AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1990

MAIN VOLUME

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

THE ADMINISTRATOR

January 10, 1989

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

On behalf of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), I am pleased to transmit the Agency's request for authorization and appropriation for fiscal year 1990.

In FY 1990, the Agency will focus on efforts to stimulate broad-based economic growth in the face of changing demographic conditions in developing countries, and on how A.I.D. programs and projects that provide for the welfare of people in developing nations can be sustained over an extended period of time.

The economic development of other nations is as much in our national interest as it is in the national interest of the nations to which we provide assistance. In the several volumes that make up this Congressional Presentation, we discuss the purposes served by U.S. economic assistance and the details of the program.

Alan Woods

MAIN VOLUME

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**This CBI report is required by House Foreign Affairs Committee Report 100-294, August 26, 1987.

***This Consulting Services report is required by Section 1114(a) of the Money and Finance Act, P.L. 97-258, September 13, 1982.

****The Title XII narrative is in lieu of a report as required by Section 300 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

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INTRODUCTION

A.I.D.'s FY 1990 Congressional Presentation (CP) reflects the Reagan Administration's program and budget justification for the bilateral foreign assistance program.

The Main Volume summarizes the budget request and describes other programs in which A.I.D. plays a role. It also describes issues of special concern which are relevant to the U.S. development assistance effort. Project-level details for centrally funded programs appear in this volume.

Three regional annexes to the Main Volume discuss our programs in the geographic regions. Annex I details specific projects and programs for Africa, Annex II details the programs for Asia and the Near East, and Annex III details the programs for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Because the planning for programs and projects described in this presentation takes place so far in advance of the actual obligation of funds, some of these projects do not go forward as planned, new ones are added, and some undergo minor or substantial funding and program changes before agreements are reached with the recipient countries. In each instance, however, the appropriate Congressional committees will be given 15 days notice before such changes are effected, as required by Section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Also, included as a separate annex to the Main Volume (Main Volume Part II) is additional information on selected economic and social data for aid and non-aid recipient countries as well as a report on all aid and non-aid recipients broken out by region and by GNP rank.

Separate volumes contain the budget justification for the International Organizations and Programs and the Trade and Development Program.

A separate volume is also included, which contains tables and graphs illustrating the foreign assistance budget request. The Summary Tables provide a detailed tabular breakout of the foreign assistance budget for FYs 1988-1990 (including the entire Function 150 International Affairs account).

Finally, a separate volume contains a comprehensive development budget for the International Development Cooperation Agency entities, including A.I.D. bilateral Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund programs, P.L. 480 food aid, Multilateral Development Banks, International Organizations and Programs, Peace Corps, Trade and Development Program, and Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

ADMINISTRATOR'S STATEMENT

All over the world, people are beginning to hear the ticking of the clock that will take us into the next century. The millenium focuses our attention. As individuals, and as nations, we want to plan -- to do what we can to make that future bright.

Looking toward the next century, most of us imagine an extension of the world as we know it. That's true whether we live in St. Louis, Missouri, or Dhaka, Bangladesh. What our subjective perceptions overlook, however, are the vast differences in income and living standards that separate developed from developing nations. To look into the future and see only an extension of today is to accept those differences as permanent conditions. We believe this is something Americans must not do.

The gap in incomes and living standards that today separates developed from developing nations is a gap that can be closed. It will close if developing countries grow faster than the developed countries for a sustained period of time. How long will it take developing countries to close the gap? That depends on where they are starting on the income ladder and how fast they grow. Economic development is a long-term process. Nevertheless, for some developing countries, closing the gap during the 21st century is not out of the question.

U.S. INTERESTS AND THE DEVELOPING WORLD

In the aftermath of the Second World War, the United States began to articulate its interests in the developing nations. Through Truman's Point Four program, America was the first industrialized nation to express the belief that, with moderate amounts of foreign assistance, developed nations could help developing nations advance.

The motivations that guided the U.S. foreign assistance program at its inception remain valid today:

- In political and security terms, we want to see developing nations emerge as stable democracies with strong ties to the West.

- For humanitarian reasons, we place a premium on seeing poverty and misery reduced in the developing countries.

- From a commercial perspective, we seek strong and credit-worthy trade and investment partners.

Global interdependence has increased greatly since Truman introduced the Point Four program. Advanced communication systems make us aware of the impact that actions taken in one part of the world have elsewhere.

We are beginning, for example, to understand that environmental practices in one country have global effects:

- The tropical forests of Latin America are among the richest on earth. Today, they are being rapidly depleted to generate income and as a result of slash-and-burn agricultural practices. When trees are burned, carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere. Thus, the destruction of Latin America's forests is contributing to the "greenhouse effect" that already threatens not only climatic patterns, but the economies of all societies.

Equally important are the ways in which nations are becoming financially interdependent. The American economy is today linked to the economies of the developing countries through trade and investments as well as through loans we have extended, privately or as a government.

In 1960, trade accounted for only 7.3% of the U.S. Gross National Product (GNP). By 1987, it accounted for 14.9%. Today:

- More than 5 million Americans work at jobs that produce exports.

- One out of every three acres of American farmland is dedicated to export production.

Much of our trade is with the developing nations. Yet, as a result of a worldwide recession in the early 1980s and rising debt levels in a number of developing nations, U.S. exports to these countries declined by an estimated $10 billion during the first half of this decade. Nevertheless, as of 1987:

- 30% of all U.S. exports were being shipped to developing nations.
- In turn, we purchased nearly 60% of the manufactured exports of these countries.
- In addition, U.S. direct investment in developing countries remains high at $71 billion, or 23% of all U.S. direct investment overseas.

In the scientific and technological domain, global interdependence is expanding rapidly. The flow of ideas across borders is steady, and it goes in both directions. Developing nations benefit from a continuous stream of U.S. innovations ranging from medical treatments to satellite-based communication systems. At the same time, we are becoming increasingly dependent on plant genetic materials from developing countries and on their agricultural research:

- Drawing on research carried out in the Philippines, we were able to cut years off the response to the U.S. corn blight in the 1970s.
- The semi-dwarf wheat varieties now grown on two-thirds of the American farmland that is dedicated to wheat production were researched and developed in Mexico, under a program that is in part supported by the U.S. foreign aid program.

As we look toward the 21st century, there is no reason to believe that either the pace of innovation or the level of scientific and technological interdependence among nations will decline.

DEVELOPING NATIONS ON THE EVE OF A NEW CENTURY

Of the 5 billion people who inhabit this planet, more than 75% live in what we call developing countries. Today, many people in these countries lack adequate food, shelter, education and health care. The poorest among them live in huts or shanties or on the sidewalks of crowded cities.

Most Americans are distressed by the conditions that prevail in the poorest developing countries. They want to see them changed. Helping developing nations to make those changes on a permanent basis is the central challenge we face at the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.). Increasingly, the approach we take reflects our growing understanding of the way in which economic growth and individual welfare are related. Experience has shown that as individual incomes rise, poverty and human misery decline.

One of the best indicators of overall health conditions in a society is the rate at which its children die. Mortality rates for children under 5 years of age range from a high of about 300 per 1,000 live births in Mali to a low, for the developing world, of 15 per 1,000 live births in Barbados. The correlation between rising per capita income and declining child mortality is quite strong, as Figure 1 shows.

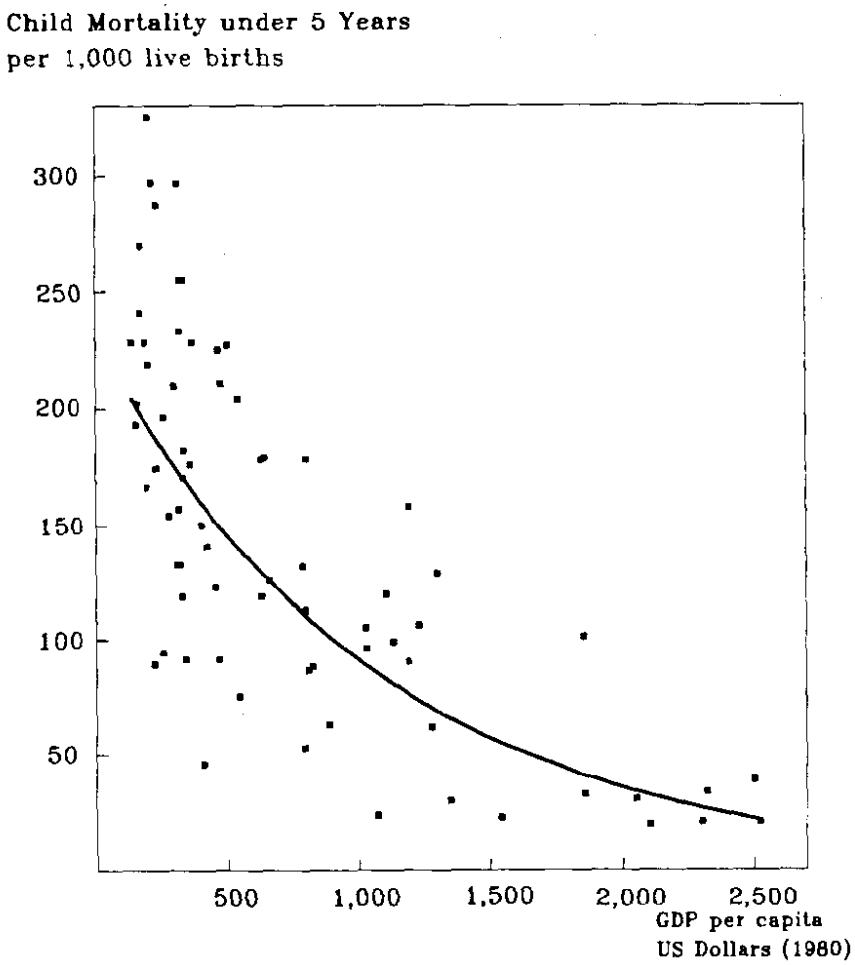

Figure 1. The Relationship Between Rising Income and Child Mortality

Source: IBRD, United Nations
Correlation Coefficient: −0.71

The same relationship pertains with another general measure of a society's well-being. That measure is female literacy. Female literacy is known to influence, among other things, a range of health care practices and a country's population growth rate. Country performance on this measure ranges from a low of 6% in Burkina Faso to a high of 93% in Costa Rica. Once again, the correlation between an indicator of living standards and rising income growth is strong, if imperfect, as Figure 2 indicates.

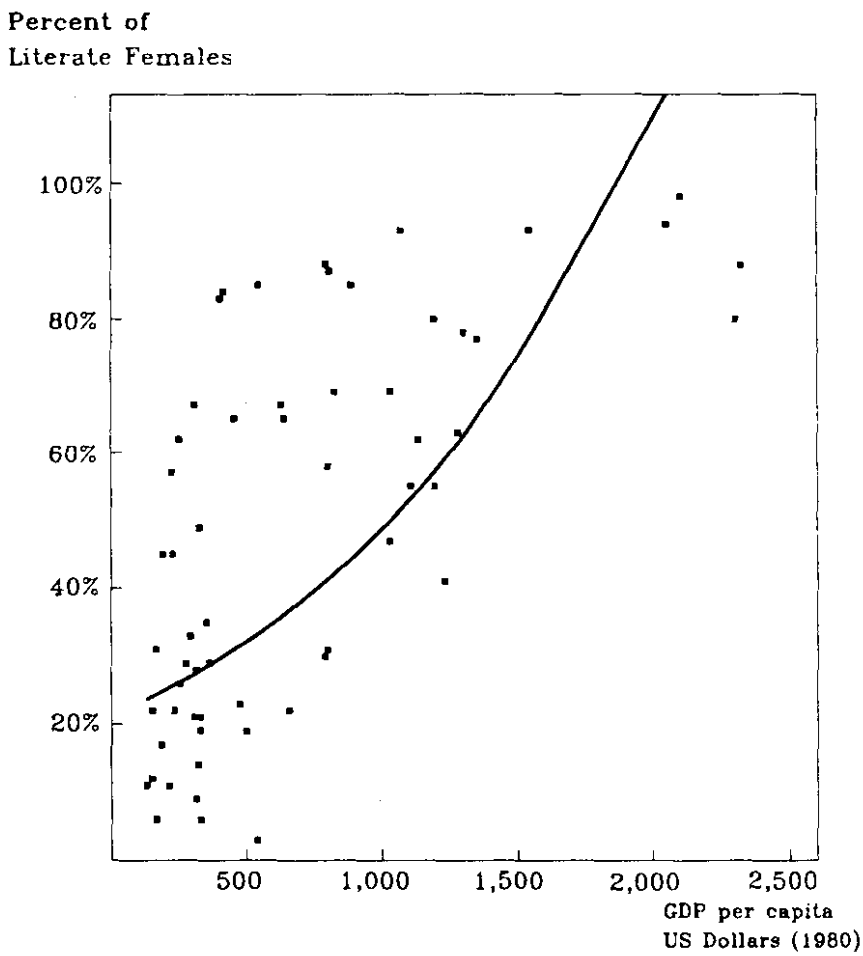

Figure 2. The Relationship Between Rising Income and Female Literacy

Source: IBRD, A.I.D.
Correlation Coefficient: +0.67

Strong relationships between improvements in a range of measures of living standards and rising per capita income confirm the central importance of broad-based growth for the future of developing nations. Sustained economic progress in the developing nations depends, in turn, upon:

- What developing country governments do, and refrain from doing, to promote broad-based economic growth.

- How well these economies are prepared to handle adverse shocks -- faltering commodity prices or recessions abroad -- as well as favorable developments, such as the discovery of oil.

- The way in which developing nations deal with demographic changes that, even now, are overtaking them.

PATTERNS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

More than 100 countries, with populations ranging from a few thousand to more than a billion, make up the cluster we call the developing nations. Geographically, they stretch from Asia and the Near East through Africa and on to Latin America and the Caribbean. The natural resources they command vary widely.

In the developing countries where A.I.D. works, per capita income ranges from a low of $120 in Ethiopia to a high of $1,540 in Jordan. Among the newly industrialized countries, Singapore is at the top of the per capita income scale at $7,500. In comparison, average per capita income in the United States is approximately $17,500.

Looking back at the last 20 years, we see that developing countries are progressing at very different rates. An example makes the point:

- In 1965, per capita income in Botswana was estimated to be $127. In contrast, per capita income in Thailand that year was roughly $325.

- During the next 20 years, Botswana grew at an average annual rate of 8.8%, in per capita income terms. Over the same period, Thailand's per capita income grew at a healthy 4% per year.

- By 1986, per capita income in Botswana had reached $840. At that level, it surpassed Thailand, at $810 per capita.

- Were Botswana to continue to grow for the next 40-60 years at the average rate at which it has grown for the past 20 years,* its per capita income in 2050 would exceed $200,000 per year -- far outstripping per capita income in the United States and in Thailand, assuming that those two countries continued on their present course. Figure 3 illustrates this point.

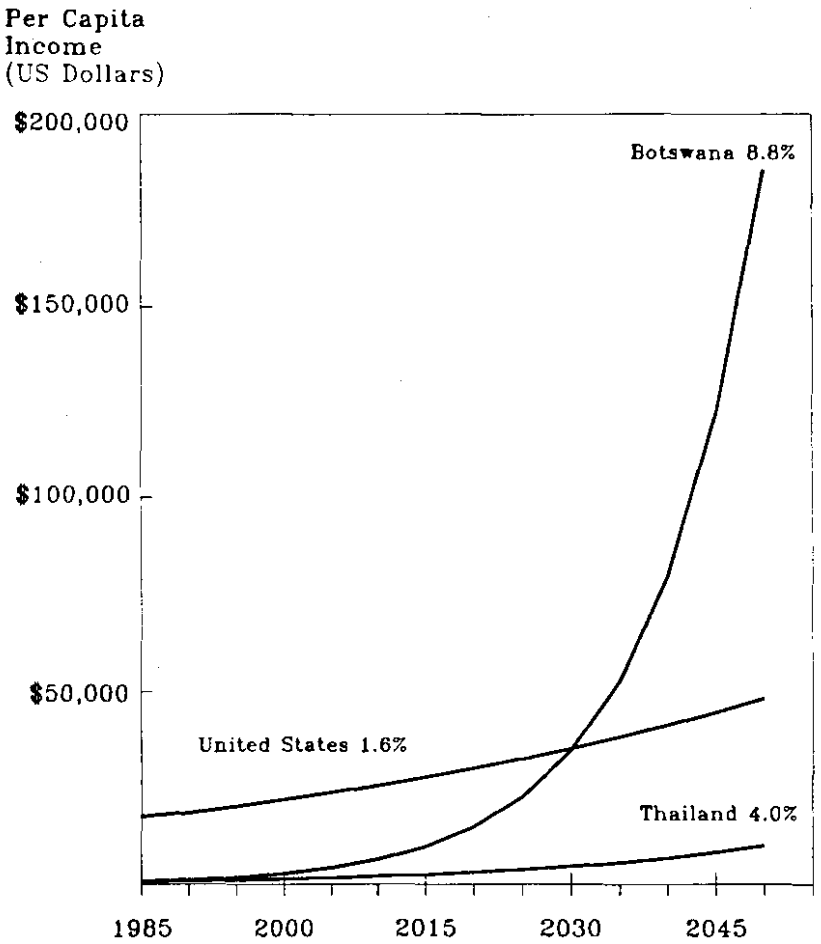

Figure 3. Projected GDP Per Capita Based on Average Annual Growth Rates 1965-86

Source: IBRD

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* Diamond and mineral deposits have stimulated Botswana's rapid growth, just as oil has raised revenues in other developing countries. Yet, resources alone do not guarantee growth over the long term. Some resource-rich developing nations have turned in moderate to poor overall performances.

Botswana and Thailand are but two of the developing countries that, by growing faster than the average for the developed nations, are poised to narrow the income and living standards gap. This would be true even if Botswana's growth rate declined somewhat from its current high average level.

When looking at differences in the economic growth rates of developing nations, it is both conventional and convenient to do so in terms of income clusters, as we did in our Fiscal Year 1989 presentation to Congress.* As this type of analysis makes clear, the least developed nations, excluding China and India, are growing at such a slow average annual rate, i.e., 0.5% per capita between 1965 and 1986, that prospects for the group seem quite dim.

This perspective on developing country growth, while instructive in a broad sense, gives us little insight into the variety of growth patterns that exist within developing country income groups. To gain this insight, we need to look at country performance. The table below summarizes the information that such a review yields.

	Gap-Closing Growth Rates Greater than 2.3% average annual GNP per capita growth	Improvement Relative to Themselves Average annual GNP per capita growth between 0.1% and 2.3%	Stagnation and Decline Average annual GNP per capita growth of zero or at a negative rate
Low-Income Countries	4	14	13
Lower Middle-Income Countries	16	10	6
Upper Middle-Income Countries	14	6	0
All Developing Countries	34	30	19

* The World Bank divides developing countries into three groups: low-income economies, where per capita income is less than $425; lower middle-income economies, where per capita income ranges from $426 to $1,725, and upper middle-income countries, with per capita incomes ranging from $1,726 to about $7,500.

Of the 83 developing nations for which the World Bank reported average annual growth rates on a per capita basis, in 1988, 34 countries had grown -- like Botswana and Thailand -- at rates that were faster than the average for the developed nations, i.e., faster than 2.3% per annum, on average, on a per capita income basis.

- In geographical terms, the 34 countries that grew at gap-closing rates over the last 20 years were widely dispersed:

  -- 9 were in Asia,
  -- 8 were in the Near East,
  -- 7 were in Latin America,
  -- 5 were in Africa, and
  -- 5 were in Europe.

Another 30 countries, while not beginning to narrow the gap between themselves and the developed nations, had improved relative to their own past performance during the years between 1965 and 1986.

- As these 30 countries move into the 21st century, the gap between their incomes and standards of living and those in the developed nations will widen.

The remaining 19 countries had not progressed. In those countries, per capita income stood still or declined over the last 20 years.

- It is largely from this last group of countries that reports of rising poverty and worsening conditions arise. These are the countries where caloric intake and life expectancy are declining. Absent a radical reversal of their present course, these societies will deteriorate still further in the coming years.

- Such circumstances demand our attention for humanitarian reasons and because they are the breeding ground for political unrest.

In human terms, roughly half (48%) of the people living in the developing world, including those who live in India, live in countries that are not closing the income and living standards gap that separates them from developed countries. What is more, even within the 34 countries, including China, that are growing faster than the developing nations in per capita income terms, many people continue to live in poverty.

SHIFTING DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

The 21st century will be marked by an expanding world population that is growing at a faster rate in the developing countries than it is in the developed nations. Because of the difference between developed and developing country population growth rates, the percentage of the world's population living in developing countries will rise rapidly. As the U.N. Population Fund reports:

- Growing at its current rate of 0.5%, it will take Europe's population 140 years to double.

- If West Africa continues its population expansion at over 3% per annum, its size will double in about 22 years.

- If population growth rates continue at near their current level, the world's population will pass the 8 billion mark by the middle of the next century. By that time, the fraction of the world's population living in today's developing nations may have risen to 85%.

The world's population is not only growing rapidly; it is becoming more urban as well.

- In 1950, there were only 10 cities in the world with populations of 5 million or more.

- By the year 2000, the United Nations projects that there will be 48 cities of this size. Of these, 37 will be in the developing nations.

- Current projections suggest that by the turn of the century Mexico City will be the largest city in the world, with a population of nearly 26 million.

Not only will cities expand in size, whole societies will become more urban. It is anticipated that early in the next century the total developing country population living in towns and cities, for the first time in history, will exceed the number living in rural areas. Rapid urbanization in the developing countries will yield new opportunities as well as new problems.

Even as the population of the developing countries grows larger and more urban, other demographic changes are taking place. Throughout the developing world, people are living longer. Some developing nations, notably those in the Caribbean region, are beginning to have aging populations of a significant size. As populations age, developing country health care requirements will also evolve.

For countries that are growing in a sound and balanced way, these changes should prove manageable. On the other hand, they may mean greater suffering for those who live in countries that are standing still or going backwards economically.

STIMULATING ECONOMIC GROWTH

During the past eight years, a significant number of developing nations have begun to reexamine their circumstances and to look for ways to stimulate their economic growth. Much of the credit for their renewed interest belongs to President Ronald Reagan who, throughout his administration, spoke to the people of this nation and to the leaders of developing countries about the importance of growth.

> "History," he said, "demonstrates that time and again -- in place after place -- economic growth and human progress make their greatest strides in countries that encourage economic freedom. Government has an important role in helping to develop a country's economic foundation. But the critical test is whether government is genuinely working to liberate individuals, by creating incentives to work, save, invest and succeed."

The model President Reagan put before the world is the American model -- the one that has helped us prosper. That model depends on free and open markets. In essence it is the model that underlies the economic successes of post-war Europe and Japan. Early on, and with great success, its principles were also put to work to stimulate economic growth in Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong.

The economic successes of developed nations and those of the newly industrialized countries contrast sharply with the performance of some of the other developing nations. Rather than letting market forces and individual enterprise work to generate growth, many of these countries have tried to centrally plan and manage their economic performance. Their efforts have not been successful.

In our work with developing nations, A.I.D. is helping a number of developing countries to adopt more market-oriented policies, liberalize their trade regimes, and put in place other "pro-growth" programs that will encourage investment and reduce incentives for capital flight.

One of the things we are finding, as we discuss free enterprise and the role of the private sector with people in developing countries, is that our words do not always mean to them what they mean to us.

