be representative for all LDCs. Countries will be given technical support, equipment, and supplies to help them establish production capability.

Major Outputs: New technology and production capacity will reduce roofing costs for rural and urban people in three LDCs and in their roofing industries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

		($ thousands) FY 80
Professional Services	(40 P.M.)	405
Equipment/Supplies		150
Other Costs		50
	Total	605

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	170	0	170
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	100	180	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	270	180	90
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	605	125	1,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Energy Training and Institutional Development	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 1,750		LIFE OF PROJECT 15,700
NUMBER 936-1160 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1026	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To make short-term training in energy management and technology available to key LDC personnel and to develop LDC institutional capabilities.

Background and Progress to Date: The purpose of this activity is to provide the LDCs with energy management training and technology to strengthen their capability (academic, government, private, and commercial). Through the Energy Management Training Program at New York University at Stony Brook, A.I.D. is currently training 30 senior LDC government officials from about 20 countries.

LDC institutional capability in energy technology and management needs to be strengthened by providing them with short and long-term consultants, short and long-term training, and by establishing counterpart relationships between LDC and U.S. institutions.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide training participants, local support costs and will coordinate donor programs. Other major donors include the United Nations Environmental Program, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and several European countries.

Beneficiaries: Initially, direct beneficiaries will be LDC energy technicians, managers, and institutions. Ultimate beneficiaries will be rural and urban poor people who will benefit from less expensive and dependable local energy sources.

FY 80 Program: Fund training in energy management and energy technology. The State University of New York will continue to train LDC senior level energy planners and administrators. Training is planned for 60 participants in two six-week classes during the period. Another contractor will select 60 LDC energy technicians for short-term (two-six months) training in the U.S. and abroad.

Major Outputs: Two hundred LDC administrators will be trained in energy management; 300 technicians will be trained in energy technology; energy institutions in 20 LDCs will be tied with U.S. institutions for consultant services and support. Five world-wide conferences and 10 regional conferences/workshops will be held to develop a communications network between and among LDC and world energy institutions.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R & D Grants and Contracts	1,750
Total	1,750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,050	500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,050	500	550
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,750	12,900	15,700

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

State University of New York and others to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Energy Services and Support	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 1,440	LIFE OF PROJECT 10,250	
NUMBER 936-Y042 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1026	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To provide short-term professional and technological consultants to evaluate energy equipment, commodities, publications, special studies, and services which support LDC and A.I.D. missions' programs in energy production and use.

Background and Progress to Date: The purpose of this activity is to strengthen and improve LDC energy systems, technologies, and installations through a full range of technical consultation, demonstration of commodities and equipment, evaluation services, publications, and management services. Assistance is provided to improve conventional and non-conventional energy technologies and systems; to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of energy systems that provide most of the energy in the LDCs. Many current systems can be improved and benefit from the adoption of evolving technical and managerial developments. Service has been provided to four LDCs through the Department of Energy.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host countries provide training for participants, local support costs, and coordination of donor programs. Other major contributors include the United Nations Environmental Program, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Research Center Canada, and multinational, industrial-commercial energy producers and users.

Beneficiaries: Most immediately, LDC energy and planning ministries, public power utilities, and technologists will benefit from these services. Ultimately, the LDCs' rural and urban poor people will enjoy cost-effective, locally available energy.

FY 80 Program: Fund projects, Field Support Technical Services in the amount of $1,000,000; and Conventional Energy Resource Identification and Geothermal Technical Support in the amount of $440,000. A.I.D., through support groups, missions, and by contract and Participating Agency Services Agreement, will continue to provide short-term consultants at request of LDCs or A.I.D. field missions; and, provide short-term LDC training as requested.

The U.S. Geological Survey will provide consultation services for identification of conventional and geothermal fuel resources and provide LDC training as requested.

A.I.D. will provide commodities and equipment to carry out demonstrations and field tests in selected LDCs and provide a wide range of technological services, feasibility studies, evaluation services, publications and management assistance on request. Reports, studies, films, and data regarding improved energy technologies will be disseminated in appropriate languages to LDC energy personnel.

Major Outputs: All years, evaluations of conventional and non-conventional systems in 20 LDCs, demonstration and/or field testing of selected equipment in 20 LDCs, provision of consultation services to 40 countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	1,240
Professional Services	200
Total	1,440

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	700	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	700	300
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,440	7,810	10,250

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Contractors to be selected. U.S. Geological Survey

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Energy Assessment, Analysis and Policy Development	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 1,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 12,000
NUMBER 936-5708 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1026	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To provide more and better energy information to LDCs to improve their own energy policies and programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Many LDCs lack useful data or understanding about current and future energy supplies and demand. Donors have insufficient data upon which to base their assistance programs. This activity supports a global program to help LDCs assess their energy needs; for planning programs to benefit from conventional and nonconventional energy resources; to set national energy policies consistent with their own resources and future requirements; to identify key energy impediments in each country; and, to develop an information base on current rural energy uses and future requirements.

An initial study, "Energy Needs, Uses, and Resources in Developing Countries and the Implications for U.S. Assistance" was conducted in 1978 by the National Center for Analysis of Energy Systems, Brookhaven National Laboratory for A.I.D. The Institute for Energy Research at State University of New York, Stony Brook, is now drawing up an inventory of LDC energy data. Organizations with competence in this field capable of providing technical services overseas are being identified.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide local personnel and facilities for in-country training and will assume major responsibility for data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Other contributors to this activity include the United Nations Environmental Program, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Research Center, and several European countries.

Beneficiaries: Initially, LDC finance, industry and planning ministry officials will benefit. Rural and urban poor people ultimately will benefit from lower cost and dependable local energy supplies. The world community of donors will benefit from reliable energy data.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will: support host country energy surveys in six to ten developing countries having critical energy problems; provide short-term training in data collection, analysis, and use to LDC technicians; organize and conduct at least four technical seminars relating to energy data collection, analysis, and use; provide technical consultants as requested by LDCs; implement special projects to improve efficiency and quality of LDC energy data collection and analysis; administer funds to provide travel and per diem for workshop participants; develop a system for storage, retrieval, updating, and dissemination of energy data; and, collaborate with other interested agencies in national, regional and international development planning.

Major Outputs: Thirty country energy assessments; 450 LDC energy planners trained in collection and analysis of energy data; 12 regional and world-wide seminars/workshops on energy data methodology, collection, and analysis.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	1,500
Total	1,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,300	500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,300	500	800
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,500	9,200	12,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Contractors to be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Energy Expansion through Biomass Production, Conversion and Use		Selected Development Activities	FY 80 2,660		LIFE OF PROJECT 13,660
NUMBER 936-5709 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1026	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To expand the availability and use of biomass (living matter) resources to produce energy at reasonable costs through simple, practical systems.

Background and Progress to Date: In 1979 plans call for a group of U.S. universities and the U.S. Forest Service to conduct a coordinated program of energy biomass resource development. Research projects will be defined in biomass production and conversion technologies. Biomass specialists will visit ten A.I.D. missions for workshops with selected host country officials and mission staffs to review available biomass techniques; and, to draw on LDC knowledge, practices, systems and ideas.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide personnel, facilities, technical support, ideas, on-site supervision, and monitoring of pilot activities. Other contributors to this activity include the United Nations Environmental Program, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Research Center, the United Nations Development Program and several European countries.

Beneficiaries: People in rural areas who produce and sell biomass (fuelwood and other sources) for use in power generation plants; people in rural and urban areas who use the generated power; the LDCs' environment will be improved by reduced indiscriminate tree-cutting and decreased soil erosion. Agriculture productivity may also rise as soil erosion lessens due to soil leaching. Additionally, biomass activity is expected to provide a fuel supplement for transportation; serve as a substitute for petroleum products in chemical industries.

FY 1980 Program: One world-wide, two regional and four country conference/workshops with LDC energy experts and government leaders on various aspects of using biomass for energy will be held. Both short-term and long-term technical consultants will be provided to LDC program directors and A.I.D. missions on request. Advisory personnel will be assigned to the field at request of missions to provide continuous, on-site, technical assistance and guidance to LDC programs. Contractors will also conduct applied research to develop (or improve) equipment, processes, and installations suitable to LDC settings. Specifically, applied research will be conducted at small-scale pilot plants to produce liquid fuels, gases and chemicals from biomass. Field tests will be conducted in the LDCs.

Major Outputs: All years, ten pilot activities to increase biomass production and utilization; 25 seminars with host country energy experts and government leaders and mission staff; 20 workshops and conferences; and 400 LDC technicians trained in biomass production and use.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R & D Grants and Contracts	2,660
Total	2,660

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	500	500
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,660	10,000	13,660

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Contractors to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Energy Education and Voluntary Organization Activity	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 1,600		LIFE OF PROJECT 11,710
NUMBER 936-5711 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1026	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To promote awareness in LDCs about the relationships between energy resources and socio-economic development. Such understanding can stimulate the LDCs to adopt suitable, cost-effective energy systems through the vehicle of pilot demonstrations sponsored by voluntary organizations.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. assists LDCs to inform, educate, and work with rural poor people to help them use energy supplies efficiently; to educate them about the rapidly diminishing supply of the firewood -- their primary source of energy. Large numbers of rural poor people rely on dung as their major source of energy. In turn, that severely reduces the amount of natural materials to fertilize the land. Most LDC governments lack programs to advise the rural poor on more efficient energy use or provide information about alternative systems. A.I.D. will assist LDCs to identify potential new energy and to improve rural energy systems. Volunteers for International Technical Assistance, Inc. (VITA), a private voluntary organization, has surveyed some LDC rural energy consumption patterns. The Peace Corps is training volunteers to conduct energy surveys in rural areas and to demonstrate renewable energy technologies.

Host Country and Other Donors: The host countries provide personnel, local support costs, and training as required. Other major contributors are Appropriate Technology International, VITA, Church World Service, and the United Nations Environmental Program.

Beneficiaries: Rural poor people in the LDCs will benefit directly from reliable energy information and assistance to improve their energy sources.

FY 80 Program: Fund two selected activities: Private Voluntary Organizations Initiatives in Energy, Education, and Demonstration in the amount of $1,000,000 and, the Survey and Demonstration in Renewable Energy program in the amount of $600,000. A.I.D. through selected private voluntary organizations in collaboration with counterpart LDC organizations, will survey rural energy consumption patterns, analyze alternative energy sources and systems, and introduce, by demonstrating and field testing, more effective and acceptable energy systems.

Through the Peace Corps and private voluntary organizations, A.I.D. will support studies of alternative energy technologies for rural development; and, through applied research, testing and demonstration, introduce simple sources and improved conventional sources and technologies.

Major Outputs: All years, conduct sample surveys of rural energy practices in 30 LDCs that are experiencing severe, inadequate or absent energy systems in their rural areas. In 20 LDCs inform and advise rural people about energy use through films, field workers, and other communication channels.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	1,000
Professional Services	600
Total	1,600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	750	200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	750	200	550
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,600	9,360	11,710

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

VITA
Peace Corps

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Energy Expansion through Solar Production, Conversion and Use of Thermal, Wind, Wave, Photovoltaic	FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 16,000
NUMBER 936-5717 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded, p. 1026	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To demonstrate the cost-effectiveness, types, and methods for using, designing, operating, and maintaining solar and other energy devices; and, techniques and systems to meet selected energy requirements.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D.'s past efforts indicate the probable appropriate use of solar energy in the LDCs. In 1978, a photovoltaic system (a solar energy system producing electricity) was installed in an African village to test its appropriateness for pumping water and grinding grain. In 1979, a prototype system is to be designed for a rural health clinic. Five similar systems are to be tested in Africa, Asia and Latin America for lighting and the refrigeration of medicines. A prototype system is to be designed for lighting, educational communications, and vocational education needs for use in rural schools in Latin America and the Near East.

A 1979 survey is planned to determine the potential application of solar hot water units at schools and medical units for operation by private voluntary organizations. Installation of 40 units are being contemplated in the next several years. A study is under way to determine the utility of solar hot water heaters in the food processing industry of selected developing countries.

A study to determine the practicability and feasibility of wind-power to generate electricity in the Caribbean Islands is planned for 1979. The study will identify type and size of wind-electrical generators and suitable sites.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country institutions, private voluntary organizations, and European countries will provide information and assistance in the solar field to the LDCs. The World Health Organization will provide information and assistance about energy application for use in medical centers. The Inter-American Development Bank will conduct surveys on wind potentials in the Caribbean area and fund alternative technology approaches.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries of improved health, education, and agricultural services--provided by solar powered devices--will be rural people. Entire LDC populations will ultimately benefit from the use of cost-effective solar technology.

FY 80 Program: One worldwide, two regional and four country workshop conferences will be conducted for senior level LDC energy experts in solar technology. Both short-term and long-term technical consultants will be provided to LDC program directors and A.I.D. missions on request. Advisory personnel will be assigned to the field to provide continuous, on-site, technical assistance and guidance to LDC programs. Contractors will also conduct applied research to develop (or improve) equipment, processes, and installations suitable to LDC settings.

Major Outputs: For all years, three world-wide conferences, eight regional and 20 in-country seminars and workshops, photovoltaic systems demonstrated and installed in 20 countries, solar equipment and commodities adapted and provided to 20 LDCs, 30 long-term consultants supplied 30 countries, and 10 years of short-term consultants provided to LDCs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
R & D Grants and Contracts	2,000
Total	2,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,000	500	1,500
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	12,000	16,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

National Air and Space Administration (Lewis Research Center)
Other contractors to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Foundation for Cooperative Housing Operational Program (OPG)	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 250		LIFE OF PROJECT 1550
NUMBER 912-0006 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1069	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 80

Purpose: To develop shelter and community improvements for LDC poor people through the vehicle of demonstration projects.

Background and Progress to Date: The first of a series of demonstration projects was negotiated by the Foundation for Cooperative Housing (FCH) and host country institutions in Lesotho, Botswana, Honduras, Peru and Jamaica. Although each demonstration project is developed to fit local conditions, each has certain common elements: (a) community-based organizations to encourage local participation; (b) community-established priorities for local development; (c) employment-generating activities such as loans for small businesses and vocational training programs; (d) self-help construction of expandable shelter and local production of building materials; and (e) development of institutional capacities to manage loans and improvement repayment, thereby attracting local money for future projects. FCH is to assist:

-- the Housing Bank of Peru to develop a home improvement program for lower-income families;
-- the Honduran National Housing Institution, the Federation of Housing Cooperatives and the Municipal Council of Tegucigalpa to plan sites and services program;
-- the Jamaica Mortgage Bank develop a joint effort with the Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Housing and the National Credit Union League to develop a shelter improvement program for low-income urban and rural families;
-- a local production cooperative in Lesotho to improve and increase local production and distribution of building materials for a low-cost housing cooperative program;
-- a self-help housing agency in Botswana to develop a self-sustaining shelter program for lower-income people; and,
-- the Government of Kenya in designing a low-income home improvement program.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. and host governments are jointly designing the projects.

Beneficiaries: Lower-income families in the selected urban areas will have access to new lines of credit. For example, 1,000 households in Jamaica will be affected while Honduras and Peru will have 845 and 400 respectively.

FY 80 Program: To assure that counterparts can take on full management duties of replicable projects, a grant of $250,000 for maintenance-level funding for consultants is required. This will provide for a transitional period during which management responsibilities are assumed by host governments.

Major Outputs: Five LDC demonstration projects.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel and travel expenses (16 P.M.)	200
In-country training	40
Other cost	10
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,300	99	1,201
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	--	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,300	1,099	201
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	-	1,550

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Foundation for Cooperative Housing

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Development Communications	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 4,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 24,000
NUMBER 936-5811 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To explore the use of satellite-facilitated communications in LDC settings in order to improve rural information and extension services, and training programs for professional and paraprofessional LDC staffs.

Background and Progress to Date: This project supports field trials and pilot projects using networks of small satellite ground stations to facilitate information and communications services in the LDCs, particularly for rural areas. It will use existing satellite systems such as the world-wide International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT) or Indonesia's PALAPA, together with other media such as local radio stations. As the trials proceed, full evaluations will be undertaken to guide A.I.D.'s future bilateral programs.

This project will provide funding for planning, training, technical assistance, leasing of channel capacity, and on-the-ground communications equipment. The project's emphasis will be on use and experience in utilizing these with new communications tools to facilitate the improved organization and operation of rural development programs in education, local health care, and other areas of rural economic development. Therefore, a major part of A.I.D's effort will be in aid to "software" development and utilization planning in specific LDC settings.

Probable applications include: (a) basic rural telecommunication (two-way radio or telephone service) for rural communities unserved by higher-cost overland communications; (b) educational broadcasting to increase access to education, development information, and training; (c) linking and extending the outreach of regional training and research institutions; (d) linking U.S. and LDC institutions as an adjunct to traditional means of technical assistance.

Host Government and Other Donors: It is anticipated that a limited amount of free satellite capacity will be provided by INTELSAT to participating LDCs in the initial phase of the program.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be rural people in at least four developing countries whose access to information, education, and other basic development services will have been increased.

FY 1980 Program: By the end of 1980, three to four demonstrations of several months' duration will have been initiated and a pilot project in at least one country and detailed planning for others will have begun. Thirty to 50 ground stations will have been procured and systems established for project management, training, and evaluation.

Major Outputs: Increased interest and capacity of LDCs to use communication for rural development that is cost-effective; communications experts trained in utilization and evaluation; and improved understanding of LDCs and other donors on the use of alternative communication systems for domestic use, especially for reaching isolated groups.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	4,000
Total	4,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-0-	-0-	-0-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,200	900	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,200	900	300
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,000	18,800	24,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be determined.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Program Development and Support	Selected Development Activities Ag., Rural Dev., and Nutrition	FY 80 1,700		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 936-0003 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1031	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To provide in a timely manner essential program resources for limited amounts of funding which are inappropriate for programming through regular project procedures.

Background Progress to Date: In recent years seminars, workshops and conferences have brought together experts from the developed and developing countries in the areas of farming systems, landless poor, benchmark soils, integrated rural development, small business, planning of livestock industry, and iron deficiency anemia. Textbooks, catalogs, guidelines and reports have been published on appropriate technology in water and waste water treatment, water supply equipment, health motivation activities, small industry development networks, management techniques to analyze small farmer credit systems, and the involvement of minority institutions in international agricultural development. Project design, review and utilization activities were undertaken in the areas of family learning, conventional energy sources, tropical soils and increased food production. Senegal, Thailand, and Liberia received technical assistance in developing their position papers for the upcoming United Nations Conference on Science and Technology.

FY 1980 Program: Continue to provide timely response to emergency and other requests from A.I.D. missions and LDCs for consultation and other essential program requirements which cannot be programed through regular project procedures.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries vary greatly due to the nature of the project. They include A.I.D. managers who receive consultant services for project development and design and host country counterparts who receive up-to-date information on various development activities.

Major Outputs: The outputs have included numerous special reports, the designing, planning and evaluation of various A.I.D.-funded activities; the convening of seminars, conferences and workshops, and the provision of technical assistance in support of various A.I.D.-funded activities.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	600
Professional Services (110 P.M.)	1,100
Total	1,700

Functional Accounts:

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition	900
Selected Development Activities	800

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	5,467	4,771	696
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	1,500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,467	6,271	1,196
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,700	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Services are procured from a large number of consulting and publishing firms through purchase orders and indefinite quantity contracts.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
Man and the Biosphere*II (MAB)	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 1,350	LIFE OF PROJECT 5,700

NUMBER 936-5500 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 84	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 85

Purpose: To strengthen LDC awareness and competence to solve environmental and natural resource problems.

Background: United States Government studies now under way (the Global Year 2000 Study by the President's Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of State, the National Research Council study for the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development) are identifying critical environmental protection and natural resource management problems. They deserve increased attention by development agencies because they are directly related to basic human needs: most prominent are (1) deforestation with its direct and indirect impact on energy, food production, and water supplies in the tropics; (2) soil erosion; (3) desertification and devegetation, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions; and (4) coastal zone deterioration and impairment of significant unrealized resources for food production and other economic development. These severe problems are directly related to tropical LDC population expansion and the fragile relationship between the ecology and physical environment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The MAB program has been developed by the UN Educational and Scientific Organization (UNESCO) and has 80 national committees, 30-40 of which are in LDCs. International participation based on these relationships will be developed and expanded.

Beneficiaries: Initially, the LDC, A.I.D., and U.S. scientific communities will benefit. Ultimately, the people living in these impacted areas will benefit by improved environments.

FY 80 Program: The Agency plans to enlist the skills of the U.S. scientific community already at work in these areas. The U.S. National Committee for the Man and the Biosphere Program has established nation-wide U.S. university centers which have drawn together U.S. scientific and managerial expertise.

These groups are developing and implementing cooperative research and training activities in LDCs which have critical environmental problems. An FY 77 program called on the expertise of U.S. government agencies: Department of Agriculture, Interior, and Environmental Protection Agency. Phase II in FY 79 will extend that program by involving other Federal agencies and the U.S. university community. In FY 1980, USMAB, in cooperation with LDC institutions in 3-4 countries, will start applied, multidisciplinary, research and training programs related to deforestation, soil erosion, high altitude lands, coastal zone areas and island ecosystems.

Major Outputs: Joint U.S.-LDC research and training programs in deforestation, soil erosion, desertification, and coastal zone deterioration underway. Increased interest and capacity of the U.S. and LDC scientists conducting applied research in natural environment problems have been noted.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants & Contracts	1,350
Total	1,350

*The entire habitable environment--land, water, and air.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979			
Estimated through September 30, 1979			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,350	4,350	5,700

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Department of State (USMAB) Interior, Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency

U.S. universities to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
LDC Forest Resources	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 750		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,850
NUMBER 936-5502 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1982

Purpose: To assist LDCs to develop and strengthen their capabilities to protect and use their forest resources.

Background and Progress to Date: Three U.S. forestry universities will be awarded three-year general support grants to develop and exchange training and research programs with three LDC forestry institutions.

The U.S. and LDC institutions will be matched on the basis of similarities in their geographic sites--high altitude lands, arid/semi-arid lands, hot, wet lands. Training periods for exchange individuals are expected to be for a maximum of one year. U.S. institutions will have strong associated programs in remote sensing.