In many developing countries, the term private enterprise suggests class distinctions and the kinds of monopolistic practices that have made a few families rich, while locking a dynamic, but poor, entrepreneurial class out of the economic process. In addition, capitalism often means favoritism and thus corruption. It leads to "crony capitalism" -- which forces new investors, foreign and domestic, to take on a well-connected firm as a partner or buy from a designated supplier at excessive cost.

In some developing countries, these practices have resulted in narrowly based and grossly inefficient commercial and industrial sectors and in political alliances and regulations that protect the favored few. Where this has occurred, it takes more to set countries on a path toward broad-based economic growth than simply adjusting macroeconomic policies and selling off government-owned enterprises. It means creating a vision of an open economy. It also means helping countries to identify obstacles to economic participation -- obstacles that lock ordinary citizens out of the game.

As we deal with developing nations, we have an obligation to make a distinction between private enterprise as these countries have known it and a free enterprise system -- the kind of competitive economic system that encourages entrepreneurs to take risks and reap the rewards of their success.

Economic growth is broadly based in the United States because everyone can participate in the economic process. The barriers to starting a business in this country are few, compared to what impedes entrepreneurs in most developing countries.

- That's why we have 5 million businesses and 700,000 new business start-ups every year.

- These new businesses, which are often begun on a shoestring, generate the vast majority of the new jobs in this country.

In the United States, 85% of the labor force works in the private sector, and even those who don't run businesses can easily acquire an ownership stake in our economy.

- Nearly one out of every four Americans owns stock in some U.S. company, and

- A growing number of Americans work for firms that have adopted employee-ownership programs.

In contrast to the relative ease with which businesses come into existence in the United States, barriers to economic participation and to broad-based growth can be found all over the developing world. They permeate the legal systems of these countries, their regulatory structures and their financial systems. They can be seen in people's attitudes -- in their sense of futility. They also go a long way to explaining why underground or "informal" economies exist all over the developing world.

Wherever barriers to economic participation and individual initiative exist, they hinder economic growth. Helping developing nations eliminate these barriers is part of our job.

Among the the many obstacles to full economic participation to which we and the developing nations must pay more attention are inadequate and unfair laws and regulations governing property rights. The U.S. Constitution guarantees Americans the right to own property -- to acquire it and to transfer it to others as we see fit. But these rights are not universal.

- In many African countries, property rights exist for men but not for women. Furthermore, women who work in the markets and fields of the developing countries often lack access to credit. As a rule, they do not have title to the collateral required to secure it.

- In Latin America, where constitutions claim to protect individual property rights, some governments still feel free to nationalize enterprises and expropriate private property, with little regard for adequate compensation.

Where property rights are not secure, there is little incentive for people to work hard, to save and to invest. Understanding, as we do, the crucial role that women play in the development process, we are working doubly hard to ensure that impediments to their participation in economic activities are eliminated.

Despite the range of obstacles to economic participation and broad-based growth that exists in developing nations, some progress can be discerned.

In Africa, where the new Development Fund for Africa (DFA) offers us opportunities to reward as well as encourage institutional reform and sound economic policies, we have already accomplished a great deal.

- Even though the DFA is little more than a year old, we are already applying the concept of performance-based programming and have concentrated the DFA resources in fewer countries -- those with a strong commitment to economic growth.

At the project level, we are also encouraging broad-based economic growth.

- In Malawi, we are assisting the government's agricultural marketing agency to eliminate monopoly conditions by putting a number of companies and 25 agricultural estates back in private hands. We are also creating a special credit facility so that these businesses and farms will have a broad base of new owners.

- In Uganda, the work we have done to enable entrepreneurs to retain the proceeds of their export sales, rather than turn them in to the Central Bank, has great potential for stimulating exports and developing new, non-traditional export products.

- In Mauritius, where we have provided assistance on trade liberalization and industrial diversification, the economy is growing at a health rate. As a result, the Government of Mauritius plans to repay $38 million of its foreign debt ahead of schedule.

In Asia and the Near East, we are sharpening our focus on growth.

- In Bangladesh, where population and food aid programs have long dominated the agenda, we are embarking on new policy-level discussions about credit access and interest rates that would be attractive to micro, small and medium size enterprises.

- In Jordan, the work we are doing to improve the policy environment for Jordan's private sector may transform that economy into an export-led success.

- In Thailand, where economic progress has been impressive, we are working to develop a model for transforming a conventional development assistance relationship into one that makes sense for an advanced developing country.

- In Egypt, where economic policy adjustments are essential for self-sustaining growth, we continue to press for needed reforms.

In Latin America and the Caribbean Basin region, we have also made significant progress.

- Costa Rica is setting the pace with 3.6% average growth over the past four years. Here we can readily see the results of sticking with good policies.

- In Ecuador, a policy dialogue has led the government to bring exchange rates more into line with market rates and inflation. Limits on interest rates have been eliminated, and our analysis of the negative impact of wheat subsidies has led Ecuador's government to eliminate them entirely.

- In Guatemala, we have made similar progress by encouraging the government to unify the exchange rate, thereby making exports more competitive. Guatemala's entrepreneurs are responding to our export promotion work and our efforts to ensure that regulations affecting exporters are minimized. In just three years, non-traditional exports have doubled.

- In Jamaica, our efforts to support divestiture continue, and, even in the wake of Hurricane Gilbert, the government's sale of the telephone company was oversubscribed. Our work in Jamaica has also supported tax reforms that will lessen the income tax liabilities of low-income people while providing added incentives for business.

As our work in the developing nations demonstrates, economic incentives are essential for stimulating broad-based economic growth. Policies are not, however, the only factor that contribute to growth. Long-term economic success depends, in equal measure, on the investments nations make in their citizens.

For that reason, the Agency for International Development has long been involved in efforts to help developing nations improve the health, education and general well-being of their people. Today, we and the many private voluntary agencies with which we work are deeply engaged in these efforts in low-income countries and wherever poverty remains within those developing countries that have somewhat higher average per capita incomes.

- Through our child survival initiative, young people all over the world are being reached with oral rehydration therapy -- a simple technique that prevents death from diarrhea -- and with vaccines and other interventions that are helping to lower child mortality rates.

- We also place a high priority on family planning programs. During the past eight years, A.I.D. funding on population programs accounted for 55% of all the resources A.I.D. has ever spent on population. Fertility has declined in Asia and Latin America. Our major focus now is on sub-Saharan Africa, where we are trying to expand access to family planning services.

- To halt the spread of AIDS, we are working closely with the World Health Organization to provide developing countries with technical assistance, educational materials and commodities, including condoms.

- To ensure that all children receive a basic education, we are helping developing countries undertake management reforms that will increase their efficiency and stretch their scarce education resources. We are also helping developing countries to identify cost-effective steps they can take to upgrade the quality of the education they provide.

- On an emergency basis, we provide medical and other supplies when disasters occur.

  -- In the wake of last fall's floods in Bangladesh, we provided $5 million worth of medical goods, food, blankets and other needed commodities as well as technical assistance;

  -- When Hurricane Gilbert struck Jamacia, we provided $21 million worth of emergency equipment, including food, blankets and roofing.

  -- When an earthquake devastated Armenia, we sent search and rescue teams to help locate the survivors.

To help protect and preserve the environment that we all share:

- Increasing support is being provided to agricultural projects for activities that protect and enhance the natural resource base. Through these efforts we are helping developing countries to reduce soil erosion as well as their dependency on slash-and-burn agricultural practices.

- Support for biodiversity is an increasingly important component of our work. In Belize, Burma and Kenya, we are developing parks and protected areas, and in Madagascar we are helping to catalogue threatened species.

SUSTAINING DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

Economic development is not a short-term process. It takes more than the promise of policy reform and the start of a handful of well-meaning development projects to succeed. It takes staying power.

- Sound economic policies have to be put in place and kept in place for many years.

- National and individual incomes must rise on a continuous basis -- not for just a year or a single decade.

- Programs and projects, initiated with the help of foreign aid resources, have to be sustained. But for that to occur:

  -- Their long-term financing must be secure,

  -- Their institutional base and their management must be sound, and

  -- The people they are designed to serve must value them.

Despite the importance of staying power for sustaining development progress, the developing world is full of examples of discarded policy reform initiatives and abandoned projects. What this suggests is that neither developing country governments nor donor agencies have paid adequate attention to the sustainability of the work they have begun.

As we know from our own experience, economic policy reform is not simply an exercise in economics -- it is a political process. Policy reform means change. Change disturbs the status quo and it often threatens constituencies to which government leaders look for support.

The political nature of policy reforms explains why governments are often slow to adopt and implement such reforms. It also explains why they sometimes find it difficult to continue programs of reform, even after they are under way. Yet, to be effective, such reform programs must be fully implemented.

The need to put sound policies in place and keep them there puts a heavy burden on those who design policy and regulatory reform programs. Their advice must not only be sound from an economic standpoint, it must also be plausible in political terms.

For similar reasons, the projects and programs developing country governments and foreign donors initiate must be designed for the long term. The need to sustain social service programs is generally recognized. What is equally important, but not so obvious, is that the issue of sustainability is important for a wide variety of development programs: electrification programs; seed distribution activities; extension programs; reforestation programs; water, sewer and transport systems and a broad range of institution building and infrastructure development projects.

Despite the importance of ensuring that the projects and programs we finance are sustainable over the long term, we feel that our performance and the performance of many developing country governments have not been adequate in this regard. Looking over our portfolio of projects, we can see that:

- Some projects and programs were initiated in the absence of realistic long-term financing arrangements.

- Others have floundered because of inadequate management or a lack of local participation.

With these problems in mind, we have begun to review our existing projects and programs with an eye to strengthening them. New projects are being examined more closely from an implementation perspective and in terms of their chances for long-term survival.

The more we study the issue of sustainability, the more we are becoming convinced that the key to sustainability often lies in a movement away from government and toward the private sector. In the United States, we understand that it is neither possible nor desirable for government to provide people with all of the services they want and need. As experience has shown repeatedly, a vast number of the services people want can be provided more efficiently through private channels.

Until recently, many developing country governments have tried to stretch their meager budgets and their foreign assistance resources to provide a steady stream of goods and services to their citizens. Gradually, some developing country governments are coming to realize that there are limits to what they should be trying to do. Those that have reached this conclusion are today actively trying to involve the private sector in their efforts.

To encourage further movement in this direction we are collecting information on experience with the private provision of social services and sharing it with our missions. Some of that experience has been developed through A.I.D. projects. For example:

- In Indonesia, we supported the development of a health maintenance organization as a way to privatize the health benefits program of a state-owned oil company.

- In Mexico, we supported a voluntary agency that established 60 private community clinics to provide family planning, child survival and other health services to marginal urban areas not covered by public health services.

Developing countries themselves are testing other private sector approaches for delivering public services:

- In Brazil, Costa Rica, India and Zaire roads are being maintained by private contractors.

- Chile is using a voucher system to provide children with government-funded education at primary schools chosen by their parents.

New approaches are not all that is needed to improve the long-term viability of the projects and programs for which we and the developing nations share responsibility. Old-fashioned management skills and the time to apply them are also needed. If development progress is to be sustained, implementation must become a higher priority in A.I.D. and in the developing countries, despite the pressures that drive us to focus on new initiatives.

CONCLUSION

As we work with developing nations to stimulate economic growth and to ensure that important services reach the people who need them most, we are ever-mindful of the hope of all Americans that, as these countries advance, they will become strong democracies.

We are convinced that there is a dynamic relationship between economic democracy and political democracy. The more nations do to involve their citizens in the economic growth process, the greater the stake in freedom those citizens acquire.

That feeling was perhaps best articulated by President-elect George Bush who, on the night he accepted his party's nomination for president, put it this way:

> "Look at the world on this bright August night. The spirit of democracy is sweeping the Pacific Rim. China feels the winds of change. New democracies assert themselves in South America. One by one the unfree places fall, not to the force of arms but to the force of an idea: freedom works."

The Government of the United States and its people have the capacity to help developing nations address a broad spectrum of policy issues and developmental problems. There is also much we can do to foster democratic initiatives. But we should not be trying to do everything in every country we assist.

On the surface, it may seem that all developing countries have the same problems -- inadequate economic growth, health and education systems that need improvement, demographic changes and so forth. Yet day in and day out, those of us who work in these countries are exposed to the many ways in which they are unique. What is a major obstacle to growth in one country may not even be a problem in a neighboring country. It's easy to see those differences when you look at countries one at a time -- and it is important that we do so.

To formulate the programs and projects that really make a difference, we need to understand, for example:

- Why Cameroon and Thailand are growing at gap-closing rates, while Liberia and Senegal are losing ground,
- Why the infant and child mortality rate in Mali is so much higher than it is in Sri Lanka, and
- Why female literacy in Costa Rica is so much higher than it is in Burkina Faso.

If we are really interested in change, we must teach ourselves to understand first, and formulate solutions second.

In addition to shifting closer to a country-based approach to defining and addressing development problems, we, as a government, need to bring more coherence to our dealings with developing nations.

A.I.D. is but one of many U.S. Government organizations that works with developing nations to help them advance. There is more we could be doing, as a government, to ensure that, as we work with a developing country, we are working toward a common set of objectives based on a common understanding of that country's strengths and limitations.

We need to move further in both of these directions today, tomorrow and next year. We cannot put off the challenges we face in the developing nations until the 21st century.

Alan Woods

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 1990 AUTHORIZATION AND BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUESTS
AND FY 1990 PROPOSED PROGRAM
(in thousands of dollars)

	FOR. ASSIST. AUTHORIZATION REQUEST	BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST	REIMBURE-MENTS AND CARRYOVER	PROPOSED A.I.D. PROGRAM
Functional Development Assistance:				
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nut.....	477,760	477,760	--	477,760
Population Planning.....	201,600	201,600	--	201,600
Health.....	125,994	125,994	--	125,994
Child Survival Fund.....	71,000	71,000	--	71,000
AIDS.....	42,000	42,000	--	42,000
Education & Human Resources Dev.....	139,000	139,000	--	139,000
Selected Development Activities.....	137,646	137,646	--	137,646
Science and Technology	N/A	[8,662]	--	[8,662]
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund ...*	[5,000]	[5,000]	--	[5,000]
Deob/Reob	39,000	39,000	--	39,000
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	1,234,000	1,234,000	0	1,234,000
Development Fund for Africa.....	565,000	565,000	--	565,000
SADCC.....	N/A	[50,000]	--	[50,000]
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad....	30,000	30,000	--	30,000
Disaster Assistance.....	25,000	25,000	--	25,000
Housing Guaranty Borrowing Authority...	45,000	45,000	--	45,000
Housing Guaranties Limitation.....	N/A	[100,000]	--	[100,000]
Private Sector Loan Guaranty Limitation	[50,000]	[50,000]	--	[50,000]
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds.....	1,899,000	1,899,000	0	1,899,000
Operating Expenses.....	447,684	447,684	--	447,684
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General.....	31,194	31,194	--	31,194
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	N/A	40,147	--	40,147
Trade Credit Insurance Program.....	[200,000]	[200,000]	--	[200,000]
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,377,878	2,418,025	0	2,418,025
Economic Support Fund.....	3,331,100	3,331,100	--	3,331,100
Deob/Reob	18,000	18,000	--	18,000
Total Economic Support Fund.....	3,349,100	3,349,100	0	3,349,100
Special Assistance Initiatives.....	200,000	200,000	--	200,000
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.....	5,926,978	5,967,125	0	5,967,125

* Requested under Functional Accounts; obligated in separate account.

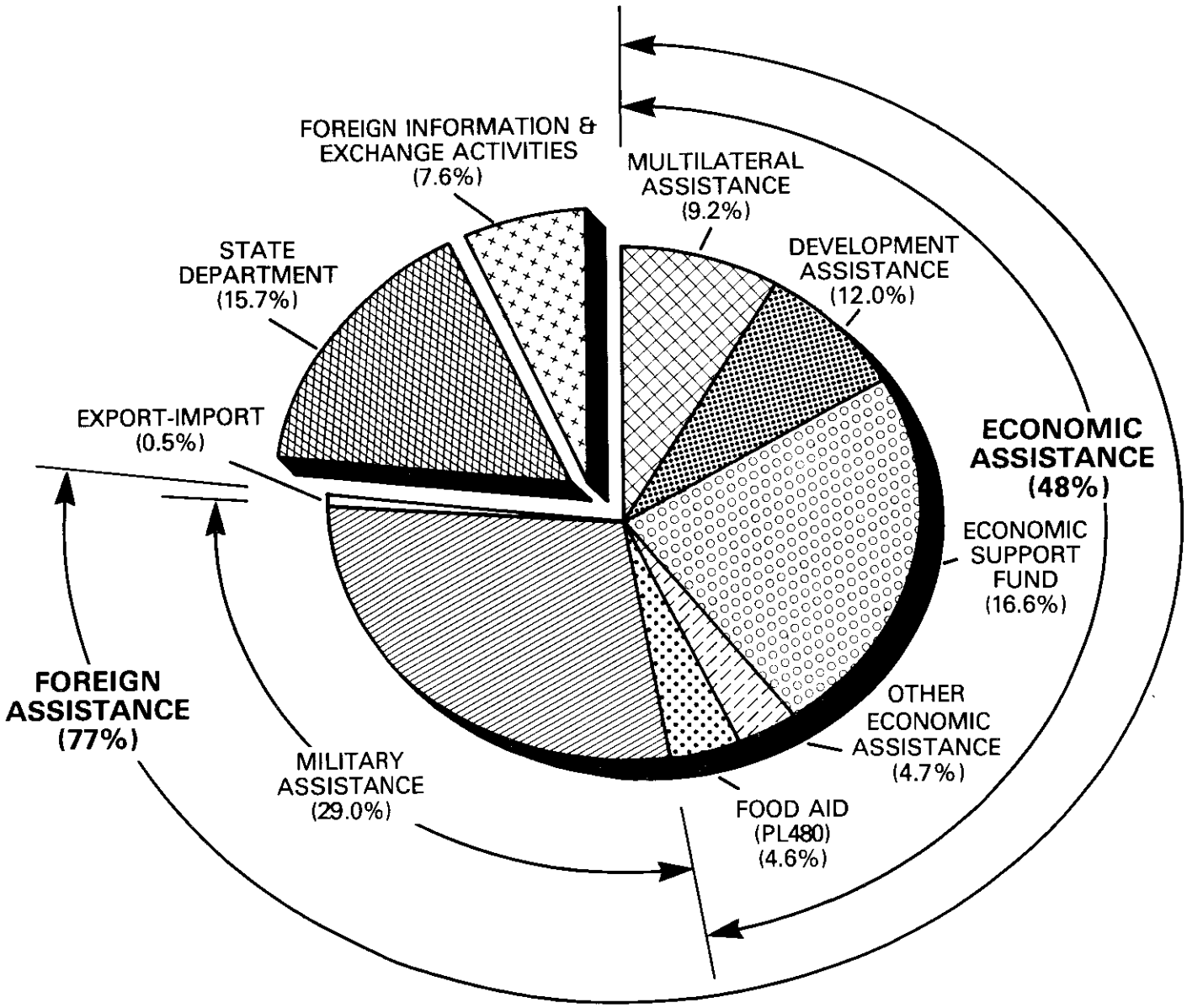
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ($ Thousands)	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 APPROP	FY 1990 REQUEST
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE			
Inter-American Dev. Bank	31,600	---	31,618
Fund for Special Operations	25,732	---	63,725
Inter-American Investment Corp	1,303	---	25,500
Subtotal: IADB	58,635	---	120,843
World Bank	40,176	50,001	90,252
International Finance Corp.	20,300	4,892	114,936
Int'l Development Association	915,000	995,000	965,000
Asian Development Bank	15,057	---	---
Asian Development Fund	28,000	152,392	230,712
African Development Fund	75,000	105,000	105,000
African Development Bank	8,999	7,345	10,641
MIGA	44,403	---	---
Subtotal: MDBs	1,205,570	1,314,630	1,637,384
Int'l Fund for Agricultural Dev.	[30,000]	[2,500]	---
IO & P (Voluntary Contrib.)	244,648	226,115	209,000
TOTAL: MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE	1,450,218	1,540,745	1,846,384
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE - A.I.D.			
Ag., Rural Dev. & Nutrition	486,850	493,715	477,760
Population	195,045	197,940	201,600
Health	118,199	122,459	125,994
Child Survival Fund	66,000	71,000	71,000
AIDS Prevention & Control	30,000	40,000	42,000
Education & Human Resources	117,000	129,541	139,000
Private Sector, Env. & Energy	119,933	120,709	128,984
Science & Technology	8,662	8,662	8,662
FDAP Deob/Reob	104,956	59,000	39,000
Private Sector Rev. Fund	---	[8,500]	[5,000]
Total: Functional Dev. Asst.	1,246,645	1,243,026	1,234,000
Development Fund for Africa	500,000	500,000	565,000
SADCC	50,000	50,000	[50,000]
Private Sector Rev. Fund	8,523	[8,500]	[5,000]
Loan Guaranty Limitation	---	[50,000]	[50,000]
American Sch. & Hosp. Abroad	40,000	35,000	30,000
International Disaster Assistance	25,000	25,000	25,000
Humanitarian Relief Transport	3,000	3,000	---
Housing Guaranties Limitation	[125,000]	[125,000]	[100,000]
Housing Guaranty Borrowing Auth.	25,000	30,000	45,000
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	35,132	40,532	40,147
Trade Credit Insurance Program	[200,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]
Operating Expenses	408,500	418,000	447,684
Operating Expenses - IG	23,970	28,500	31,194
Subtotal: Development Assistance	2,365,770	2,373,058	2,418,025

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ($ Thousands)	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 APPROP	FY 1990 REQUEST
Economic Support Fund	3,188,320	3,258,500	3,331,100
ESF Deob/Reob	81,099	---	18,000
ESF Total	3,269,419	3,258,500	3,349,100
Special Assistance Initiatives	---	---	200,000
Central Am. Reconciliation asst.	27,700	36,340	---
Subtotal: A.I.D.	5,662,889	5,667,898	5,967,125
Trade & Development Program	25,000	25,000	25,000
Peacekeeping Operations	31,689	31,689	33,377
International Narcotics Control	98,750	101,000	115,000
Inter-American Foundation	13,000	16,600	16,932
African Development Foundation	7,000	8,000	9,000
Peace Corps	146,200	153,500	163,614
Migration & Refugee Assistance	338,450	361,950	370,000
Emergency Refugee & Migration Fund	24,000	50,000	10,000
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	9,840	9,840	10,017
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp (OPIC)			
(Limitation on direct loans)	[23,000]	[23,000]	[17,000]
(Limitation on Guar. Loans)	[200,000]	[175,000]	[175,000]
TOTAL: BILATERAL ASSISTANCE	6,356,818	6,425,477	6,720,065
MILITARY ASSISTANCE			
Military Assistance Program	700,750	467,000	40,432
Int'l Military Ed. & Training	47,400	47,400	54,500
Special Defense Acq. Fund	[236,865]	[236,865]	[325,000]
Foreign Military Sales Credit	4,049,000	4,272,750	5,027,000
Direct Credit & Forgiven Loans	4,049,000	4,272,750	5,027,000
Guaranty Reserve Fund	532,000	594,027	719,545
TOTAL: MILITARY ASSISTANCE	5,329,150	5,381,177	5,841,477
(Total BA)	5,329,150	5,381,177	5,841,477
(Total off budget)	---	---	---
IMF Enhanced Structural Adj. Fac.	---	---	150,000
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK	692,900	695,000	100,000
(Limitation on Direct Loans)	[692,900]	[695,000]	---
(Limitation on Guaranteed Loans)	[10,000,000]	[10,200,000]	[10,384,000]
TOTAL: FOREIGN OPERATIONS (GROSS BA)	13,829,086	14,042,399	14,657,926
(Scorekeeping adjust for tied aid)	(685,305)	(585,000)	---
Net Functional BA	13,143,781	13,457,399	14,657,926

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ($ Thousands)	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 APPROP	FY 1990 REQUEST
PL 480 Title I Program	763,600	851,900	817,000
Title I Receipts	(419,204)	(383,800)	(344,000)
Unobligated Balance	---	---	(207,055)
Title I BA	344,396	468,100	265,945
Title II BA	715,200	630,000	665,000
Total Food Assistance (BA)	1,059,596	1,098,100	930,945
Total Food Assistance (Program)	1,478,800	1,481,900	1,482,000
STATE/JUSTICE/COMMERCE (153)	2,595,459	2,623,975	3,163,326
FOREIGN INFO & EXCHANGE ACT. (154)	1,056,145	1,127,213	1,385,958
IMF - Maintenance of value adj.	795,615	---	---
ADJUSTMENTS (TRUST FUNDS & RECEIPTS)	(1,465,041)	(2,122,149)	(1,240,299)
Misc. Trust Funds - A.I.D.	11,033	5,000	5,000
Misc. Trust Funds - Peace Corps	326	300	300
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	2,150	3,695	3,737
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts - DOT	(2,237)	(2,960)	(2,892)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts - A.I.D.	(11,033)	(5,000)	(5,000)
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(433,939)	(430,000)	(455,000)
Treasury Loan Repayment (U.K.)	(90,441)	(92,250)	(94,095)
Foreign Currency Loan Repayments	(35,405)	(42,349)	(42,349)
FMS Receipts	(70,152)	(127,018)	(150,000)
Asset Sales Prepayment	---	(849,567)	---
FMS - Trust Funds	8,128,932	8,012,000	7,830,000
FMS - Advances, Deposits	(8,964,275)	(8,594,000)	(8,330,000)
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	17,185,555	16,184,538	18,897,856
(of which discretionary BA)	18,003,696	18,292,684	19,414,285

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS APPROPRIATIONS

FY 1990



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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM TRENDS: FY 1987 - FY 1990
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1987 ACTUAL	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 ESTIMATE	FY 1990 PROPOSED
Functional Development Assistance:				
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nut.....	686,933	561,095	491,121	477,760
Population Planning.....	267,154	198,549	195,340	201,600
Health.....	168,117	129,957	120,459	125,994
Child Survival Fund.....	74,994	66,448	71,000	71,000
AIDS.....	--	30,000	40,000	42,000
Education & Human Resources Dev.....	163,064	122,319	132,037	139,000
Private Sector, Environment & Energy	196,217	143,674	120,657	128,984
Science and Technology.....	14,662	9,648	8,662	8,662
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund.....	--	--	--	[5,000] 5/
FDAP Deob/Reob.....	[108,856]	[104,956]	59,000	39,000
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	1,571,141 7/	1,261,690 7/	1,238,276 7/	1,234,000
Grants, included above.....	1,459,307	1,212,685	1,238,276	1,234,000
Loans, included above.....	111,834	49,005	--	--
Sahel Development Program	80,559	4,894	2,663	--
Development Fund for Africa.....	--	549,903	500,000	565,000
SADCC.....	[50,000] 1/	[50,000]	50,000	[50,000] 6/
SUBTOTAL, Country Programs.....	1,651,700	1,816,487	1,790,939	1,799,000
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund ...	15,150	11,786	8,500	[5,000] 5/
Private Sector Loan Guaranties.....	--	--	[50,000]	[50,000]
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	35,000	40,000	35,000	30,000
International Disaster Assistance....	86,357	31,599	32,561	25,000
Housing Borrowing Authority.....	20,000	25,000	30,000	45,000
Housing Guaranties.....	[145,464]	[125,000]	[125,000]	[100,000]
Misc. Prior Year Accounts.....	--	--	--	--
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds.....	1,808,207	1,924,872	1,897,000	1,899,000
Operating Expenses.....	350,462 2/	413,610	418,000	447,684
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General.....	20,937 3/	23,557	28,500	31,194
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	45,492	35,132	40,532	40,147
Trade Credit Insurance Program.....	[250,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,225,098	2,397,171	2,384,032	2,418,025
Economic Support Fund.....	3,887,047	2,939,722	3,637,962	3,331,100
ESF Deob/Reob	25,205	81,033	--	18,000
Total ESF	3,912,252	3,020,755	3,637,962	3,349,100
Special Assistance Initiatives.....	--	--	--	200,000
Central American Reconciliation Asst.	--	44,012	39,860	--
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	6,137,350	5,461,938	6,061,854 4/	5,967,125

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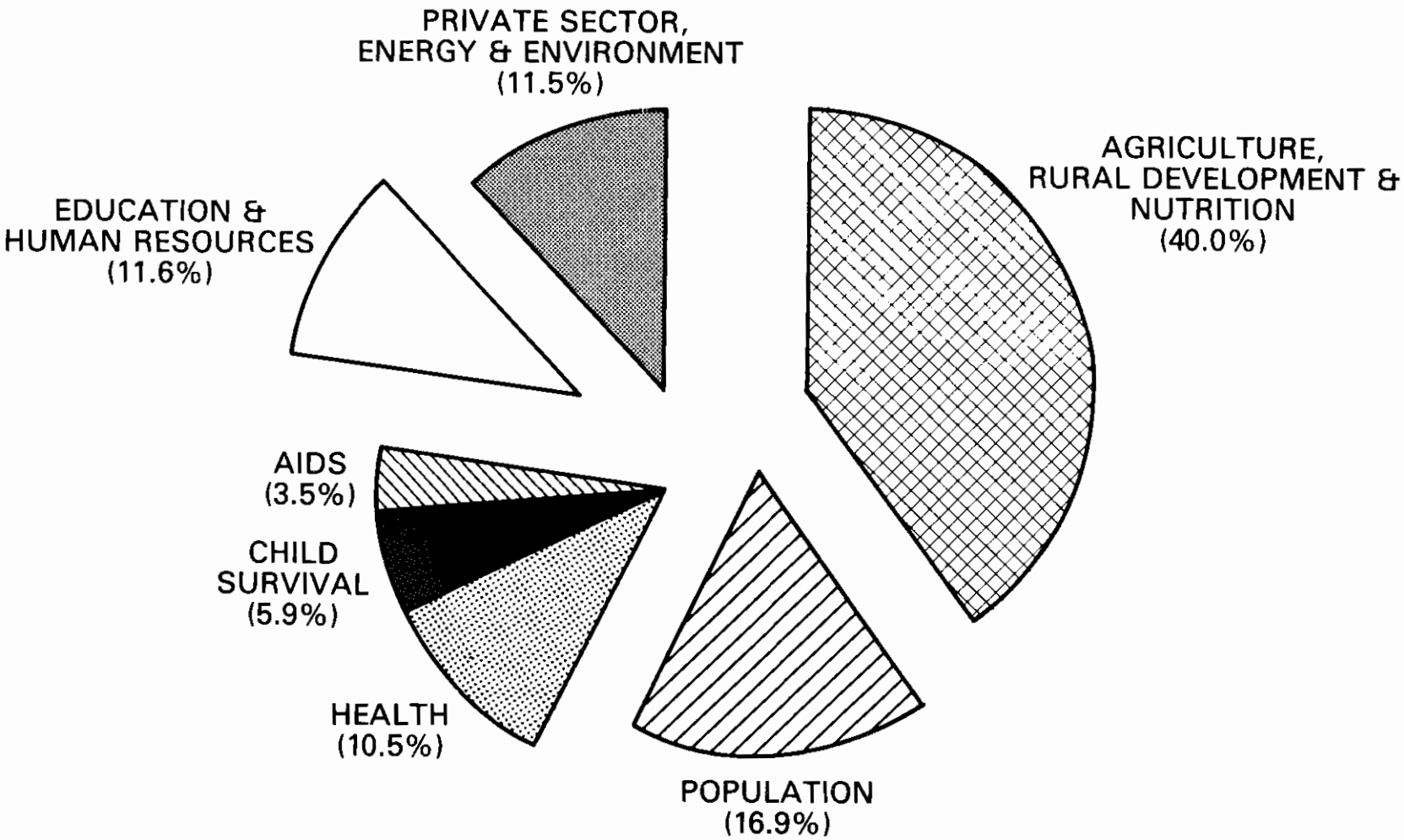
1/ Appropriated for SADCC countries under Private Sector, Environment & Energy. Of this, $43.351 million was obligated during FY 1987 and $6.649 million was obligated during FY 1988.
2/ Excludes program funds used for local cost support of $38.488 million in FY 1987.
3/ Excludes program funds used for local cost support of $.745 million in FY 1987.
4/ Includes unobligated funds carried forward as follows: Disaster Assistance - $4.561 million; Sahel - $2.663 million; $379.462 million Economic Support Fund; and CARA $3.520 million. Also includes $1.254 of Section 517 ARDN activity and $2.496 million of FY 1989 EHR deob/reob.
5/ Requested under Functional Accounts; transferred to separate account for subsequent obligation.
6/ Included within Development Fund for Africa in FY 1990.
7/ Excludes transfers to the Private Sector Revolving Loan Fund.

FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

FY 1990



REGIONAL ALLOCATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE*
(MILLIONS)

	-- FY 1987 -- ACTUAL	%	-- FY 1988 -- ACTUAL	%	-- FY 1989 -- ESTIMATE	%	-- FY 1990 -- REQUEST	%
AFRICA	397	24%	554	30%	554	32%	568	32%
ASIA AND NEAR EAST	428	26%	389	21%	358	21%	370	21%
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	437	26%	416	23%	389	22%	371	21%
INTER-REGIONAL	405	24%	470	26%	419	24%	431	24%
DISASTER CONTINGENCY & EARMARKS	--	0%	--	0%	21	1%	--	0%
PRIVATE PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES	--	0%	--	0%	--	0%	20	1%
TOTAL	1,667	100%	1,829	100%	1,741	100%	1,760	100%

* Includes amounts programmed for Functional Development Assistance accounts, Private Sector Revolving Fund, Sahel Development Program and Development Fund for Africa. Inter-regional amount includes the Revolving Loan Fund.

NOTE: Details may not add due to rounding.

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Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund
Countries Assisted in FY 1989 or FY 1990

Bangladesh
Belize
Bolivia
Botswana
Burkina

Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad

Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire

Cyprus
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt

El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Fiji
Gambia
Ghana

Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Honduras

India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Jamaica

Jordan
Kenya
Lebanon
Lesotho

Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania

Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Niger

Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines

Poland
Portugal
Rwanda
Sao Tome
Senegal

Seychelles
Sierra Leon
Somalia
South Afric
Sri Lanka

Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo

Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Yemen
Zaire

Zambia
Zimbabwe

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
5,662.889	5,667.898	5,967.125

PROGRAM SUMMARY OVERVIEW

For the FY 1990 bilateral economic assistance programs, A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $5,967,125,000, which compares to $5,667,898,000 appropriated in FY 1989. This request includes funding for Development Assistance (DA) and the Economic Support Fund (ESF). It excludes PL 480 requested by the U.S. Department of Agriculture but administered overseas by A.I.D.

As reflected in the Statement of the Administrator, the basis of A.I.D.'s overall programs for the coming years is to stimulate broad-based economic growth in the face of changing demographic and environmental conditions. Steady economic growth is the surest way of bringing about improvements in the conditions of life for the people in developing countries. However, economic growth does not occur overnight. It happens when sound policies are adopted and maintained over a sustained period. This focus is reflected in the programs described below.

Regional Priorities

Africa

In FY 1988, Congress approved the Administration's request for a special funding mechanism for sub-Saharan Africa in order to provide the flexibility needed to promote economic growth in the world's poorest region. Through the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), A.I.D. has begun to seek out new ways to improve significantly the coherence and effectiveness of U.S. assistance to the region in renewing economic growth which is broad-based, market-oriented, and, above all, sustainable. Program focus is shifting from the previous mix of DA-funded projects and ESF programs largely supporting balance of payments to a DFA program which focuses on the sector-specific constraints to development. The FY 1989 program will begin to move from sectoral programs limited to the productive sectors to several sectoral programs in social services, programs designed to improve the efficiency and equity of social service delivery. DFA resources will be increasingly allocated on the basis of economic performance and potential for growth, as well as need. Over half of the bilateral DFA request will be targetted to 10 major strong growth countries.

The FY 1990 request includes $565 million for the DFA, which includes $50 million for the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC); $83.3 million in ESF; and $3 million for AIDS, along with $172 million in P.L. 480 resources.

Asia and the Near East

A.I.D. has played a central role in the economic development of countries in Asia and the Near East for more than 25 years. As these countries' economies have changed, A.I.D.'s programs also have changed, evolving from direct transfers of capital and food to activities designed to help countries better manage their own resources, especially through the introduction of new approaches to promoting economic growth and development.

In addition to serving many of the most important foreign policy objectives of the United States, including Middle East peace, freedom for Afghanistan, and Philippine democracy, A.I.D.'s objective in the region is to ensure that economic growth can be strengthened and sustained so that continued progress occurs in increased agricultural output, reduced population growth and infant mortality, and increased literacy, as well as preservation and improved management of the environment and natural resource base. As Asia and the Near East continue to develop socially and economically, new modes of A.I.D. assistance, especially those which promote trade and investment opportunities, will be examined.

The funding request for Asia and the Near East programs includes $370.1 million in DA and $2,703.2 million in ESF, as well as $585.9 million in P.L. 480 resources. (In addition, see separate narrative on new Special Assistance Initiatives.)

Latin America and the Caribbean

A.I.D.'s primary goal in the region is broad-based economic growth in order to sustain an environment conducive to stable, democratic governments and to protecting major U.S. security interests.

A.I.D.'s economic assistance program seeks to help preserve and strengthen democratic gains and to stimulate a private sector-led economic recovery whose benefits will extend to the entire population.

To address the region's development problems, A.I.D. focuses on achievement of four broad goals established by the Administration's Central America Initiative in 1982 based on recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (the so called Kissinger Commission): short-term economic stabilization where necessary, basic economic policy reforms which permit rapid and sustained economic growth, wider participation in these economies, and strengthening of democratic institutions and respect for human rights. Stronger economic growth facilitates improvements in human and institutional resources and thus also attacks the continuing problems of widespread malnutrition, illiteracy, deficient educational and training opportunities, poor health conditions, and inadequate housing which threaten the quality of life.

For FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting $370.9 million in DA and $544.6 million in ESF for the Latin America and Caribbean programs; $231.3 million is requested in P.L. 480 resources.

Centrally Funded Programs

Centrally funded activities are carried out through the Bureau for Science and Technology, the Bureau for Private Enterprise, Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance (including the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program), the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, the Office of International Training, the Office of the Science Advisor, and the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination.

Centrally funded programs provide essential technical support to A.I.D.'s economic assistance programs and development objectives through basic and applied research, development and testing of appropriate technology, private enterprise activities, cooperative development, development activities directed through private and voluntary organizations, international disaster assistance and coordination and guidance for the Agency's participant training programs.

Addressing cross-cutting developmental problems, these programs are often utilized for A.I.D. activities in all geographic regions as well as for centrally funded programs involved on the "cutting edge" of new technologies and efforts to adapt them to developing countries' political, social and economic realities. Some programs are also centrally funded because of their global focus, and because of the efficiencies of consolidated central management.

For FY 1990, the Agency requests $431 million of DA to support centrally funded programs.

Funding Accounts

Development Assistance

For Development Assistance, the FY 1990 request totals $2,418,025,000, compared to an FY 1989 appropriation of $2,373,058,000. Development assistance includes funding for the Functional Development Assistance Programs, the Development Fund for Africa (discussed earlier), the Private Sector Revolving Fund, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, International Disaster Assistance, the Trade Credit Insurance Program, Operating Expenses, the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, and Housing Guaranty borrowing authority.

1. Functional Development Assistance 1/

The Agency's FY 1990 request totals $1,234,000,000 2/ for the Functional Development Assistance accounts compared to an FY 1989 appropriated level of $1,243,026,000. 3/

1/ Functional account levels exclude programs now covered under the Development Fund for Africa (discussed earlier).
2/ Includes $39,000,000 in deobligation/reobligation estimates.
3/ Includes $59,000,000 in deobligation/reobligation estimates.

-- Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition funds activities designed to: increase farm and non-farm employment and income, promote private agricultural marketing and distribution; encourage market-oriented, efficient, low-cost production of food and other crops on small family farms; and encourage sound nutritional and food consumption principles. An appropriation of $477,760,000 is requested in FY 1990 compared to an FY 1989 appropriation of $493,715,000.

-- Population Planning supports voluntary family planning activities to relieve the serious problems exacerbated by high population growth rates: disease, poverty, malnutrition and environmental degradation. A.I.D. is requesting $201,600,000 for population assistance in FY 1990 compared to $197,940,000 appropriated in FY 1989.

-- Health programs help expand basic health care and thereby reduce morbidity and mortality from illnesses prevalent in the developing world. A major focus is the health problems of children and mothers. Activities include development or improvement of vaccines as well as immunization programs and making oral rehydration therapy (ORT) available worldwide, and encouraging increased private sector involvement in developing health service systems. For FY 1990 A.I.D. requests $125,994,000 in health funding (exclusive of $71,000,000 requested below under the Child Survival Fund and $42,000,000 requested under the AIDS Prevention and Control Fund). This compares to $122,459,000 appropriated in FY 1989.

-- The Child Survival Fund emphasizes ORT and immunization along with child spacing and nutrition activities. For FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting $71,000,000 for the Child Survival Fund, the same amount appropriated in FY 1989 (additional to child survival activities funded under the Health account).

-- AIDS Prevention and Control supports the expertise of the World Health Organization in this field as well as funding specific AIDS control projects through our own field missions in selected high-risk countries. For FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting $42,000,000, which compares to $40,000,000 appropriated in FY 1989.

-- Education and Human Resources Development covers programs emphasizing basic education, including improved primary and secondary education; skills training for adolescents and adults; and advanced or specialized training for key managers, technicians, scientists and other leaders. A.I.D. requests $139,000,000 for FY 1990 Education and Human Resources Development programs. This compares to $129,541,000 appropriated in FY 1989.

-- Private Sector, Environment and Energy addresses cross-sectoral development problems and includes support for private enterprise development, private and voluntary organizations, and technical assistance, training and research to make the most efficient use of energy resources. A.I.D. requests $137,646,000 in FY 1990 appropriations for the Private Sector, Environment and Energy (FAA section 106) account, which compares to $129,371,000 appropriated for FY 1989 (including $8,662,000 for the Office of the Science Advisor for both FY 1989 and 1990).

2. Other Development Assistance Programs

-- The Private Sector Revolving Fund promotes a market-oriented approach to development by: negotiating directly with small and medium-sized private enterprises and institutions; supporting private sector solutions to development problems through direct and guaranteed loans at commercial market rates of interest; and leveraging scarce U.S. foreign aid by attracting private capital on a three- or four-to-one basis. A.I.D. requests that $5,000,000 be provided for the Private Sector Revolving Fund for FY 1990, as well as $50,000,000 in guaranty authority. This compares to $8,500,000 and $50,000,000 respectively in FY 1989.

-- American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) assists private, non-profit, American-sponsored overseas schools and hospitals which serve citizens of other countries and demonstrate American ideas and practices in education and medicine. For FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting $30,000,000 for the ASHA program compared to an FY 1989 appropriation of $35,000,000.

-- International Disaster Assistance is provided through A.I.D.'s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, which coordinates U.S. government emergency relief work overseas to alleviate the effects of natural and man-made disasters. Technical assistance and training are also provided to improve disaster preparedness, mitigation and early warning systems. A.I.D. is requesting $25,000,000 in FY 1990 for International Disaster Assistance, the same as the FY 1989 appropriation.

-- The Housing Guaranty program is used to guarantee housing loans from American banks to developing countries for shelter programs to improve the quality of life of poor families. Funds also are provided for technical assistance, institutional development and training and to encourage private sector solutions to housing problems. For FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting $45,000,000 in Treasury borrowing authority versus the FY 1989 level of $30,000,000.

-- The Trade Credit Insurance Program is designed to induce U.S. banks to provide short-term trade credit to countries in Central America through a guaranty program. For FY 1990, $200,000,000 of guaranty authority is requested, the same as the FY 1989 level.

-- Operating Expenses (OE) cover salaries and other support costs of operations in Washington and at overseas missions (except for those employees funded from the Housing Guaranty program and the Office of the Inspector General). In addition to the appropriated OE level, some overseas costs are covered through local currency trust funds, where available. For FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting $447,684,000 for Operating Expenses, compared to the FY 1989 appropriation of $418,000,000.

-- The Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund covers costs associated with the inclusion of A.I.D. career foreign service employees in the Fund beginning in FY 1974. For FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting $40,147,000 for this Fund. The FY 1989 appropriation was $40,532,000.

-- Inspector General (IG) Operating Expenses are appropriated separately for costs related to supporting the A.I.D. Inspector General's operations worldwide. A.I.D. is requesting $31,194,000 in FY 1990 for IG Operating Expenses, which compares to $28,500,000 appropriated for FY 1989.

Economic Support Fund

Economic Support Funds (ESF) address economic, structural and development problems in countries of particular security and political interest to the United States (frequently in conjunction with military base or access rights agreements) and, to the extent feasible, conform to the basic policy directions underlying development assistance. Often, ESF finances balance of payments and other general support in the context of multi-donor structural adjustment programs. Major recipients are Israel, Egypt, Pakistan, Jordan, the Philippines and countries of Central America. The FY 1990 ESF request is for $3,349,100,000, which includes $18,000,000 in deobligation/reobligation authority. The FY 1989 appropriation was $3,258,500,000.

Special Assistance Initiatives (SAI)

Special Assistance Initiatives is a new account proposed by A.I.D. beginning in FY 1990 to provide funds for extraordinary economic assistance in developing countries. Initial, "no-year," funds of $200,000,000 are tentatively proposed for the initial U.S. contribution to the Philippines Multilateral Assistance Initiative.

P.L. 480 and Other Food Programs

Funds for the P.L. 480 Food for Peace Programs are appropriated through the U.S. Department of Agriculture; agreed-upon programs are then managed by A.I.D. Major components of the P.L. 480 program are:

-- Title I, which authorizes the provision of long-term low-interest loans to friendly countries to purchase U.S. agricultural commodities to sell in local commercial markets and is conditioned on self-help measures for the development of better infrastructure for food production, storage, marketing and distribution. Total budget authority requested for Title I in FY 1990 is $265,945,000, which excludes a carry forward of $207,055,000 and $344,000,000 in estimated receipts. These amounts include $106,000,000 for Title III (covered under Title I), which authorizes concessional food sales to eligible recipient countries over a multi-year period and provides for "forgiveness" of repayment when local currency proceeds and/or commodities are used for agreed upon development uses.

-- Title II, which authorizes food donations on a grant basis to benefit needy people directly. Commodities are provided through private and voluntary organizations (PVOs); the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and its implementing agency, the World Food Program (WFP); international relief organizations and various government-to-government programs. Title II commodities can also be monetized, with the proceeds being used for specific development purposes. Budget authority requested for Title II in FY 1990 is $665,000,000.