The LDC institutions will expand their research and teaching programs to determine efficient, economical , sustained, and multiple use of tropical forests. Trainees and professional foresters from LDC institutes will participate in research and training programs at U.S. institutions on a rotating basis; their U.S. counterparts will participate similarly in LDCs. One smaller three-year grant will be awarded to develop new knowledge in agroforestation: (1) investigate agroforestry methods to improve farming systems and to replace shifting cultivation in tropical lands; (2) develop agroforestry pastoral and crop management systems to prevent desertification and the rehabilitation or arid/semi-arid ecosystems; (3) to apply agroforestry methods to improve production from tropical lands having high rainfall and acid soils; and (4) to investigate agroforestry systems to reestablish vegetation degraded lands.

Host Country and Other Donors: LDCs and their institutions will provide administrative and financial support, as will other donors who will collaborate in this project.

Beneficiaries: The people of the three LDCs for whom forest resources are significant.

FY 80 Program: Grants will be awarded to three U.S. university forestry institutions. LDC and U.S. faculty and students will be selected for exchanges under new research and training programs. Expanded agroforestry research will be conducted with emphasis on its application in various climatic regions.

Major Outputs: At the project's end: (1) three U.S. forestry universities will have established close ties with a counterpart LDC institution in a like ecological zone and will better understand LDC forestry problems; (2) research on indigenous LDC forests will have been strengthened and new applications of LDC forestry problems will have been tested; (3) 50-75 LDC forestry faculty and students will have been trained in forestry use of remote sensing; and 30-60 U.S. forestry faculty and students will have gained LDC forestry experience.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	750
Total	750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979			
Estimated through September 30, 1979			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	750	2,100	2,850

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Scientific Institutions for Development	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,000
NUMBER 936-5511 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To transfer U.S. technology and strengthen LDC scientific institutions.

Background: An increasingly contentious issue in the North-South dialogue is about shared Western technology with developing countries. LDCs contend that if their societies are to meet the basic needs of their people, technology from the industrialized nations must be accessible to them because it is essential to their growth. They contend that their economies can only become competitive if they have a continuous scientific and technological base to assimilate foreign technologies; and, to generate their own know-how. This project is designed through the use of U.S. professional societies and related organizations to assist LDCs in building and strengthening their scientific institutions.

Host Countries and Other Donors: About 20 LDCs from all regions will participate and provide funding and services for this project.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will be those people in the LDCs who have the ability to use science and technology to increase productivity and create employment.

FY 80 Program: Four U.S. professional associations--the American Chemical Society, the Engineers Joint Council, the Consortium of Federal Laboratory Directors, and Volunteers for International Technical Assistance--will organize 8 LDC workshops and 60 technical advisory missions. Each will provide volunteer teams of U.S. technical experts to work with LDC counterparts for periods of two-to-four weeks in support of policies and programs growing out of the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

Major Outputs: All years, 400 U.S. scientists and engineers will transfer an estimated 170 technologies to LDCs during the 3-year project.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	500
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979			
Estimated through September 30, 1979			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	1,500	2,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

American Chemical Society
Engineers Joint Council
Consortium of Federal Laboratory Directors
Volunteers for International Technical Assistance

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Science Policy, Planning and Management	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,000
NUMBER 936-5514 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To strengthen LDC research institutions and resources so that LDC scientific efforts will be more efficient and relevant to their development needs.

Background: Field research to develop and adapt knowledge about agriculture, health, and other sectors is an integral part of this bilateral development assistance program. United States and LDC groups preparing for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and other forums suggest increased assistance for such activities in 1980. The LDC institutional capacity to plan and manage research should be strengthened in order to increase research efficiency and relevance.

This 3-year project would fund experts to manage scientific activities in LDCs and help them plan, program, implement, and evaluate scientific research projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: It is expected that the LDCs will finance most of their expenditures for science policy, planning and management. Among other donors are UNESCO and the Organization of American States.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be LDC scientists. The program will emphasize scientific research to support basic human needs.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will contract with one or more agencies to:

a) Provide science policy, planning and management, support A.I.D. missions and participate in A.I.D.-funded LDC research activities.

b) Develop information resources, models and methods for LDC research planning and management.

Major Outputs: At the end of this project there will be:

a) Improved quality of research in LDCs.

b) Tested methods for establishing, maintaining and promoting applied research projects and programs through A.I.D. missions and in LDCs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: ($ thousands)

	FY 80
R&D Grants and Contracts	1,000
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979			
Estimated through September 30, 1979			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	--	1,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Integrated Improvement Program for the Urban Poor (IIPUP)	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 1,600		LIFE OF PROJECT 9,030
NUMBER 912-0007 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] / NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1068	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To assist host country institutions to determine and demonstrate ways in which public services can be more appropriately and efficiently designed and delivered into urban low-income areas.

Background and Progress to Date: Based on initial studies, A.I.D. will assist host governments to design social programs to be developed simultaneously with housing construction and/or improvements, (financed under housing grants development programs). The principal objective is to improve the living conditions of people in low-income neighborhoods. This integrated approach includes: problem analysis and planning support to credit and savings programs, designing community facilities that deliver basic social services to lower-income families. It is intended that this effort will lead to a city-wide approach to help improve the total environment of lower-income families. FY 1978 activities have begun in Togo, Liberia, Jamaica, the Philippines and Tunisia.

Host Country and Other Donors: The specific contributions of the host country will vary with the local situation. However in every case it will consist of 25% of the total project costs. When appropriate, A.I.D. will seek World Bank collaboration on jointly-financed projects to improve upon the integrated approach.

Beneficiaries: Low-income families benefiting from A.I.D.-financed housing projects or participants in related programs in such countries as Bolivia, Cameroon, Honduras, the Philippines, Kenya, Ghana, Botswana, Lesotho, Sudan, Thailand and in other appropriate country programs.

FY 1980 Program: In FY 1980 A.I.D. will continue the integrated urban approach with development grant, development loan and Housing Investment Guarantee related projects. This program will underwrite socio-economic experts who will assist the host countries to evaluate social and economic services for low-income families. Additionally, they will train sociologists and economists; will assist host countries to design and implement programs to deliver social and economic services to urban families. Demonstration projects will be initiated in Bolivia, Cameroon, Honduras, the Philippines, Sudan, Thailand, Kenya, Ghana, Botswana and Lesotho.

Major Outputs: Thirteen LDCs with improved urban social services delivery systems; project specific plans for implementation; and implementation of project plans.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
In country technical assistance (114 P.M.)	1,175
Evaluation System	125
Other direct costs	300
Total	1,600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,425	9	1,416
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,695	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,120	1,009	2,111
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,600	4,310	9,030

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

U.S. technical consultants to be selected.
Private voluntary organizations to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
Land Use Programming for Intermediate Cities	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 150	LIFE OF PROJECT 938
NUMBER 931-0058 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1030	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To help intermediate cities in LDCs to cope with dramatic growth in an orderly fashion and to help them realize their potential as growth centers for rural and regional development.

Background and Progress to Date: The land use program process was developed by A.I.D. and is being demonstrated in three countries in different parts of the world. The process consists of (1) goal setting, (2) data assembly and analysis, (3) guide planning, (4) land use control, (5) project packaging, and (6) continuous planning. One demonstration has been completed in Leon, Nicaragua, and another is halfway to completion in Chonburi, Thailand. A third demonstration began in FY 1979 in Tamale, Ghana.

The results of these field experiences in land use will be summarized and disseminated.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries are supplying administrative support, project personnel, vehicles, and housing. Other donors are assisting host countries with related technical assistance and training.

Beneficiaries: Technicians and planners who learn the more technical aspects of land use programming; central and local government leaders who become more familiar with techniques and planning intermediate-sized cities; and local people who benefit from the planning process.

FY 80 Program: Complete the last of three demonstration projects; prepare and disseminate the summary report on land use programming.

Major Outputs: All years, a background study published by Praeger; three field demonstrations of land use programming and related evaluation reports; 35 professional and technical local LDC staff members in each field demonstration trained in land use programming techniques; and a summary report synthesizing the background study and field experiences for use in future application of the land use programming process.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Professional Services (18 P.M.)	150
Total	150

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	748	436	312
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	40	100	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	788	536	252
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	150	-0-	938

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PADCO
Rivikin Associates
Robert Nathan Associates
Research Triangle Institute
Other contractor(s) to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Urban Functions in Rural Development	Selected Development Activity	FY 80 200		LIFE OF PROJECT 1.049
NUMBER 931-0210 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1030	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To test and adapt appropriate modes of urban-regional analysis which identify the nature, magnitude, location, and timing of urban services and activities supportive of rural development; and to establish local institutional capacity to use this mode of analysis and planning.

Background and Progress to Date: A state-of-the-art study of three geographical areas helped define the effective support that urban centers can contribute to rural development programs. The first of these was completed in the Bicol River Basin of the Philippines. A second one began in Upper Volta in FY 1978 and the third one began in Bolivia in FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries are contributing administrative, professional and technical personnel, and office space and logistical support for U.S. contractors and short-term specialists.

Beneficiaries: Professional and technical specialists in the host countries who are trained in data collection and techniques; host government administrators and decision-makers who gain greater understanding of the role of urban centers in rural and regional development; and local people who benefit from the improved facilities and services resulting from the planning process.

FY 80 Program: The three field demonstrations will be evaluated and, based on these experiences, the analytical and planning process will be refined. A handbook will be developed for use in the further application of the process and seminars and workshops will be used to disseminate project results.

Major Outputs: All years, three field demonstrations of the analytical and planning process and related evaluative reports; a field handbook to explain a refined method and process; and, seminars and workshops to disseminate project results.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: ($ thousands)

	FY 80
Professional Services (21 P.M.)	200
Total	200

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	849	443	406
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	0	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	849	743	106
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	200	0	1,049

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Dennis Rondinelli
University of the Philippines/Los Banos
Others to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Small Enterprise Approaches to Employment	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 100		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,350
NUMBER 931-1090 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1030	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To expand employment opportunities for urban poor people by increasing the capacities of businesses to create jobs.

Background and Progress to Date: Urban poor people are primarily dependent on small enterprises for their incomes and they often must fight for survival in frequently hostile environments. This project is designed to improve the productivity, income, and employment capabilities of small-scale enterprises in order to increase employment opportunities for the urban poor. It consists of three complementary components: (1) evaluation--assessing the impact on and developing evaluative techniques about small-scale enterprise assistance programs; (2) housing--providing guidelines for assessing the impact of large capital projects (e.g., Housing Guaranties) on employment; and (3) outreach programs--developing low-cost outreach techniques to assist the smallest individual enterprises.

The mechanisms, guidelines, and techniques which will result from Phase I activities will be tested in field demonstrations (Phase II), revised as needed, and then disseminated for wider use. Contracts were let late in FY 1978 and early in FY 1979 for Phase I activities. The identification of possible sites for field demonstrations in FY 1979 and 1980 is under way.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country institutions will cooperate closely with A.I.D. as the project progresses. Technical consultation and information exchange with other donors will be continuing features of the project.

Beneficiaries: Small business entrepreneurs in LDCs through more productive enterprises; urban poor people through increased incomes and employment opportunities.

FY 80 Program: Preparation and dissemination of final reports on Phase I activities through workshops and seminars. Continuance of field testing evaluation techniques, employment guidelines, and outreach techniques.

Major Outputs: All years, evaluation mechanisms for assessing small-scale enterprise assistance programs; assessments of three-four existing small-scale enterprise assistance programs; guidelines/strategy for maximum employment benefits from the Housing Guaranty program; application of employment guidelines/strategy in the design of several Housing Guaranty loan programs in the field; outreach techniques for assisting the smallest individual enterprises; three-four field applications of the outreach techniques; and special reports summarizing the results of research studies and field demonstrations.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Professional Services (8 P.M.)	100
Total	100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	525	0	525
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	495	700	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,020	700	320
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	100	230	1,350

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Michigan State University
Partnership for Productivity
ACCION/AITEC

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Rural Demand for Urban Service Systems	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 430		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,695
NUMBER 931-1228 GRANT [x] LOAN [x] / NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1,030	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To increase local participation in planning and implementing rural and urban development programs by (1) identifying, testing, refining, and disseminating information on the perceived needs and demands of rural people for urban-based services; and (2) developing, testing, revising, and disseminating the information to improve the planning process.

Background and Progress to Date: Effective development and implementation of rural and urban development programs should involve and reflect the needs and priorities of the target beneficiaries. Methods to determine local perceptions of the need for urban-based services to support rural development have been identified by A.I.D. They will be tested in six field locations. The results of the background studies and field tests will be synthesized into an information package for dissemination and further use. An agreement was entered into with the Government of Guatemala late in FY 1978 for the first field test; three additional field demonstrations will be started in FY 1979.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries to contribute four to ten professional workyears of effort to each field application. It is intended to seek the involvement of other donors as project sites are identified.

Beneficiaries: Farmers and other rural people; host country planners and decision makers; donors.

FY 80 Program: One more field demonstration will be funded bringing the total to five. The results and evaluation of earlier and completed field demonstrations will be used to design this one.

Major Outputs: Six field test demonstrations completed; an information package compiled; five workshops/seminars undertaken to disseminate the information to potential users.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Professional Services (243 P.M.)	430
Total	430

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	420	0	420
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	750	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	820	750	70
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	430	1,445	2,695

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

The Development Group for Alternative Policies, Other contractors to be selected.
Possibility of a Title XII contractor in the Guatemala demonstration.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Central Support for Employment Project Implementation in Urban Areas	FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
		FY 80 50		LIFE OF PROJECT 300
NUMBER 936-5405 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To help A.I.D. field missions understand and implement goals to generate employment in their bilateral development assistance programs.

Background and Progress to Date: Employment generation is a relatively new Agency program. This project is designed to identify and develop suitable resources and make them available to Agency programmers who, in turn, can design and implement employment-generating activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: Close collaboration with host country public and private institutions is expected as well as exchange of information with other donors.

Beneficiaries: Persons in developing countries who will become employed and host country organizations whose programs will be aided.

FY 80 Program: Completion of research and development activities which will identify expertise and other technical resources; prepare a handbook to help in designing employment projects. Field testing of the handbook is planned also.

Major Outputs: Increased application of employment generation goals in designing A.I.D. programs. Identification of U.S. technical resources available to LDCs for research and/or preparation of employment generation policy and program initiatives, particularly in urban projects. Completion of a program design handbook to enable LDCs to better and more effectively identify and/or predict employment needs and opportunities.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Professional Services (20 P.M.)	50
Total	50

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	50	50	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	50	50	-0-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	50	200	300

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Information As a Tool in Development	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 1,400		LIFE OF PROJECT 8,750
NUMBER 931-0232A GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1031	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 83	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 84

Purpose: To acquire and disseminate technical information and data which are generated and needed by A.I.D. personnel and LDC counterparts.

Background and Progress to Date: Under this project, the "A.I.D. Memory" is maintained. It is comprised of A.I.D.-generated project and program documentation, A.I.D.-supported technical publications and non-A.I.D. development assistance literature. This resource is used to supply information to all A.I.D. personnel and their LDC counterparts. It includes: (a) cataloguing and classifying technical publications and A.I.D. documents for entering into the A.I.D.'s computerized data base; (b) micrographing A.I.D.-generated materials; (c) publishing announcements, catalogues, and abstract journals for dissemination to LDCs and all A.I.D. units; (d) reproduction and delivery of A.I.D. technical publications and documents to A.I.D. units and LDCs; and (e) procurement and maintenance of development assistance reference resources essential to project design, implementation and evaluation.

Host Country and Other Donors: Liaison with the UN and its specialized organizations and their information systems is regularly maintained. Project staff also collaborate routinely with other United States' and national aid agencies and organizations.

Beneficiaries: The project's primary target audience includes LDC research and academic institutions, government officials and decision-makers, together with all policy and operational units of A.I.D.

FY 80 Program: Approximately 15,000 titles of A.I.D-generated technical publications, A.I.D. documents, and non-A.I.D. materials will be processed into the "A.I.D. Memory", of which some 10,000 A.I.D. materials will be micrographed. Sixteen abstract publications will be published. An estimated 25,000 requests for reference assistance and information packages will be filled and over 150,000 reproductions of technical reports and/or documents will be supplied. Some 20 A.I.D. field missions will be given full reference support. Ten microfiche collections of A.I.D. publications deposited in national and international information outlets will be kept current.

Major Outputs: Decentralized and consolidated management of an automated "A.I.D. Memory" will be achieved. Direct access to it will be provided to all A.I.D. missions. A full range of customized library reference services will be maintained and provided all A.I.D. personnel. Publications and journals will be issued regularly to keep A.I.D. personnel and their LDC counterparts informed about relevant technical literature. Reproductions of over 500,000 reports and documents in the "A.I.D. Memory" will be made available to LDC and A.I.D. personnel.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Technical services contracts (182 P.M.)	1,000
Commodities and other costs	200
On-demand reproduction and distribution	200
Total	1,400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,627	876	751
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	600	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,627	1,476	1,151
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,400	4,723	8,750

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Automated Datatronics, Inc.
Systems Management Associated, Inc.
Andrews Reproduction Center
Contractor to be selected.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Matching Grant		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,980
NUMBER 934-0133 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Sent September 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To enable the Inernational Divison of the U.S. YMCA to plan, implement and evaluate a variety of programs to benefit urban and rural poor people in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: The International Division of the YMCA assists in designing, implementing and evaluating development projects for poor people living in LDCs. Working within the World Alliance of YMCAs and relying upon the staffs of local YMCAs in 42 countries, the YMCA initiated 372 development projects under an A.I.D. Development Program Grant. Projects included job creation, vocational education, agricultural community development, health, nutrition, and family life. The YMCA also organized a worldwide information exchange center. Voluntary organizations in LDCs are being strengthened by their volunteers' participation in planning and management programs sponsored by the YMCAs in the Third World.

Host Country and Other Donors: Donors to the YMCA's development program are: National Board of YMCAs of the United States, World Alliance of YMCAs, Africa Area Committee of YMCAs, Latin American Confederation of YMCAs, Asia Area Committee of YMCAs, CIDA (Canada), SIDA (Sweden), EZE (West Germany), ICCO (Netherlands), World Neighbors, Church World Service, Bread for the World, Lutheran World Federation, YMCAs of Japan, Canada and Switzerland and host governments. These donations total approximately $6 million annually. A minimum of 25% of any project cost is provided by LDC YMCAs or other LDC or multi-national resource. The total value of these resources averages four times or more the total support received under this grant.

Beneficiaries: The urban and rural poor people in the 88 LDCs in which the YMCA operates.

FY 80 Program: The International Division of the U.S. YMCA will continue to extend and develop its human resources programs in the LDCs through training and organizational development to meet such basic needs as adequate food, shelter, safe water, sanitation, and health; design programs to reduce unemployment among young people; increase the ability of local YMCAs to expand and improve their development programs; provide incentives and support to LDC YMCAs to better manage specific grassroots projects for the urban and rural poor; and implement innovative testing of development concepts.

Major Outputs: All years, 75 human resource development projects established, 20 youth employment programs instituted, 30 development management training programs for LDC YMCA administrators conducted, and six new development concepts tested.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	($ thousands) FY 80
Increasing Human Resource Development	313
Youth Employment Programs	250
Testing Program Concepts	107
Strengthen LDC YMCA Development Management	223
Shared Headquarters Administrative Costs	107
Total	1,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	980	-	980
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	1,200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,980	1,200	780
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	-	2,980

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Young Men's Christian Association

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Project Concern International (PCI) Matching Grant	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 380		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,280
NUMBER 934-0137 NEW [X] GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To expand continuing programs and initiate new projects directed at the establishment and development of community-based health services systems which meet the needs of current underserved people.

Background: PCI is a U.S.-based private and voluntary organization established for the purpose of providing a full range of medical and dental assistance to underserved populations. Since its inception in 1961, PCI has grown into an international health care development agency with program involvement in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Mexico, Guatemala, Bolivia and two project areas in the United States. Over the past several years, there has been a change in program thrust from relief-oriented projects which provide curative medical and dental services from a clinic or hospital to a development-oriented approach directed toward assisting needy communities to develop a local capacity to provide their own health services. Heavy emphasis is placed on training and use of local village health workers. In this way the people are able to actively participate in their own health care and the goal of self-reliance can be realized.

Although preventive health care is heavily emphasized in PCI's training efforts, a balance is always necessary between curative and preventive skills of village health workers. This is primarily so a level of proficiency in the provision of curative services is not only needed but also enhances the credibility of the village health workers. PCI is working to amplify its existing international projects and is developing new programs in Indonesia, The Gambia, Zambia, Ecuador and Colombia. Significant progress has been made in further development of the community-based health service training and support system and in the creation of an institutional capacity to plan, implement and manage health development programs. Central to their field operations is a concurrent effort to continually refine and improve health delivery systems and update village health workers' manuals for use by other health delivery organizations.

Host Country and Other Donors: Nearly 70% of PCI funds come from U. S. private sources, with the rest from host country participation including ministries of health. This grant represents less than 25% of PCI's annual budget.

Beneficiaries: PCI's activities are concentrated on underserved people who are beyond the reach of national health programs. For the most part, they are rural people or those living in remote areas.

FY 80 Program: Support will be provided for four existing projects. Three new training activities in three countries will be initiated and negotiations for three country programs will be carried out. Project assessments of existing health programs and improvements in training programs will be published and disseminated.

Major Outputs: All years, three new country health programs will be operational with the total number of existing programs reaching 16. While most projects are based on five-year plan, at least three older projects will be turned over to host country agencies.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Health delivery systems	280
Shared administration costs	100
Total	380

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	380	900	1,280

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Project Concern International

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Medical Assistance Programs International (MAP) Matching Grant	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,100
NUMBER 934-0138 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be sent	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To initiate or extend a community health component within existing health programs of MAP-affiliated agencies in selected LDC countries in order to promote more healthful habits, improve access to and use of health services, and improve environmental conditions related to health.