-- Section 416 authorizes the use of U.S. Government surplus commodities mainly for programs similar to those authorized under P.L. 480 Title II, subject to commodity availability.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
$561.095	$491.121 *	$477.760

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

OVERVIEW

A.I.D.'s agriculture, rural development and nutrition program is designed to increase the incomes of the poor majority and to expand the availability and consumption of food, while maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base. Increasing the incomes of the poor is the single most important determinant of growth in average food consumption; income growth, though, does not always determine the nutritional quality of the food consumed. The effort to increase rural incomes on a sustained basis requires economic policies that are conducive to economic growth and employment generation; programs that conserve and make efficient use of natural resources; and investments that improve rural infrastructure, government services and human resources.

The Problem. The World Bank estimates that in 1980 at least 340 million people in 87 developing countries, i.e., one-sixth of the people in these countries, did not consume the minimum calories needed to prevent stunted growth and serious health risks. A third of the people in these 87 countries, 730 million people, did not consume the minimum calories needed for an active working life. Four out of every five of these people live in low-income countries. Clearly, hunger and malnutrition continue to plague far too many people of the world.

The natural resource base on which sustainable agriculture depends--soil, water, forests, and rangelands--is increasingly vulnerable to depletion and degradation. Tropical forests are rapidly being converted to other uses, resulting in significant environmental and economic loss and decreased biological diversity. For example, in Latin America, exclusive of Brazil, an area half the size of the State of Virginia is deforested every year. The world's topsoil is lost at the rate of 7% each decade. Semi-arid rangelands are becoming degraded and are showing increasing evidence of desertification. These problems are caused in large part by shortsighted agricultural and resource management practices as well as population pressure. The effects of these problems are often extremely costly to arrest or reverse.

Prognosis for the Future. Although we are making progress in alleviating chronic hunger and malnutrition, the problem has not been solved. The extent to which hunger remains a problem will be influenced significantly by the level and distribution of income, by population growth, and by the nutritional status of the population at-risk. If growth in per capita income accelerates, not simply in mathematical terms but as real income growth for the broad

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* This amount excludes $2.6 million of Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition account funds transferred to the PRE Revolving Fund.

majority of the population in developing nations, and if food selection emphasizes nutritional quality, then the number of hungry and malnourished people will decrease.

Even a small increase in the energy content of the average national diet, i.e., 2% over the decade of the 1980s, could reduce the proportion of people with energy-deficient diets by 10%. This will happen only if the poor share proportionately in the consumption of additional food made possible by increased productivity. Agricultural development plays a central role in contributing to growth because most of the poor depend directly on agriculture for subsistence, employment and their incomes.

The U.S. Interest in Alleviating Hunger. Advances in agricultural productivity in the poorest nations contribute to broadly-based growth in income. Growth in income in the developing countries has historically been associated with the rapid expansion of imports, including both agricultural commodities and manufactured goods. The underlying factor that explains this process is increased incomes.

Many developing countries are potential markets for U.S. agricultural exports, but this potential will be realized only to the extent these countries experience rapid and sustainable economic growth.

FY 1990 REQUEST

A.I.D. is requesting an appropriation of $477.7 million in FY 1990 for activities funded under the agriculture, rural development and nutrition (ARDN) account.1/ This compares to a program level of $491.1 million in FY 1989.

The Agency remains committed to supporting sustainable economic growth in the developing countries, and agriculture will necessarily be the engine of growth in most of these countries. ARDN funding at the requested level is needed to maintain this commitment.

The FY 1990 proposed budget will support a program that is focused on increasing the incomes of the rural poor. This program focus recognizes that solutions to the problems of hunger, disease, illiteracy, infant mortality, and inadequate shelter must all be based on growth, but not growth at any cost. The natural resource base which makes agricultural growth possible must be protected for future generations. And the bulk of the Agency's investments designed to protect the environment and the natural resource base, including high priority biological diversity activities, are funded from the ARDN account.

Many countries that were formerly assisted by A.I.D. have achieved

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1/ Total does not include funds for projects under the Development Fund for Africa. See separate narrative within this volume and program description in Congressional Presentation Annex I.

significantly increased income levels. As these economic success stories demonstrate, increased incomes stimulate consumption; poverty does not. Increased incomes translate into increased demand for both domestically produced and imported products (including agricultural commodities); poverty does not.

A.I.D. OBJECTIVES

A.I.D. recognizes that families as well as nations obtain food either by producing it or by purchasing it in the marketplace--the domestic marketplace or the international marketplace. In the context of this income-oriented strategy, A.I.D. supports agricultural systems that are productive, sustainable and environmentally sound. These systems are designed to:

-- increase farm and non-farm employment and incomes to enable low-income households to purchase available food;

-- encourage market-oriented, efficient, low-cost production of food and other crops on small family farms on a sustainable basis;

-- incorporate sound nutritional and food consumption principles into the design and implementation of agricultural and rural development activities;

-- promote private agricultural marketing and distribution systems for food produced domestically and imported; and

-- provide food assistance, including targeted food assistance, to people currently unable to exercise market demand, with particular attention to children and women in low-income families.

SELECTED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The Haiti Agroforestry Outreach project (521-0122) was designed to promote the planting and harvesting of trees as a cash crop by small farmers on privately held land, without inhibiting food production. Since this $27 million non-governmental project was initiated in 1981 over 38 million hardwood seedlings have been produced and distributed, and over 130,000 small farmers have benefited. The project has been widely acclaimed as an overwhelming success. A $30 million five-year follow-on effort, the National Program for Agroforestry, is being developed to support additional outreach and research activities. Still, in the context of the vast deforestation that countinues throughout Haiti, this project can do little more than demonstrate that the potential exists to reverse the trend.

Secure land and resource rights are key determinants of rural income, access to food, levels of agriculture investment, and broadly-based economic growth. The $10.5 million Guatemala Commercial Land Market project (520-0343) supports a voluntary land purchase/land sale program. It is implemented by a local private voluntary organization (PVO), the Penny Foundation. The centrally funded Access to Land, Water and Natural Resources project (936-5301) provided resources to design and evaluate the project in Guatemala. Since the project

began 28 farms comprising 6,184 hectares have been purchased and 1,240 families have benefited. A Congressional Committee writes that "Evidence to date for this small land distribution program . . . indicates dramatic increases in incomes, productivity, and job creation for the small farmer purchasers who are the beneficiaries;" and clear land titles will help assure that these gains are sustained. This project has proved that efficient land market mechanisms benefiting small farmers can be implemented by private organizations. With the assistance of the University of Wisconsin, A.I.D. plans to identify other PVOs capable of replicating the Penny Foundation experience in other parts of the world.

The Agency supports the Lactation Management Education Program (Wellstart) in San Diego, California, using funds provided under the Improvement of Maternal and Infant Diet project (931-1010). More than 130 professionals from over 15 developing countries have been trained under the program. In addition, assistance is provided to Jose Fabrella Hospital in Manila where the maternity ward is the biggest and busiest in the Philippines. In the past almost all infants were bottle fed in facilities apart from their mothers. Breastfeeding was not encouraged. Poor preparation of milk formulas and lack of staff to take proper care of babies contributed to an increased rate of infectious diseases. In 1984 the hospital's first team of professionals was trained, and since then another team has been trained. The results are dramatic: rooming-in, where mother and infant are together, is now standard practice; breastfeeding or expressed breastmilk is now fed to all infants; the infant morbidity rate has been reduced; and the average hospital stay has been shortened. In addition, the lactation program has saved the hospital over $107,000 yearly.

Scientists funded by the Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) for Peanut (936-4048) have released seven cultivars that are both high-yielding and tolerant to pests and drought: one in the Philippines, one in Jamaica, two in Thailand, and three in the United States. Since peanut is 25% protein, it has important nutritional value. Peanuts are consumed in various forms throughout the world. They are eaten raw, boiled, roasted, used in soups and stews and made into peanut butter. When peanut oil is extracted for cooking, the remaining oilcake is used for animal feed. And the stems and tops of the peanut plant are excellent forage. Peanut is not only nutritious, it is also an important source of cash income. In Southeast Asia, for example, rice is the primary cash crop, but farmers also grow peanut because it can be harvested and sold to generate cash in between rice harvests. The peanut plant uses residual soil moisture, improves soil fertility, and can be an important component of a sustainable agricultural system.

In the Philippines A.I.D. is supporting the Rainfed Resource Development project (492-0366) and four complementary projects designed to encourage sound management of the natural resource base. These projects focus on rainfed areas where a growing population of small-scale farmers is using non-sustainable agricultural practices. Loss of top soil and conversion of forest cover to grasslands has been increasing at an alarming rate, threatening the productivity of the rural economy. The Philippines loses about 200,000 hectares of forest each year, and A.I.D. assistance in agroforestry and reforestation will help reduce these losses.

SUMMARY --FY 1990--
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST	
AFGHANISTAN	14,700
BANGLADESH	20,500
INDIA	10,150
INDONESIA	21,050
MOROCCO	7,500
NEPAL	8,000
PAKISTAN	20,346
PHILIPPINES	35,154
POLAND	1,000
SRI LANKA	13,400
THAILAND	12,600
YEMEN	11,200
SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL	3,100
ASEAN	660
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	6,484
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	185,844
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
BELIZE	3,875
BOLIVIA	9,175
COSTA RICA	5,400
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5,355
ECUADOR	4,528
EL SALVADOR	35,200
GUATEMALA	15,175
HAITI	10,100
HONDURAS	20,200
JAMAICA	7,550
PERU	3,375
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	6,850
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	1,300
ROCAP	14,100
LAC REGIONAL	2,450
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	144,633

SUMMARY --FY 1990--
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
AGRICULTURE	30,750
NUTRITION	6,088
ENERGY	6,574
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RESOURCES	6,650
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS	6,008
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	8,300
EDUCATION	284
PROGRAM OFFICE	1,136
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	65,790
BUREAU FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE	
FOOD FOR PEACE	615
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	24,700
PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFFICE	69
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	25,384
BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION	
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	320
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	1,690
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	672
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	2,970
CGIARS	40,000
PEACE CORPS	1,200
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	46,852
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	
INVESTMENT OFFICE	3,757
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	400
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	5,100
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	9,257
TOTAL PROGRAM	477,760

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 88 Actual	FY 89 Estimated	FY 90 Request
$198.549	$195.340*	$201.600

POPULATION

OVERVIEW

The United States has given assistance for voluntary family planning programs in developing countries for more than 20 years. During this time population growth rates in many of these countries have declined. In other poor countries the growth rates have actually risen and are now as high as three or four percent per year. Much of this recent and unprecedented growth comes not from increases in birth rates but instead from declining death rates -- from decreasing levels of infant mortality and increasing life expectancy, both by-products of development. Throughout the developing world, regardless of the rate of growth, the sheer number of people who now want to space or limit the size of their family has increased. The result is a continually growing demand for family planning services.

Providing basic services, expanding productive employment, increasing incomes, and managing the natural resource base are all critical to development. These challenges are daunting in themselves, and they are made more difficult by high rates of population growth. Recognition of this situation has led 59 A.I.D.-assisted countries to develop population policies aimed at achieving lower population growth rates.

Management of natural resources is critical to achievement of sustainable development. The relationship between rapid population growth and the environment is complex due to varying intensity of demands placed on natural resources and also to technology. However, population growth clearly exacerbates some environmental problems. For example, in Haiti, Burkina Faso and Nepal fuelwood shortages have been compounded by population pressure. Jordan is faced with the prospect of inadequate water supplies for both people and agriculture.

According to a World Bank analysis of the proximate determinants of fertility (including family planning, age at marriage, abortion, breastfeeding and abstinence), about 90% of fertility reduction is attributable to increased use of contraception, with limited effects due to other factors. For example, in Peru over the past ten years, the percentage of women who are married or in union who are using contraception increased from around 30% to about 50% and the total fertility rate fell from over six children per woman in 1970 to about four today.

Family planning services are not only an important part of national development plans, they are also important for families. The health of mothers and children is related to the mother's age at birth, the number of pregnancies and the interval between births. Pregnancy complications are a major cause of death for women in the developing world and the risk of

*This amount excludes $2.6 million of Population Account funds transferred to the PRE Revolving Fund.

complications increases for women who are very young or at the end of their reproductive period and with the number of pregnancies. Family planning also has major implications for child survival. Children born too close together have a significantly greater chance of dying than do those whose births are well spaced. Finally, with accessible family planning services, families can make decisions in their own interest based upon their own social, economic and religious situation.

Movement away from abortion as an approach to limiting family size provides another important reason for family planning services. In the absence of accessible family planning services, abortion may be resorted to by couples who cannot support more children physically, economically or emotionally. Many of the 25 million abortions that occur each year in the developing world could be prevented if family planning services were universally accessible.

A.I.D. is requesting $201.6 million for population assistance in FY 1990, not including funds for regional and bilateral projects in Africa. This request includes $20 million for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). If, because of UNFPA's inability to meet legislative restrictions, it is not possible to obligate funds to the UNFPA, it is A.I.D.'s intention to use the funds for other voluntary family planning activities.

This request is consistent with our continued support for voluntary family planning services in the developing world. The Agency will use the combined technical and field expertise of the central and regional bureaus, and field missions to implement the FY 1990 population program.

POPULATION POLICY AND OBJECTIVES

The United States continues to be the principal international donor in the population field. The U.S. Government has spent more than $3.35 billion on family planning programs over the past two decades, with over half ($1.85 billion) contributed since 1980. In recent years A.I.D. has contributed over 40% of all the external population assistance provided to the developing world.

A.I.D. support for international family planning is based on three principles:

-- the right of couples to choose the number and spacing of their children,

-- the positive impact birth spacing has on child and maternal survival, and

-- the positive impact family planning has on reducing the number of abortions.

A.I.D. population policy emphasizes strong support for voluntary family planning. At the same time we firmly oppose coercion and abortion as a method of family planning. Our goal is to provide a range of safe and effective contraceptive methods so that couples may choose the method appropriate to them. Family planning organizations with funds from A.I.D. must offer a range of family planning methods, or must agree to refer couples to other sources of family planning.

A.I.D. has not funded any abortion-related activities since legislation prohibiting it was passed in 1973. Under the Reagan Administration, A.I.D. has taken further steps to dissociate U.S. funds from abortion. In 1984 the Agency stopped funding foreign non-governmental organizations that promote or provide abortion as a method of family planning with funds from any source. In countries where abortion is legal, bilateral agreements insist that U.S. funds be strictly segregated so that they are not used for abortion activities.

Legislation passed in 1985 stipulated that no U.S. support could be provided to any organization which supports or participates in the management of programs involving coercive abortion. In 1985, we withheld part of our contribution to UNFPA because of its involvement with the family planning program in China. In 1986, 1987, and 1988, we provided no funds for UNFPA. Release of funds designated for UNFPA for 1989 will depend on whether UNFPA's program in China or the China program itself changes so that the organization is again eligible for U.S. support.

SELECTED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The Science and Technology Bureau's Office of Population (S&T/POP) plays an important role in helping field missions apply science and technology to developing world problems and to marshal private sector techniques and resources for family planning commodities and service delivery. In countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia where there are no U.S. bilateral population programs, S&T/POP support for private and international organizations constitutes the Agency's primary funding mechanism. Approximately 30% of the S&T/POP resources in FY 1990 will be programmed in African countries. Support to country programs includes assistance in policy dialogue, institutional development and training, contraceptive development, private sector development, and family planning program evaluation. A.I.D. is placing an increasing emphasis on the sustainability of the development projects so that projects assisted by A.I.D. may eventually be continued by the developing countries themselves. S&T/POP has two projects specifically aimed at encouraging greater involvement of the private-for-profit sector in provision of services and production and distribution of commodities.

Family planning programs in the Asia and Near East (ANE) region cover countries representing various levels of economic development and contraceptive use. Where data are available, we find that the percentage of married women using modern contraceptives ranges from 62% in Thailand to approximately 7% in Pakistan. Following are selected examples of ANE Mission programs.

The Philippines bilateral population project is designed to increase the use of effective contraceptive methods through activities directly related to improved family planning service delivery within the population policy guidelines established by the Government of the Philippines (GOP). A.I.D. is providing $42.3 million over five years (1989 - 1993) to finance technical assistance, training and commodities, matched by $36 million in GOP counterpart contributions for program inputs.

The Indonesia Private Sector Family Planning project facilitates the involvement of the private sector in the National Family Planning Program and supports expansion of contraceptive sales. Most importantly, the project will allow expansion of family planning coverage at less cost to the national budget. To encourage utilization of private sector family planning services, a major reorientation is under way in advertising and marketing strategies, focusing on individual choice, and emphasizing that it is in the best interests of a couple to plan their family.

In Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), the emphasis is on market-oriented solutions to help expand access to voluntary family planning. Most LAC population assistance goes to the private voluntary and commercial sector. Income generation and management efficiencies aimed at program sustainability are objectives in all countries.

In El Salvador, A.I.D. is increasing private sector involvement in service delivery and focusing on rural outreach and private commercial initiatives. In Bolivia, low-cost quality contraceptive products sold through commercial channels are increasing access to modern contraceptives. Peru is expanding contraceptive sales through the private sector under the Contraceptive Social Marketing project. All LAC bilateral programs now include commercial sales of low-cost contraceptives using mass media and modern marketing approaches.

Another important concern is the linkage between population and sustainable development. By transferring the best in U.S. technology, including the use of satellite imagery, A.I.D. assists local groups under the Central American Regional project to factor population into national economic and natural resource planning.

In assessing family planning programs, A.I.D. uses a wide range of measures which include: demographic impact, impact on maternal and child health, availability of services, number of acceptors, number of active users, couple years of protection, and program costs. A.I.D. must also discern whether informed decisions about family planning methods can be made, knowledge of options including natural family planning is widespread, and individuals have access to a full range of safe and effective techniques, supplies, and services. A.I.D. chooses the most appropriate procedure for each program situation.

SUMMARY --FY 1990--
POPULATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST	
BANGLADESH	25,000
INDIA	1,200
INDONESIA	3,325
MOROCCO	3,300
NEPAL	1,500
PAKISTAN	2,500
PHILIPPINES	9,196
SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL	380
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	2,100
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	48,501
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
BOLIVIA	500
COSTA RICA	1,600
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	500
ECUADOR	1,100
EL SALVADOR	4,400
GUATEMALA	4,200
HAITI	1,100
HONDURAS	2,700
JAMAICA	700
PERU	2,300
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	900
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	1,900
LAC REGIONAL	1,100
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	23,000
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
POPULATION	118,456
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	118,456
BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION	
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	140
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	650
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	453
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	400
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	1,643
PRIVATE PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES	10,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	201,600

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 88 Actual	FY 89 Estimated	FY90 Request
$129.957	$120.459*	$125.994

HEALTH

OVERVIEW

The overall goal of A.I.D.'s health assistance program is to improve health status in A.I.D.-assisted countries as reflected in increased life expectancy. Most health problems in developing countries stem from infectious and parasitic diseases; poor environmental conditions; lack of health care and knowledge; and malnutrition. While hundreds of millions of adults suffer from chronic illness, children are the most vulnerable group. Half of all deaths in developing countries occur in the five and under age group. The most direct way to increase life expectancy and general health status in developing countries is by addressing the health problems of children and their mothers. Therefore, within A.I.D.'s health assistance program priority is given to support for child survival and improved maternal and child health.

In A.I.D.'s health program, child health is approached primarily through selected child survival interventions -- immunizations against six major childhood diseases; oral rehydration therapy (ORT) to prevent dehydration due to diarrheal disease; improved nutrition through enhanced breastfeeding, weaning, and growth monitoring; and optimal birth spacing. Child survival activities are funded from both the Child Survival Fund and the Health account. A.I.D. recognizes that other health interventions in addition to the four listed above can make important contributions to child survival, and that other health problems in developing countries not specific to children or their mothers also need to be addressed. Health activities, including primary health care, maternal health care, water and sanitation projects, and vector-borne disease treatment and control, particularly malaria, also are supported. Research on important new technologies such as malaria and cholera vaccines, as well as applied or operational research on improved service delivery mechanisms, remains an important part of A.I.D.'s program.

Attention to sustaining child survival and other health interventions, particularly through new mechanisms for financing of health services, is an important component of all projects. Health financing activities include improved resource mobilization through reallocation of resources as well as increased revenue generation from user fees, and to increased efficiencies in the use of existing resources. Increased and enhanced use of the private sector also is a vital element of A.I.D. efforts to assist countries to develop programs and provide services which will be sustained over the long term.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) has emerged as a new disease problem which A.I.D. is addressing worldwide through various accounts. The

*This amount excludes $2 million of Health Account funds transferred to the PRE Revolving Fund.

Agency program for combatting AIDS is described in a separate narrative in this volume on the AIDS Prevention and Control Fund. A.I.D. is requesting $125.994 million for the Health account for FY 1990. (This does not include health activities supported by the Development Fund for Africa.) The use of Economic Support Fund (ESF) and Public Law 480 local currency generations for health and especially child survival activities is encouraged and has significantly augmented available program funding. The FY 1990 request compares with an FY 1989 appropriation for Health of $120.459 million.

A.I.D. HEALTH POLICY AND OBJECTIVES

A.I.D.'s Health Policy Paper (December 1986) has a major focus on child survival activities. Under this policy the primary objectives of the Agency's health sector activities are to:

-- reduce infant and early childhood mortality by increasing immunization coverage, reducing diarrheal disease mortality, improving nutrition in young children, and improving birth spacing and maternal health;

-- reduce maternal mortality and morbidity;

-- use child survival interventions as the basis for building a more comprehensive health care system over time;

-- ensure that gains made in improving child survival and health are sustained; and

-- develop new technologies and improved systems for delivery of child survival services.

Increased emphasis on child survival within the health sector has caused some reorientation of other health activities. In many cases, previously free-standing activities, such as planning, management, training and disease control, have been phased out, and the relevant aspects of these elements have been added to specific child survival projects. It is A.I.D.'s intention that these important activities be effectively carried out in the specific context of an immunization, ORT or other child survival activity. Health systems will be incrementally strengthened in this fashion.

SELECTED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

A.I.D. health programs are carried out through U.S. private sector firms, private and voluntary organizations, universities, and other government agencies, such as the Centers for Disease Control. In implementing Health and Child Survival programs, A.I.D. also collaborates closely with United Nations organizations. Policy dialogue aimed at improving health sector efficiency and effectiveness is an important part of A.I.D.'s health effort.

The following examples describe health programs which are not limited to child survival activities. Focused child survival-oriented projects are described in the Child Survival Fund narrative but often have received funding from both the Health and Child Survival accounts.

Honduras

By the beginning of 1987, A.I.D. and its predecessors had funded 17 specific health projects in Honduras since the 1940s. Projects included water systems and health facilities construction projects, anti-malaria campaigns, support for health manpower training, a family planning program, a nutrition planning project, and most recently health services delivery/child survival and rural water and sanitation projects. A recent study on the sustainability of U.S.-supported health programs in Honduras points out several important features of projects whose benefits have been sustained after A.I.D. funding ceased. These features include the importance of national commitment to project goals and of cooperative negotiation between the U.S. and host country entities; the necessity of good coordination among donors; the need for good organizational design which incorporates elements of both vertical and horizontal organizational structures; and the importance of perceived effectiveness of an activity to its continuation.

A.I.D. has taken these lessons into account, along with results of evaluations of specific projects, in designing the current health program in Honduras. Successes gained in the first half of the 1980s are impressive, and are due in part to A.I.D. project assistance. These include a 40% reduction in diarrheal deaths; achievement of immunization coverage of more than 80% among children under five; an increase in contraceptive prevalence to 35% among married women of reproductive age; an increase in mean duration of breastfeeding of one month; a 40% reduction in the number of malaria cases reported; and a reduction in infant mortality rate from 90 to 70 per thousand live births. The successes and experiences of the past have been built into the design of a major Health Sector II project (522-0216) which aims to consolidate and continue the process of extending coverage of efficient, sustainable and effective primary health care services with emphasis on child survival interventions and rural water and sanitation services.

Indonesia

In Indonesia over the past decade A.I.D. has funded a series of health projects designed to extend coverage of primary health care and child survival interventions. These projects have contributed to substantial gains in ORT and immunization coverage and to a decrease in infant mortality. In order to insure long-term development impact of these investments, A.I.D. has chosen to address the issue of financial sustainability of child survival programs through a major Health Sector Financing project (497-0354). This project builds upon results of operations research carried out in predecessor projects which indicate the potential for cost savings in provision of services, as well as the willingness of the Government of Indonesia to reallocate resources within the health sector. The project will emphasize private sector health insurance, use of private sector organizations in social marketing programs, and shifting family planning clients into private sector services. The project also will develop specific strategies for reducing public sector allocations to the hospital and pharmaceutical sectors and shifting more public sector resources to fund programs which directly effect child survival.

Technical Assistance

Several centrally funded technical assistance projects provide support to field missions to design and implement health projects. The newly inititated Water and Sanitation for Health III (WASH III) project (936-5973) builds on the experiences of its predecessor projects. It is designed to provide field assistance for water supply and sanitation activities. WASH project experience and studies have reconfirmed the importance of linking the availability of water supplies and sanitation facilities with health behaviors to achieve significant health outcomes. The project also has explored relationships between community participation in a water supply project and subsequent participation in other primary health care activities. This study found that participatory water supply projects (which involve community involvement) appear to have a "stimulus effect" on a community's subsequent participation in immunization and perhaps other primary health care activities.

The Improving Maternal and Infant Diet project (931-1010) has promoted breastfeeding, developed and promoted weaning foods from local food products, educated mothers in appropriate infant feeding techniques, and provided lactation management training for health care professionals. Training of physician-nurse teams in Honduras, Guatemala, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Kenya in lactation management has led to major changes in hospital practices (with resulting cost savings), which have led to substantial increases in the proportion of women initiating breastfeeding, and ultimately to duration of breastfeeding.

The Operations Research in Primary Health Care (PRICOR) project (936-5920) supports operations research to study factors impeding the effective development and operation of health care systems that deliver health and child survival interventions. The project has developed tools to measure health worker performance in the individual tasks that together comprise service delivery. Using a common framework, the project has examined the process of service delivery in child survival programs in eight countries. In Peru, this technique, known as systems analysis, provided the first assessment of the quality of care provided in the National Vaccination Day, pinpointing specific shortcomings for different clinics and individual workers, and documenting pervasive problems in counseling the mother. Such problems are now the subject of focused, concrete management actions or operations research studies. Experiences such as this reinforce the project strategy of generating a systematic body of knowledge on the implementation of child survival programs, what the most common problems are, and how these problems have been resolved in a variety of settings.

Research

A.I.D.-supported research includes development and/or testing of vaccines for malaria, measles, whooping cough (Pertussis), rotaviral diarrhea, cholera, group B streptococcal diseases, and streptococcal pneumonia. The Agency also supports research on improved immunization technologies, improved diagnostics, and alternative formulations of oral rehydration solutions.

SUMMARY --FY 1990--
HEALTH
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST	
AFGHANISTAN	12,300
BANGLADESH	2,300
INDIA	7,800
INDONESIA	8,625
MOROCCO	950
NEPAL	1,300
PAKISTAN	1,800
PHILIPPINES	3,350
YEMEN	1,000
SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL	1,500
ASEAN	1,000
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	1,499
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	43,424
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
BELIZE	800
BOLIVIA	1,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2,650
ECUADOR	1,800
EL SALVADOR	5,200
GUATEMALA	300
HAITI	5,100
HONDURAS	5,200
JAMAICA	700
PERU	300
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	900
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	1,500
ROCAP	2,900
LAC REGIONAL	2,150
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	30,500

SUMMARY --FY 1990--
HEALTH
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
NUTRITION	1,810
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS	2,855
HEALTH	27,815
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	32,480
BUREAU FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE	
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	5,300
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	5,300
BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION	
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	160
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	805
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	385
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	230
PEACE CORPS	800
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	2,380
PRE/HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	1,910
TOTAL FOR OFFICE	1,910
PRIVATE PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES	10,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	125,994

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 88 Actual	FY 89 Estimated	FY 90 Request
$66.448	$71.000	$71.000

CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

OVERVIEW

A.I.D.'s work under the Child Survival Fund supplements and complements health assistance work carried out through the health account. Life expectancy at birth in many A.I.D.-assisted countries is below 50 years. In those same countries infant mortality is in excess of 100 per 1,000 live births. Infant and child mortality are the tragic results of complex interactions between poverty and disease, which can be attacked through a variety of development efforts. These include improvement in income and education levels, reduction in hunger, disease and early death, and increased access to voluntary family planning services. Efforts to increase overall economic development can improve the chances for child survival and general health status in the long term. At the same time, selected cost-effective technologies, specifically aimed at infants and children, can have a direct impact on mortality and morbidity at comparatively low cost in a relatively short time frame and can help build the systems for sustained health-status gains. It is estimated that as much as half of the approximately 15 million deaths of children in developing countries are due to vaccine preventable childhood diseases (measles, polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, and tuberculosis) and acute dehydrating diarrhea. Many of these deaths can be avoided by successful and sustained application of two key technologies, immunization and oral rehydration therapy (ORT). The child survival strategy developed by A.I.D. to guide implementation of child survival activities and programs places major emphasis on ORT and immunization. Two other interventions are an integral part of the strategy: birth spacing and a focused nutrition package emphasizing breastfeeding, weaning and growth monitoring.

A.I.D. has long emphasized programs promoting child survival. Beginning in FY 1985 A.I.D. accelerated its efforts in this area. In FY 1989 $71 million was appropriated for this account. For FY 1990 A.I.D. is again requesting $71 million for the Child Survival Fund to highlight the fact that child survival is an Agency priority and the primary focus of our health program. (This total does not include funds for projects under the Development Fund for Africa.) At the same time, A.I.D. is continuing to support child survival activities with resources from multiple sources. Currently approximately 40% of Development Assistance (DA) Health funds, in addition to Economic Support Funds (ESF) and Public Law 480 local currency generations, is spent on child survival activities of the type supported from the Child Survival Fund. Family planning services are funded mainly from the Population account, and Agriculture funds support some nutrition interventions. A.I.D. is aware that acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) presents a new threat to the survival of children in A.I.D.-recipient countries. Agency activities to combat this new and tragic pandemic are described in a separate chapter in this volume on the AIDS Fund.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAM

A.I.D. and other donors have joined with host countries in the worldwide effort to achieve ambitious goals in both ORT and immunization. In the past few years substantial progress has been made internationally toward reaching these goals. A.I.D. continues to support efforts to reach international child survival goals, paying particular attention to sustaining child survival programs. This will require increased attention to the development of financing mechanisms that will reduce dependence on donor funding in the long term. As service availability expands, emphasis will be placed on creative use of modern communication strategies to increase demand for these services and to provide education on their use. In addition to increasing service availability and use, A.I.D. will continue to support applied research related to child survival, using a combination of Child Survival, Health, and other funds to improve child survival technologies and programs and to assess their impact.

SELECTED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Child survival activities are supported in more than 50 countries in conjunction with private voluntary organizations, governments, other bilateral and multilateral donors, and the private sector. Examples of programs supported by A.I.D. are discussed below.

Rotary PolioPlus

Reaching international goals for child survival will require continued public-private sector collaboration. An outstanding example of this kind of cooperation is the A.I.D. grant to Rotary International (938-0537) to support its PolioPlus program. This project is designed to control and ultimately eradicate polio worldwide and to deliver vaccines to prevent other vaccine-preventable diseases of childhood. In 1985 when the PolioPlus campaign was announced, Rotary pledged to raise a minimum of $120 million in five years. Because the United States has the greatest number of Rotarians, with 6,800 clubs and nearly 400,000 members, U.S. Rotarians aimed to raise $78 million of the total. The A.I.D. grant totaling $6 million was designed to stimulate additional fund raising by U.S. Rotarians by contributing $1 for every $2 raised beyond the U.S. share of Rotary's total fund-raising goal. By mid-1988 the U.S. Rotarians had raised a total of $119 million, far exceeding the additional goal. Internationally Rotary Clubs have pledged a total of $219 million to date, nearly double the original minimum goal of $120 million. To date, Rotary grants have been approved in 79 countries for a total of almost $80 million. In addition to the cash contribution, the program capitalizes on the volunteer base of the organization to mobilize Rotary volunteers and in-kind donations.

A.I.D. funds will be used for social mobilization efforts for the international program, as well as for immunization programs in India and Nigeria. In India Rotarians will mobilize a nationwide volunteer task force

of 35,000 members to support the government immunization program at the local level. In Nigeria Rotary was an active partner in the National Immunization Days held in March-May 1988. Reports indicate that more children were immunized in nine days than in the whole of 1987. The program anticipates reaching 50%-60% coverage by the end of 1988, and aims to reach 70% by 1989, and 80% by 1990.

Pakistan

In Pakistan child survival has become a national priority. With assistance from A.I.D. and other donors, immunization coverage has reached 80% of 12-23 month old children; ORT use exceeds 35%; and the infant mortality rate declined by 14% between 1984 and 1986. The new Pakistan Child Survival project (391-0496) aims to reduce infant and child mortality rates by 25% through support of the government's program for Control of Diarrheal Diseases and Expanded Program on Immunization; and to sustain these reductions through insititutionalization of public health services and awareness programs. Project activities will stress correct use of ORT through training, mass media and educational campaigns, operations research, and establishment of a usable health information system. In immunization the project will emphasize maintenance of coverage levels, improvements in coverage of tetanus toxoid among women of child-bearing age (currently below 20%), and administration of iodated oil to combat iodine deficiency. Other national health priorities, including acute respiratory infections, maternal health, lactation management, and child spacing, will be addressed incrementally.

Haiti

In Haiti in 1987-1988, child survival programs survived a hurricane, four changes in government, and termination of the U.S. bilateral assistance program. An important feature of the A.I.D. program in Haiti which enables activities to continue during times of disaster and political upheaval is the widespread use of the private voluntary organization (PVO) network. Increases in immunization coverage and ORT access and use are due largely to efforts on the part of more than 200 local PVOs which receive grants from A.I.D. through the Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival project (521-0206).

Technical Support Projects

To support child survival field activities, several centrally funded projects have been established. The Resources for Child Health (REACH) project (936-5974) provides assistance in immunization and health financing. The Technology for Primary Health Care II (PRITECH II) project (936-5969) is designed to support ORT and diarrheal disease control programs worldwide. REACH and PRITECH have provided short- and long-term assistance for project design, implementation, and evaluation to most countries in which A.I.D. has child survival programs. Technical assistance teams from these projects provide direct services to field missions, while at the same time serving a function of information-gathering and information-sharing, both for the field and for the central policy and planning offices of the Agency.

The new Maternal and Perinatal Health and Nutrition project (936-5966) will provide technical and training assistance and applied research worldwide to improve tetanus toxoid immunization coverage and will respond to field requests for assistance in treatment of iron-deficiency anemia, prenatal care, and improving home delivery practices.

The Communication for Child Survival (HEALTHCOM) project (931-1018) provides worldwide support for communication and social marketing efforts in the health sector to increase the use of child survival practices such as ORT and immunization. HEALTHCOM assisted recently with a successful program sponsored by the National Child Survival Program (PREMI) in Ecuador. A seven-week radio course for mothers was designed to reinforce child survival messages. The 20-minute programs were broadcast daily and began with a ten-minute episode of a soap opera. A total of 5,755 mothers, or 80% of those originally enrolled in the program, completed four tests at the end of the program. After the completion of the radio course, a popular Saturday television show interviewed mothers who had participated in and graduated from the radio course. These mothers invited other mothers to go to vaccination posts and explained the reasons why this was so important for mothers to do. In addition, eight mothers who attended a health center in Quito were selected to take part in a quiz-and-answer program and were awarded educational scholarships for their participation.

The Supply, Production and Promotion of ORT (SUPPORT) project (936-5953) promotes local manufacturing and distribution of oral rehydration solution (ORS) through the private sector. In Ghana, for example, SUPPORT successfully launched an ORT program by bringing together existing public sector communications expertise and health worker manpower, unused private sector production capacity and distribution system, and donor supplies of raw materials and assistance for product launch and initial advertising expenses. In Guatemala, SUPPORT is working with the government and a private pharmaceutical company to develop a standard packet size and mixing container for all locally produced ORS, as well as consistent product design and promotional messages. By involving local private sector firms in the production, promotion, and distribution of ORS, Project SUPPORT hopes to enhance the institutional capabilities of the pharmaceutical firms and prompt them to play an active and appropriate part in national ORT programs. The successes in promoting a more active role for private firms, demonstrated by the experiences in Guatemala and Ghana, suggests significant potential for future private sector involvement in achieving public sector goals in other countries.

The Demographic and Health Surveys project (936-3023) provides support for evaluation of child survival programs. Reports for nationwide surveys in 20 countries were completed in 1988. These surveys provide countries with accurate estimates of infant mortality rates and coverage of key child survival services.

SUMMARY --FY 1990--
CHILD SURVIVAL
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST	
BANGLADESH	3,000
MOROCCO	750
PAKISTAN	9,354
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	13,104
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
BELIZE	900
BOLIVIA	4,700
ECUADOR	3,300
GUATEMALA	2,400
HAITI	4,100
HONDURAS	2,300
PERU	4,500
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	600
LAC REGIONAL	3,200
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	26,000
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
NUTRITION	1,406
HEALTH	17,490
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	18,896
BUREAU FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE	
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	13,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	13,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	71,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 88 Actual	FY 89 Estimated	FY 90 Request
$30.000	$40.000	$42.000

AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL FUND

OVERVIEW

Developing countries, with their limited financial and institutional resources, face serious prospects as the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) continues to spread among individuals across the globe. As of October 7, 1988, 119,818 acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases had been reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) from its worldwide sources. Although health experts cannot yet describe with precision the current scope of the epidemic nor its potential growth in the coming years, it is clear that the impending impact of the AIDS epidemic extends to all sectors of development.

Through sexual transmission routes, HIV principally infects young adults, who are among the most productive members of society. Economic output is likely to decrease as increasing numbers of productive urban and rural workers become sick and die with AIDS and AIDS-related complex (ARC). This spread of HIV among adults will lower the health status in these nations and also threaten the survival of children. Children will be endangered directly, through perinatal or blood transfusion transmission of HIV, or indirectly, through the loss of one or both parents. The health systems of developing countries are also imperiled by the spread of the AIDS epidemic. The cost of dealing with AIDS in many countries will take funds and personnel needed for other programs in health, family planning, and education. This drain on economic and human resources is likely to impede economic development.

Realizing the threat the AIDS epidemic poses to broad-based economic growth, the Agency has developed a policy and a program to prevent HIV infection and control the AIDS epidemic in developing countries. In early 1987, an Agency AIDS Working Group was established and the Administrator approved an Agency AIDS policy. By mid-1987, programs were developed to attempt to control the further spread of HIV, and to monitor the epidemic and its effect on development.

For FY 1989, Congress appropriated $40 million for the AIDS Prevention and Control Fund: $25.5 million will be provided for multilateral assistance efforts through the World Health Organization's Global Programme on AIDS (WHO/GPA), and $14.5 million will be provided for bilateral assistance programs. For FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting $42 million for the AIDS Prevention and Control Fund. This request does not include activities which would be supported under the Development Fund for Africa (DFA).

OBJECTIVES OF THE AIDS PROGRAM

A cornerstone of the Agency's AIDS policy is cooperation, coordination, and support of WHO/GPA. In addition to, and in coordination with WHO/GPA efforts, the policy mandates development of bilateral programs to control the further spread of HIV, and to monitor the epidemic and its effect on development. The key program components are:

- surveillance to monitor the spread of HIV;

- public education aimed at increasing the level of AIDS knowledge, decreasing fear and ignorance about AIDS, and promoting behavioral change;

- prevention of HIV transmission occurring via blood transfusion;

- condom procurement and distribution; and

- limited intervention-oriented and operations research aimed at improving program effectiveness, assuring sustainability, and adapting programs to particular settings.

SELECTED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The AIDS prevention and control program of A.I.D. is meeting its policy objectives with focused efforts in countries, areas, regions, and populations where HIV is currently spreading. The A.I.D. strategy is to focus efforts where the virus is, to maximize the likelihood of controlling its spread. The AIDS program consists of various interlocking parts.

AIDS Technical Support

During 1987 and 1988, A.I.D. developed a worldwide AIDS prevention and control assistance project, the AIDS Technical Support project (936-5972). This project has two major components, dubbed AIDSCOM and AIDSTECH, which have provided to date short-term technical assistance in more than 25 countries. AIDSCOM and AIDSTECH are now implementing long-term projects in more than 20 countries.

AIDSCOM, the public health communications component, uses lessons learned from social marketing and behavior analysis to help national AIDS committees in developing countries develop effective models of public education, social mobilization, and training and counseling for AIDS prevention. For example, in the Philippines, AIDSCOM works closely with the two-person AIDS control team in the Ministry of Health. Careful research is under way as a basis for designing both targeted education programs for persons at high risk of becoming infected and for a mass media campaign. AIDSCOM is laying the groundwork for this program by educating two major groups concerned with the AIDS epidemic -- the Catholic Church and a rather sensationalistic press. Seminars and workshops are being held for both the clergy and journalists to prepare them to aid in the mass media campaign to be launched next year.

AIDSTECH, the biomedical component, is providing technical assistance in epidemiological surveillance, blood transfusion screening, treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), high risk behavior change, and the logistics of condom distribution. AIDSTECH also is responsible for AIDS prevention-related training and dissemination of technical information. In order to ensure that interventions are sustainable and cost-effective, a project health economist provides consultation on financing of AIDS programs. In addition, in Mexico AIDSTECH is assisting in a project to measure the direct treatment costs of AIDS patients. Results of this project will provide the government with data to project and plan for future treatment resource needs. This project will be a prototype for other countries in planning for the escalating costs of health care as more individuals develop AIDS.

Through the AIDS Technical Support Project A.I.D. financed over 80 participants worldwide to attend the Stockholm AIDS Conference and subsequent A.I.D.-funded workshop in June 1988. The workshop focused on the difficult subject of designing and implementing AIDS activities. Informal reports suggest that this conference was very useful to participants in assisting them to better focus their activities, emphasizing education and surveillance of persons at high risk. Project implementation strategies also are improving, with private voluntary organizations (PVOs) assuming significant prevention and control responsibilities in partnership with national governments.

Other Centrally funded Activities

Another major activity is the provision of condoms for AIDS prevention. A.I.D. has an excellent condom procurement and distribution system as part of its family planning program. To date, through this system, additional condoms for AIDS prevention have been shipped to 21 countries.

A.I.D. is working with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH). An agreement with CDC will provide epidemiological support and resident advisors in the areas of HIV and STD surveillance and control. In the same vein, an agreement has been developed with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) at NIH to link Agency AIDS control efforts with their international research activities.

The U.S. Bureau of Census has received funding from A.I.D. to establish an international HIV and AIDS database to track the incidence and prevalence of the disease. These data will guide A.I.D. efforts to work where the virus is spreading. Projection models also are currently being developed to estimate the course of the epidemic in various countries and to gauge the impact of the epidemic on population trends and economic development.

Recognizing the rapid response capacity of PVOs and their unique ability to carry out community projects, A.I.D. is seeking to stimulate and support PVO-led AIDS prevention and control activities. A.I.D. support is presently being provided to PVOs working in developing countries both in AIDSCOM and AIDSTECH projects, through direct grants provided by AIDSTECH, and through direct grants from A.I.D. Missions.

Activities in Latin America and the Caribbean

In the LAC Region ten A.I.D. missions have chosen to initiate bilateral AIDS projects. Activities are focused on educating the general public and high risk groups such as persons with multiple sexual partners and intravenous drug users. Protection of blood supplies from the virus also is a major component of the projects. The regional four-year $3.28 million AIDS Communication and Technical Assistance project will provide assistance with an emphasis on the Eastern Caribbean countries. The project will strengthen the Regional Caribbean Epidemiology Center and its 19 member countries in their AIDS control and prevention activities. In Haiti A.I.D. has recently provided grant funds to an NGO group of industrialists to initiate an employer-sponsored AIDS education program which will operate at 200 worksites and benefit some 200,000 employees. The Agency-assisted AIDS program in the Dominican Republic is remarkable in its strategy because project planning and implementation is under the leadership of a coalition of numerous NGOs/PVOs and the government. These include the Red Cross, The Association for Family Welfare, the Dermatological Institute, and the Association of Youth clubs.

The HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa Project (HAPA)

The Africa Bureau set up the HAPA project (698-0474) in FY 1988 in response to the special needs of African A.I.D. missions and governments. The project has complemented and reinforced AIDSTECH and AIDSCOM global assistance in seven African countries and initiated activities outside the mandate of the Agency's two global projects. For example, the HAPA project and the United States Uniformed University of the Health Sciences are working with the Zambian Ministry of Health to carry out operations research and train Zambian staff in AIDS prevention and control techniques. The HAPA project is providing funding for the training component of the project. The HAPA project also supports field trials of rapid, simple HIV diagnostic assays in five African countries in collaboration with the AIDSTECH project. New and simpler diagnostic kits such as the HIVCHEK by Dupont and RETROCELL by Abbott are being field tested for application in places where the time consuming ELISA test makes blood transfusion screening an impossibility. The project also has been a useful management resource providing technical and management support to thinly staffed A.I.D missions in their efforts to design and implement AIDS prevention and control activities.

The Asia and Near East Region

In the ANE region A.I.D. has initiated projects in the Philippines and Morocco and is planning an AIDS project for the South Pacific sub-region. Funding has recently been approved for important preventive activities to be implemented through PVOs. A project in Sri Lanka will provide education on AIDS prevention to 15,000 people who cater to tourists. In Thailand, A.I.D. approved funding for two separate PVO-managed projects whose purpose is to stem and prevent HIV infection among urban intravenous drug users, 50% of whom have recently tested HIV positive.

SUMMARY --FY 1990--
AIDS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA	
AFRICA REGIONAL	3,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	3,000
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	600
HAITI	700
JAMAICA	300
PERU	100
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	800
LAC REGIONAL	500
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	3,000
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
HEALTH	31,000
POPULATION	5,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	36,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	42,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 88 Actual	FY 89 Estimated	FY 90 Request
122,319	132,037	139,000

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

People are the most important resource of any country. Their development through education and specialized training acts as a catalyst for economic growth. It is an ongoing requirement of sustained development. Economic analysis confirms the highly significant contribution by education to national growth in developing countries. Further, there are many other positive effects due to the increased ability of educated populations to make individual choices and participate fully in the institutions and processes of modernizing societies. For example, as females are educated, population growth rates decline; as general access to education increases, newly literate workers are absorbed into the public and private sectors. Consistently, countries that have included education and training investments in their economic and social development strategies have outperformed those countries that gave priority mainly to physical capital investments.