Background and Progress to Date: MAP began its commitment to health overseas by distributing medical commodities to private, church-related agencies. Since 1954, $156 million worth of drugs and medical supplies have been shipped; 350 institutions in 84 countries are being served. MAP also gives relief in disasters including goods and provides temporary health and other workers. Since 1975, MAP has sought new ways through its Department of International Development to enable its overseas affiliates to adopt community-centered approaches in health care to reach large numbers of people who are not now being served; to improve those local conditions that deny good health to impoverished people. These include hygiene, water supply and sanitation, food production and nutrition, and income-producing enterprises. MAP is particularly interested in small-scale health care and other undertakings which can be gradually adopted and sustained by local communities. This grant will enable MAP to extend its consultative services to its locally established affiliates in project design and management, in areas of community education, primary health care, environmental improvement and small production activities such as livestock raising.

Host Country and Other Donors: Funds will be provided by MAP on a dollar-for-dollar basis with A.I.D. MAP also will continue to contribute medical commodities to health programs of some of the affiliated agencies funded under this grant; value of these commodities for 1980 is estimated at $750,000. For local community activities receiving support from MAP's Small Project Fund, local resource commitments are expected to match those from external sources but they may well be in kind.

Beneficiaries: Poor families in approximately 15 countries which are reached by these community-health activities.

FY 80 Program: Working with its overseas affiliate agencies, through workshops and other means, MAP will continue to promote adoption of community-health approaches; to assist and train these agencies in non-formal educational methods and in the use of project planning, management and evaluation tools. MAP will also help them to obtain funding from governmental and private sources. MAP's Small Project Fund (for projects up to $30,000) will be used to respond rapidly with funding to promising projects which show community commitment. The A.I.D. grant will fund 50% of the cost of the described program services conducted by MAP staff and 50% of the cost of the Small Project Fund.

Major Outputs: In the three years of this matching grant, MAP will complete approximately 210 project investigations; initiate 130 small projects and about 20 medium-to-large projects and assist local cooperating agencies in about 15 developing countries.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Program Services	200
Small Project Fund	100
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	300	250	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	300	250	50
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	500	1,100

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Medical Assistance Programs International

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Technoserve, Inc. (TNS) Matching Grant	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 400		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,737
NUMBER 934-0145 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Sent	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To enable TNS to develop local small-scale enterprises in rural areas.

Background and Progress to Date: TNS seeks to expedite the self-help enterprise development process in the developing world and foster local self-help enterprises. Special attention is given to those which increase the production/distribution of staple foods. Enterprises (including cooperatives) are supportive which stimulate rural productivity, employment and broad income distribution and ownership. TNS promotes institution-building and related management training in support of local self-reliance and disseminates its methods and experience.

Since 1972, the total number of people benefitting from new jobs is estimated at 600,000. Seed capital has generated $3,440,000 in investments and a sales volume of $10,180,000. During this period, TNS assisted small- and medium-scale industries which offered broad-based ownership potential and visibility. TNS has pursued those program opportunities best suited to its corporate experience, i.e., syrup and sugar processing, cotton ginning, cattle ranching, rice milling, woodworking industries, among others.

TNS' projects have served to increase productivity and generate employment among low-income people in El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Mexico, Ghana, Kenya and Botswana.

Host Country and Other Donors: Private funding support from U.S. corporations, individuals, foundations and churches will total $820,000 annually over the grant period. Host governments are expected to contribute $500,000 annually during the three-year grant period.

Beneficiaries: Income generated by the self-help enterprises which TNS assists goes to the low-income people in the form of wages paid to employees, payments made to farmers and suppliers of raw materials, and profits distributed to local people who share ownership as members of cooperatives and as shareholders in companies. The local economy is stimulated by the injection of funds and the addition of goods and services.

FY 80 Programs: Three parallel efforts are planned during this grant period. TNS plans to strengthen its enterprise development program by further increasing its training capacity, improving its evaluation of enterprise development systems, and refining its procedures.

Major Outputs: All years, $6.5 million income accruing to low income people; over $5 million local investment generated; sales volume totaling $15 million; and total population of approximately 1,000,000 affected.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Program Cost	
Development Self-Help Enterprises	200
Planning and Operational Support	130
Shared Program Administration Cost	70
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	337	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	337	300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	1,000	1,737

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Technoserve, Inc.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
ACCION International (AITEC) Matching Grant	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 150		LIFE OF PROJECT 450
NUMBER 934-0146 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To develop capabilities of local organizations in the poorer Latin American countries to plan and execute employment generating and management programs for small businesses and small farmers.

Background and Progress to Date: AITEC is a small, private voluntary agency working exclusively in development in Latin America for the past 15 years. AITEC's overall objective is to maximize opportunities for the poorer segment of the population to develop itself, wherever possible, through an entrepreneurial mechanism. AITEC is concerned with how to get financial resources, technical and management skills and social services to poor urban slums and to depressed rural areas.

In Latin American cities, over half of the people generally live in slums. Survival has lead to a multiplicity of small businesses and family firms that range from wholly unorganized street vending to more sophisticated forms of family and cooperative industries, such as shoe-making, glass-blowing, repair shops, etc. -- often outside the established legal and economic structure of society. They receive no credit and no incentives. Yet they provide the wherewithal for survival in slums for large numbers of people.

In the rural areas small farm industries also exist in the form of family businesses, cooperatives and the like. These small ventures are usually outside the organized economic system receiving little or no incentives from the local government. Yet, this informal sector could be important in slowing down migration from rural areas.

Host Country and Other Donors: In addition to private U.S. contributions, funds are made available to projects from both private and government development banks.

Beneficiaries: Urban and rural poor people engaged in small-scale economic production in Latin America.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80, two country programs will be initiated, analysis of small business programs in five communities will be carried out and government and PVO staff in 14 LDCs will be trained in program techniques.

Major Outputs: All years, 32 LDC government and local PVO staff members will be trained in small business and follow-up sessions will be held; five studies on the impact of small business on community and the family will be completed, four new country programs involving at least 300 small businesses will be functioning.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Program administration	34
Rural program	76
Urban program	40
Total	150

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	150	300	450

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

ACCION International (AITEC)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Matching Grants to Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs)		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 2,694		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 934-0158 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ]	NEW [x] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advices of Program Change to be sent	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To multiply the number of U.S. voluntary agency programs to benefit the poor in developing countries.

Background: In 1973, A.I.D. launched a concerted effort to increase the number of programs which U.S. voluntary agencies undertake in developing countries. It did so by establishing grant programs which made it attractive to PVOs to undertake more programming. Within a relatively short period, the PVOs responded by allocating greater proportions of their resources to development, and by making them more proficient development instruments. Now a number of agencies are prepared to assign the financial and human resources to mount programs of considerable magnitude. Since the project specific/country specific grant is not appropriate, the matching grant is designed to provide dollar for dollar (up to $1 million per year) assistance to significantly increase a voluntary agency's development activities. Two such grants were made in FY 78 and another 10 are expected to be executed in FY 79.

A large number of PVOs have expressed interest in the matching grant program and many of the proposed FY 80 matching grants have been identified and are described as individual FY 80 projects. Funds will support a limited number of additional PVO programs of particular merit from among the many applicants.

Host Country and Other Donors: By definition, the grantee will provide funds equal to those made available by the grant. Additionally, contributions from LDC participants are expected for the field activities financed by the grant.

Beneficiaries: Initially, the individual PVO will benefit from these grants; ultimately, however, the rural and urban poor people in the LDCs will benefit.

FY 80 Program: Grants will be made to approximately 10 PVOs including such organizations as the Salvation Army, the U.S. Foundation for International Scouting, Catholic Relief Service, and Church World Service.

Major Outputs: Approximately 10 PVOs will be implementing expanded local level development programs in fields of direct benefit to the poor majority.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Grants	2,694

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	-	-	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,694	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Credit Union National Association (CUNA) Cooperative	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 932-0002 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Centrally Funded, p. 1042	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 67	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To provide support for CUNA to plan and manage LDC credit union projects and to coordinate the National Association's efforts to promote credit union growth in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: For about two decades CUNA has served as an administrative and supervisory facility for more than 20 country projects and for regional technical assistance activities in Latin America, Africa and Asia. In Latin America, 1.5 million members belong to a regional confederation (COLAC), founded in 1970, which operates as a technical and intermediary financial institution to secure private capital and public development loans for its member federations. By 1978, COLAC had obtained over $15 million in loans and grants from various financial institutions, including $1.7 million from CUNA-related sources. In the last six years, CUNA has expanded its technical assistance and training programs in Africa, often in close collaboration with Canadian and European credit union bodies and financial sources. CUNA has continued to plan and supervise projects in Haiti, Paraguay, Lesotho, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Malawi, Togo, Swaziland, and Zambia. It assists ACOSCA, the regional African cooperative credit federation, with planning and technical assistance for national federations in 21 countries. It provides advisory services to COLAC; assists CCCU, a grouping of 13 Caribbean countries, and ACCU, a similar regional federation in Asia. CUNA may also assist local cooperatives, in Nicaragua through COLAC and in several Asian countries.

Host Country and Other Donors: Dollar support and loans from the U.S. credit union movement totaled $4.8 million from 1973 to 1978. Other public and private donors outside the United States have provided over $1.2 million during this same period in grants or loans to credit union development in Africa and Asia.

Beneficiaries: The LDC cooperatives assisted by CUNA and their members.

FY 80 Program: CUNA will basically continue to work along its present lines. It will conduct feasibility studies in new countries in Africa and Asia and add several new country projects. More and more, CUNA plans to conduct its work in terms of assistance from the entire U.S. credit union movement in relationship to the regional credit union federations of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Major Outputs: CUNA will have assisted 37 regional projects and completed 35 feasibility studies.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Program administration	300
Program development	75
Program implementation	225
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,709	2,656	53
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	590	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,309	3,246	63
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Credit Union National Association

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) Cooperative	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 932-0004 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1041	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 67	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To enable the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) to plan and carry out cooperative development programs in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: CLUSA is a national confederation of rural and urban cooperatives which provides developmental and educational assistance to its members. Its International Department has been administering and supervising development contracts since 1963 with A.I.D. Missions and Regional Bureaus. Long-term assistance has concentrated on farm supply and marketing cooperatives and agricultural cooperative finance institutions with emphasis on credit for small-scale farmers. Short-term assistance has been directed toward management training, credit finance, insurance, food processing and distribution, and fishing cooperatives. In response to special requests, CLUSA provides orientation and arrangements for visiting foreign nationals to participate in formal, on-the-job training and observational training in cooperatives and other institutions in the United States and abroad.

Host Country and Other Donors: CLUSA receives project support from host countries and local cooperative organizations consisting largely of in-kind contributions including the services of counterpart personnel and tax concessions.

Beneficiaries: Low-income cooperatives and their members in Latin America, Asia, and Africa are the principal beneficiaries of CLUSA technical assistance.

FY 80 Program: CLUSA will continue the activities described above.

Major Outputs: Through FY 80, 460 cooperatives will be assisted in reaching 150 million families.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Services to Cooperatives	280
Program development	170
Program implementation	150
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,115	3,115	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	550	480	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	3,665	3,595	70
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	continuing	continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Cooperative League of the U.S.A.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 400		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 932-0019 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Centrally Funded p. 1040	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 69	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To provide expert services from U.S. agricultural communities and farm credit cooperatives to small and medium scale farmers in developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: ACDI was formed in response to an A.I.D. requirement for specialized services and practical cooperatives' management in agricultural credit, production and marketing projects. ACDI membership now includes 44 major U.S. cooperatives in farm supply, marketing, insurance, credit and consumer purchasing. ACDI acts as a clearing house for technical information and experts supplied through its membership. It provides program design, evaluation and training services for A.I.D. and host country funded projects. Additional expert staff and overseas initiatives have broadened ACDI's activities. Over the years, ACDI has provided over 300 person-years of technical assistance in the development of farm service institutions in 17 countries.

Host Country and Other Donors: Most ACDI technical assistance projects are associated with substantial capital investment provided by the host country or other donors. In addition, the host country generally provides facilities, office support and other local costs, typically amounting to at least 25% of direct project costs.

Beneficiaries: The overseas cooperative organizations which ACDI works with or has developed, and the small and medium size farmers and their families whose incomes are increased, and for whom additional jobs have been created.

FY 80 Program: ACDI will backstop continuing cooperatives and farm credit projects in Tanzania, Kenya, the Philippines, Liberia, Bolivia and Guatemala, which seek to improve and strengthen small farmer credit systems and to assist in developing a sound organizational structure within country member cooperatives. New projects include assistance through the Cooperative Bank in Peru to member agricultural cooperatives, development of a cooperative produce marketing federation in Guatemala and development of a seaweed production and marketing cooperative in the outer islands of Indonesia. Additionally, ACDI headquarters staff will conduct cooperative management workshops and other training programs, arrange extensive on-the-job orientation and training for overseas cooperative managers at U.S, cooperatives, and actively assist A.I.D. Missions and LDC cooperatives in the development of investment expansion and assistance projects.

Major Outputs: ACDI will have trained 1600 managers and staff; it will have assisted 650,000 farmers and will have placed 40 professionals in technical assistance activities overseas by the end of this grant year.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Project identification, design and evaluation	115
Project implementation	240
Workshops	40
Technical resources group	5
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,990	1,937	53
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	350	343	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,340	2,280	60
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Agricultural Cooperative Development International

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Volunteer Development Corps (VDC) Cooperative		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars) FY 80 550		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 932-0022 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1039	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To provide specialized short-term assistance to LDC cooperatives and related agencies for transfer of essential managerial and technical expertise.

Background and Progress to Date: This program provides experienced cooperative managers to LDC cooperatives and to the LDC government agencies that work with cooperatives. Volunteer Development Corps (VDC) selects specialists from U.S. cooperatives to resolve problems in organization and management, financing and plant operations, and to consult on training programs, venture analysis and long-range planning. Most volunteers are mid-career executives or retirees of U.S. cooperatives who serve without pay for 30-90 day assignments. Through FY 79, the VDC will have completed some 175 overseas projects involving approximately the same number of American cooperative specialists. The VDC now has a capacity to administer 40 projects annually compared to 15-20 projects in earlier years. The VDC has three program development/evaluation officers covering Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which accounts for the improved quality of requests received for VDC assistance and for the increased feedback on volunteer performance.

Host Country and Other Donors: The VDC volunteer's service is the major contribution to this program. The host country usually provides an in-kind contribution: for example, in-country transportation, office, secretary, and interpreter, estimated at $2,000 per project. A modest cash contribution was made by U.S. cooperatives in 1978.

Beneficiaries: Members of cooperatives and in those LDCs where VDC volunteers work and the communities and people served by them.

FY 80 Program: VDC will maintain approximately 40 annual projects. It will review measurement indicators to determine development progress by LDC cooperatives and will seek solutions where no progress occurred.

Major Outputs: With A.I.D. assistance, VDC has completed 175 projects.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Program administration	135
Program development	370
Program implementation	45
Total	550

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,540	1,368	172
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	550	475	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,090	1,843	247
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	550	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Volunteer Development Corps

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA)	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 932-0117 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Centrally Funded, p. 1038	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To enable NRECA to assist developing countries to create rural electric systems and cooperatives to benefit rural poor people.

Background and Progress to Date: Formal assistance has been provided in 34 countries through the participation of 145 specialists representing 80 NRECA member systems plus specialists from the REA and other organizations. In addition, familiarization surveys have been conducted in 18 other countries. Loan funded contracts have been signed with government agencies in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Liberia, Peru, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, and Nicaragua. NRECA has provided assistance in organizing 150 cooperatives, representing all regions of the developing world. In the Philippines alone, 63 systems are now in operation and 22 more are in various stages of organization with NRECA specialists assisting. Participant training classes in formal courses have involved 325 trainees representing 34 countries. In-country training has been provided to large groups in Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and the Philippines by management consultants of the NRECA staff. More than 950,000 families -- over 6 million people -- are now receiving dependable electric service for the first time from systems assisted by NRECA.

Host Country and Other Donors: NRECA uses its 1,000 rural electric cooperative membership in the United States for services in support of its international program. Host governments provide in-country transportation, office facilities, counterpart personnel, and most project implementation costs.

Beneficiaries: Rural electric systems and cooperatives assisted by NRECA and the rural families and communities they serve.

FY 80 Program: NRECA will assist in the development of rural electric cooperative programs in the following countries: Indonesia, Philippines, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Egypt, Syria, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Liberia. Total meter connections in LDCs will exceed 1.2 million and serve about 7 million people. At least five assessments of electrification programs will be made, and a minimum of 40 LDC nationals will be trained in the United States. NRECA will also provide follow-up technical services to existing programs in LDCs, as required.

Major Outputs: With A.I.D. assistance, NRECA completed 60 surveys and feasibility studies, trained 310 LDC officials in the United States and 300 in third countries, established 165 viable cooperatives, completed 25 evaluations of operating cooperatives, and provided technical assistance for 15 rural electric programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Program administration	255
Program development	90
Program implementation	155
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	450	225	225
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	550	440	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,000	665	335
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
International Executive Service Corps (IESC) Institutional Development Grant	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 4,750		LIFE OF PROJECT 23,100
NUMBER 932-0001 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Centrally Funded p. 1064	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To strengthen the executive, managerial and technical skills of commercial enterprises, private non-profit organizations, and government agencies in less developed countries.

Background and Progress to Date: IESC has been in existence since 1964. It began with substantial support from A.I.D. and private U.S. corporations. It now receives over 40% of its budget from these corporations and its overseas clients. IESC provides the services of volunteers having business and managerial skills to enterprises in developing countries. To date, IESC has volunteer representatives in 27 countries and, since 1965, 4,400 IESC executive volunteers have provided short-term assistance through 7,000 projects to locally-owned enterprises in 52 developing countries.

Under a FY 78 agreement, A.I.D. is providing IESC funding for a five-year program to expand IESC's work with small businesses (a Director of Small Business Development was hired) and to pay greater attention to the "New Directions" orientation of the Foreign Assistance Act. Under the agreement IESC is focusing on the countries of greatest need.

Host Country and Other Donors: IESC receives contributions from private corporations and U.S. and foreign sponsors which cover headquarters' and overhead costs as well as a portion of project costs.

Beneficiaries: The initial beneficiaries of the IESC projects are the LDC enterprises assisted by IESC volunteers. The ultimate beneficiaries are the persons who are provided new employment opportunities in expanded businesses and the host country economies which are strengthened by improved and expanded business activity.

FY 80 Program: IESC will assist between 500 and 700 business enterprises in Latin America, the Near East, Asia and Africa. Its small business program will be expanded to assist low-income entrepreneurs to help accelerate their growth. IESC will also expand and strengthen its network of steering groups in each country to insure an expanding role for local business leaders in setting local IESC program priorities and to evaluate the desirability of particular IESC activity in individual countries.

Major Outputs: At the end of FY 79, more than 7,000 projects will have been undertaken since support for IESC began. IESC will continue operating an average of 600 project per year for five years with an expanding number and percentage of the total allocated to small business projects.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Volunteer expenses	1,925
Transportation	2,575
Other costs	250
Total	4,750

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,528	2,565	963
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,000	3,525	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	7,528	6,090	1,438
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,750	12,278	23,100

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

International Executive Service Corps

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
International Voluntary Service (IVS) Institutional Development Grant	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 3,625
NUMBER 932-0042 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1061	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To enable International Voluntary Service (IVS) to strengthen the capacity of LDC local institutions and groups to combat the causes and effects of poverty and hunger.

Background and Progress to Date:* This grant provides support to IVS volunteers and field staff personnel who are assigned to priority development programs sponsored by LDC agencies in some 15 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The grant also supports several integrated rural development projects designed by IVS in Latin America and one in Asia. IVS volunteers provide technical services in a variety of agriculture, rural development and health projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: A.I.D. funds are matched by host country institutions' resources and LDC private funds in the amount of $600,000.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are poor people in 15 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America where IVS volunteers are working.

*IVS is a private organization which sends volunteers to developing countries.

FY 80 Program: IVS expects to maintain its level of 80 volunteers assigned to priority development projects. It will continue with the two IVS-designed integrated rural development projects in Latin America and Asia, and implement a third -- probably in Africa. Plans are to negotiate additional operational program grants with A.I.D. missions as well as to involve more IVS volunteers in the implementation of projects planned and designed by IVS.

Major Outputs: IVS will place 80 volunteers, and implement three larger rural projects.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Program administration	150
Program development	100
Program implementation	350
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,825	1,825	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	525	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,425	2,350	75
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	600	3,625

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

International Voluntary Service

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
World Education, Inc. (WEI) Institutional Development Grant	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 270		LIFE OF PROJECT 794
NUMBER 932-0114 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79, Annex A, Centrally Funded, p. 1060	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To develop programs in nonformal education through training of cooperating LDC agencies.

Background and Progress to Date: Founded in 1951, WEI has assisted over 50 agencies in more than 30 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. From an initial interest in literacy, WEI has developed a more comprehensive approach which integrates literacy, health, nutrition, family planning and food production into function education programs. WEI has operational program grants for projects in Ghana, Sudan, Thailand, Indonesia, Nepal and Ethiopia. WEI also maintains a flow of information between professional educators and development personnel of international and national organizations involved in nonformal education. Based on experience gained from its programs, WEI is continually updating its methods and adapting new innovations to improve effectiveness in reaching its target audience, particularly young adults and women in the LDCs.

Host Country and Other Donors: For support of its programs, WEI receives contributions from private foundations of over $100,000 annually. International organizations, such as the United Nations agencies and the World Bank, frequently participate in program analyses, contribute staff and/or materials for training and assist in data collection.

Beneficiaries: Educational opportunities will be provided to disadvantaged groups which presently cannot be reached by the host country government entities, especially young adults and women in rural areas.

FY 80 Program: WEI will complete another eight to ten country social and economic analyses and evaluate cooperating local PVOs in Africa, Latin America and Asia. Working with these local institutions, WEI will assess needs of disadvantaged populations to be reached through the nonformal education projects. Some 300 participants will be trained in approximately 20 workshops. In the course of the third year of the grant, WEI will conduct 15 evaluations on techniques for communicating with illiterate adults, through a variety of learning aids.

Major Outputs: All years, 24 country analyses will be carried out, 12 new projects initiated, 900 indigenous agency staff trained, over 6,000 nonformal paraprofessional educators trained, 55 workshops conducted and 35 educational techniques evaluated.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Administration	85
Program development	80
Program implementation	105
Total	270

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	198	198	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	326	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	524	498	26
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	270	0	794

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

World Education, Inc.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
International Eye Foundation (IEF) Institutional Development Grant	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 225		LIFE OF PROJECT 800
NUMBER 932-0116 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Centrally Funded p. 1059	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To support the IEF in providing preventive and curative eye health care.

Background and Progress to Date: The IEF's programs are aimed at improving the delivery of eye health care in developing countries. A.I.D. has worked with this organization since 1972. Under the present grant, A.I.D. gives funds to IEF to provide eye health care which is integrated with other health services to large number of urban and rural poor people at low cost. IEF is successfully implementing such programs in Kenya, Honduras, Peru and Jordan. These programs emphasize eye disease prevention and training of paramedical personnel under specially developed curricula in French, Spanish, and English. Much of IEF's work is conducted by volunteer U.S. ophthalmic surgeons who train LDC eye-care personnel, teachers, community leaders, maternal child health care workers and other technicians in communicable disease programs. IEF is also pioneering the use of statistical field surveys of eye health and disease and related nutritional factors in Kenya and expects to apply this survey approach in other countries.

Host Country and Other Donors: The grant provided by A.I.D. amounts to approximately 25% of IEF's annual budget with the remainder provided by host countries and other donors.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries are those individuals trained by IEF and village poor people who receive improved health services.

FY 80 Program: With A.I.D. support, IEF will operate in nine countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It will continue to emphasize paramedic training. IEF will also be developing eye care programs in Saudi Arabia and Iran under host country funding.

Major Outputs: IEF has established 33 eye surgical training programs, 10 paramedic training programs, and has designed five integrated health delivery programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Program administration	60
Program development	95
Program implementation	70
Total	225

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	300	120	180
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	275	360	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	575	480	95
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	225	–	800

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

International Eye Foundation

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Agricultural Mission Foundation (AMF) Institutional Development Grant	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 150		LIFE OF PROJECT 585
NUMBER 934-0130 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] / NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change sent August 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To provide the Agricultural Missions Foundation (AMF) with technical assistance capacity to guide its ag-missionary volunteers in helping small farmers abroad to increase the productivity of their farms.

Background and Progress to Date: AMF was organized in 1970 by a group of southern U.S. farmers, agricultural specialists, and churchmen. It is a non-profit association of Christian laymen who banded together to support agricultural "missionaries." They serve in foreign countries and use their agricultural skills to help small farmers produce more food which improves the farmers nutrition, income, and general welfare. AMF is supported by membership fees, with approximately 600 members in 14 area chapters located in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, each chapter works with one or more "adopted" ag-missionary projects and members often volunteer from two weeks to a year or more of their time to assist in project work overseas. AMF presently supports approximately 25 grassroots-oriented projects in 17 LDCs and their progress indicates the development potential of this organization. AMF is unique among PVOs because its only focus is grassroots agriculture.

A.I.D. helps to support ag-missionaries in their training and supervising of small farmers and helps to establish small revolving loan fund projects for the farmers. For the latter, AMF and A.I.D. make matching contributions to an equal amount that is contributed to each project by the local farmers. A.I.D. limits its contribution to a maximum of $3,000 per project.

Host Country and Other Donors: Total costs for the program are estimated at $1,247,000 over the three-year grant period, including $485,000 to be contributed by AMF and $177,000 by host country farmers.

Beneficiaries: The small farmers and their communities are helped by the ag-missionaries and by the locally trained technicians.

FY 80 Program: AMF will continue to support its ag-missionaries in training and supervising technicians, establishing and operating revolving loan projects, and in promoting improved farm and livestock production practices.

Major Outputs: Over the life of the project (three years) AMF proposes to establish 45 small revolving fund loan projects; recruit and train 45 technicians; and supervise the execution and management of the 45 projects. With the trained technicians, contacts with small farmers will be greatly increased.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Salaries	17
Operation Costs	29
Revolving Funds	50
Paratechnicians	50
Consultants	4
Total	150

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	242	20	222
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	193	200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	435	220	215
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	150	-	585

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Agricultural Missions Foundation

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters (OEF) Institutional Development Grant	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,000
NUMBER 934-0143 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Sent	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To enable OEF to plan, implement, and evaluate economic and social development programs directed at women and children of low-income families in developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: OEF has evolved into a training and advisory service for national, provincial, and community organizations in Latin America, Asia, and Africa. It develops and carries out programs to improve the lives of both urban and rural poor people. Through projects focused on moving women into the economic and social mainstream of their countries, OEF field workers provide education and skills to train future community leaders. A development program grant enabled OEF to increase significantly identification of local organizations that are capable of working with low-income, rural and urban women; assessment of community and organizational needs; planning of clear, specific project objectives; and management of projects both during formation and operation. OEF has prepared project development and evaluation manuals to assist staff and volunteers in carrying out these objectives.

OEF's current and proposed programs include: development of community organizations in El Salvador; survey of the status and needs of rural women in Thailand; determination of means to convey skills and information to villagers who have little or no formal education; motivational and skills training for women living in Costa Rican barrios to participate in development programs; study of child care needs of low-income families through workshop and field research in six Latin American and Asian countries; provision of technical advisory services to local agencies in Zambia; and provision of skills training to increase the employability of low-income young women in Sri Lanka.

Host Country and Other Donors: Contributions from U.S. individuals, corporations, foundations, and income from publications total $394,000.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of this project are women and children of low-income families in the developing countries.

FY 80 Program: OEF will continue to develop and implement projects using experience and techniques gained to date.

Major Outputs: Cumulative as of end FY 79, 10 field projects implemented and all years, 22; 14 field projects developed and all years 28; 21 training seminars and workshops and all years 30. Numbers of OEF personnel trained are 23 and all years 411. Materials produced are 20 units and all years 50 units. Public information program, all years 21.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Program management	100
Program development	150
Program implementation	50
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	300	225	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	300	225	75
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	400	1,000

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Overseas Education Fund

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) Institutional Development Grant	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 280		LIFE OF PROJECT 840
NUMBER 934-0157 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Centrally Funded, p. 1063	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To promote the use of appropriate technology in LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: VITA receives about 100 requests per month for appropriate technology solutions to small scale development problems in agriculture, water resources, rural industry, and alternative energy uses from LDC agencies and individuals. VITA maintains a current, extensive technical library and responds directly with pamphlets and other "how-to" manuals to about 40% of such requests. The remainder is referred to specialists among the more than 4,000 VITA technical and scientific volunteers in the United States who give their time and expertise to provide direct responses. VITA, using its short term volunteers or contract services, also undertakes appropriate technology projects to solve problems in such areas as salt extraction in Honduras and Mauritania, agricultural implement design and manufacture in Nigeria, low-cost housing in Colombia, peat extraction in Burundi and manufacture of nicotine pesticides in Sudan and Kenya. Additionally, VITA has assisted in setting up appropriate technology information centers in the Philippines, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Brazil and Upper Volta which directly tap in-country expertise for solutions to local appropriate technology problems.

Host Country and Other Donors: More than 50% of VITA's funds come from sources other than A.I.D. U.S. foundations (Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Lilly Endowment, Public Welfare Foundation, Edna McConnell Clark Foundation), and multinational corporations provide substantial working grants, and other income is derived from publications and contracts for specific services.

Beneficiaries: Ultimate beneficiaries are small entrepreneurs and the urban and rural poor who benefit from new sources of income and jobs.

FY 80 Program: VITA will continue to explore effective ways to provide appropriate technology solutions to small scale development problems for village level businesses, small farmers, extension agents and village councils, provide technical support to overseas counterpart organizations directly or through volunteer services, and develop additional appropriate technology publications on small scale agriculture production and alternative energy sources.

Major Outputs: Up to this point, VITA has responded to 12,500 inquiries concerning appropriate technology. It has assisted 19 VITA-type agencies in LDCs and it has helped 82 projects at the site.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Program administration	80
Program development	40
Program implementation	160
Total	280

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	280	200	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	280	200	80
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	280	280	840

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Volunteers in Technical Assistance

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Technical Assistance Information Clearing House (TAICH) Management Support Service	FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 400	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 932-0013 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Centrally Funded, p. 1055	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 55 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To support the collection and dissemination of information about U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) having overseas relief, rehabilitation and development programs and to disseminate information about development activities, events, and trends of direct relevance to such organizations.

Background and Progress to Date: TAICH was established in 1955 as a section of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc. to exchange information on the role and accomplishments of U.S. PVOs. TAICH's information network covers over 800 non-profit organizations in the United States and abroad. Information is disseminated through publications and by responses to inquiries. In addition, TAICH provides updated reference materials about current development programs which affect the voluntary agency community. TAICH is examining various means to modify its system in order to be more responsive to PVO needs, to increase active PVO participation, and to collaborate with other information systems.

Beneficiaries: A.I.D. and the PVO community benefit professionally from this exchange of information and it encourages cooperation among PVOs. LDC poor people benefit from improved program coordination and sharing of program experience by the PVOs.

FY 80 Program: TAICH will continue to publish data about PVO programs by country and by functional category, and to respond to individual inquiries for information. These data will be automated for rapid retrieval and adaptable for user demand and wider dissemination. Additional reports dealing with PVO program experience will be developed and distributed as the new system evolves.

Major Outputs: On an annual basis, TAICH produces approximately 20 country reports, two reports on development-specific topics, four newsletters, bibliographies, and special reports. A new directory published in FY 79 will be updated as needed to insure maximum utility.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: ($ thousands)

	FY 80
Administration	200
Program	200
Total	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,913	1,715	198
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	463	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,313	2,178	135
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Technical Assistance Information Clearing House

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
New TransCentury Foundation (NTCF) Management Support Services	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT 2,317
NUMBER 932-0096 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1054	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To help private voluntary organizations (PVOs) better manage development programs in selected LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: Since August 1976, the New TransCentury Foundation (NTCF) has provided support to 85 voluntary agencies within the U.S. and abroad in development of management, finance and information systems, budgeting and control, staffing, program planning and evaluation, organizational structure and program operations. Over half of these agencies have participated in NTCF workshops on management, project design and "women in development". Sixty agencies have taken advantage of NTCF recruitment services. Forty some agencies have been provided technical assistance in management and program development.

Beneficiaries: Private voluntary organizations assisted by New TransCentury Foundation are the immediate beneficiaries. Ultimate beneficiaries are host country target groups who are better served as the result of improved PVO programs.

FY 80 Program: NTCF will continue to provide PVOs with technical and management assistance. NTCF will also organize conferences and workshops for U.S. and indigenous PVOs and prepare studies on the role of women in development.

Major Outputs: All years, 270 consultations provided, 1320 people trained, and 90 agencies provided with recruitment services.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Program Advisory Services	340
Program Development	160
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	717	695	22
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	470	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,217	1,165	52
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	600	2,317

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

New TransCentury Foundation

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY-FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Special Activities	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 400		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 932-0100 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Centrally Funded, p. 1053	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To provide a fund to support studies, projects, workshops, and conferences to strengthen U.S. PVOs engaged in development activities.

Background and Progress to Date: This program has funded, among others, a Grants Procedures Workshop, a workshop on women in development, one on environmental issues, and a series of workshops about rural development, food and nutrition, health and family planning, education and human resources development. It has been used to fund two meetings for recipients of the Development Program Grant to assess the impact of that program on the organizational structures and field activities of recipients. A number of intensive project analyses have been funded: including, most recently, evaluations of the International Executive Service Corps, International Eye Foundation, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, The Asia Foundation, Opportunities Industrialization Centers International and Coordination in Development. A special study of the impact of PVOs on development was begun in 1978 as well as a conference held by A.I.D.-related PVOs to discuss new relationships between A.I.D. and the PVO community. Grants were given to the YMCA for expansion of its urban development activities in the developing world and to the Food and Agriculture Organization for the Joint Committee for Aid to Cooperatives. The services of Peat, Marwick and Mitchell, Certified Public Accountants, were engaged to prepare financial analyses of PVOs applying for registration with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid.

Beneficiaries: A.I.D. and the PVO community benefit from evaluations of past programs and from the opportunity to exchange information through conferences and workshops. The poor people in LDCs will benefit from improved development-related projects as they are implemented by the PVOs.

FY 80 Program: FY 80 will be devoted to a review of A.I.D.'s relationships with PVOs: matching grants after the first year of operation, cooperatives and consortia. Workshops and conferences in the field are planned with PVOs and A.I.D. Mission staffs as well as evaluations of selected grants. Some conferences will be held in conjunction with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. Secretariat support for the Committee will also be provided.

Major Outputs: A.I.D.'s contributions to the PVO network provides the wherewithal to examine Agency programs and program issues. Since its inception, A.I.D. has held 12 workshops and conferences and has conducted 16 intensive evaluations of the PVOs. As the Development Program Grants are phased out, a longer-term study of the impact of PVOs on development in the Third World -- begun in late FY 78 -- will be continued in FY 79. Workshops and conferences, both in the United States and in the developing world, are planned for FY 79 and FY 80.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Workshops, evaluations and special studies	400

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	464	333	131
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	475	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	864	808	56
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Various

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Planning Assistance, Inc. (PAI) Management Support Services	FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 327		LIFE OF PROJECT 864
NUMBER 932-0107 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change sent August 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To provide management assistance in selected regions and LDCs through private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and other development organizations.

Background and Progress to Date: Planning Assistance, Inc. (PAI) is an independent, non-profit PVO founded in 1973 to respond to the need for better management among development organizations working in LDCs. PAI provides management assistance to local PVOs and related governmental organizations who wish to create, expand or improve their work to help people to achieve development goals, e.g., adequate diets, health, housing, improved education, employment opportunities and human rights. Through mid-1978, PAI has conducted 20 collaborative planning projects in Lesotho, Liberia, Upper Volta, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Sudan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Haiti, El Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica. PAI collaborates with requesting agencies using management by objective techniques, prepares appropriate management guidance materials, trains local LDC personnel to manage their organizations, and renders continuous planning assistance within the LDCs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host governments and recipients of PAI's services normally contribute staff and facilities for planning sessions and workshops. Gradually they will contribute increased personnel and facilities and cover operating costs of the regional offices.

Beneficiaries: Initially, local PVOs and related government organizations and, ultimately, the LDC's poor people will benefit from improved nutrition, health and education services, among others.

FY 80 Program: A PAI regional office in Costa Rica will continue to provide management assistance to local PVOs in five Latin American countries. A second regional office will be established in either Africa or Asia. Support staff will coordinate programming and material preparation from PAI's New York office.

Major Outputs: All years, 10 country coordinating councils will be established, 150 agencies will be planning collaboratively, 100 agencies will be internally assisted to achieve sound management, 180 agencies' personnel will be trained, 20 PAI local staff will be trained to render continuous management assistance, and six local management books will be published.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Program administration	79
Program development	143
Program implementation	105
Total	327

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	227	27	200
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	310	400	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	537	427	110
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	327	–	864

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Partnership for Productivity (PFP) Management Support Services	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 900
NUMBER 934-0141 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To improve the effectiveness of PVOs in the LDC and related organizations which serve the management needs of very small rural businesses.

Background: PFP/USA was formed in 1969, with the encouragement of American Quaker businessmen, to improve the performance of very small, rural businesses in the Third World. By 1975 it was operating small business projects in Kenya and Liberia and, by 1978, in Botswana and Upper Volta. Each of these four projects is supported by separate mission operational program grants. Each PFP project represents collaboration between LDC local agencies, international donors and other PVOs. Different development models have emerged from PFP's experience which reflect the particular needs of the community: in Kenya PFP operates a training center, has devised a rural market loan scheme, and runs a rural enterprise extension service; in Liberia, PFP works with the Liberian-Swedish-American Mining Company to provide management training and consultation for increased productivity and assists directly in the creation and expansion of rural enterprises. The PFP style encourages broad collaboration of local and foreign organizations and donors. PFP is a member of the Private Agencies Collaborating Together consortium.

Host Country and Other Donors: LDC PVOs and related development organizations provide participants, personnel and other resources in cooperation with PFP. Foreign donors and multi-national corporations interested in the expansion of very small LDC businesses are solicited for increasing support.

Beneficiaries: LDC rural very small businesses through local PVOs and related organizations collaborating to provide management services.

FY 80 Program: PFP will continue to increase its capacity to (a) deliver management services to very small rural businesses in Togo and Malawi; (b) establish and expand assistance in programs begun in FY 79 and earlier; (c) train country nationals in management skills; (d) develop a user-oriented information system; and (e) engage multi-national and American business support for such management services.

Major Outputs: PFP's three year plans call for: (1) establishing an international consortium of six PVOs serving very small business development (2) testing and expanding current programs in four countries and introducing new programs into five other countries; (3) training of one country national per year to be PFP project program manager; (4) developing information systems in at least five countries; and (5) identifying and training 100 LDC small business leaders.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Program administration	75
Program development	125
Program implementation	100
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	600	900

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Partnership for Productivity

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Management Support Services	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 300		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,300
NUMBER 934-0159 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [X] CONTINUING [ ]	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 82	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 83

Purpose: To improve the management of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) and related development organizations working in the LDCs.

Background: Development work is limited by the ability of PVOs in the LDCs to effectively manage projects. The management support services program provides funding for management assistance to U.S. and local development agencies to improve the delivery of development efforts. The New TransCentury Foundation and Planning Assistance, Inc. are typical management assistance PVOs funded by A.I.D. This program will permit A.I.D. to use the capabilities of other similar organizations. The objective of this assistance is to improve the capabilities of development organizations in project design, implementation, internal management, evaluation and related training activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: Specific contributions are generally made by the cooperating local development organization in the form of facilities, materials and clerical support.

Beneficiaries: Initially, the LDC development organizations and staffs assisted by PVOs and, ultimately, LDC poor people where projects are implemented by their local organizations.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will provide selected PVOs having administrative and financial management expertise to help them establish collaborative relationships with LDC governments for development of planning, information exchange and program implementation. The Experiment in International Living, Overseas Development Opportunities, Development Assistance Services and others are under consideration for support in FY 80.

Major Outputs: By FY 81, three additional grants will be awarded.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Grants (up to 3)	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	–	–	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	1,000	1,300

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

To be selected

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) Consortium		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 3,500		LIFE OF PROJECT 13, 481
NUMBER 932-0030 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐	NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Centrally Funded, p. 1037	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 72	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: To engage specialized private voluntary agencies to work in concert to help solve development problems faced by rural poor people in the LDCs.

Background and Progress to Date: PACT, an international consortium of 20 U.S., Latin American and African independent private agencies, is organized to promote coordinated planning for overseas development programs and to improve the capabilities of member agencies to respond to the needs of people in developing countries. The PACT consortium sets standards for project identification, design, monitoring and evaluation, and provides common services which facilitate each agency's work. An independent project selection committee using these standards approves projects and sets PACT funding limits. The participating agencies use their own and in-country PVO contributions to cover an average 55% of their project costs; the remainder comes from the A.I.D.-funded PACT Technical Assistance Fund. By the end of FY 78, PACT had approved and funded 43 projects and 39 continuing project support actions. From an original eight members in 1972, PACT has expanded its membership, improved project design and evaluation, and attracted approximately four dollars of non-A.I.D. funds for every three dollars contributed by A.I.D.

Host Country and Other Donors: PACT members and participating local organizations contribute to the consortium projects which they implement. Substantial grants are received by PACT from U.S. foundations and church organizations. PACT anticipates up to $6,800,000 in private funds for its FY 80 program.

Beneficiaries: Rural and village low-income farmers, small entrepreneurs, members of cooperatives, building and revolving loan associations in Latin American, African and Far Eastern countries. From 1973 to June 1978, approximately 484,000 low-income persons have been assisted through PACT projects, 7,800 new jobs created, a net annual income of $1,130,000 attained, 1,200 persons trained, and an estimated $36,000,000 of local investments generated.

FY 80 Program: PACT's program will include: reviewing and screening of 250 project proposals for funding 35 new projects and refunding 35 continuing projects; providing $100,000 in financial and technical assistance to four new overseas consortia; adding five new member agencies; and, improving project selection, design, implementation, and evaluation techniques within the PACT consortium and other assisted PVOs.

Major Outputs: This is a continuing project with a review during FY 80 to determine future A.I.D.-PACT relationships. Major outputs are anticipated in improved project design and implementation by U.S. and other PVOs, and, through the grant to the PACT consortium, increased contributions from the private sector to LDC small farmer and village entrepreneur development.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Personnel & Administration	350
Technical Assistance Fund	3,150
Total	3,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,981	4,764	2,217
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	3,000	3,500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	9,981	8,264	1,717
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,500	-	13,481

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Private Agencies Collaborating Together

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Coordination in Development (CODEL) Consortium	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 600		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,800
NUMBER 932-0113 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1035	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To continue support of CODEL -- a consortium of U.S. religious and service agencies -- and its overseas services in the fields of food production, education, health, nutrition, family planning, and community development which are consonant with A.I.D.'s new directions.

Background and Progress to Date: CODEL, an interfaith consortium of private and voluntary organizations, was founded in 1969 to bring together Catholic, Protestant and other service agencies and their local overseas counterparts to take collaborative action to meet the basic needs of poor people. A.I.D. awarded CODEL a grant to provide for design, evaluation and other services for member agencies' projects. It included U.S. and field conferences and staff workshops dealing with development approaches, communications and education, and the selection and funding of projects carried out jointly by several CODEL members. CODEL's work has received favorable evaluation. The membership has grown from 30 to 40 agencies, having over 30,000 development field workers in 85 countries. CODEL is increasing its field projects, representation, and priority services in African and Asian LDCs. During the prior grant period, CODEL members contributed $1,870,000 which was twice that of A.I.D.'s contribution.

Host Country and Other Donors: Support for project work from counterpart groups and local PVOs is increasing along with support from CODEL members and private sources. Their contributions will approximate 63% of the cost of CODEL's programs.

Beneficiaries: LDC rural poor people who are participating in locally-directed projects.

FY 80 Program: Through 50 projects in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific, CODEL will concentrate on agriculture, rural development, health delivery services, women's activities and nonformal education. CODEL will encourage increased local participation through training in development program design, management and evaluation, and foster collaborative efforts among its members. Improved reporting systems will be jointly devised by CODEL and local field staffs.