- In the wage economy, basic education increases people's options for employment as well as for more specialized training. Employers benefit from improved efficiency and productivity and a wider range of investment and technology choices. Society benefits from economic growth, increased employment and better distribution of opportunity.

- For the self-employed, basic education and skills training enable individuals to use resources more productively and to respond more quickly to opportunities. Information is obtained more easily; new technologies and marketing practices are adopted more readily; risks are calculated more accurately and inputs used more efficiently.

- For individuals and families, household incomes and family welfare improve as education levels rise and more members develop economic skills. As female education increases the economic and social roles open to women expand, health, sanitation and nutrition practices improve, infant mortality declines and birth rates fall.

- For society as a whole, basic education is key to well-informed voluntary choices related to family size and other personal matters, to efficient functioning of market economies and to full participation in modern social, economic and political institutions.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

Though most countries have made very substantial progress, few have met their basic education needs fully, let alone their requirements for more highly trained and specialized technicians, scientists, managers and administrators.

In assisting countries to meet their human resource requirements, A.I.D. education and human resource development (EHR) objectives are to improve and expand:

- o quality basic schooling opportunities for children 6-14, with particular attention to strengthening analytic, planning and management capacities of key personnel responsible for the delivery of basic education;

- o skills training for adolescents and adults, with particular attention to training for self-employment and employment in small and medium enterprises; and

- o scientific, technical, administrative and managerial training as needed in support of A.I.D. programs in each sector. Participant training in the United States is an essential part of A.I.D. strategies to strengthen private and public sector institutions, including universities and other teaching institutions, to improve leadership in all sectors and to effect technology transfer.

To achieve these objectives A.I.D. emphasizes a) detailed assessment of education and training system capacities as the first stage of program planning, b) policy dialogue to encourage efficient and equitable allocation of resources for education and training, c) long-term program strategies to strengthen key institutions and to improve institutional analytic and management capacities, and d) technical assistance to help countries implement system improvements.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCE ACTIVITIES

In FY 1988, A.I.D. obligated $122.3 million of Development Assistance (DA) funds for education and human resource development, exclusive of education and training within the Development Fund for Africa (DFA). In FY 1989, $132 million of DA funds were appropriated for the EHR account, exclusive of the DFA. In FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting $139 million for DA-funded EHR activities.

For FY 1990, approximately $45 million of the DA-EHR request (exclusive of DFA) will support basic education activities, and $52.2 million will assist in the training of educators, administrators, managers, scientists and technicians. The balance of DA-EHR support will go to assist vocational and technical training, labor development, planning and research, private voluntary organization (PVO) programs, women in development, and related human resource development activities, such as narcotics education, legal system and election reform, and private enterprise development.

In FY 1990, 55% of the DA-EHR request will support programs in Latin America and the Caribbean, where there is a major emphasis on participant training as well as attention to strengthening basic schooling and skills training systems. Approximately 38% of the request will support participant training, basic education, labor development and PVO activities in Asia and the Near East. The remainder of the Agency's DA-funded EHR portfolio, about 7%, will provide central bureau support for research and development, evaluations, administration of participant training, women in development and PVO programs.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, A.I.D. supports the expansion and revitalization of school systems in Bolivia, Honduras, Ecuador, Haiti, El Salvador, Guatemala and Jamaica. Quality enhancement of basic education is also a priority of LAC projects. The ongoing Honduran primary education project discussed below is an example of a quality-focused LAC basic education project

> Honduran Primary Education Efficiency project: In Honduras, the Ministry of Education with A.I.D. assistance, has initiated a nationwide program to produce and distribute textbooks for all children in the primary grades. A full set of textbooks and teachers' guides for grade 1, the first ever written entirely by Honduran writers, were produced in 1987 and distributed in early 1988. Over one million textbooks were distributed. In 1988 Honduran writers are completing texts and teachers' guides for grades two and three, to be introduced for the 1989 school year.

Management training projects assist the public and private sector in Bolivia, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Belize, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, and Peru. Continued attention to skills training for employment is a priority in the project portfolios of Belize, Ecuador, Jamaica, Honduras, El Salvador, and the Caribbean region, concentrating on training needs of the private sector and training for self-employment. An example of ongoing activities in this subsector is provided below:

> Training for the Productive Sector: The Association of Honduran Managers and Businessmen (GEMAH), with assistance from A.I.D. and technical support from the American Management Association, has matured into a self-financing institution recognized throughout Honduras for provision of high quality management training services. GEMAH, since 1984, has trained in Honduras over 5,000 managers from small, medium and large firms. A.I.D.'s evaluation projected average economic returns of 121% for companies investing in GEMAH's training. A.I.D. has contracted GEMAH, as a self-financed institution, to assist in training businessmen under an ongoing Small Business Development project.

The largest program allocation in LAC is for the Central and Latin America Scholarship Program (CLASP) which supports increased training in the United States at the undergraduate and technical levels. The CLASP program includes the Central America Peace Scholars project and the Latin America and Caribbean Training Initiative II, the Andean Scholars Program and the Presidential Training Initiative for the Islands Caribbean.

In Asia and the Near East (ANE), A.I.D. is initiating a major new education program in Pakistan to assist the government with the expansion and quality upgrading of the primary school system.

> The Pakistan Primary Education Development project provides training, technical assistance and financial incentives to the Government of Pakistan

for assistance to basic education in the Baluchistan and North-West Frontier provinces. The focus of this assistance is on policy change, particularly to improve community finance and administration of schools and to increase enrollment of girls and rural children. The program will include development of instructional materials, school construction, improvement of teacher training and technical assistance to strengthen administration and management systems. A program of basic research and development will complement and support these program components.

In addition, A.I.D. is providing resources for the expansion of basic education in Yemen, Afghanistan and Indonesia, and mission level discussions for a new basic education program in Bangladesh are in process.

A.I.D. also supports participant training for Morocco, Yemen, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Nepal, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Nepal, as well as for regional programs for the ASEAN countries and the South Pacific.

The Central Bureau program supports research and development, with emphasis on instructional technologies, communications and learning strategies using radio and other media, the economics and financing of education and strategies for education management and local resource mobilization. Education sector analysis and field support are provided under the program for Improving the Efficiency of Education Systems (IEES). Research and software development for the improvement of education systems including classroom instruction and management information systems are being supported under the BRIDGES education research consortium. A new project, Applied Technology and Management for Development, is planned to provide greater field support to missions with a focus on improving access and quality of female education and broadening information dissemination. Other projects support experimentation with radio science in basic education and training in telecommunications technologies.

The Office of International Training provides administrative, analytic and field support for participant training programs, including administrative support for labor training and private sector training. Agency-wide, approximately 18,000 individuals participated in training programs in the United States in FY 1988. Similar levels are anticipated for FY 1989 and FY 1990.

SUMMARY --FY 1990--
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST	
AFGHANISTAN	8,000
BANGLADESH	2,300
INDIA	350
INDONESIA	2,900
NEPAL	1,200
PAKISTAN	16,000
PHILIPPINES	2,800
YEMEN	8,850
SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL	845
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	5,400
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	48,645
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
BELIZE	500
BOLIVIA	2,400
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	3,600
ECUADOR	2,900
EL SALVADOR	9,800
GUATEMALA	6,800
HAITI	2,400
HONDURAS	6,300
JAMAICA	2,500
PERU	2,713
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	4,700
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	17,550
ROCAP	500
LAC REGIONAL	13,150
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	75,813

SUMMARY --FY 1990--
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	220
EDUCATION	5,716
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	5,936
BUREAU FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE	
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	5,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	5,000
BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION	
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	90
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	375
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	341
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	800
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	1,606
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING	
INTL TRAINING	2,000
TOTAL FOR OFFICE	2,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	139,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 88 Actual	FY 89 Estimated	FY 90 Request
$153.322	$129.319	$137.646

PRIVATE SECTOR, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

A.I.D. is requesting an appropriation of ($137.646 million) in FY 1990 for activities funded under the Private Sector, Energy and Environment (PSEE) account. This compares to a program level of $129.3 million for FY 1989 and reflects the high priority the agency gives to the activities funded within this account.

Private Enterprise Development

The PSEE account is a major source of funding for A.I.D. programs encouraging private enterprise development and the stimulation of competitive markets. These programs are vital to the Agency's efforts to promote self-sustaining, broad-based economic growth. Key activities include support for trade and investment promotion, financial markets development, microenterprise and small enterprise development, privatization, technology transfer, and the efforts of numerous private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) assisting in business development. These efforts are often accompanied by policy dialogue efforts designed to create an environment that allows private enterprises to flourish. Examples of some areas of PSEE-funded assistance for private enterprise development are presented below.

Trade and Investment Promotion. Much of A.I.D.'s work in trade and investment promotion is funded from the PSEE account. New projects promoting increased domestic and foreign investment and enhanced trade opportunities are found in the Indonesia Trade and Technology project (497-0363), ASEAN Private Investment and Trade (398-0358), Export Promotion in Bolivia (511-0585), Honduras Export Development and Services (522-0207), and the Jamaica Export Development and Investment Promotion project (532-0135).

Financial Markets Development. Effective financial markets are indispensable to the pursuit of sustained, broad-based economic growth. A.I.D. support of financial markets development from the PSEE account includes Strengthening Financial Markets in Bolivia (511-0598), Financial Markets Development in Guatemala (520-0387), and the Philippines Capital Market Development project (492-XXXK).

Microenterprise and Small Business Development. Microenterprises and small businesses play a crucial role in the less developed country (LDC) economy as employers and users of resources. Assistance to these enterprises, which exemplify the entrepreneurial spirit of people in LDCs, is essential to broadening the benefits of development. Many A.I.D.

missions are initiating new FY 1990 projects or continuing FY 1989 projects to assist these enterprises, including Small Business Assistance in El Salvador (519-0318), Microenterprise Development in Guatemala (520-0375), and the Science and Technology Bureau's Microenterprise Support project (936-5448).

Energy

The PSEE account also funds a small but increasingly important portion of A.I.D.'s energy activities. During the last few years, the program has shifted from assistance for fossil fuel development to focus more on energy efficiency. Improvements in energy efficiency offer a proven and cost-effective means to increase energy supplies, improve the profitability of energy-consuming enterprises, and reduce the environmental problems associated with energy use, such as global warming and acid rain. The Energy Policy Development and Conservation Program (936-5728) of the Science and Technology Bureau offers assistance to all A.I.D. countries in promoting energy efficiency in utility systems, industries, transportation, and buildings.

In India, the Energy Management Consultation and Training project (386-0517) will facilitate market access for U.S. firms to India's very large potential market for new combustion and conservation technologies and will dramatically improve the efficiency of electricity production and end-use.

The Private Sector Energy Development project (936-5738) will increase supplies of reliable energy, particularly electric power, by encouraging the private financing and operation of energy facilities.

The Science and Technology Bureau Energy Training project (936-5734) offers a wide variety of courses in energy management, policy analysis, resource and technology development, and energy planning with the goal of increasing the number of well-trained professionals in developing countries who can assist in identifying and using the most efficient energy resources for specific productive purposes.

Environment

The Agency's environmental activities are funded from both the PSEE and the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition (ARDN) accounts. Environmental projects supported by the PSEE account address critical public health and safety concerns arising from hazardous wastes and other environmental problems associated with rapidly increasing rates of urbanization and industrialization in many developing countries. For example, the Environmental Planning and Management project (936-5517) now supports the development of natural resource assessments and management strategies and work with local nongovernmental organizations involved in resource management.

Other Activities

Priority support for human rights and democratic initiatives, and research and technology transfer also comes from the PSEE account. In FY 1990, about $1.2 million will be obligated for activities to increase adherence to civil and political rights.

Initiatives strengthening democratic development remain an integral part of A.I.D.'s strategy of institution building. One such project, the Administration of Justice/Africa, will fund activities focused on training for judges, other legal professionals and court clerks emphasizing due process and the protection of individual rights. Another activity, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems is designed to carry out technical electoral requests for information or assistance on a worldwide basis.

Technology transfer projects are an important component of A.I.D.'s private enterprise development activities. In addition, to projects that were initiated in prior years such as the India Program for the Advancement of Commercial Technology (386-0496), activities being supported include an ASEAN Technology for growth project (398-0360) and the International Executive Service Corps (946-0012). Funding for the activities of the U.S./Israel Cooperative Development Research Program and the Office of the Science Advisor also is provided by the PSEE account.

SUMMARY --FY 1990--
PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST	
BANGLADESH	1,900
INDIA	5,500
INDONESIA	7,100
PHILIPPINES	4,500
SRI LANKA	4,600
THAILAND	1,900
YEMEN	100
SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL	675
ASEAN	1,600
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	2,680
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	30,555
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	
BELIZE	1,100
BOLIVIA	3,950
COSTA RICA	4,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	3,650
ECUADOR	1,900
EL SALVADOR	13,200
GUATEMALA	6,400
HAITI	4,500
HONDURAS	6,500
JAMAICA	4,250
PERU	867
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	4,100
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	400
ROCAP	7,000
LAC REGIONAL	6,150
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	67,967

SUMMARY --FY 1990--
PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
ENERGY	2,426
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	1,600
PROGRAM OFFICE	669
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	4,695
BUREAU FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE	
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	6,800
PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFFICE	418
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	7,218
BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION	
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	890
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	480
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	843
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	600
U.S.-ISRAEL COOPERATION	5,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	7,813
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	
INVESTMENT OFFICE	1,946
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	400
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	5,300
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	7,646
PRE/HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	3,090
TOTAL FOR OFFICE	3,090
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR	
SCIENCE ADVISOR	8,662
TOTAL FOR OFFICE	8,662
TOTAL PROGRAM	137,646

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
13.257 *	8.662	8.662

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION
(Science Advisor)

Overview

Research and, more specifically, the technology and products it generates show every evidence of continuing to contribute abundantly to the betterment of people, wherever they may chance or choose to live. The reinforcing linkages among science, technology and development--call it progress, if you will--are already integrated into a fast-paced, global force for change. Whether it will be through "designer genes" or new materials, the future of our planet increasingly hinges on how sensibly we deploy the products of science.

"Over the past thirty years, a variety of econometric studies has indicated that the rate of economic growth, both in the United States and elsewhere, is heavily dependent on the rate of technological change, and that investments in new industrial technology seem to have had very high social rates of return, often in the neighborhood of 30 to 50 percent."a/ "The experience of the last three decades has shown that the transfer of available technology is a necessary, but insufficient condition for development. Progress in most sectors has required continuous advances in science and technology. Increasingly, successes have been achieved by generating the specific technologies needed to overcome Third World problems."b/

A.I.D. Program

The Program of Science and Technology Cooperation (PSTC), entrusted to the Office of the Science Advisor since initiation in 1981, is like a scientific venture capital firm within A.I.D. It provides modest research grants which will help lay the technological bases for development efforts five or ten years into the future. It seeks widely for the most innovative ideas in the developing country and U.S. research community. It is probably the most competitive grant program in government, having received 3,600 applications for funding, and having made 326 grants in eight years.

The program has been reorganized in 1988 at the recommendation of the Congress. All of the grants made in the program will be focused into

a/ Mansfield, Edwin, "Intellectual Property Rights, Technology Change and Economic Growth," mimeographed document submitted International Finance Corporation, 1988, pg. 23.

b/ Science and Technology for Development: Prospects Entering the Twenty-First Century; A Symposium in Commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the U.S. Agency for International Development, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 1988, pg. 3.

* Includes $3.609 million obligated from other functional accounts.

eight research areas. A new five-year cooperative agreement with the National Academy of Sciences will enable the U.S. scientific community to volunteer assistance to strengthen the eight areas of research as well as promote interchange among grantees and U.S. scientists.

The research areas are:

1. Biotechnology/Immunology in human and/or animal systems, including recombinant microbiology (genetic engineering), monoclonal antibodies, and related immunological techniques for better and more rapid diagnosis, immunotherapy, vaccine development, and new techniques for rapid epidemiological assessment and related health applications.

2. Plant Biotechnology, including tissue culture research, somaclonal variation, and recombinant microbiology to enhance food crops; also improvement of drought tolerance and enhancement of resistance to disease, insecticides and/or herbicides, for example, through studies of gene expression, transfer and regulation.

3. Chemistry for World Food Needs, particularly biochemical growth regulation in plants and animals, soil chemistry, soil-plant-animal relationships (biochemistry), innovative food chemistry, studies of natural pesticides from plants, biological nitrogen fixation, and the chemistry of integrated aquaculture systems.

4. Biomass Resources and Conversion Technology, emphasizing improved, renewable production and efficient use of woody biomass (especially fast growing trees) and tropical grasses (including cane and bamboo) for fuels, fodder, and higher value chemicals; new and simpler methods to identify economically useful biomass products and byproducts.

5. Biological Control of (a) mosquito and snail vectors of human pathogens and (b) plant crop pests and pathogens. Emphasis is given to ecologically acceptable interruption of disease transmission based on host-vector relationships, genetics, biochemistry, immunology, natural predation, and pathobiology.

6. Diversity of Biological Resources, emphasizing innovative research on terrestrial and aquatic plant/animal/microbial species of economic promise for development. This includes: new methods for identifying economically useful species and products, species for the restoration and optimization of habitat, ecosystem maintenance and productivity, and development of new molecular-genetic methods. Conventional breeding, taxonomic studies and distribution surveys are not normally funded.

7. Engineering Technology, including structural/materials research, mechanical engineering, and electrical engineering, including low-cost information and computer technology.

8. Atmospheric, Marine and Earth Sciences, including meteorology, hydrology, geology, seismology, remote sensing for natural resource analysis, and the better utilization and preservation of coastal zones.

As we look ahead, some emerging technologies appear to have a revolutionary potential to promote broad-based economic growth in developing countries. As a prime example, biotechnology offers a fresh new potential to improve human and animal health and revolutionize crop productivity. It is also likely to improve industrial fermentation technology. A recent evaluation indicated that the PSTC plant biotechnology module has resulted in major technological advances in plantian and potato culture.

In information technology, desk-top computers today costing a few thousand dollars offer power comparable to main-frame computers costing millions two decades ago. Information technology, as it becomes more affordable in developing countries, can certainly enhance productivity. This potential has been explored through a series of studies funded by the program and published through Westview Press.

Capacity introduced into developing countries through donor projects is frequently not sustained due to financial, managerial or physical problems. There may be technological "fixes" to some sustainability problems. Thus, if some of the biotechnology projects of the program are successful, and lead eventually to more heat-stable vaccines, the need for the so-called cold chain would be eliminated, and a major managerial constraint to sustainability of immunization services would be overcome.

Developing countries are suffering major environmental degradation--desertification, deforestation, erosion, and environmental pollution. Underlying these conditions are current uses of agricultural, forestry and similar technologies which in the long run destroy the resource base. Achieving sustainable, high levels of yield will require multiple technological innovations. Several PSTC projects, if successful, would contribute to the development of technologies for sustainable resource use.

In some cases a number of PSTC grants have been funded in the same country. Thailand, which has won more grants than any other country, has used the support to greatly strengthen its scientific capacity. Moreover, the PSTC grants served as the basis for a larger mission project which is strengthening the overall technological infrastructure in the country.

FY 1990 Request

The FY 1990 request is for $8.662 million. Of this amount, $6.662 million will be devoted to small research grants and $2 million will be allocated to the National Acadamy of Sciences for support of the researchers, networking and studies.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1988* Actual	FY 1989* Estimated	FY 1990* Request
549,903	550,000	565,000

THE DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA

AFRICA IN THE 1980s

In the first half of the decade, many of the economies of sub-Saharan Africa entered a period of free fall. The economic catastrophe of this period was deepened by the devastation of severe drought and war. The year 1985 saw the beginning of a series of important changes supporting economic recovery in a significant number of countries.

By the end of 1988, 27 countries in sub-Saharan Africa were actively engaged in some form of macro-economic adjustment program supported by both multilateral and bilateral donors. However, a shortage of resources, due in large measure to continued weakness in the prices of the commodities which dominate export earnings and declining private investments, continues to exert a serious drag on economic growth in Africa, despite the increased assistance flows and moderate debt relief associated with these programs.

THE U.S. RESPONSE

The inauguration of the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) late in 1987 presented A.I.D. with new challenges in providing development assistance in Africa. It was Congress' clear intent that A.I.D. would no longer conduct business as usual in Africa but, instead, would seek out new ways to improve significantly the coherence and effectiveness of U.S. assistance to the region in renewing economic growth which is broad-based, market-oriented, and above all, sustainable.

Even though the DFA is little more than a year old, the flexibility and opportunities it offers have already had significant impact.

--Applying the concept of performance-based programming, we are concentrating DFA resources in fewer countries with more growth potential.

* Total includes $49.9 million in FY 1988 and $50.0 million in FYs 1989 and 1990 for Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) Programs.

--Employing non-project assistance modalities, we are addressing systemic development problems as well as the growing need for private sector development support.

--Meeting in both formal and informal settings, we have promoted closer collaboration with other donors and private voluntary organizations (PVOs).

--Operating under less restrictive procurement rules, we have reduced staff time devoted to procurement and freed personnel to concentrate on project implementation.

--Freed of constraints caused by the allocation of resources by individual sectors, we have moved toward more efficient programming of current-year resources for current-year needs.

The impact these steps have had on programs in Africa is visible at two levels. First, resources have been shifted away from countries which are poor performers toward those which have embraced reforms and moved their economies toward increased growth. Second, resources within countries are being directed to the support of efforts in which A.I.D.'s resources are being more integrally blended with those of the recipient public and private organizations to permanently alter the way that production and social systems function. We are committed to strengthening our performance-based programming approach in the coming years.

A.I.D. PRIORITIES IN IMPLEMENTING THE DFA

The goal of the DFA -- sustainable, broad-based, and market-oriented economic growth in Africa -- can be operationalized in terms of four strategic objectives:

--improving public management of African economies by redefining and reducing the role of the public sector and increasing its efficiency;

--strengthening competitive markets so as to provide an environment for private sector-led growth;

--developing the potential for long-term increases in productivity in all sectors; and

--improving food security.

Progress toward achievement of the goal of the DFA and these strategic objectives implies concerted progress in all sectors of the economy -- agriculture, health, education, transport, public administration, industry, banking, and commerce. Specific circumstances such as the country's policies, institutional strengths, the natural resource base and other donor programs will determine in which sectors A.I.D. will be active in any particular country. These will be determined in the country strategy development process. But whatever the sector(s) in which a particular country program is concentrated, our approach to that sector will reflect these common strategic objectives.

THE FY 1990 REQUEST

For FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting $565 million for the DFA, including $50 million for the Southern Africa Regional Program that supports the efforts of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).1/

The Agency assists over 40 countries in Africa. However, in order to give maximum impetus to the economic growth that is so needed in Africa, resources must increasingly be allocated on the basis of economic performance and potential for growth, as well as need. Thus, within the proposed FY 1990 request, over half of bilateral DFA will be targetted to 10 major high-performing countries; 20 of the high-performing, high-potential countries will receive approximately 80% of the DFA resources.

A.I.D. continues to support a comprehensive program of economic assistance for SADCC, a regional body formed in 1980 with the twin goals of coordinating regional development and reducing economic dependence on South Africa. SADCC's top priority is the establishment of viable transport outlets independent of the longer and costlier South African routes. Other sectors of increasing importance to SADCC and its member countries are trade and food production.