Major Outputs: All years, 155 human resource development projects and 42 training seminars to include pre-planning services in the United States, regional seminars and local meetings with a total of 975 participants.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
New human resource development projects	420
Program development and administration	180
Total	600

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	600	500	100
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	600	1,800

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Coordination in Development

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
National Council of International Health (NCIH) Consortium		Selected Development Activities	FY 80 250		LIFE OF PROJECT 620
NUMBER 934-0123 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A, Centrally Funded, p. 1034	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 81	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 82

Purpose: To increase the effectiveness of PVO health programs in less developed countries.

Background and Progress to Date: NCIH was formed in 1971 to improve communication among its members who specialize in international health and to provide a forum for those who fund international health programs. Within the PVO community, over 300 organizations focus on health and NCIH is uniquely qualified to serve as their central contact. NCIH's principal purpose is to disseminate efficiently information about low-cost health delivery techniques, relate field experience to research, identify health problems in under-served areas of the world, and communicate ideas and concepts vital to international health programs and policies. NCIH helps improve collaboration among the members by identifying resource expertise and specialists for field programs. While there has been some shared low-cost health delivery projects, a much broader collaboration will be possible through NCIH's service.

Host Country and Other Donors: The sponsoring NCIH professional organizations provide volunteer personnel, consultants, materials and training programs. Increased funding from international organizations and businesses, as well as foundations, is expected to provide an increasing percentage of NCIH's operating costs.

Beneficiaries: Those PVOs whose health programs are improved as a result of NCIH assistance and the LDC's poor people who will have access to improved health delivery systems that are implemented by the PVOs.

FY 80 Program: NCIH will increase the number of U.S. organizations working in international health. In addition to an annual conference, NCIH will conduct two to three workshops on special international health problems and will offer at least two special courses on health care for PVO and LDC project staff. NCIH will evaluate its information dissemination program to improve its effectiveness.

Major Outputs: Three annual health conferences will be held, at least ten specialized workshops held, 20 publications about critical health problems and techniques will be disseminated, and an information exchange system will be implemented to link U.S. institutions concerned with international health.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Services to members	135
Program Development	115
Total	250

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	144	110	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	144	110	34
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	226	620

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

National Council of International Health

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*	
Consortium for Community Self Help Consortium	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 500	LIFE OF PROJECT 1,023
NUMBER 932-0124 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change Sent June 1978	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78 / ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: During the initial years of operation, to support a consortium of U.S. PVOs for carrying out development programs in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and Asia.

Background and Progress to Date: CCSH was formed by five organizations: Hadassah, Pioneer Women, American Mizrachi Women, United Israel Appeal, and the National Committee for Labor Israel -- all with accumulated experience working abroad with the poor. While most of these organizations have been centered in the Middle East and North Africa -- assisting poor, displaced, and refugee populations in Israel, Iran, Morocco and Tunisia -- they have acquired experience in Africa, Latin America and Asia as well. The consortium's experience can, therefore, help solve similar problems elsewhere in the world.

CCSH fosters individual self-sufficiency and economic independence through its projects in health, agriculture, cooperatives, nonformal education and community income generation. The consortium also draws on the experience of its women's organizations to provide training and help to women in finding employment, prenatal and postnatal care. etc. The consortium is focusing also on literacy training, preventive medicine and hygiene programs, paramedic training, teachers and social workers, and expansion of nutrition and nutrition education programs. In sum, CCSH is using its members' decades of experience to solve problems in the LDCs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The CCSH member organizations will provide at least 50% funding. With additional contributions from foundations and international agencies, A.I.D.'s funding will be less than 33% by the third year of the grant.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this grant will be the consortium members, permitting them to initiate programs in countries other than Israel. The CCSH programs will benefit the poor families in the LDCs, especially women, young people, the aged, and refugees.

FY 80 Program: During FY 80, the Consortium will increase its membership to 10 to 12. They will carry out five country programs and will train at least 1,000 para-professionals and trainers from up to 50 countries in support of CCSH and other PVOs' projects. CCSH will respond to at least 40 requests for technical assistance from development agencies, fund ten new projects and conduct at least five development problem workshops.

Major Outputs: All years, CCSH will have assisted 25 PVOs, funded 15 new projects, held eight development workshops, trained 30 middle management level participants. 3,000 para-professionals and "trainers of trainers" will have completed various programs in health, nutrition and vocational training.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ thousands) FY 80
Program Administration	115
Program Development	85
Program Implementation	300
Total	500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	287	50	237
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	236	410	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	523	460	63
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	-	1,023

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Consortium for Community Self Help

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE Ocean Freight Program Development and Support		FUNDS Selected Development Activities	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 4,500		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 932-0106 GRANT [x] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Centrally Funded p. 1056	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 46	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To enable registered private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and the American Red Cross to ship donated or purchased supplies for humanitarian and development programs overseas.

Background and Progress to Date: Section 123 of the Foreign Assistance Act provides the authority to pay transportation costs for PVO shipments abroad. A.I.D. allocates freight funds on a worldwide basis. This support enables recipient PVO agencies to transport food, clothing, medicines, hospital supplies, seeds and vocational training materials donated by the American people to assist needy people overseas. The PVOs are conducting community and self-help activities and are working with local LDC organizations. PVO programs are directed primarily toward developmental activities with short-term relief assistance as needed.

The PVOs have improved their projections of transportation requirements for the coming year. Their longer-range projections are less reliable because overseas freight requirements fluctuate from year to year due to: (1) new registrant participants in the program; (2) expansion of current programs or new programs in additional countries; and (3) freight rate increases.

Host Country and Other Donors: The PVOs pay all warehousing, packaging, processing and transportation costs to port of export as well as administrative costs of field representatives. Host governments exempt PVO supplies from customs duties, taxes and tolls and, in some instances, provide support for transportation from the port of entry to distribution areas within the country.

Beneficiaries: Rural and urban poor people in some 70 developing countries.

FY 80 Program: A.I.D. will provide 4.5 million in ocean freight funds.

Major Outputs: Between 1972 and 1977 A.I.D. has provided some $47 million to ship approximately 181,000 tons of supplies through 30 agencies. Due to the fluctuating nature of ship transportation, it is not possible to make reliable predictions for long-term requirements.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	100,003	99,413	590
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	4,500	4,225	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	104,503	103,638	865
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	4,500	-	-

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
PDC Program Evaluation and Support	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 300		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER 938-0800 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Advice of Program Change to be Sent	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To provide A.I.D.'s Private and Development Cooperation Bureau (PDC) with short-term technical expertise, analyses, workshops and training support to better implement programs and policies and to improve evaluation and management.

Background and Progress to Date: This project finances special development studies and in-depth analyses about specific and priority problems. It focuses on issues involving more than one individual project and on those cutting across organizational lines; e.g., private and voluntary organizations which play major roles in dispensing disaster relief and Food-for-Peace assistance as well as undertaking traditional development programs. Current attention is being paid to measuring the impact on development by PVOs and to identify their successes and failures. A better method for identifying effective PVO programs in furtherance of Basic Human Needs' objectives should be the result. Similarly, a new method, now being tested, for appraising food aid projects, should simplify and produce uniform evaluation procedures. Additional analyses include examination of the impact on development of American-sponsored institutions abroad and a study of the scope and role of labor affairs in AID's country development programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country is asked to assess and evaluate the activities financed under this project. Other donors are also consulted.

Beneficiaries: This project enables the PDC Bureau to improve its programming. Ultimate beneficiaries are a broad range of groups targetted by the Bureau's programs including private voluntary organizations, Food-for-Peace, labor, and training staffs.

FY 80 Program: Project funds will be used for consultant services, workshops and other support activities to assist the PDC Bureau in assessing programs, analyzing broad development issues, and making managerial improvements. Particular attention will be paid to how A.I.D. can better coordinate and integrate the diverse assistance provided through private and voluntary organizations and Food-for-Peace.

Major Outputs: All years -- evaluations, special studies, consultants' reports, seminars and workshops on subjects of broad development concern and priority.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	($ Thousands) FY 80
Short-term consultants and analysts	230
Workshops, seminars and training	50
Preparation, reproduction, dissemination of reports	20
Total	300

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	200	150	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	200	150	50
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	300	Continuing	Continuing

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES: Various

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Reimbursable Development Programs	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 2,800	LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing	
NUMBER 938-0900 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex A Centrally Funded, p. 1071	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: Using Section 661 funding authority, to identify and design country-financed development programs that friendly countries can implement with U.S. assistance as authorized under Section 607 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Background and Progress to Date: A.I.D. promotes reimbursable development programs (RDP) through technical service attaches assigned to the principal development regions of the world and through project opportunities stemming from host country desires to draw upon the expertise of U.S. government agencies. A.I.D. also has developed worldwide capabilities to promote U.S. technology transfers through specialized technical presentations, market analyses, identification of appropriate public and private sector sources for specific development assistance needs, and sponsorship of government conferences.

Reimbursable programs have been slow to develop in some parts of the world for lack of staff personnel in developing regions. This problem persists in the Near East. However, as an interim measure, TDY assignments will be made from Washington to posts in the Near East. Technical service attache positions in Asia and Latin America were filled during FY 78. A third position in Africa was staffed in early FY 79. We propose assigning a second attache to each region before the end of FY 79. A sharp increase in RDP activities in Asia has been observed since the promotional officer's assignment and similar conditions are anticipated worldwide, especially in the Middle East where RDP opportunities have developed slowly.

A second continuing program constraint is the relatively high cost of U.S. technical services as viewed by middle-income countries. These include countries that could most benefit from RDP activities. Possible ways of alleviating this difficulty are now being explored.

Host Countries and Other Donors: A.I.D. financing for the identification and design of potential country-financed projects is often supplemented by U.S. Government agencies in a position to provide the required follow-on reimbursable services. Host country governments finance such services. Project financing may also be provided by third countries or multilateral institutions.

Beneficiaries: Ultimate beneficiaries of promotional and project identifications and of projects financed under reimbursable and deferred payment mechanisms vary per project. The direct beneficiaries may be participants receiving technical skills in the United States such as the Nigerian training project or they may be the users of new services such as the water supplies being expanded in the United Arab Emirates under the auspices of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

FY 80 Program: Efforts will continue to promote a broad range of RDP in friendly countries. However, the regional technical services attaches will focus on those OPEC countries and on middle-income countries no longer receiving concessional aid.

Major Outputs: In FY 78, 16 U.S. Government agencies were engaged in reimbursable projects in 107 countries with an estimated value of $964 million. A similar but expanded program is planned for FY 80.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:*	($ thousands) FY 80
Promotional and Reimbursable activities	2,800

*This does not include approximately $1 million for operating expenses.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,883	2,098	785
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,800	1,900	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,683	3,998	685
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,800	--	--

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Economic Development Research and Support	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 925		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing*
NUMBER 933-0001 GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE 1979 Centrally Funded Programs, p. 1070	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1974	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing*	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing*

Purpose: To undertake and disseminate the results ofeconomic analysis on:the development prospects of the LDCs, the impact of international and national economic policies on the LDCs' development and their implications for AID and other USG policies and programs; to increase our understanding of these issues and to improve USG and LDC economic policies.

Background and Progress to Date: International economic policies--especially those related to trade, investment, commodity markets, financial transactions,and economic assistance--impact on the growth prospects for the LDCs. International and national economic policies also significantly affect income distribution and employment in the LDCs and the economic relations between developed and developing countries.

A few examples of the economic analyses already undertaken include: (1) the empirical study by Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates which analyzed the linkages between developing countries' commodity sectors and the attainment of growth, employment, income distribution, and price stability goals, (2) the theoretical analysis by Professors Stiglitz and Newbery of the benefits of price stabilization under conditions of uncertainty, (3) the Brookings study of world inflation and its implications for the LDCs, and (4) the analysis of trade strategies and employment by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The results of these analytical efforts have been reported in numerous studies, been distributed throughout the world, and have influenced LDC, AID and USG policies and perceptions about international economic and development issues. To reach policymakers, this reseach has been widely disseminated at U.S. and international conferences.

Host Country and Other Donors: Other development assistance donors engage in varying degrees of similar research. Contact is maintained between bilateral and multilateral donors in order to review research requirements and to exchange and discuss research information.

FY 80 Program: Subjects to be studied under this program will include: development resource requirements (particularly those implied by a Basic Human Needs (BHN) approach), resource allocation policy, agricultural export and import policies in food-importing LDCs, the impact of a BHN strategy on recurrent costs and the relationship between income generation in an LDC and changes in consumption levels by poor people. These studies will help A.I.D. to implement the President's development coordination directives by providing needed analytical support to address international economic development issues faced by the Agency. A number of conferences will be held to increase dissemination of the results of these studies and to increase understanding of development problems and policies. Funds are also included to provide for attendance of LDC participants at several of these conferences.

Beneficiaries: Both the LDCs and the USG benefit through the increased knowledge of national and international economic relationships, and the improvement of their internal and external economic policies.

Major Outputs: Policy guidance and support.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: ($ thousands)

	FY 80
Economic research and analysis	925

*Funding is not for a single activity but for a series of studies to analyze new and continuing policies which A.I.D. and the USG must address. It is in this context that the project is "continuing."

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1400	901	499
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	750	800	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2150	1701	449
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	925	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates
Brookings Institution
National Bureau of Economic Research
University of Southern California

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
United Nations Special Support	Selected Development Activities	FY 80 100		LIFE OF PROJECT 1,575
NUMBER 933-0002 GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 C.P. P. 1067	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 80	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 81

Purpose: Technical experts are provided by A.I.D. to United Nations Organizations to serve under the Associate Experts Program to: (1) Augment U.S. assistance to the least-developed countries that are eligible for U.S. assistance; and (2) Reinforce the U.S. presence in the U.N. organizations.

Background and Progress to Date: In 1974, the U.S. began participating in this program to strengthen U.S. assistance to the least-developed countries of Africa. U.S. agricultural specialists and others serve in the U.N. agencies under this program. Since 1974 the program has been broadened to provide technical expertise to all least-developed countries in the world that are eligible for U.S. assistance and at the same time to strengthen the U.S. presence within U.N. agencies.

There are presently nine A.I.D. employees serving as Associate Experts with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Two each are located in Liberia and at the FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy, and one each serves in Bangladesh, Botswana, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Nepal.

A.I.D. is phasing out this program in 1980. A new program will replace it under the International Organizations and Programs Account, enabling direct recruitment of young Americans by various U.N. organizations.

Other Donors: 12 other countries participate in the program and provide over 400 Associate Experts to the FAO alone. Each donor country assumes all costs for their Associate Experts. The major donors to the FAO are:

Donor Countries	Associate Experts Sponsored (approx.)
Netherlands	185
Belgium	80
West Germany	65
Denmark	40
Sweden	35

FY 80 Program: The U.N. Special Support Program is being phased out in 1980 and the $100,000 requested is to cover contractual obligations for those A.I.D. employees currently serving as Associate Experts.

Beneficiaries: Rural people in the least-developed countries who benefit from the services provided by the Associate Experts.

Major Outputs	Cumulative thru FY 78	All years
U.S. Sponsored Associate Experts	10	14

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	FY 80
Associate Experts (24 person/months)	100

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1025	825	200
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	450	575	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1475	1400	75
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	100	-	1,575

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Responsible Officers:

CALVIN H. RAULLERSON
Assistant ~~Administrator~~
Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation

ANNE MARTINDELL
Director
Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Program Request
26.7	20.0	25.0

Every year, disastrous events--floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts, storms, and more recently manmade catastrophes--exact a heavy human toll. It is now clear that as the world's surface becomes more densely occupied, these events will claim increasing numbers of lives and inflict greater suffering.

The poorest countries, many of which are disaster prone, require help from others when overpowered by major disasters. They do not have the capability to organize their scarce resources to prepare for disasters--to prevent them, to lessen their effects, or to provide relief for the victims. Of the 3.6 million deaths in 541 disasters between 1964 and 1977, 95% occurred in countries least able to help themselves.

A.I.D. Program Strategy

A.I.D. requests $25 million to finance the international disaster assistance account. One-eighth of this amount will be used for preparedness activities, a fivefold increase since FY 1977. The rest will be used for relief and rehabilitation.

Relief: The United States will continue providing emergency relief to victims of natural and manmade foreign disasters. It does so in coordination with other governments, international organizations, and U.S. voluntary agencies. Such quick response, a highly visible reflection of the humanitarian concern of the American people, is provided in a manner to reach those most in need.

On the one hand, the U.S. Government is capable of responding within hours to unexpected disasters occurring throughout the world by drawing upon relief supplies prepositioned in strategic overseas stockpiles.

On the other, it is increasingly able to identify the warning signs for such severe disasters as floods, droughts, and earthquakes through the application of sophisticated technology and by using information provided by international organizations, voluntary agencies, and U.S. Missions abroad. This facilitates a response to disasters in their early stages before they become crises of unmanageable proportions.

Preparedness: As new technologies lengthen the warning time of disasters, preparedness programs have become an increasingly productive aspect of U.S. foreign disaster policy. They offer people a particularly effective way to avoid tremendous suffering that follows in the wake of disaster. They help susceptible developing countries prepare for disasters by taking measures either to prevent those such as famine, epidemics, certain floods, and insect infestation or to mitigate the effects of those such as earthquakes, tropical storms, tsunamis, fires, floods, and civil disturbances. Suffering will also be reduced as poorer countries, with technical assistance under this program, become better able to handle their own disaster relief.

Ties with Other Assistance Programs: Disaster preparedness, as an integral part of the foreign disaster assistance program, is unique to our overall foreign economic assistance effort. The United States is at the forefront of international disaster preparedness and is committed to sharing its knowledge, techniques, and pertinent technology with disaster prone nations and those international and voluntary organizations engaged in disaster preparedness. Preparedness initiatives taken under this program--regional training workshops, technical assistance to individual countries, and application of space technologies for detection, monitoring and warning systems--also serve as a stimulus for increased United Nations and other donor participation in meeting world-wide requirements. However, at the current time, the United States continues to hold the leadership role.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Foreign Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation	International Disaster Assistance	FY 80 21,895		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79, Annex A, Pages 1075, 1076 and 1079	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 64	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To respond with emergency assistance to requests for help from nations stricken by natural and manmade disasters.

Background and Progress to Date: The United States provides help to victims of manmade and natural disasters including wars, hurricanes, floods, earthquakes and volcanic explosions. The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance maintains an Operations Center which routinely responds to emergencies: assessment teams move instantly; relief supplies are airlifted in hours to any country from four overseas stockpiles; complex programs caring for persons displaced by civil strife are set up quickly. During FY 78, heavy-duty pumps were airlifted to Djibouti to relieve a flood; foods, 1,600 tents, and supplies were airlifted to Sudan during a flood; staff experts helped Lebanon plan mass care for war victims; 21,000 family shelters were erected for India cyclone victims; instant response was made through U.S. Missions to victims of Afhanistan, Zambia and Pakistan floods, Benin and Liberia fires, Korea explosion, and Tonga hurricane. Relief totalled $25,207,428 for 32 disasters affecting 43 million people in 27 countries.

Although such disasters as earthquakes and flash floods occur with little or no warning, their probability in various parts of the world is measurable. Contingency planning involves monitoring of potential and incipient threats and readiness to take preventive or mitigating action. The capability to identify warning signs of such disasters as famine, floods and storms by sophisticated technologies and through interpretation of information from U.S. Missions, voluntary agencies, and international organizations, makes possible a response in early stages, often avoiding a crisis. This was done by airlifting chemicals to help stem a locust threat in Africa and rushing epidemiologists to Maldive Islands to avert a cholera threat.

Host Country and Other Donors: United Kingdom, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, and, increasingly, petroleum exporting countries contribute substantially in cash, services and kind. This program is coordinated with the many bilateral donors, as well as with U.S. voluntary agencies, the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). It works closely with the United Nations Disaster Relief Office, which coordinates all responses to international appeals for help.

Beneficiaries: The victims of natural and manmade disasters who are most in need of assistance, especially in developing countries.

FY 80 Program: Based on past experience, between 20 and 30 major disasters will warrant U.S. assistance. Tens of millions of people in developing countries will be affected. Help will be provided for basic needs of victims in the form of shelter, food and food growing commodities, medical equipment, supplies and services. Increasingly, relief will be provided at early stages of a disaster so that a nation may take the steps to head off a serious problem before it degenerates into an unmanageable crisis.

Major Outputs: Assistance will include tents, blankets and medical goods from regional disaster stockpiles. Specific goods and services, especially those for which the U.S. is a unique source, will be delivered for emergency assessment and relief. Grants for emergency assistance through international relief organizations such as the ICRC and U.S. voluntary agencies will continue.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Emergency relief supplies and specialized services	21,205
Strategic stockpile warehousing, new relief items, inventory control	650
Services of medical officer	40
	$ 21,895

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	96,030	77,231	18,799
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	17,495	36,294	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	113,525	113,525	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	21,895		

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES Based on prior experience: Department of Defense; Center for Disease Control; Bureau of Reclamation; U.S. Geological Survey; National Bureau of Standards; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
Foreign Disaster Preparedness	International Disaster Assistance	FY 80 3,105		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79, Annex A, Pages 1077 and 1078	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To strengthen capabilities of disaster prone developing countries to prepare for, prevent, and respond to disasters.

Background and Progress to Date: The two categories of preparedness activities are: technical assistance to disaster prone countries, and innovative application of technologies to address disaster problems. Technical assistance is given to increase professional capabilities, especially in LDCs, in planning for and managing disaster prevention and response programs. Training strategy has been shifted from general disaster concepts (under which 132 high level disaster officials from 43 countries received U.S. training since 1969) to specific problem solving workshops in disaster prone regions. At a joint Disaster/Food for Peace workshop in Africa, which was attended by U.S. Mission and voluntary agency officers from 28 countries, a new technique in food crop forecasting--using satellite imagery--was presented in the context of emergency food assistance programs. Plans are complete for a much-needed regional approach to disaster preparedness in the Caribbean. A workshop is scheduled there in the spring of 1979. A workshop on flood and storm warning was held in India in late January 1979 with participants from Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. A workshop is scheduled in Africa later this year. Innovative applications of technologies have included high altitude photography for damage assessment after the Guatemala earthquake, Landsat monitoring of flood conditions and drought in the Sahel, the installation of a cyclone warning system in Bangladesh using data from Japanese, American and Russian satellites, and enhancement of a seismic monitoring net in Fiji to obtain data critical to developing earthquake resistant building technologies.