1/ In addition to $565 million for the DFA, other resources are requested for Africa in FY 1990, including $83.3 million of ESF and $171.5 million in P.L. 480 resources. See Annex I of this Congressional Presentation for a more detailed discussion of the A.I.D. program in Africa.

SUMMARY --FY 1990--
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA	
BOTSWANA	7,000
BURKINA	3,000
BURUNDI	6,000
CAMEROON	20,000
CAPE VERDE	3,000
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2,000
CHAD	6,000
COMOROS	700
CONGO	500
COTE D'IVOIRE	500
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	1,000
GAMBIA	5,000
GHANA	15,000
GUINEA	15,000
GUINEA-BISSAU	2,000
KENYA	30,000
LESOTHO	8,000
MADAGASCAR	19,000
MALAWI	20,000
MALI	19,000
MAURITANIA	3,000
MAURITIUS	1,500
MOZAMBIQUE	20,000
NIGER	18,000
NIGERIA	11,500
RWANDA	8,000
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE	300
SENEGAL	22,000
SIERRA LEONE	500
SOMALIA	4,000
SOUTH AFRICA	21,600
SUDAN	12,000
SWAZILAND	6,000
TANZANIA	10,000
TOGO	4,000
UGANDA	18,000
ZAIRE	33,000
ZAMBIA	5,000
ZIMBABWE	5,000

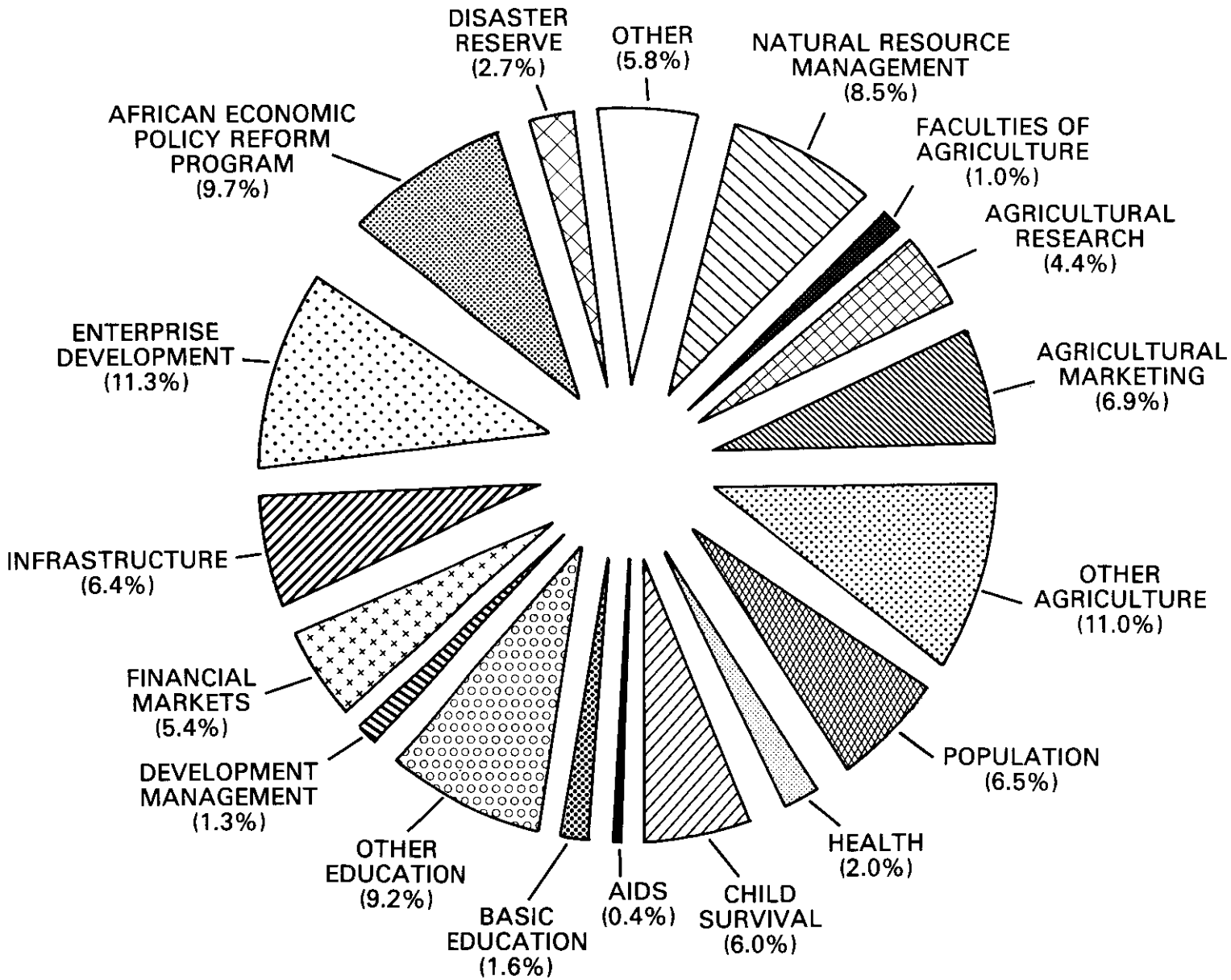
SUMMARY --FY 1990--
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL	50,000
AFRICA REGIONAL	73,900
AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	55,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	565,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	565,000

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA

SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS

FY 1990



PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
40.000	35.000	30.000

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

The Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) assists private, non-profit institutions which serve host-country citizens. These institutions are known for their American character because of their founding or sponsorship by U.S. citizens and the active participation of Americans in their delivery of educational and medical services.

As private institutions, they meet all or most of their operating expenses from tuition, fees, private contributions from U.S. and in-country sources, earnings from endowments, and the sale of services. ASHA grants help to build and renovate facilities, to purchase equipment and, in a few cases, to meet the costs of educational and medical programs.

ASHA-assisted institutions educate future leaders and those already in the work force in a variety of disciplines essential to broad-based and sustained economic growth. These include agriculture, economics, business and public administration, medicine, nursing, public health, education, engineering and the arts and sciences. Their ability to use and adapt American methods to the needs of other cultures contributes to effective institution-building and to the training of a worldwide cadre which can communicate, share values and work with Americans in business, government, the sciences and other mutually beneficial endeavors.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 1988

In 1988, 80 American-sponsored schools and hospitals were carrying out ASHA-financed activities in 43 countries. Last year, these private institutions enrolled more than 200,000 students from more than 100 countries and provided medical services to four million persons.

More than 1,200 U.S. citizens served with thousands of U.S.-educated foreign nationals on the faculties, medical staffs and administrations of these institutions. Hundreds of other Americans served on boards of trustees setting policy, raising funds and providing administrative and logistical support.

During 1988, ASHA-assisted projects were completed and dedicated at the rate of more than one a month. (In most instances, the respective U.S. Ambassadors and A.I.D. Mission Directors participated in the dedication ceremonies.)

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Three universities in the Philippines, one on Luzon and two in Mindanao, dedicated new library and learning resource centers to serve 17,000 students as well as broader community needs. A fourth institution in the Philippines, a college on the island of Negros, inaugurated a science and engineering building, which made it possible to offer graduate programs and to attain accreditation in these fields. In northern Thailand, new library facilities were dedicated at a college where enrollment has increased from 200 to 2,000 in 15 years.

A secondary school in India completed a new building housing classrooms, a library, a language laboratory, and facilities for computer science and business education. The new facility permits an increase in enrollment and the addition of new courses to the curriculum.

Students from the dispersed islands of the Federated States of Micronesia participated in the dedication of a dormitory and renovated academic facilities at a secondary school in Truk. The facilities will improve the learning atmosphere and the quality of education for students who will have to work together in the future to strengthen that new country's sense of nationhood.

In south central Zaire, a hospital that serves 110,000 patients annually dedicated electric power facilities. In addition to providing reliable power for the hospital, this improvement is now permitting the hospital to expand its nursing school and to construct a continuing medical education center. In Zambia, new outpatient and pharmacy facilities are expanding a hospital's ability to detect and treat disease. A hospital in Botswana inaugurated new food service and other support facilities enabling it to accommodate increased referrals and strengthen its rural outreach programs.

At Istanbul, Turkey, a diagnostic center, in-and-out surgery facility, specialized clinics and a medical education center have been newly established.

A hospital in Mexico has upgraded its capabilities with U.S. diagnostic and therapeutic equipment in its newly dedicated clinical services building. In Guatemala, new academic and administrative facilities are enabling a university which emphasizes education in the natural and social sciences to better accommodate and serve an enrollment which has grown by 35% in the 1980s.

An agricultural college in Honduras, with students from 15 Central and South American countries, dedicated dairy science and horticulture laboratories. The new facilities help implement the school's plan to improve programs, expand enrollment and provide the agribusiness skills necessary to meet the food needs of a Central American population which is doubling in one generation.

FIVE YEAR OVERVIEW AND PIPELINE STATUS

During Fiscal Years 1984-1988, ASHA assistance benefited 91 institutions, 42 of which were first-time recipients during the period. The attached table provides information on ASHA grants by country and institution, with asterisks indicating first-time recipients.

Grant-funded activities are usually executed expeditiously. More than 77% of the $168.5 million granted during FYs 1984-1988 had been disbursed as of September 30, 1988.

ASHA PIPELINE

Disbursement of FY 1984-88 Grant Funds
(as of September 30, 1988)

FY	TOTAL GRANTED ($000)	NO. OF GRANTS AWARDED	NO. OF ACTIVE GRANTS	GRANT BALANCE ($000)	% DISBURSED
1984	30,000	40	1	183	99.4
1985	30,000	40	8	1,473	95.1
1986	33,495	41	7	2,702	91.9
1987	35,000	43	24	8,411	75.9
1988	40,000	41	34	25,704	35.7
TOTAL	168,495	205	74	38,473	77.2

FISCAL YEAR 1988 PROGRAM

Forty-one of the 77 applicants were awarded grants totaling $40 million. Institutions receiving assistance and the amounts granted are set forth in the attached table.

FISCAL YEAR 1989 PROGRAM

Grants will be awarded following an assessment of applications by experts from within and outside the Agency. To merit assistance in an increasingly competitive environment, an institution's objectives should be clearly congruent with the objectives of Section 214 of the Foreign Assistance Act, the ASHA program criteria should be met to a degree substantially greater than that required for establishing minimum eligibility for consideration, and the grant proposal should strongly justify public investment on the basis of need, impact and cost-effectiveness.

FISCAL YEAR 1990 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $30 million for the ASHA program. Up to $50,000 will be used for program evaluation. Priority will be given to those institutions which best serve as study and demonstration centers for U.S. ideas and practices and which offer the greatest potential for developing human resources.

Attachment:
Grants by Country and Institution, FYs 1984-1988

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

GRANTS BY COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION, FYs 1984-1988
(In Thousands of Dollars)

During the past 5 years, ASHA assistance has benefited 91 institutions.
Asterisks indicate 42 first-time recipients during this five-year period.

Country and Institution	FY1984	FY1985	FY1986	FY1987	FY1988	TOTAL
Botswana	550	425	800	-	125	1,900
Kanye Hospital, Kanye	-	-	800	-	-	800
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone	550	425	-	-	125	1,100
Brazil	150	-	192	250	550	1,142
Esperanca, Santarem	150	-	192	250	550	1,142
Cameroon	-	325	-	325	-	650
* Central Hospital D'Enongal, Enongal	-	325	-	325	-	650
China	-	-	-	3,000	4,700	7,700
* American Medical Center, Shanghai	-	-	-	1,000	2,000	3,000
* Ctr. for Am. Studies & Life Sciences, Shanghai	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	4,000
• Chinese-American Studies Center, Nanjing	-	-	-	-	700	700
Ecuador	-	-	-	500	800	1,300
* Academy Cotopaxi, Quito	-	-	-	500	800	1,300
Egypt	1,000	2,250	1,750	650	1,300	6,950
American University in Cairo	1,000	1,850	1,750	650	1,300	6,550
* College of the Holy Family, Cairo	-	400	-	-	-	400
Federated States of Micronesia	-	-	600	-	400	1,000
* Xavier High School, Truk Island	-	-	600	-	400	1,000
Greece	1,380	1,075	700	800	550	4,505
American College of Greece, Athens	380	-	500	-	-	880
American Farm School, Thessaloniki	350	475	-	-	250	1,075
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki	375	600	200	-	300	1,475
Athens College, Athens	275	-	-	350	-	625
* Blegen and Gennadius Libraries, Athens	-	-	-	450	-	450

Country and Institution	FY1984	FY1985	FY1986	FY1987	FY1988	TOTAL
Guatemala	1,825	850	2,500	2,200	1,150	8,525
* Francisco Marroquin Univ., Guatemala City	1,000	-	1,900	1,400	1,150	5,450
Hospital de La Familia, Nuevo Progresso	125	-	-	200	-	325
Univ. of the Valley, Guatemala City	700	850	600	600	-	2,750
Haiti	-	675	1,385	1,300	1,600	4,960
• American University of Les Cayes, Les Cayes	-	-	700	900	1,600	3,200
Bohoc Technical Institute, Bohoc	-	375	330	200	-	905
Hospital St. Croix, Leogane	-	300	355	200	-	855
Honduras	1,700	2,500	1,643	1,000	2,605	9,448
Sampedrana Int'l School, San Pedro Sula	-	800	200	-	1,250	2,250
Panamerican Agricultural School, Zamorano	1,700	1,700	1,443	1,000	1,355	7,198
India	900	1,410	950	700	500	4,460
* Kodaikanal School, Tamil Nadu	-	300	-	-	-	300
Ludhiana Christian Medical College and Hosp.	500	500	500	-	500	2,000
Vellore Christian Medical College and Hosp.	400	500	450	700	-	2050
• Woodstock Int'l School, Musoorie	-	110	-	-	-	110
Israel	4,100	4,650	5,450	5,150	4,920	24,270
* American College of Belz, Jerusalem	-	500		-	-	500
Beth Rivka Comprehensive School, Kfar Chabad	450	-	-	-	-	450
Beth Yaacov Avat, Ashdod	-	-	-	100	-	100
Boys Town, Jerusalem	-	300	-	700	-	1,000
• Children's Town, Jerusalem	-	-	500	-	-	500
Emunah Women of American Community Coll., Jerusalem	-	200	-		-	200
Feinberg Graduate School, Rehovot	1,200	500	750	1,000	1,000	4,450
Gan Yavne Youth Village, Gan Yavne	-	150	-	-	-	150
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,650	1,500	7,650
* H.S. Truman Research Institute for Advancement of Peace, Jerusalem	-	-	150	-	-	150
Jerusalem College of Technology	250	-	-	-	-	250
* Kfar Silver School, Ashkelon	200	-	-	-	-	200

Country and Institution	FY1984	FY1985	FY1986	FY1987	FY1988	TOTAL
Israel (Continued)						
Laniado Hospital, Kiryat Sanz	-	500	-	-	300	800
• Machaniam High School, Kiryat Gat	-	-	200	200	200	600
* Mother and Baby Hospital, Jerusalem	-	-	1,250	-	1,250	2,500
* Music Foundation, Jerusalem	-	-	200	-	-	200
Ohr Somayach School, Jerusalem	-	1,000	-	1,000	670	2,670
• Sha'Alvim Teacher's College, Sha'Alvim	-	-	400	-	-	400
Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem	500	-	500	500	-	1,500
Italy	325	350	325	325	300	1,625
Center for Advanced Int'l Studies, Bologna	325	350	325	325	300	1,625
Jamaica	625	-	225	-	-	850
* St George's College, Kingston	625	-	225	-	-	850
Jordan	400	250	-	-	-	650
American Center for Oriental Research, Amman	400	250	-	-	-	650
Kenya	-	-	-	500	250	750
* Tenwek Hospital, Bomet	-	-	-	500	-	500
* Outward Bound School, Loitokitok	-	-	-	-	250	250
Korea	800	1,300	400	-	-	2,500
* Chung Ang University, Seoul	-	-	400	-	-	400
* Kwangju Christian Hospital, Kwangju	250	-	-	-	-	250
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju	-	400	-	-	-	400
Sogang University, Seoul	550	-	-	-	-	550
Soong Sil University, Seoul	-	900	-	-	-	900
Lebanon	5,000	5,350	6,200	6,000	6,850	29,400
American University of Beirut	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,500	28,500
Beirut University College, Beirut	-	350	200	-	350	900
Liberia	650	600	700	720	300	2,970
Cuttington University College, Suacoco	650	600	700	720	300	2,970

Country and Institution	FY1984	FY1985	FY1986	FY1987	FY1988	TOTAL
Malawi	-	700	550	-	-	1,250
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa	-	700	550	-	-	1,250
Mexico	1,500	-	1,000	700	1,800	5,000
* American British Cowdray Hosp., Mexico City	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	3,000
University of the Americas, Mexico City	500	-	-	700	800	2,000
Pakistan	-	-	500	-	700	1,200
* Nancy Fulwood Hospital, Sahiwal	-	-	500	-	700	1,200
Philippines	1,200	1,100	650	2,050	1,175	6,175
* Angeles University, Angeles City	-	-	650	-	-	650
Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City	-	250	-	-	-	250
* Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City	1,200	-	-	-	-	1,200
* Ateneo de Zamboanga, Zamboanga City	-	850	-	-	150	1,000
De La Salle University, Manila	-	-	-	-	800	800
* La Salle College, Bacolod	-	-	-	250	-	250
* Notre Dame of Marbel College, Korondal	-	-	-	950	-	950
* Notre Dame University, Cotobato City	-	-	-	850	[illegible]	850
Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City	-	-	-	-	225	225
Poland	750	250	325	400	400	2,125
American Children's Hospital	750	250	325	400	400	2,125
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	130	-	130
* Eastern Technical Insitute, Batticaloa	-	-	-	130	-	130
Sudan	425	-	-	-	-	425
* Loyola Secondary School, Wau	425	-	-	-	-	425
Thailand	1,225	700	850	1,050	1,000	4,825
Bangkok Adventist Hospital, Bangkok	725	700	-	300	-	1,725
Payap University, Chiang Mai	500	-	-	-	-	500
* Yonok College, Lampang	-	-	850	750	1,000	2,600

Country and Institution	FY1984	FY1985	FY1986	FY1987	FY1988	TOTAL
Turkey	680	650	1,025	1,350	1,475	5,180
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul	400	650	725	450	575	2,800
• American Collegiate Institute, Izmir	-	-	300	-	-	300
• American Girls Education Center, Uskadar	-	-	-	400	400	800
Robert College, Istanbul	280	-	-	500	-	780
• Tarsus American School, Tarsus	-	-	-	-	500	500
West Bank	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
* Bethlehem University, Bethlehem	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
Zaire	715	550	850	800	900	3,815
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga	715	550	850	800	900	3,815
Zambia	600	690	-	200	-	1,490
• Macha Hospital, Choma	-	-	-	200	-	200
Mwami Adventist Hospital, Chipata	600	690		-	-	1,290
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	1,000	1,550	2,550
* Simon Mazorodze Inst. for Bio-Medical Education and Research, Harare	-	-	-	1,000	1,550	2,550
Worldwide	2,500	3,350	3,925	3,850	4,100	17,725
Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences	1,500	1,500	2,000	1,550	1,700	8,250
Project ORBIS	1,000	1,850	1,925	2,300	2,400	9,475
Program Evaluation	-	-	-	50	-	50
TOTALS	30,000	30,000	33,495	35,000	40,000	168,495

PROGRAM SUMMARY (REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS) *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
25.0	25.0	25.0

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Program Funding Summary

	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990
Regular Appropriation	25.0	25.0	25.0
Prior-year Carryover	3.0	2.6	---
Subtotal	28.0 a/	27.6 b/	25.0
Section 492(b) Authority	42.6 c/	---	---
SADCC	6.6 d/	---	---
Total OFDA Program	77.2	27.6	25.0

a/ Excludes $0.6 million in prior-year carryovers for non-OFDA disaster relief and $3 million transfer for non-OFDA humanitarian relief transport.

b/ Excludes $2 million in prior-year carryovers for non-OFDA disaster relief and $3 million transfer for non-OFDA humanitarian relief transport.

c/ From other A.I.D. development assistance accounts, per authority of FAA Section 492(b), for locust control, Ethiopia famine relief, Jamaica hurricane relief, etc.

d/ From an FY 1987 Supplemental Appropriation for the Southern Africa Development Coordination Committee states.

Overview

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is responsible for providing relief assistance to foreign nations affected by natural or man-made disasters and providing non-relief assistance in contingency planning, training, preparedness, warning and mitigation. Disaster assistance manifests the humanitarian concern of the American people. Our record of generosity and caring for disaster victims continues unabated. The goal of this program is to save lives and reduce the suffering of victims in foreign countries stricken or imminently threatened by disasters. Property loss and subsequent economic and social disruptions associated with disasters are a major deterrent to third world development goals of fostering broad-based economic growth and sustaining the viability of development assistance programs. OFDA collaborates with bureaus within the Agency to reduce the threat posed by natural hazards to development.

FY 1988 Program Summary

In FY 1988, OFDA responded to the greatest number of disasters ever declared by U.S. ambassadors within a twelve-month period. In addition to these 60 disasters, OFDA provided relief assistance in 12 countries in response to prior year disaster declarations. OFDA administered a program totaling $77.2 million and responded to critical needs worldwide, including:

- o floods in Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, India, Lesotho, Niger, Paraguay, and Sudan;
- o devastating fires in Burma and the Philippines;
- o earthquakes in India and Nepal;
- o severe storms in Haiti, Jamaica, the Philippines, and Vanuatu;
- o epidemics in Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, and Sudan;
- o civil strife and displaced persons in Burma, Mozambique, Panama, Somalia, Southern Africa, Sudan, Thailand, and Uganda;
- o insect infestations in Algeria, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Sudan, and Tunisia;
- o drought in Botswana, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Niger, Uganda, and Zambia; and
- o landslides in Papua New Guinea and Turkey.

In addition to responding to the significant demands for assistance in FY 1988 OFDA took advantage of new opportunities to improve hazard analyses, contingency planning and preparedness, resulting in a pragmatic strategy which takes regional and country priorities into account, as well as the social, political and economic aspects of disaster response. OFDA's non-relief strategy depends increasingly on co-funding commitments by A.I.D.'s geographic bureaus and other donors to disaster-related activities. An intensive review is currently assessing the relative merits of the components of OFDA's non-relief program.

Program Strategy

The components of our strategy address the goal of saving lives after disasters in foreign countries as well as reducing the likelihood of loss of life in the event of disasters:

A. U.S. Government Emergency Relief Coordination: Through the use of all appropriate U.S. Government and other resources, OFDA seeks to alleviate suffering and reduce the number of deaths in the aftermath of disaster by providing efficient and rapid responses to requests for emergency relief, and to enhance recovery through rehabilitation programs. Improved effectiveness will be seen in:

1. Mobilization of critical relief sources, including search and rescue, medical, shelter, and transportation;

2. Development of communications and information systems; and

3. Improvement of quick reaction assessment techniques and needs prioritization.

B. Non-relief activities will concentrate on:

1. Institution Building: Promote self-reliance among responsible officials within target disaster-prone nations by training them in contingency planning and disaster management so as to initiate effective and efficient emergency response;

2. Technology Transfer for hazard assessment and early warning: Preserve life and prevent suffering through disaster avoidance by providing sufficient warning of those natural events which cause disasters; and

3. Promotion of Disaster Mitigation: Reduce the loss of life by introducing risk analysis and influencing investment decisions for improved mitigation of the impacts of future disasters.