Other Donors: There are no other significant preparedness programs, although the United Nations Disaster Relief Office is planning an international preparedness program. There are no other continuing bilateral programs in disaster training or in application of modern technologies to disasters.

FY 80 Program: Following the new functional, field oriented direction, workshops will continue in disaster prone regions. Officials from countries sharing common threats--drought, floods, earthquakes or cyclones--will be brought together in problem solving sessions. Three are scheduled for FY 1980, tentatively in the South Pacific, Africa, and Latin America. Emphasis will be on preparedness for both general and specific types of disasters and will be followed by technical assistance, disaster plan development, monitoring techniques, and detection and warning systems. Support in creating seismic nets is planned for Central America, the Andean region, and the Caribbean.

Beneficiaries: The people suffering from natural and manmade disasters who are most in need of assistance, especially in LDCs.

Major Outputs: Trained disaster professionals, especially in disaster prone LDCs. Awareness among country leaders of their vulnerability and the need for preparedness. U.S. technologies newly applied to solving serious disaster problems worldwide.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ thousands) FY 80
Regional workshops	300,000
Technical assistance missions	60,000
Seismic equipment for regional nets	1,200,000
Storm forecasting (550), climate monitoring (200) indicator testing (385), telemetry warning equipment (75), vulnerability mapping (30), computer programs (120), handbook development (60), voluntary agency conference, shelter, prototype, communications systems (125).	1,545,000
TOTAL	$ 3,105,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	6,178	4,599	1,579
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,505	4,084	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	8,683	8,683	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,105	--	--

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

Based upon experience: Department of Defense; Center for Disease Control; Bureau of Reclamation; U.S. Geological Survey; National Bureau of Standards; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

Responsible Officers:

CALVIN H. RAULLERSON
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation

DAVID A. SANTOS
Acting Director
Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 80-10 (10/78)		
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Program Request
$23.8	$25.0	$15.0

The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) Program provides grants to private U.S. non-profit organizations that have founded or sponsored American schools and hospitals abroad to assist them in demonstrating American ideas and practices in education and medicine.

ASHA grants supplement predominantly private income which these institutions earn or receive from U.S. and foreign sources.

Thousands of private U.S. citizens work with host country colleagues (usually at salaries far below those in the U.S.) to train and serve people abroad and to show what America has to offer in education and health -- two areas of critical importance to every society.

The FY 80 program request is $15 million.

Applications for assistance in FY 80 exceed $47 million for institutions in 29 countries. Requests for institutions in Africa, Asia, and Latin America amount to $13 million, for Europe $10 million and for the Near East over $24 million.

These include secondary schools which provide academic and vocational training; undergraduate institutions with programs in the liberal arts, business, medicine, nursing, agriculture and the sciences; graduate institutions which provide specialized training in health sciences, physical sciences and advanced international studies; and medical centers which provide modern health care, training programs and research on indigenous diseases.

A.I.D.'s objective is to award grants on the basis of competitive evaluations of all grant proposals and the ability of applicants to meet the requirements of Section 214 and ASHA criteria. Within that context, emphasis will be given to increasing the geographic distribution of the program, especially with regard to schools and medical centers in developing countries.

Geographic Distribution of the ASHA Program

A.I.D. shares Congressional interest in geographically dispersing the ASHA program to reduce concentration in the Near East. Progress in accomplishing this objective during the 1970's is illustrated in the Main Volume.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	FY 80 15,000		LIFE OF PROJECT Continuing
NUMBER GRANT [x] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [x]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Centrally Funded p.1082	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 59	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY Continuing	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY Continuing

Purpose: To help selected overseas schools, libraries, and hospitals to demonstrate the best in American education and medicine which (1) provide the benefits of American educational and medical achievements to people abroad; (2) assist economic and social development through training and outreach programs and by serving as models of advanced practices; (3) increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries; and, (4) serve as overseas centers for fostering a favorable image of the United States.

Background and Progress to Date: Since the ASHA program began in 1959, ASHA grants have provided $289.5 million to 75 institutions in 30 countries. The average yearly cost of the ASHA program has been $15.2 million -- a small fraction of the annual expenditures of these institutions. For example, over $150 million was expended in 1978 to operate the 45 institutions which had active ASHA grants. These institutions obtained all or most of their operating income from tuition, fees, private contributions and endowment earnings. With their own resources and ASHA grants, they have built physical facilities which have an estimated replacement value of over $1 billion.

Geographic Distribution of the ASHA Program: Significant improvement has been made in ASHA's geographic spread. It has reduced its concentration in the Near East: in FY 70, 95% of ASHA grants were to institutions in the Near East (Egypt, Israel, Lebanon and Turkey); by FY 77, that figure had been reduced to 50%. In FY 78, it was further reduced to 44%. Further geographic dispersion -- especially in areas having A.I.D. programs -- is an objective for both FY 79 and FY 80. Proposals for institutions of merit in Africa, Asia and Latin America will be given special consideration.

Beneficiaries: Over 1,000,000 people received training or medical care at ASHA-assisted institutions in 1977. These included full- and part-time students, bed patients and out-patients.

FY 80 Program: Most ASHA assistance in FY 80 will be directed to helping those institutions having special requirements beyond their day-to-day operating needs, e.g., new physical facilities, the renovation of existing facilities, special medical and training programs, and the procurement of teaching, medical and scientific equipment.

All institutions seeking ASHA assistance will be encouraged to remain or become as self-sufficient as possible in meeting their basic operating costs. However, in a few cases grants to help cover a portion of an institution's operating expenses may be necessary and desirable. As in the past, these will represent a small minority of A.I.D. grants. A decision to award an operating grant will be made only after careful examination of an institution's expenses, programs, and self-help efforts to raise revenues from sources other than the U.S. Government.

Major Outputs: Greater awareness abroad of American educational and medical practices. Better facilities for training local students, providing health care and conducting research on indigenous diseases.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($ Thousands) FY 80
Construction, equipment & other support	15,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979			
Estimated through September 30, 1979			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980			

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Responsible Officer:

CHARLES WILLIAM MAYNES
Assistant Secretary
Bureau of International Organization affairs
Department of State

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars) CP 80-10 (10-78)		
FY 1978 Actual	FY 1979 Estimated	FY 1980 Program Request
$240.6	$260.0	$277.190

The voluntary contributions in this funding request will support UN and OAS action programs in four major areas: development technical assistance, humanitarian needs, international scientific cooperation, and education and training.

Greater U.S. support for these programs will reinforce U.S. leadership in the international community; will strengthen the capacity of the UN and the OAS to deal effectively with specific global problems; and will support multilateral assistance efforts in the developing world. Our contributions to these programs will also benefit the United States economy by sharing the financial burden of ongoing international assistance programs. Moreover, in balance of payments terms, our contributions are partially offset because these programs buy substantial quantities of U.S. goods and services.

The largest contribution will go to the UN Development Program. UNDP's strength and ability to execute its planned assistance program will reinforce U.S. policy that almost all multilateral technical assistance should be funded voluntarily rather than through UN assessed regular budgets.

The next largest contributions will support programs such as UNICEF and the UN Relief and Works Agency. These programs help meet the humanitarian needs of groups such as children in developing countries and Palestinian refugees in the Middle East.

Significant contributions are also proposed to support programs of mutually beneficial cooperation in the scientific areas of nuclear technology for scientific purpose, weather research, and international environmental protection.

Smaller contributions are proposed for specialized programs to promote greater participation by women in the global economy, to assist individual blacks in southern Africa and to support the international effort to protect certain cultural sites.

Development Technical Assistance

The $140 million contribution to the UN Development Program (UNDP) will help fund its global technical assistance program. UNDP sends trained advisors to developing countries. They give professional counsel in fields such as economic planning, natural resources and industrial preinvestment surveys, agricultural and fishery development, employment, education, health, and urban rehabilitation.

Supported entirely by voluntary contributions, UNDP is the largest multilateral source of technical assistance. It is the central coordination and funding agency for such assistance in the UN system. UNDP field representatives have a key coordinating role that enhances the value of all multilateral and bilateral assistance programs.

The UNDP-administered Capital Development Fund provides small capital assistance for grass roots projects in least developed countries. It encourages initiative by poor people and greater use of simple, productive methods.

Funding is proposed for three programs that support development in southern Africa. The UN Institute for Namibia operates a two-year training course for young Namibians preparing them as middle level civil administrators and technicians in anticipation of Namibia's transition to independence. The UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa funds scholarships for Africans denied educational opportunities in their minority-ruled territories. The UN Trust Fund for South Africa assists, through private organizations, victims of discrimination in South Africa.

The cash contribution to the World Food Program helps fund administration of WFP's worldwide food aid and food for work development programs.

The proposed voluntary contribution to the technical assistance programs of the Organization of American States demonstrates strong concern for our relations with Latin American countries. Each program provides effective assistance to individual countries and to regional cooperative projects.

The small contribution to the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) assistance programs will support regional seminars and other development activities benefiting Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

The voluntary fund for the UN Decade for Women supports projects aimed in general at achieving permanent improvement in the status of women worldwide and in particular at expanding their productive role in the development process.

Humanitarian Needs

The contribution to UNICEF supports that agency's global program of assistance to children and mothers.

U.S. support for UNRWA will meet about one-third of the estimated costs of providing educational, health and relief services to 1.7 million Palestinian refugees pending a solution to the Middle East problem.

The small contribution to the UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) supports its continuing efforts in planning and coordinating of international relief to meet natural disasters, especially in developing countries.

International Scientific Cooperation

The World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Assistance Program enhances weather analysis skills in developing countries and coordinates global weather research. The UN Environmental program coordinates and executes projects conserve the international environment. The International Atomic Energy Agency provides technical assistance to enhance nuclear safety and carries out the safeguards inspection program. The Agency's activities support strongly U.S.policies on nuclear non-proliferation and safety.

Education and Training

The UN Institute for Training and Research conducts research and trains offical member governments in areas directly related to the functioning of the United Nations system.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of dollars)

	FY 78 Actual	FY 79 Estimated	FY 80 Proposed
I. DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:			
UN Development Program (UNDP)	115,000	126,050	140,000
UN Capital Development Fund	2,000	2,000	2,000
UN Southern African Development Fund	--	--	1,900
UN Institute for Namibia	500	500*	(500)
UN Trust Fund for South Africa	--	300	(400)
UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)	1,000	1,000	(1,000)
FAO World Food Program (WFP)	1,500	2,000	2,000
OAS Assistance Programs (OAS): SUBTOTAL	17,500	15,500	17,500
Special Multilateral Fund (SMF)	(7,000)	(6,500)	(7,000)
Special Projects (Mar del Plata)	(3,300)	(2,600)	(3,300)
Special Development Assistance Fund	(6,100)	(6,000)	(6,700)
Special Cultural Fund	(500)	(400)	(500)
(Int'l Export Promotion Fund)***	(600)	--	--
Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)	600	600	600
(US Post Harvest Losses Fund)***	--	3,000	--
UN Decade for Women	3,000	2,000	1,000
II. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS:			
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	25,000	30,000	36,000
(International Year of the Child)***	250	--	--
UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)	51,500	52,000**	52,000
UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO)	250	250	250
III. INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION:			
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	2,000	2,000	2,300
Int'l Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	10,000	12,000	12,500
UN Environmental Program (UNEP)	10,000	10,000	8,000
UNESCO--World Heritage Trust Fund	--	300	640
IV. EDUCATION AND RESEARCH:			
UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	500	500	500
TOTALS:	240,600	260,000	277,190

*FY 1979 Foreign Assistance Authorization Act provides that no contribution can be made until assurance is given that no U.S. funds are used for SWAPO political or military activities.

**FY 1979 Foreign Assistance Authorization Act provides that of this total, $9.5 million cannot be contributed to UNRWA until matched by OPEC member countries.

***For reference only.

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
UN Development Program (UNDP	International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	FY 80 140,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex B Centrally Funded page 1086	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1966	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To support UNDP's global technical assistance program in developing countries.

Background and Progress to Date: Founded in 1966, UNDP is a voluntary fund that finances the world's largest multilateral program of grant technical assistance to developing countries. Drawing on UNDP coordinating capabilities and funds, UN specialized agencies such as FAO, UNESCO, and WHO provide LDC governments with experts who render advice for improvements to public administration, conduct investment feasibility studies, promote development of natural resources, and assist with economic planning. Now funding technical assistance projects in over 140 countries, UNDP enlists and organizes the financial and human resources of the international community. Through its ability to draw on a broad range of skills, UNDP can meet technical assistance requirements on a comprehensive multi-disciplinary basis. UNDP's five-year programming encourages a medium-range, coherent approach to development. In the field, UNDP coordination of multilateral and bilateral assistance makes both more effective. UNDP pre-investment surveys and related programs stimulate the interest of investors and developing countries to expand production and employment through private investment.

During its First Programming Cycle (1972-1976), UNDP funded $1.6 billion in projects in more than 140 countries and territories. During the Second Cycle (1977-1981) $2.5 billion has been projected. UNDP increasingly stresses practical agricultural and industrial projects and economic capability to build institutions that are crucial to growth. These efforts provide bases for future investment and increased technological self-reliance and help people acquire basic goods and services. Moreover, UNDP activities reflect the "sectoral" emphasis favored by the U.S.: about 26% of total funding is devoted to agriculture; 16% to industry; 11% to education, science and technology, and about 6% to health. The allocation of funds for the Second Cycle shows a very substantial shift to the poorer countries. Developing Nations with an annual GNP per capita below $400 will receive nearly 70% compared with 50% in the First Cycle. Wealthier countries are being urged to relinquish UNDP assistance or at least to withdraw from net recipient status.

Other Donors: Between 1966 and 1973, the U.S. share of total contributions declined from 37% to 30% and in FY 1976, 1977 and 1978 has averaged about 20%. For 1978 major donors include: Sweden, $59 million; Netherlands, $59 million; U.K. $48 million; Federal Republic of Germany, $47 million; Denmark, $39 million; Canada, $35 million; and Norway, $34 million.

Beneficiaries: People, institutions, and governments of more than 140 developing nations and territories.

FY 1980 Program: UNDP's detailed 1980 program is not yet available. Estimated total annual expenditures for delivered technical assistance are: 1978 $380 million; 1979: $480 million; 1980: $660 million.

Major Output: A mutually beneficial program of developmental technical assistance concentrated in agriculture, industry, education, science and health.

Benefits to the U.S.: (A) UNDP serves the US by (a) burden-sharing (b) providing coordination and coherence in the UN's development efforts (c) providing coordination between multilateral and bilateral aid programs at the country level (d) developing pre-investment surveys which lead to large-scale investment by international development banks, private business and governments (e) providing significant business opportunities for US contractors and consultants (f) helping to stabilize the world economy by promoting industrial growth in the developing countries.

AID Financed Inputs: $140 million

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,407,160	1,406,660	500
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	126,050	126,550	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,533,210	1,533,210	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	140,000	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

*Annual Voluntary Contribution

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
U.N. Capital Development Fund	International Organizations and Programs	FY 80 2,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex B Centrally Funded p. 1087	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

PURPOSE: To provide grant capital assistance to small private enterprises and public sector projects too small for financing by development banks. Funding criteria stress individual initiative and the use of appropriate or light-capital technology in developing countries.

BACKGROUND: Established in 1966 to support individual initiative and entrepreneurship, this Fund promotes higher productivity of small farmers and businessmen in developing countries. With an active and dedicated staff the Fund uses all available resources for innovative projects that often are organized jointly with other agencies such as the IBRD, USAID, and the Peace Corps. In 1974, the UNDP, supported by the UN General Assembly, directed the CDF to concentrate on small-scale projects designed to benefit low income groups in the least developed countries. Since then, the Fund organization has been improved and better motivated; contributions have increased substantially; and project requests and approvals have grown rapidly. The Fund focuses on projects in the least developed nations with a special concentration on Africa.

FY-1980 PROGRAM: CDF operations are integrated and collaborative thus producing a balanced approach to economic and social programs. Its projects combine several elements; project development, appropriate technology and involvement of low-income people and of capital retailing organizations.

BENEFICIARIES: Small farmers, entrepreneurs and the rural poor people in the least developed countries.

MAJOR OUTPUTS: The total number of proposed projects as of June 1978 was 59, of which 35 are in Africa. In 1977, 25 projects were approved of which 5 are in Bangladesh and 9 in Haiti. The total number of projects approved since 1970 is 68 at an estimated cost of $47.3 million. Many of the commitments made since 1970 were in the Sahel, one of the poorest regions in Africa. Project disbursements in 1977, the last year for which figures are available, totaled $8.5 million, well within the 40% to 60% range prevailing in most capital assistance institutions. Of this total, 37% was allocated to agriculture, 31% to rural water supply, 10% to rural health, 7% to rural schools and 15% to small urban craft enterprises. Examples of CDF supported projects are: $103,000 for rehabilitation of privately-owned fishponds in Bangladesh; $87,000 for a composting facility in Democratic Yemen; $63,000 for on-farm storage in Haiti; and $141,000 to equip rural artisans workshops in Upper Volta.

OTHER DONORS: Major contributions in 1978 include the Netherlands, $8.4 million; Denmark, $2.9 million; India, $500,000; and Yugoslavia, $300,000. Total contributions and pledges through 1978 have reached $71.6 million, with $24.8 million pledged thus far this year. The U.S. contribution of $2 million represents 8% of total receipts in 1978.

BENEFITS TO U.S.: The CDF supports three major U.S. developmental policy interests: the promotion of appropriate technology, grass roots initiatives and increased productivity. CDF is fully consistant with Congressionally mandated policies enbodied in New Directions and Basic Human Needs.

AID FINANCED INPUTS: $2 million voluntary contribution.

*Annual voluntary contribution

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	2,000	2,000	2,000
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	4,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,000	4,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: International Organizations and Programs

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Institute for Namibia	International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	FY 80 $500		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Centrally Funded FY 79 Annex B (page 1100)	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To train Namibian students who can form the nucleus of a civil service once their country achieves independence and to conduct research on future development problems in Namibia.

Background and Progress to Date: The Institute was created by the UN General Assembly and opened in September 1976 with a two-year program for 100 students. The Institute's objective is to train Namibian young people to assume mid-level civil service positions once independence is achieved.

Starting from scratch, the Institute located and constructed buildings in Lusaka, organized an international faculty, and recruited students (most had minimal preparation). Their English, the Institute's working language, was weak because South African educational policy and practice in Namibia severely limits educational opportunities for Africans. Recognizing these problems, the Instutute added a third year to the program for in-service training in African countries for orientation and for remedial English instruction.

As a result of these changes, student academic performance has improved. The Institute is now concentrating on arranging in-service assignments for students in their third year to assure that their practical experience complements what they are being taught in Institute classrooms.

Namibia is a vast, thinly populated territory of approximately 800,000 blacks and 100,000 whites. Presently the Administration is totally dominated by whites. With independence, blacks must assume their rightful role in the governance of the territory. Therefore, a trained cadre, however small, takes on enormous significance for Namibia's national life. An annual graduate roster of 100 potential administrators and civil servants gives Namibia a chance to achieve a successful transition from minority rule to full independence.

Other Donors: Total 1977 contributions from all sources were nearly $3 million, of which the U.S. contribution of $250,000 was 8.4% Other principal national donors were Sweden ($430,000), Denmark ($181,583), Netherlands ($121,865), and Finland ($105,014). Large contributions were also provided by the UNDP ($805,000) and, on a one-time-only basis, the European Community ($500,000).

Contributions in 1978 are estimated at approximately $2.7 million. On this basis, the augmented U.S. contribution of $500,000 will be about 18.5%.

Beneficiaries: The Institute is expected to enroll 100 students annually. However, while students are the only direct beneficiaries, all the people in Namibia are expected to benefit from this educational investment in the territory's future.

FY 1980 Program: The Institute has expanded its enrollemnt to 250 students. Those who entered in 1976 will receive the first in-service assignments in 1978.

Major Outputs: Mid-level administrative training for young Namibians.

Benefits to the United States: Namibia is strategically located between South Africa and Angola, and contains large reserves of vital minerals. A civil collapse due in part to inadequate preparation of a core of trained civil servants would yield serious implications for U.S. relations with the Southern African region. The U.S. and other Western members of the Security Council are assuming a lead role in bringing about a peaceful transition to independence in Namibia; adequate training of Namibian civil servants contributes directly to that purpose.

AID Financed Inputs: $500,000 contribution.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,000	1,000	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,500	1,500	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

*Annual voluntary contribution

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
UN Trust Fund for South Africa	International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	FY 80 $400		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1969 **	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To channel assistance from the international community to individual victims of discriminatory acts and legislation in South Africa.

Background and Progress to Date: Established by the U.N. General Assembly in December 1965, the Trust Fund has provided three principal forms of help: legal assistance, both financial and through foreign legal representation; financial support for the education of discrimination victims and their children; and relief, both to victims inside and those who are refugees from South Africa. This help has been provided through grants to private voluntary organizations, governments of countries acting as hosts to refugees from South Africa, and other appropriate bodies.

Trust Fund grants total nearly $6.5 million. A Committee of Trustees, chaired by Sweden, has administered the Fund. The other members are Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, and Pakistan.

The Fund's primary channels are through non-governmental private organizations, principally Amnesty International, the World Council of Churches, the Freedom from Fear Organization, the University Exchange Fund, and the Southern African Project of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law, based and administered in the United States. The Lawyers' Committee has a Board widely representative of the American Bar. Begun in 1963 at President Kennedy's request, its Southern African Project has helped provide legal defense for South Africans and Namibians victimized by repressive legislation or tortured while held in detention. For example, it helped send Louis Pollak, then Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, as an observer at the inquest into the death of South African black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

The United States contributed $25,000 to the Trust Fund in 1969 but the Congress did not approve subsequent funding requests. The FY 1979 contribution, however, was appropriated by Congressional initiative.

Other Donors: Voluntary contributions to the Fund in 1978 were about $1,100,000, the leading donors being Sweden ($306,346), Norway ($240,725), Netherlands ($181,818), Denmark ($145,351), and Finland ($83,234).

Beneficiaries: Victims of racial discrimination and their families in South Africa, Namibia, and Southern Rhodesia.

FY 1980 Program: Continuation of the grant program benefit victims of racial discrimination.

Major Outputs: Grants for the benefit of victims of racial discrimination in southern Africa.

Benefits to the United States: The U.S. is strongly opposed to apartheid. It also strongly supports resort to peaceful and legal means of altering the system of apartheid. The UN Trust Fund for South Africa is one of the most effective ways to support black efforts in South Africa to resort to the protection of the law in the defense and enhancement of their rights.

AID Financed Inputs: $300,000 Contribution

*Annual voluntary contribution.
** FY 79 appropriation and contribution made at Congressional initiative.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	25	25	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	300	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	300	300	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	400	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

NONE

PROGRAM:

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)	International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	FY 80 $1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Centrally Funded FY 79 Annex B (page 1099)	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To provide secondary and university scholarships and advanced technical and vocational courses to students from Namibia, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia for study outside their homelands.

Background and Progress to Date: The UN General Assembly created UNETPSA in 1967 by combining into a single program its several, separate activities aiding students from Namibia, South Africa, and the then Portugese territories in Africa. More recently it has expanded to cover students from Rhodesia. With the independence in 1974-1975 of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe, the need ended for new scholarships to persons from those countries.

The Program is designed to help students from southern Africa who are denied the opportunity to continue studying in their minority-ruled homelands. By enabling them to complete their studies elsewhere they will be prepared to assume responsible roles in the political, economic, and social life of their countries once independence or majority rule has been achieved. The Program has grown from 454 scholarships in 1968-1969 to 1,542 in 1977-1978. More than 40% were for scholarship recipients from Southern Rhodesia where worsened civil strife and political repression have caused increased numbers of students to leave their homeland.

Approximately two-thirds of all scholarship students attend educational and training institutions in Africa. Two major benefits flow from this: First, African-based studies minimize the risk that students will lose touch with their cultural origin or that they will be lost to the international "brain drain"; and, second, study costs at African institutions are substantially lower than at comparable institutions in Europe and the United States. Thus, UNETPSA's current student cost figure of $2,500 remains well under costs at American schools and universities.

Despite increases in the number of scholarships and decreases in the number of countries covered, pressure on UNETPSA resources has grown. This situation results from the deteriorating political situation in southern Africa. Satisfactory resolution of the region's political problems could lessen the need for UNETPSA. But until then, UNETPSA signifies hope for young southern Africans who have been forced to flee their homelands to continue their studies and plan for a constructive future.

Other Donors: Total voluntary contributions to UNETPSA in 1977 were $2,049,486, the U.S. contribution being $50,000 or 2.44%. The principal donors were Norway ($476,100), Japan ($270,000), Canada ($234,849), Denmark ($167,954), and Sweden ($142,366). The U.S. is now the leading donor.

Beneficiaries: UNETPSA scholarships have been awarded to 3,766 African students during the last 10 years. The long-term impact of this program, however, will be felt in African countries when the graduates return to their homelands and serve in responsible positions in government, business and education.

FY 1980 Program: Over 1,000 existing awards will need to be extended. If UNETPSA approves about 20% of new applicants, approximately 600 new awards will be issued.

Major Outputs: 400-500 students will complete their studies. Those coming from the former Portuguese African territories will be able to take responsible positions in their majority ruled countries.

Benefits to the United States: The Program is preparing black Africans for leadership positions in their own countries. It provides the United States with a positive means to demonstrate opposition to educational discrimination by minority regimes and to establish ties between the U.S. and a group of blacks in Southern Africa who can be expected to assume responsible positions in the future.

AID Financed Inputs: $1,000,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,150	1,150	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	1,000	1,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	2,150	2,150	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

* Annual voluntary contribution

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
World Food Program (WFP)	International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	FY 80 $2000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Centrally Funded FY 79 Annex B (p 1089)	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 63	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To provide administrative and other cash costs in dispensing food aid for economic and social development and for food emergencies worldwide.

Background and Progress to Date: The WFP was established in 1963 to use food aid for emergency assistance and for economic development in the LDC's. Through April 1978 some $2.2 billion in commodities and cash have been used for development projects, largely for food-for-work projects, while $322 million was devoted to emergency food aid. In addition, the Program has distributed $215 million--for commodities and shipping costs--entrusted to it by donor countries under the Food Aid convention of 1971.

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programs, which gives WFP its overall policy guidance, also has responsibility within the UN system to recommend ways to dispense international food aid more effectively and rapidly.

Other Donors: Over the years, the United States has contributed 33% of WFP's resources. The biennial contribution, however, has fallen progressively from a high of 50% in 1963-1965 to just over 23% in 1979-1980 (or $220 million). Other principal donors and their percentage contribution to WFP's cumulative resources are: Canada (26.1%), the Federal Republic of Germany (4.6%) and Sweden (2.7%). The U.S. contribution to the WFP encourages contributions of food aid from other countries which might not otherwise contribute at all or contribute as much. For example, Saudi Arabia became a donor in 1977 and its current contribution is $55 million every two years. Also, the European Economic Community has begun making large annual commitments.

Beneficiaries: The stated objectives of the Program are to carry out social and economic development projects and to meet emergency food needs. The Program devotes 75% of its development resources to least developed or the most seriously affected countries. The United States supports these priorities in the allocation of the resources it contributes to the Program. From 1963 through October 1978, the Program had delivered aid to 110 countries.

FY 1980 Program: Projected commitments for 1980 are $300 million for social and economic development projects and $60 million for emergencies; disbursements are projected to be $316 million for development and $60 million for emergencies.

Major Outputs: This contribution specifically supports WFP administrative and distribution costs. The ratio of the value of commodities delivered (including transportation costs) to the WFP administrative costs is 19/1. Therefore, this contribution directly supports the delivery of $38 million worth of commodities.

Benefits to the United States: This Program furthers the aims of PL 480 Title II, providing an outlet for U.S. agricultural commodities through the WFP, using food aid for development purposes and thus helping to generate growth in developing countries which now absorb 40% of U.S. exports.

A.I.D. FY 79 Funding: $2 million.

*Annual voluntary contribution

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1978	25,600	24,100	1,500	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	3,500		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	27,600	27,600		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,000			

PROGRAM: International Organizations and Programs

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
OAS Voluntary Programs (SMF) Special Multilateral Fund	International Organizations and Programs (IO & P)	FY 80 7000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING ■	PRIOR REFERENCE FY-1979 Annex B Centrally Funded p. 1103	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 68	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: The Special Multilateral Fund (SMF) supports regional development activities in education, science and technology in Latin America.

Background and Progress to Date: In 1968 the SMF was created by a declaration of the presidents of OAS member nations. The U.S. contribution of $3,000,000 in 1968 grew to $8,791,000 in 1974 when it was divided; the SMF remained as it was; a new fund called the Special Projects Fund was created to encourage practical solutions for regional economic problems by two or more cooperating countries. By 1976 the total U.S. contribution to these two funds was $13.5 million.

The U.S. has elected members to the OAS Boards overseeing education and scientific programs. Energetic efforts to refine the program priorities and criteria in 1977-78 reduced the overhead and increased direct services to member countries. In 1975, 50% of the OAS budget was allocated for personnel, but in 1978 it was less than 40%.

Other Donors: The U.S. contributes 66% of the Fund's total. Other members contribute 34% on the basis of ability to pay based on the U.N. assessment formula. The U.S. contribution was $3 million in 1968 and increased to its highest point in 1976 with $7.6 million. In 1977 and 1978, it leveled off at $7 million each year.

The other leading donors are: Argentina ($850,000), Brazil ($900,000), and Venezuela ($365,000).

Beneficiaries: The people of the OAS member countries will benefit from the improved curricula in basic education, science and technology. Regional and rural development projects help people in the rural areas to stay where they are and to live better there.

FY 1980 Program: Program priorities and content are established through extensive consultation with OAS specialized councils. One hundred and ten projects will assist member states to plan and apply improved curricula, technical education, teacher training and educational research and development. Two hundred forty-six national projects will specify scientific research projects, transfer technology, improve teaching and the application of science and design, and develop science and technology plans and policies.

Outputs: SMF outputs may be divided into two parts: (1) national projects--principally for educational fellowships and grants in physics, chemistry, engineering and technical studies (approximately 260 for 1980); (2) regional projects--for regional training centers and seminars (85 are scheduled in 1980). Examples of specific projects are: (1) Improvement of Administration of Elementary Teaching in Argentina, (2) Improvement of Educational Statistics in Ecuador, (3) Special Regional Training Programs to the Caribbean, (4) Improvement of Teaching Sciences in Brazil, (5) Development and Evaluation of Educational Testing in Guatemala, (6) Development of Applied Physics in Jamaica, and (7) Study on Quality of Fish Resources in the Dominican Republic.

Benefits to U.S.: The OAS is playing an increasingly important political role in Latin America, often in response to U.S. initiatives. If the OAS is going to evolve as we wish it to, an effective development component is needed. At a time when we are seeking to cut back our assessment (quota) to the regular OAS budget, it is important to keep up our voluntary contributions, so that the OAS does move in the direction of increasing voluntary support. Projects under this fund contribute significantly to the maintenance of viable, active, and rewarding institutional ties between the U.S. and Latin America and the Caribbean, thereby reinforcing the opportunity to share U.S. leadership and models in coping with current issues in education, science and technology.

AID Financed Inputs: $7.0 million

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	62,419	62,419	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	6,500	6,500	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	68,919	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	7,000	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

*Annual voluntary contribution

PROGRAM: International Organizations and Programs

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
OAS Voluntary Programs Special Projects Fund	International Organizations and Programs (IO & P)	FY 80 3,300		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex B Centrally Funded (p. 1105)	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: The Special Projects Fund (Mar del Plata Account) provides the means for two or more OAS countries to solve jointly educational, scientific, and technological problems.

Background and Progress to Date: The Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture (CIECC) created this fund in 1972. Now known as the Mar del Plata Fund, it provides a mechanism whereby at least two member governments may jointly plan a project and submit it to the Council or its Executive Committee for approval. The projects must emphasize practical approaches to solving specific educational, scientific or technological problems.

In its first year of operations, in 1975, the U.S. contributed $4,000,000; in 1976, $6,000,000. Given the complexity and slow start of this project, the U.S. reduced its contribution in 1977 to $3.7 million. It declined to $3,000,000 in 1978 and $2,600,000 in 1979.

Since the U.S. was instrumental in creating this fund, it has a stake in assuring that the original concept and opportunities for cooperation in practical problem-solving are not lost. An increase in the 1980 U.S. contribution is needed to give impetus to the fund's promising future.

Other Donors: Total contributions in 1978 were $5,200,000 of which the U.S. contributed $3.3 million (63.5%). Other leading donors were Argentina ($446,000), Brazil ($375,000), Chile ($68,000), Colombia ($94,000), Mexico ($481,000), and Venezuela ($156,000).

Beneficiaries: The people of the OAS member states will benefit from the regional and rural development projects which are seen as helping people in the rural areas to stay where they are and to live better there.

FY 1980 Program: The 1980 program will focus member-state interest and concern about problems that transcend national borders and motivate them to seek solutions through collaboration in education, science, and technology.

Major Outputs: Mar del Plata funds are spent entirely on regional development projects. During 1978 there were 29 projects. Eleven new projects will be undertaken in 1979, 22 projects will be completed, and 18 will continue.

Eighteen new projects are scheduled in 1980 for a total of 21 projects that year since 15 projects should be completed during the year. Examples of specific projects are: (1) Studies of the Ecology of the Tropical Rain Forest, (2) Sugar Cane By-products, (3) Food Technology, and (4) Utilization of Solar Energy.

Benefits to the U.S.: By contributing on a cost-sharing basis to economic development and technical assistance on a regional institutional basis, the U.S. is able to turn to the OAS for support for primary U.S. foreign policy objectives, e.g. human rights, and peace-keeping in Nicaragua. Moreover, U.S. participation also helps to strengthen institutional ties between the U.S. and Latin America and the Caribbean and thereby the opportunity for continued expansion of trade, investment, and other mutually beneficial exchanges.

AID Financed Inputs: $3.3 million.

*Annual voluntary contribution.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	17,000	16,884	116
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,600	2,716	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	19,600	19,600	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	3,300	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: International Organizations and Programs

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
OAS Voluntary Programs (SDAF) Special Development Assistance Fund	International Organizations and Programs (IO & P)	FY 80 6,700		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex B Centrally Funded p. 1104	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 65	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: The Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF) supports technical cooperative programs to promote economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean areas.

Background and Progress to Date: The SDAF was founded in 1965 by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to provide technical assistance and training expertise in development planning of OAS member states. Its emergence was part of a U.S. initiative (Alliance for Progress). The first U.S. contribution was in 1965 ($3,000,000); it increased to $6.3 million in 1976; the 1977 and 1978 levels were $6.1 million. The U.S. has brought about a sharpening of focus and priorities in the past two years. As a result, 176 projects were financed in 1978 compared to 261 in 1977. Proportionately more funding has been used for direct project costs with a reduction of administrative and other overhead costs. Effective OAS studies on new developmental projects have led to larger-scale private and international public financing.

Other Donors: In 1978, the U.S. contributed 60% of the total SDAF funds. The remaining 40% was contributed by the other members on the basis of ability to pay derived from the U.N. formula. The other leading donors for 1978 are: Argentina ($806,000), Brazil ($1,129,000), Chile ($204,000), Colombia ($283,000), Mexico ($890,000), and Venezuela ($446,000). Other donors also provide important contributions by providing technicians and institutional support for staff projects.

Beneficiaries: Member government agencies benefit from improvements in public administration; social development projects emphasize help to workers and urban population, while rural projects benefit farmers and small industry.

FY-1980 Program: The 1980 program consists of efforts to improve the ability of other member countries to administer and carry out economic and social development programs. Areas of concentration are: rural development, social development, regional integration and public sector programming.

Outputs: SDAF outputs may be divided into three parts: (1) National development projects of which we anticipate approximately 112 for 1980; (2) Regional projects which involve regional training centers and seminars in the amount of 62 projects; and (3) Export promotion activities to provide market information and services for expanded commercial trade.

Benefits to the U.S.: This program is an essential complement to other activities of the OAS, such as human rights and peacekeeping, and contributes to maintaining an effective system of hemispheric cooperation. The SDAF has successfully promoted a development system based on regional self-help and has stimulated increased contributions of financial and technical assistance from relatively more advanced members for the benefit of the poorer countries of the region. The strengthened institutional ties with the U.S., which result from this program help promote increased trade relations and new investment in major developmental projects.

AID Financed Inputs: $6.7 million

*Annual voluntary contributions

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	76,616	76,542	74
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	6,000	6,074	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	82,616	82,616	--
	6,700	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980		*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: International Organizations and Programs **ACTIVITY DATA SHEET** CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE OAS Voluntary Programs (SCF) Special Cultural Fund		FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO &P)	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 500		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex B Centrally Funded p. 1107	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: The Special Cultural Fund helps finance projects designed to enhance cultural development and exchanges between member countries; to preserve national tradition and native crafts; and to promote artistic and cultural activities.

Background and Progress to Date: The Special Cultural Fund was organized in 1970 to foster the cultural development of member states and to share their cultural heritages. Also, it is intended to increase knowledge and appreciation of the cultural and artistic achievements by and between the member states. The U.S. participated for the first time in FY 1978 with a contribution of $500,000, 49% of the fund. This money was allocated for projects to preserve artistic and cultural heritage, to encourage the manufacture, display and marketing of native handicrafts, and for cultural and artistic exchanges.

Other Donors: Contributions in 1978 amounted to $1,007,000 (U.S. $500,000). Other principal contributors: Argentina ($109,000) Brazil ($106,000) Colombia ($23,000) Chile ($28,000) Mexico ($80,000) and Venezuela ($77,000).

Beneficiaries: These programs affect directly the people of the Americas: artisans, artists and people of all classes whose identity is shaped by the hemisphere's unique cultural heritage. They enable the various peoples of the Americas to come to know each other better and to strengthen habits of cooperation which produce benefits in education and development endeavours.

1980 Program: The 1980 program seeks to provide direction and seed money to member countries to enable them to develop their cultural heritage and native arts as a base for developing tourism and to exchange cultural programs with other OAS members. The funds act as a catalyst to promote Inter-American cultural exchanges and understanding.

Major Outputs: SCF outputs may be described as (1) National projects consisting of libraries of historical heritage, folklore and handicrafts development, and cultural exchanges. Some 33 national projects are projected for 1980, (2) Regional projects for cultural development, protection of historical sites, and handicrafts and folklore development. Five projects are scheduled in this category for 1980. Examples of specific projects are: (1) The Center for Handicraft Design in Colombia, (2) The Inter-American Center for Handicraft and Folklore in Ecuador, and (3) The Pilot Project for Cultural Development and Handicraft in Haiti.

Benefits to the U.S.: Participation in this fund helps blunt the oft-heard criticism of U.S. indifference and disinterest in the hemisphere's artistic and cultural heritage. Moreover, the exchanges of artists and cultural leaders generated by this fund create ties between U.S. and Latin American institutions of higher learning, to their mutual benefit.

AID Financed Inputs: $0.5 million.

*Annual voluntary contribution

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	500	500	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	400	400	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	900	900	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
CENTO Technical Assistance Activities	International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	FY 80 $600		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Annex B FY 1979 Centrally Funded p.1108	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1958	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To foster increased regional cooperation in resolving economic development problems common to the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) countries and to upgrade the region's technical competence.

Background and Progress to Date: U.S. assistance to the CENTO Economic (technical assistance) Program began in FY 58, the year the program started. The project partially supports CENTO's Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund which finances regional training programs, scholarships, exchange visits, research and development projects, and the Multilateral Scientific Fund. Project funds are also used for conferences, seminars and training programs; to provide U.S. origin spare parts to non-profit regional institutions; and, capability of its own.

The CENTO economic program has covered almost all major fields of ecomomic and social development, with emphasis on agriculture, rural health and nutrition, energy, minerals and mining, and transportation. Recent seminars and training programs have dealt with watershed management, geological mapping, coal mining, training of auxiliary health personnel, and air terminal and security procedures. Each year about 200 people from CENTO countries take part in the Economic Program as students, trainees, conference participants and experts.

Other Donors: Approximately two-thirds of the costs are provided by the other four members of CENTO, one-third by the United Kingdom and one-third by the three regional members.

Beneficiaries: Principal beneficiaries are the students and other participants in the program, the organizations employing them, and derivatively, the population of the CENTO regional countries.

FY 1980 Program: It is expected that the FY 80 CENTO Economic Program will continue to consist of seminars, conferences, research, training programs and scholarships with emphasis on agriculture, rural health, minerals and mining, and transportation. Specific activities to be undertaken during FY 80 will be determined by the CENTO Economic Committee in February, 1979.

Major Outputs:

Seminars, conferences and workshops
Research and development projects
Training Programs
Technical Publications

Benefits to the United States: This program helps sustains the political objective of maintaining CENTO as a useful channel for contact with Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan; provides a continuing working level contact between U.S. technical experts in various development fields and their counterparts in those key countries; results in some sales of U.S. technical equipment and spare parts.

AID Financed Inputs: ($ thousands)

Short-term consultants to participate in conferences, seminars, workshops and otherwise to provide technical assistance:	225
Grant to CENTO for U.S. share of economic program, including developmental and research activities, scholarships to regional institutions, and limited provision of U.S. origin scientific spare parts:	375
TOTAL:	600

* Annual voluntary contribution

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES
Through September 30, 1978	3,714	3,714	--	NONE
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	600	600		
Estimated through September 30, 1979	4,314	4,314	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	600	*	*	

PROGRAM: International Organizations and Programs

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
UN Decade for Women	International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	FY 80 $1,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 79 Annex B, Centrally funded p. 1093	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose :To improve the status and opportunities for women, especially in developing countries, and to achieve greater participation by women in economic and social development.

Background and Progress to Date: In 1975, the 30th UN General Assembly declared 1976-1985 to be the UN Decade for Women. The 1974 Voluntary Fund for the International Women's Year was directed to finance the Decade. The Voluntary Fund is the only fund available to underwrite specific programs to carry out the World Plan of Action adopted by the International Women's Year Conference in 1975.

The US pledged $3 million for FY '78 and will pledge $2 million for FY 79. Of its FY 78 pledge, the US has contributed $250,000 to provide materials to publicize and promote Decade goals, and $2 million for the UN Regional Economic Commissions to use in their training centers for women. To qualify for US funding, the US stipulated that each Regional Commission must hire three women at the policy-making level and must adopt a regional plan of action patterned after the World Plan of Action. Two regional commissions--the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)-have met these criteria. The sum of $400,000 in the FY 78 budget has been alloted for creating a Training and Research Institute for Women in Tehran. This contribution will be made only when the US is assured that the UN is ready to proceed with its establishment.

Other Donors: At the November 1977 Pledging Conference, some $4 million was pledged to the Voluntary Fund and $1,659,000 for the International Institute for Research and Training. Major donors included: (1978-1979) United Kingdom, $330,000; Norway, $186,000; Belgium, $142,000; United States, $2,000,000; and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, $50,000.

Beneficiaries: Women worldwide,especially those in rural areas and poor women in cities in the least developed, land-locked and island countries.

FY 1980 Program: Examples of new programs and projects approved recently by the UN Consultative Committee for the Fund include: Training of rural women in income-raising group activities (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal); subregional workshops on program/project identification and development (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal); workshops on village technology for the rural family (West Africa); introduction of cooperatives for rural women (Ethiopia); survey of rural technologies (Tunisia, Egypt and Ghana); training in small-scale enterprises (Botswana, Zambia, Senegal); improvement of fish processing techniques (Ivory Coast).

Major Outputs: To improve the status of women by helping to provide for their basic human needs, improving the conditions of their lives and those of their children, developing their skills and exploring possibilities that will help them become economically self-sufficient.

Benefits to the United States: The Decade represents another dimension and extension of the US human rights initiative in the UN. Moreover, it supports the overall US foreign assistance program. No effort to improve the economic situation in developing countries (by the UN or others) can really succeed so long as women--52% of the world's population--are not fully integrated into their countries' national lives.

AID Financed Inputs: $1,000,000.

*Annual Voluntary Contribution

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	3,000	250	2,750
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	4,750	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	5,000	5,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	1,000	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

None

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	FY 80 $36,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ]	NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1979 Annex B Centrally Funded p. 1090	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 47	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To help sustain UNICEF's global program of grant assistance aimed at the advancement of children and mothers in developing countries, with emphasis on the poorest and on supplying basic needs such as maternal and child health care, family planning services, clean water, nutritional foods, formal and informal education, social services, and simple village technology.

Background: UNICEF was created in 1946 to help destitute children in Europe. What began as an emergency program evolved into a long-term effort to improve conditions for children in developing countries. UNICEF today works closely with over 100 countries as well as with bilateral and multilateral organizations. UNICEF stresses "self-help" by providing programs which the LDC's can eventually run themselves. Special emphasis is given to infants and young children with a focus on poor children in both urban and rural areas. UNICEF is financed entirely by voluntary contributions, from governments and from people.

In 1978 there were over 500 million children throughout the world whose living standards are below minimum. Helping them to be healthy and educated is an investment in the economic growth and political stability of the developing world. UNICEF is a major international channel for making that investment. Total revenue from all sources in 1980 is expected to be $240 million and has grown about 18% annually.

Other Donors: Major contributors include the United States (the largest), Sweden, the Netherlands, Canada, the UK, Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany, and Norway. Total contributions and pledges from all sources through 1979 are expected to be $200 million, and UNICEF expects to spend about $206 million. The U.S. 1979 contribution of $30 million represents about 22% of total government contributions. The U.S. share of total contributions has declined from 40% in 1965 and 34% in 1970.

FY 1980 Program: The requested FY 1980 contribution will reinforce UNICEF's ability to help children throughout the world (an additional $10 million, for example, can provide polio innoculations for more than 200 million children). It will thus help meet immediate needs of poor children and serve as a catalyst for national action by: providing material and staff assistance; supporting effective planning and design of services; providing supplies and equipment; and training local personnel to manage UNICEF projects. UNICEF reinforces U.S. human rights and human human needs strategies.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are millions of children and their mothers in the developing world.

Benefits to the U.S.: U.S. contributions to UNICEF benefit the U.S. on three levels.

-- They promote development in the Third World and demonstrate U.S. humanitarian concerns, thus advancing our economic and political interests.

-- They fund programs designed to meet specific basic human needs with programs which the developing countries can manage themselves. Of all UN assistance programs this goes the furthest to meet the Congressional new directions mandate.

-- UNICEF purchased $48 million in goods and services in the U.S. in 1977, over double the U.S. contribution to the organization.

*Annual voluntary contribution

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,237,160	1,237,160	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	30,000	30,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,267,160	1,267,160	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	36,000	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)	International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	FY 80 52,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT ☒ LOAN ☐ / NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☒	PRIOR REFERENCE Annex B Centrally Funded FY 79 p. 1092	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1949	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To help support UNRWA's relief services; health, education, and training programs for Palestinian refugees.

Background and Progress to Date: UNRWA was established in 1949 to assist Palestinian refugees from the 1948-49 Arab-Israeli war and to provide some services to refugees of the 1967 war. UNRWA's caseload has grown, largely through births, from about 960,000 in 1950 to 1.7 million in 1978. UNRWA's early concentration was on relief and health services, but it now devotes nearly 50% of its budget to education and vocational training. This change reflects the diminished need for relief and the increasing need to help young Palestinians obtain education and jobs. Such health and educational services are not presently available to Palestinian young people from any source except UNRWA.

UNRWA's signal achievement is that, despite chronic budget pressures and extremely difficult and hazardous operational circumstances, it has been able to provide continuous relief, health and education services. Moreover, per capita expenditure in 1978, including overhead and staff costs, is less than $83 per registered refugee.

It would be neither feasible nor politically appropriate for the U.S. to assume unilaterally the work of this multilateral organization. As a major contributor, the U.S. maintains close contact with UNRWA's leadership. UNRWA continues to provide an effective multilateral presence and to assist significantly in maintaining stability in the Middle East pending achievement of a permanent settlement.

Other Donors: Total contributions to UNRWA for 1978 are $126 million including funds from UN agencies and other miscellaneous sources. At $51.5 million, the U.S. contribution represents 41% of UNRWA's income to date, but only 37% of UNRWA's revised 1978 budget. The five other major donors are the EEC ($15.6 million), Sweden ($8.5 million), the U.K. ($7.2 million), Saudi Arabia ($6.7 million), Japan ($6.5 million). Other OPEC countries are being encouraged strongly to increase their contributions.

Beneficiaries: Palestinian refugees and displaced persons registered with UNRWA. Some 1.5 million other Palestinians are not registered with UNRWA for various reasons, but still consider themselves part of the overall political problem.

FY 1980 Program: UNRWA projects its total financial needs for 1980 at $169.8 million. If total resources are allocated as in 1979, the components will be about $42.2 million for relief, $27.6 million for health, and $92.5 million for education. Also included is $7.5 million for replenishing UNRWA's seriously depleted working capital.

Major Outputs: UNRWA provides general education to about 320,000 children; vocational and teacher training to about 4,500 trainees; subsidized secondary education for some 9,000 students; and about 300 university scholarships. It also dispenses supplemental food rations to about 830,000 refugees; medical services to about 1.5 refugees; and preventive medical services (food supplements) to 123,000 young children and expectant mothers.

Benefits to the United States: Permanent peace in the Middle East is a major U.S. foreign policy objective. UNRWA contributes strongly to the chances for peace by helping sustain the Palestinian refugees' faith in their future. To the extent that UNRWA helps keep the Middle East in balance, the U.S. derives substantial direct benefit from its continuing financial support. UNRWA's educational programs equip the refugees to leave the camps and gain employment, especially in the oil-rich OPEC countries. They thus contribute to a process of resettling Palestinians and avoiding pressures which the PLO could bring to bear if it inherited control over education.

AID Financial Inputs: $56 million.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	754,173	754,173	9,000
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	52,000	61,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	806,173	806,173	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	52,000	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

*Annual voluntary contribution

NONE

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO)	FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
		FY 80 $250		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Annex B Centrally FY 79 p. 1094 Funded	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To monitor disasters around the world; to inform promptly interested governments and organizations of disaster situations; to assess damage, to make emergency needs known to potential sources of relief, to coordinate relief efforts, to assure needs are met and to avoid waste and duplication.

Background and Progress to Date: The trust fund for strengthening UNDRO was approved by the General Assembly in 1974. It is one of four sources of UNDRO funding. The other three are the UN regular budget, which pays part of core personnel costs; a disaster relief fund for direct grants to disaster victim countries; and a fund for disaster preparedness and prevention.

This trust fund will permit UNDRO to increase staffing and activities. The U.S. does not contribute to the direct grant relief nor the preparedness and prevention funds. However, UNDRO personnel funded from this contribution will work in all three fields: direct relief grants, relief coordination, and preparedness and prevention.

Other Donors: The U.S. contribution has been about 25% of the total. Major contributors to the trust fund in the 1976-1977 biennium, the latest figures available, were the U.S., $500,000; the Netherlands, $461,143; Sweden, $237,288; United Kingdom, $187,096; and Belgium, $11,951.

Beneficiaries: UNDRO's activities are directed almost exclusively to disaster-prone LDC's. In these countries the victims are usually the poorest people. In 1977 UNDRO participated in relief operations in Haiti, Peru, St. Vincent Island, Argentina, Somalia, Oman, Upper Volta, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Indonesia, India, South Korea, Turkey, the Phillippines, and Tonga.

FY 1980 Program: UNDRO will continue to monitor, report on and respond to disasters, as well as send modest amounts of direct relief. The extent of technical assistance for disaster preparedness and prevention will depend on voluntary contributions received.

Major Outputs: Besides responding to disaster relief requests, UNDRO will negotiate agreements with individual LDC governments and organizations to coordinate relief efforts with UNDRO, improve information gathering and communications and pre-disaster planning. To the extent funding permits, UNDRO will provide technical assistance to governments of disaster-prone countries for projects such as fire and weather warning networks, planning of land use to prevent floods, erosion or desertification, and storing food and medical supplies for emergencies.

Benefits to the United States: UNDRO makes the U.S. bilateral disaster relief program more effective. By limiting disaster damage, it will accelerate economic development efforts. For certain especially disaster-prone countries, political stability will be enhanced if governments, with UNDRO's aid, can deal with disasters rapidly and effectively. U.S. relationships with the underdeveloped countries will be helped by continued U.S. support.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: $250,000

The alternatives to voluntary funding of this program which supports some of the UNDRO staff is a cutback in UNDRO activities or the shift of the core staff expenses to do UN regular budget. Neither of these steps would be in the U.S. interest.

*Annual Voluntary Contribution

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	1,500	1,500	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	250	250	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	1,750	1,750	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	250	250	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

NONE

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE World Meteorological Organization, Voluntary Assistance Program (VAP)	FUNDS International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)* FY 80 2,300		LIFE OF PROJECT •
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Centrally Funded FY 1979 Annex B (P. 1095)	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 70	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY •	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To enable developing countries to collect and exchange meteorological data for the World Weather Watch (WWW).

Background and Progress to Date: Established in 1967, the World Weather Watch: (a) attempts to bring the global atmosphere under surveillance; (b) arranges for the rapid collection and exchange of weather data in order that the world's weather might be better understood.

The WMO Secretary General submits all requests for assistance under the VAP to a panel of the WMO Executive Committee (the U.S. is represented on both the Committee and the panel) for review and approval. The U.S. selects those projects for support under its in-kind contribution which (a) contribute most directly to regional and global weather programs; (b) are of the type the U.S. is best suited to assist; and (c) correspond to U.S. national and international objectives in the World Weather Program.

Other Donors: The U.S. pledge contains a proviso that the cash contribution will not exceed 40% of the total contributed by all member countries. This request would provide a U.S. cash contribution of $150,000 and $2,150,000 for in-kind contributions consisting of U.S. equipment, experts and services, and training in the U.S. for people from developing countries. Other major contributors: Federal Republic of Germany (16%), France (8%), Japan (4.3%), United Kingdom (18%), Sweden (2.5%).

Beneficiaries: About 100 developing countries benefit from VAP projects. However, all countries and especially advanced nations, such as the U.S., benefit from the meteorological observations made by the developing countries.

FY 1980 Program: Will continue short and long-term training programs for meteorologists from developing countries and will provide equipment to enable developing countries to collect necessary data.

Major Outputs: Over 200 projects involving training and providing technical equipment which will benefit over 100 countries and involve about 60 experts.

Benefits to the United States: The WWW has greatly helped in providing data needed for U.S. meteorological, hydrological and ocean-related services. VAP has contributed to doubling the surface and upper air data received for processing at the U.S. National Meteorological Center. This has greatly increased the reliability of weather forecasts with important benefits to U.S. agriculture, aviation and a great number of other activities. Another important advantage to the U.S. is the timely forecast of dangerous weather conditions.

AID Financed Inputs: $2.5 million

*Annual voluntary contribution

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	16,000	11,727	4,273
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	2,000	6,273	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	18,000	18,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	2,300	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

None

PROGRAM: International Organizations and Programs

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	International Organizations and Programs (IO and P)	FY 80 12,500		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Centrally Funded FY 79 Annex B (p. 1096)	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1957	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To promote and carry out technical assistance in nuclear energy and to work with the IAEA to strengthen IAEA safeguards.

Background and Progress to Date: Established in 1957, the operational program enables the IAEA to provide technical assistance (experts, equipment, training) to developing countries to help them develop the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. U.S. assistance to IAEA safeguards began in 1975 and it has focused on applying effective safeguards to sensitive facilities such as reprocessing and enrichment plants, and to enhance the IAEA's ability to apply safeguards effectively.

Other Donors: 1977: Sweden ($1,313,000), USSR ($1,168,000), Federal Republic of Germany ($1,094,000), France ($672,000), Japan ($574,000).

Beneficiaries: 73 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Europe and one regional organization received technical assistance from the IAEA in 1977.

FY 1980 Program: The U.S. contribution to the IAEA technical assistance program is proposed at $5.4 million. Over $2 million will be a cash contribution and the rest will be allocated for equipment grants, fellowships, training courses and the provision of U.S. experts; $5.1 million will be allocated for strengthening IAEA safeguards and for related non-proliferation activities; $2 million is requested for two initiatives announced at the 1978 UN Special Session on Disarmament: a trust fund for technical assistance for developing countries that are party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the provision of 20% enriched uranium fuel for research reactors, with preference given to developing countries which are party to the NPT.

Major Outputs: The 1980 technical assistance program will assist developing countries in nuclear power programs, nuclear safety, uranium prospecting and the use of radioisotopes in agriculture, medicine and industry. The offer of low-enriched uranium will encourage nations to change the fuel in their research reactors from highly-enriched uranium to proliferation-resistant low-enriched uranium. Output in the safeguards program will include: equipment for independent verification measures and surveillance; studies on the principles; procedures and techniques for safeguarding nuclear materials; and provision of experts to give direct support to the IAEA staff.

Benefits to the United States: An effective system of international safeguards directly supports U.S. non-proliferation policy and enhances our national security. Our support for the voluntary technical assistance program of IAEA serves the development needs of those countries without a nuclear research capability. More important, this program is needed to maintain the support of the developing countries for a rapidly growing safeguards program which the US strongly supports. Finally, it brings orders to U.S. business and direct benefits to the U.S. economy.

AID Financed Inputs: $12.5 million.

*Annual Voluntary Contribution.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	43,954	35,590	8364
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	12,000	20,364	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	55,954	55,954	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	12,500	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

None

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP)	International Organizations and Program (IO and P)	FY 80 8,000		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Annex B Centrally Funded FY 1979 P. 1097	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To promote and guide international efforts to protect the environment.

Background and Progress to Date: The UN General Assembly established UNEP in December 1972 to guide, direct and coordinate the UN's environmental programs and to finance initiatives to strengthen programs already underway.

UNEP has stimulated action on global environmental problems of particular concern to the U.S., such as the transport of pollutants across boundaries. It has developed for the Mediterranean the most comprehensive and integrated environmental program yet devised. UNEP is extending this work to other oceans and seas. It is putting into operation a global environment monitoring system and has begun to monitor and evaluate long-range atmospheric transport of sulfur dioxide. Through UNEP efforts, the developing world is giving increased attention to conserving its natural resources.

Other Donors: Total contributions from all countries in the period 1973-77 were $99.6 million of which the U.S. share was 30.12%. The original U.S. pledge was for $40 million out of a $100 million fund over the first 5-year period (1973-77). Other major contributors (in millions): USSR $3.4, Japan $3.0, Canada $2.5, Federal Republic of Germany $1.7, France $1.2, Sweden $1.0, United Kingdom $0.9.

Beneficiaries: All countries benefit from UNEP's action against global pollution. LDCs benefit from the UNEP efforts to build environmental safeguards into new development projects.

FY 1980 Program: The 1980 program should be approximately the same as that approved for 1979 (in millions): Human Settlements and Human Health ($5.8); Ecosystems ($7.4); Environment and Development ($1.2); Oceans ($3.2); Energy ($0.5); Natural Disasters ($0.5); Earthwatch ($4.8); Environmental Management ($0.7); Environment and Law ($0.3); Support ($4.7); and Environmental Data ($0.6).

Major Outputs: By the end of 1980 it is expected that 85 countries will have registered about 20,000 sources of environmental information in the International Referral System. UNEP will continue to coordinate the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and will continue carrying out the global plan for living marine resources. UNEP will have established two additional centers for harnessing wind, solar energy and biological waste.

Benefits to the United States: The primary benefit to the U.S. lies in the furtherance of U.S. environmental objectives, which can be achieved only through worldwide cooperation. UNEP's encouragement of international environmental standards aids the competitive stance of U.S. business, which is required to meet the costs of complying with domestic environmental standards. It also benefits US industries which have technological advantages in producing pollution-control devices.

AID Financed Inputs. $8 million

*Annual voluntary contribution

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	40,000	40,000	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	10,000	10,000	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	50,000	50,000	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	8,000	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

None

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO&P) **ACTIVITY DATA SHEET**

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION *(In thousands of dollars)*		
World Heritage Fund	International Organizations and Programs	FY 80 640		LIFE OF PROJECT *
NUMBER GRANT [X] LOAN [ ] NEW [ ] CONTINUING [X]	PRIOR REFERENCE Annex B Centrally Funded FY 1979 p. 1098	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY *

Purpose: To establish a system for international cooperation in protecting and preserving cultural and natural heritage of universal significance.

Background and Progress to Date: The World Heritage Fund was established by the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, a U.S. initiative, and came into being in 1975 when the 21st nation ratified the Convention. There are now 40 nation members of the Fund. The U.S. made its first contribution ($270,000) in 1977.

During the Fund's start-up, consultants helped members prepare nominations for the World Heritage List, a register of unique cultural monuments and natural sites that members commit themselves to protect and preserve for future generations. Under U.S. leadership, the World Heritage Committee, the administering body, adopted rigorous screening guidelines for the List and endorsed close Committee oversight in dispensing funds. Twelve sites, including the Yellowstone and Mesa Verde National Parks, were accepted for the World Heritage List in 1978. For 1979, the World Heritage Committee will provide grants for training personnel, funds for small preservation projects, grants to the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) for screening nominations to the World Heritage List, and emergency assistance to sites in danger.

Other Donors: The total contributions, assessed and voluntary, for 1978 were $500,000. The U.S., which contributes voluntarily, did not make a contribution in 1978 because funds were not available in the IO and P account when the Case-Bingham amendment was lifted, permitting a contribution. The U.S. contribution would have been $300,000, or about 60% of the total. The percentage share will be lower as more nations join the Fund: the 1979 estimate is 39%. Major donors are: West Germany, $83,059; France, $60,672; Canada, $31,796; Australia, $16,331; and Poland, $15,033.

Beneficiaries: Any member nation may request assistance. Equipment and specialist services were provided to Ethiopia, Egypt, Syria, and Tunisia to help them prepare their nominations for the World Heritage List during 1977-1978.

FY 1980 Program: Provide help in preparing nominations to the World Heritage List, training programs and grants for preservation projects, emergency assistance to sites in danger, grants to ICOMOS and IUCN for screening and recommending nominations for the World Heritage List, public information activities, staff support for UNESCO Secretariat.

Major Outputs: Coordination and encouragement of worldwide projects aimed at preserving natural and man-made heritage.

Benefits to the U.S.: U.S. preservation activities will benefit from advice and assistance of World Heritage Fund-financed experts; Americans will become more conscious of the importance of preserving their own heritage; the U.S. will maintain a cultural leadership role in the international community; and the U.S. will retain its seat on the World Heritage Committee, which, according to the Convention, it would lose if it were to fall more than two years in arrears in contributing to this Fund.

AID Financed Inputs: $640,000 (this amount includes $300,000 for the U.S. contribution for 1978. Because of the Case-Bingham amendment, funds were not requested for 1977 and 1978. After the amendment was lifted, funds were reprogrammed from previously unobligated appropriations for a 1977 contribution but not for 1978.)

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	270	270	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	300	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	570	570	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	640	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

*Annual Voluntary Contribution

None

*Annual voluntary contribution subject to Congressional approval.

PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

CP 80-05(10-78)

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR)	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO and P)	FY 80 $500	LIFE OF PROJECT *

NUMBER		PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT
GRANT ☐ LOAN ☐	NEW ☐ CONTINUING ☐	FY 79 Annex B Centrally Funded p 1101	FY 65	FY *	FY *

Purpose: To make the structure and functioning of the UN system more effective through training and research.

Background and Progress to Date: The UN Institute for Training and Research was established at U.S. initiative in 1965. UNITAR has three main programs; training, research, and the Project on the Future (which studies long-term problems). Under General Assembly mandates, the Institute continues to focus its activities on specific international development issues and on relations between developed and developing nations. UNITAR courses and seminars in 1977-1978 dealt with such issues as economic development, Law of the Sea, the international economic structure, and international law, and security and diplomacy. The Project on the Future completed major studies on natural resources and energy.

Other Donors: Expected total contributions to UNITAR's 1978 General Fund is $1,667,174 with U.S. share being 29%. (The trend has been downward from 31.9% in 1970 to an estimated 24% in 1977). In 1978 the five leading donors after the U.S. were: Federal Republic of Germany ($254,000); Belgium ($96,000); Sweden ($93,600); Canada ($76,190); and Norway ($66,331).

Beneficiaries: Participants in and recipients of UNITAR's activities include officials from UN permanent missions, national governments, non-governmental organizations and scholars. Latest figures July 1977-June 1978 figures indicate that 565 individuals from 135 countries participated in 16 UNITAR courses and seminars. More than 10 participants from Argentina, Barbados, Egypt, France, Germany, Iraq, Libya, Poland, USSR, U.K., and the United States attended various courses.

FY 1980 Program: FY 1980 projections have not yet been made but the program should contain approximately the same program levels as for 1979.

Program Activities	$ 1,229,000
Project on the Future	175,000
Research	312,000
Training	339,000
Project Support	403,000

Major Outputs: Diplomatic training programs are provided in Geneva, New York and other locations for UN Permanent Mission officials, primarily from developing countries. In 1977-1978 courses included: Seminar for new delegates to the General Assembly, UNITAR/Economic Development Institue seminar on economic development and its international setting; course on drafting of pluri-lingual documents; and a diplomatic training seminar on the new international economic order.

The research department published three book-length studies: The Brain Drain: Emigration and Return by William Glaser; Protecting the Human Environment, Procedures and Principles for Preventing and Resolving International Controversies by Aida Luisa Levin; and Dispute Settlement through the United Nations. The Project on the Future is publishing a bulletin, "Important for the Future," disseminated five times a year.

Benefits to the United States: Support of UNITAR assures that the U.S. will make substantial contributions to UNITAR program decisions for training and research. UNITAR's objectivity acts to counter ill-informed and ideologically-based national or bloc politization of issues in the UN and helps to produce a corps of third world representatives who better understand the issues the U.N. deals with.

AID Financed Inputs: $500,000

*Annual Voluntary Contribution

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1978	5,700	5,700	153
Estimated Fiscal Year 1979	500	653	
Estimated through September 30, 1979	6,200	6,200	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	500	*	*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS OR AGENCIES

None

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