FY 1990 Program Request

OFDA is requesting $25.0 million for International Disaster Assistance in FY 1990. The proposed program includes $19.0 million for worldwide disaster relief (including stockpiles) and $6.0 million for non-relief activities such as preparedness, mitigation, and early warning. OFDA's emergency relief coordination capability, which supports the primary goal of saving lives and reducing suffering, will be more successful in FY 1990 due to improved regional and global communications systems dedicated to disaster coordination, full implementation of incident management, and close cooperation with and support from Department of Defense (DOD) regional commands. Declared disasters will continue to be managed by OFDA, using knowledgeable A.I.D./Washington regional bureau personnel and field mission expertise in helping implement the most appropriate disaster responses to lay the foundation for sustained development.

A number of objectives will be pursued by OFDA in FY 1990 to improve its emergency response capabilities. These include the following: 1) systematically review OFDA's operational response criteria, 2) revise emergency action procedures including incorporation of lessons learned, 3) improve preparedness planning within target host countries based on increased warning lead times, 4) make more effective use of DOD logistical and humanitarian assistance support, 5) explore the increased use of local currency for in-country purchase of emergency commodities and transport, and 6) deploy search and rescue assistance teams when necessary.

The FY 1990 requirement of $19.0 million for emergency relief, rehabilitation and stockpiles is necessary in light of prior year obligations. The incidence of disasters worldwide is demonstrably escalating, and vulnerable populations are increasingly threatened by the vagaries of nature and the cruelties of civil strife and war. It is impossible to predict accurately what disasters will occur and what costs they will entail. But if requirements exceed our immediate resources, then, as in recent years, we will expect to use the authority of Section 492(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, in order to draw on other A.I.D. development assistance accounts for disaster relief requirements as they emerge.

In the non-relief program activities conducted by OFDA, considerable progress has led to greatly improved host-country disaster management,

better lead times for early warning, and implementation of a number of practical mitigation techniques. FY 1990 will see increased emphasis on public awareness of disaster threats and means of avoidance, as well as close intergovernmental cooperation through the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

In FY 1990, OFDA will also work in close cooperation with the World Bank, the Organization of American States, the Pan American Health Organization, Partners of the Americas, and the reinsurance industry to improve disaster planning.

At the host country level, priority will be placed on encouraging self-reliance and sound financial and budgetary planning for emergency operations, equipment maintenance, and disaster relief response. We will concentrate also on building disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies into development goals at the host country level by ensuring that vulnerability to hazards is considered in the A.I.D. project planning cycle of the Regional Bureaus' programming process. This process will lead to greater sustainability of A.I.D.'s development programs and will help protect host country economic gains and development investments.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 88 Actual	FY 89 Estimated	FY 90 Request
408.032 a/	418.000 b/	447.684 c/

OPERATING EXPENSES

A.I.D's Operating Expense appropriation provides funds for administrative support of the Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, most of the P.L. 480 food programs and other A.I.D.-related programs. This account covers salaries, benefits, and support costs of direct hire personnel in Washington and at overseas missions, except for those employees funded from the Housing Guaranty (HG) program and the separate Inspector General (IG) appropriation.

FY 1990 Program

For FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting $447,684,000 in new budget authority for its Operating Expense appropriation. This represents an increase of $29.7 million in appropriated funds. The increase is primarily due to (1) changes in the Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS) system required by Congress ($11.2 million); (2) restoring the U.S. direct hire levels after a partial hiring freeze imposed in FY 1989 ($7.7 million); and (3) the annualized impact of the January 1988 Federal pay raise and continuing increases in costs associated with the new Federal retirement systems ($5.9 million).

The nature of A.I.D.'s business is such that major unanticipated changes in funding requirements during the operating year are the norm instead of the exception. These changes can result from sudden program terminations, large start-up costs of new programs, major shifts in policy or focus, mission evacuations, relocation required for security reasons, and the impact of natural disasters on country operations. As in previous years, the Agency will make every effort to cover any such unanticipated increases in operating costs from within the funding level requested.

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a/ Includes $2,149,500 in obligations from funds transferred from Aircraft Procurement, Air Force for the Task on Humanitarian Assistance to Central America. Excludes $55,512,500 equivalent in local currency trust funds, $5,578,000 in reimbursements, and $468,000 in lapsed funds.

b/ Includes $4,000,000 transferred from Aircraft Procurement, Air Force for the Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance to Central America. Excludes $62,115,800 equivalent in local currency trust funds and $5,900,000 in reimbursements.

c/ Excludes $67,729,100 equivalent in local currency trust funds and $5,700,000 in reimbursements.

Funding

The FY 1990 Operating Expense budget is proposed to be funded as shown below:

Funding Sources for A.I.D. Operating Expenses a/
(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 1988 b/ Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
O. E. Budget Authority	$ 406,000	$ 414,000	$ 447,684
Local Currency Trust Funds	55,513	62,116	67,729
Reimbursements	5,578	5,900	5,700
Transfer from Air Force	2,500	4,000	
Lapsed Funds	(468)		
Total Requirement	$ 469,123	$ 486,016	$ 521,113

Personnel

The Agency's total direct hire requirements, excluding personnel funded from the separate appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Inspector General, are projected at 4,400 full-time equivalent (FTE) workyears in FY 1990.

The breakout of the FTE level between Washington and our overseas missions is shown below:

A.I.D. Direct Hire Personnel Workyears Requirements

	FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
U.S. Nationals			
Overseas	1,196	1,165	1,221
United States	2,058	1,976	2,040
Subtotal	3,254	3,141	3,261
Foreign Nationals	1,138	1,139	1,139
TOTAL FTE	4,392	4,280	4,400

a/ Excludes fee income from the Housing Guaranty Program used to cover administrative costs of this program and costs funded from the separate appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Inspector General.

b/ Trust fund level includes $2,049,900 equivalent for real property costs in Costa Rica.

To absorb the cost of the January 1989 Federal pay raise, the Agency imposed a partial hiring freeze on U.S. direct hire employees which it estimates will result in a reduction of 120 FTE in FY 1989 below the authorized ceiling. The request for FY 1990 includes funds to restore these critically needed personnel levels. Full staffing of A.I.D.'s U.S. direct hire positions at the approved ceiling is required to fulfill its fiduciary responsibilities and to ensure the degree of program oversight and monitoring required for an efficient and effective foreign aid program.

Trust Funds

During the past several years the Agency has made a concerted effort to fund more of its overseas costs through local currency trust funds. These trust funds are obtained through local currency generations from Cash Transfers and Commodity Import Programs under the Economic Support Fund (ESF), pursuant to agreements with the host country. The funds thus generated are used to cover, in whole or in part, jointly approved administrative costs payable in local currencies at A.I.D. overseas missions.

As a result, the Agency has gone from a trust fund level of $7.6 million equivalent in FY 1981 (6% of total overseas operating costs) to an estimated level of $67.7 million equivalent in FY 1990 (29% of total overseas operating costs).

A recent General Accounting Office (GAO) audit recommended that A.I.D. increase its use of local currency trust funds wherever possible. However, during the past two years, A.I.D.'s heavy reliance on trust funds has begun to cause serious problems at overseas missions. The temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of ESF in a country has an immediate impact on the availability of trust funds. Since trust funds are country specific, the loss of trust funds in one country cannot be covered through transferring such funds from other countries. Further, the Agency cannot make immediate personnel adjustments to accommodate the reduction or loss of trust funds because of the requirement to manage the pipeline from prior year ESF activities. The result is reductions in already tight allocations to other missions or reductions in overall staffing levels of the Agency through hiring freezes.

During the coming year the Agency will carefully study the subject of trust funds to see how it might reduce what it believes has become an over-dependence on this funding source.

Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS)

By direction of Congress, the Department of State in FY 1990 will expand the FAAS system and begin billing serviced Agencies for support which was funded by the Department. The three major service areas being added under the expanded system are telecommunications, automated data processing (ADP) support, and building operating

costs for offices and residences owned by the State Department but occupied by other agencies. The Department has calculated that the expanded system will increase A.I.D.'s FAAS cost by $11.3 million in FY 1990. That amount is being requested in the Agency's budget request for FY 1990 and taken out of the Department's budget request.

As part of the continuing Executive Branch review of the FAAS system, the Department of State, A.I.D., and other major serviced agencies will jointly fund a contract for the purpose of identifying ways of improving the economy and efficiency of the overall system.

Management Initiatives

- Financial Management. A.I.D.'s financial management system was carefully reviewed in FY 1988 and a number of internal control weaknesses were identified. As a result, a new Bureau for Personnel and Financial Management was created and a new Controller named with the mandate to turn the financial management function of the Agency around. The new Controller is currently reorganizing the Office of Financial Management along functional lines to reduce the fragmentation of duties and responsibilities, recruiting additional staff, instituting training programs, and developing, and requiring adherence to, strict internal control procedures. These actions will greatly enhance the Agency's ability to control funds made available to the Agency, ensuring that such funds are utilized only for the purposes for which they were provided.

- Information Resources Management. To expand the use of up-to-date technology and increase the Agency's analytical and management information capabilities, the Agency is preparing a plan to integrate its information resources. A comprehensive study of the information needs of the Agency is under way which will include a cost-effectiveness analysis of the resultant recommendations.

  Related to this effort, a working group has been established within the Agency to review the existing data bases and the management information needs of top management. This group is to make recommendations which will make the data more readily available to Agency management on an on-line reporting system.

FUNDING INCREASE FOR FY 1990

The major increased dollar funding requirements for FY 1990 are summarized below:

Salaries and Benefits - $15.7 million increase

Most of the increase ($13.6 million) in salaries and benefits (object classes 11, 12, and 13) is for U.S. direct hire employees and reflects:

- Restoring the 120 FTE staff reduction taken in FY 1989 as a means of absorbing the cost of the January 1989 Federal pay raise.

- Continuing increases in costs associated with the new Civil and Foreign Service retirement systems. These increases are due to the annual increases in the percentage of base pay required to be contributed to the system (and to Social Security) by the Agency. In addition, as personnel under the old retirement systems leave, they are in most cases replaced by employees new to the Federal Government who come under the new systems. Thus, the total number of employees funded under the new systems is increasing each year.

- Increased salaries and benefits costs of foreign national direct hire employees and overseas personal service contract employees and Washington-based employees on detail from other government agencies, state and local governments, and various universities.

Rent, Communications, and Utilities - $1.2 million increase

Approximately $0.8 million of this increase is for rent, communications, and utility cost increases in Washington. The balance of $0.4 million is for office and residential rents and utilities and communications costs at overseas missions.

Other Services - $12.5 million increase

There are three major areas of increases in this category: FAAS, training costs, and building and equipment maintenance in Washington and overseas.

- By far the largest component of this increase ($11.3 million) is to cover FAAS costs previously paid by the Department of State but to be paid by A.I.D. beginning in FY 1990.

- About $0.9 million of the increase is being requested to provide more comprehensive and up-to-date training for Agency employees. The current Agency workforce is being required to change its emphasis as the overall development activities (e.g., policy dialogue and sector assistance) change. These additional

funds will permit the development of new training courses to be developed in these areas so that existing employees can be cross-trained and new employees can receive initial training to enable them to carry out their duties effectively.

- The remainder of the increase represents increasing equipment and building maintenance costs.

Supplies and Materials - $0.4 million increase

This increase reflects the increasing need for automation supplies throughout the Agency as a result of automation efforts of prior years.

The dollar operating expense requirement will be divided between Washington and overseas missions as shown below:

A.I.D. Dollar Operating Expenses by Object Class and Major Location
($ in thousands)

	Object Class	FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
11	Personnel Compensation			
	A.I.D. Washington	91,829	92,320	97,258
	Overseas	112,712	113,401	119,772
	TOTAL	204,541	205,721	217,030
12	Personnel Benefits			
	A.I.D. Washington	13,067	15,929	17,916
	Overseas	22,545	27,289	29,666
	TOTAL	35,612	43,218	47,582
13	Benefits - Former Personnel			
	A.I.D. Washington	51	25	50
	Overseas	1,487	412	336
	TOTAL	1,538	437	386
21	Travel and Transportation			
	A.I.D. Washington	4,334	4,323	4,953
	Overseas	15,241	17,064	16,454
	TOTAL	19,575	21,387	21,407
22	Transportation of Things			
	A.I.D. Washington	737	766	833
	Overseas	10,832	7,743	7,561
	TOTAL	11,569	8,509	8,394
23	Rents, Communications, and Utilities			
	A.I.D. Washington	22,283	22,514	23,341
	Overseas	24,523	25,942	26,330
	TOTAL	46,806	48,456	49,671

A.I.D. Dollar Operating Expenses by Object Class
and Major Location
($ in thousands)

	Object Class	FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
24	Printing and Reproduction			
	A.I.D. Washington	1,755	1,348	1,375
	Overseas	164	237	266
	TOTAL	1,919	1,585	1,641
25	Other Services			
	A.I.D. Washington	26,108	28,691	36,656
	Overseas	37,122	41,958	46,478
	TOTAL	63,230	70,649	83,134
26	Supplies and Materials			
	A.I.D. Washington	483	984	1,071
	Overseas	7,478	7,778	8,089
	TOTAL	7,961	8,762	9,160
31	Equipment			
	A.I.D. Washington	1,175	1,065	2,492
	Overseas	16,621	11,408	9,775
	TOTAL	17,796	12,473	12,267
32	Lands and Structures			
	A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
	Overseas	366		-
	TOTAL	366	-	-
41	Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions			
	A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
	Overseas	2,500	2,500	2,500
	TOTAL	2,500	2,500	2,500
42	Insurance Claims and Indemnities			
	A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
	Overseas	198	202	212
	TOTAL	198	202	212
SUMMARY				
	A.I.D. Washington	161,822	167,966	185,944
	Overseas	251,788	255,934	267,440
	TOTAL	$ 413,610	$ 423,900	$ 453,384
	Less Reimbursements	5,578	5,900	5,700
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FUNDS		$ 408,032	$ 418,000	$ 447,684

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 88 Actual	FY 89 Estimated	FY 90 Request
35.132	40.532	40.147

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND a/

In FY 1974, amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, permitted A.I.D. career foreign service employees to become participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

The extension of coverage to A.I.D. employees created an unfunded liability in the system. An actuarial determination by the Department of the Treasury shows that in FY 1990, $40,147,000 will be required to amortize this liability and the unfunded liability created by pay raises and benefit changes since FY 1974. For FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting an appropriation of this amount.

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a/ Authorized by Chapter 8 of the Foreign Service act of 1980.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
23.6	28.5	31.2

INSPECTOR GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

The Agency's FY 1990 budget request includes $31,194,000 for the operation of the Office of the Inspector General (IG). This amount represents an increase of $2,694,000 over the FY 1989 level of $28,500,000.

The FY 1989 level reflects funding necessary to achieve the September 30, 1989 goal of 240 positions. The FY 1990 request reflects the continuation of the 240 position level and the annualization of the personnel and support costs associated with the additional positions mandated by Congress. In addition, the FY 1990 level addresses a change in the handling of security expenses for the Agency's overseas operations. Previously, the security expenses were a responsibility of the Department of State, Bureau of Diplomatic Security. The change, beginning in FY 1990 in accordance with Congressional directive, shifts to the A.I.D. IG appropriation for three discrete physical security functions: overseas office building security, residential security, vehicle armouring, and security communications. Of the $2.7 million increase in FY 1990, $700,000 is directly attributable to this shift in funding responsibility.

OPERATING EXPENSES
BY OBJECT CLASS AND
MAJOR LOCATIONS

OBJECT CLASS		FY 1989	FY 1990
11	Personnel Compensation		
	IG/Washington	5.9	6.0
	Overseas	5.3	7.1
	Total	11.2	13.1
12	Personnel Benefits		
	IG/Washington	1.2	1.3
	Overseas	1.1	1.4
	Total	2.3	2.7
21	Travel and Transporation		
	IG/Washington	.8	.8
	Overseas	2.1	2.3
	Total	2.9	3.1
22	Transportation of Things		
	IG/Washington	.2	.2
	Overseas	.6	.7
	Total	.8	.9
23	Rent Communications and Utilities		
	IG/Washington	.8	.9
	Overseas	2.4	2.3
	Total	3.2	3.2
25	Other Services		
	IG/Washington	4.3	3.3
	Overseas	2.1	3.2
	Total	6.4	6.5
26	Supplies and Materials		
	IG/Washington	-	-
	Overseas	.2	.3
	Total	.2	.3

31	Equipment		
	IG/Washington	.7	.7
	Overseas	.8	.7
	Total	1.5	1.4
	Summary		
	IG/Washington	13.9	13.2
	Overseas	14.6	18.0
	Total	28.5	31.2

	FY 1989	FY 1990
U.S. Direct Hire:		
Washington	121.6	121.6
Overseas	93.0	93.0
Total U.S. Direct Hire	214.6	214.6
Foreign National Direct Hire	26.0	26.0
Total	240.6	240.6

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
3,020.755 1/	3,637.962 2/	3,349.1 3/

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

Overview and Objectives

A.I.D. designs and implements Economic Support Fund (ESF) programs in consultation with the Department of State, under the direction of the A.I.D. Administrator and the foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State.

ESF is an extremely valuable resource as it enables A.I.D. to address key development problems by providing, as appropriate, macroeconomic, sectoral or project assistance. Its country allocation responds to U.S. geopolitical and security interests.

During the 1980s, ESF resources have been concentrated primarily on funding priority programs with Israel, Egypt, the Philippines, Pakistan and in Central America. ESF also is provided in recognition of U.S. and host country military base agreements, such as those with Turkey and Portugal, or the granting of military access rights to the United States by such countries as Oman, Kenya and Somalia.

Where possible, A.I.D. uses ESF to promote improvements in developing country economies. Inappropriate macroeconomic and sectoral policies seriously constrain economic growth and higher incomes in many of these countries. A.I.D negotiates ESF conditionality oriented toward changing such policies, thereby enhancing the environment for market forces and entrepreneurship, encouraging efficient resource allocation and stimulating investment, with the overall goal of generating sustainable economic growth and broad participation in that growth. Therefore, in these situations, A.I.D. utilizes ESF to support policy-based economic reform programs, linking disbursement of funds to the timely implementation of these programs by ESF recipients. Disbursements of ESF enable recipient countries to maintain higher levels of income while economic reforms are being implemented that permit these higher levels of income to be self-sustaining.

Given the time it takes to design, negotiate and implement economic policy reforms, A.I.D. is requesting, again, no-year ESF obligational authority for FY 1990. One-year authority does not provide the flexibility required to help resolve problems which arise when recipient

1/ Includes $66.066 million in carryover from FY 1987, $81.033 million in deobligation/reobligation authority and $64.799 million of other recoveries.
2/ Includes $379.462 million in carryover from FY 1988.
3/ Includes $18.0 million deobligation/reobligation estimates.

governments are not able to implement policy reforms on a timely basis, as was the case with the Dominican Republic for FY 1987/88, and Senegal and Egypt for FY 1988/89.

In the case of Egypt, the entire $115 million earmarked by Congress for cash transfer has been carried into FY 1989 due to the Egyptian government's need to continue to develop and implement policy reforms. While the current, two-year obligational authority for ESF provides some flexibility, it does not allow for the sustained leverage that no-year authority does.

The uses of local currencies generated as a result of ESF provided through cash program assistance or from the sale of commodities obtained through a commodity import program (CIP) also are subject to agreement between A.I.D. and the host country. Typically, these funds are programmed to support public and private sector development activities.

In the 1980s, to meet the challenges of economic and political instability which have been threatening certain U.S. allies and many developing countries, Congress and the Administration agreed to increases in ESF appropriations, including supplementals, from FY 1981 to FY 1985 and again in FY 1987. Since then, however, budget reductions and Congressional earmarking have limited discretionary ESF spending authority. For FY 1989, only approximately $58 million remains unearmarked. While Congressional earmarks largely reflected the Administration's request, in some cases (e.g., Cyprus, Lebanon, Ireland Fund) they exceeded the request and have left the Administration with little or no flexibility to meet emergency circumstances which may arise during the fiscal year.

The effects of earmarking and budget reductions are illustrated by the following examples:

-- ESF assistance to Bolivia was cut to $7 million from a request of $30 million for FY 1988, even though the new government was cooperating with the United States on anti-narcotics programs and introducing required economic reforms to stabilize an inflation-wracked economy.

-- ESF assistance to Jamaica was reduced from $58 million in 1986 to $25 million in 1987, and zeroed-out in 1988; $45 million had been requested for FY 1988 as Jamaica had initiated an exemplary reform program in the face of severe economic problems.

-- The $50 million FY 1987 ESF request for the Dominican Republic was cut to $20 million; while $35 million was requested for FY 1988, no funds could be provided that year, contributing to the lack of resolve by that government for implementing urgently required economic reforms.

Accomplishments During FY 1988

In Kenya, ESF has supported progress in the fertilizer sector. Specific

achievements have included: (a) trebling the number of private sector fertilizer importers and the small farmholder portion of total fertilizer consumption; (b) making foreign exchange available for fertilizer imports on a timely basis, due to improved Kenyan government and private sector planning; (c) privatization of fertilizer distribution; (d) demonopolizing of fertilizer sales; (f) increasing fertilizer utilization to over 90% of farmholders; and (g) establishing a market-pricing mechanism for fertilizer.

Timely U.S. aid, including ESF assistance, has contributed greatly to the success of the Moroccan locust control effort which has mitigated agricultural damage. U.S. aircraft, technical assistance, personnel, equipment, and pesticides are being provided in a concerted campaign to blunt the locust invasion.

In Jerusalem, West Bank and Gaza, health education funded through ESF has contributed to improved health status of thousands of women and children. Approximately 120 trained instructors teach four-month courses in basic health care that benefit over 5,000 West Bank mothers and their families.

In the Philippines, fast-disbursing ESF assistance supported a comprehensive economic adjustment program introduced by the Aquino administration. This program was successful in reversing a declining trend in Gross National Product in 1986, and achieving 6% growth per year in 1987 and 1988, while keeping inflationary and balance-of-payments pressures under control.

A.I.D. has supported a major Honduran reform program for improving government management and finances, privatizing money-losing parastatals, and increasing incentives for exports. Economic and financial management have improved considerably, although for political reasons the extremely overvalued exchange rate has not been adjusted. However, progress has been sufficient that, for the first time in many years, assistance has been attracted from other donors such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and Japan, thus lessening the dependency on U.S. aid.

Local Currency Uses

-- In Kenya, ESF-generated local currency is programmed to support activities for agriculture, rural development, population, health and child survival. It also supports private sector development activities, with an emphasis on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and non-governmental organizations.

-- In Egypt, more than $84 million in local currency was used during FY 1988 to finance nearly 5,500 activities, including 4,637 projects in provincial areas, 488 projects in urban areas and 373 private voluntary organizations (PVO) activities in both provincial and rural areas.

-- ESF-generated pesos assist the Philippines to pay teachers' salaries. Also, local currency is used to finance some recurrent expenditures for the agricultural extension program.

-- In El Salvador, local currency from ESF has been instrumental in supporting government social programs in the face of tight budgets and the pressures of fighting the Marxist insurgency. A.I.D. support has helped make possible improvements in basic social indicators such as infant mortality and primary school enrollments.

-- In Guatemala, ESF local currency has supported expansion of the government investment budget in rural areas following decades of neglect. Support for both social investment and economic infrastructure such as farm-to-market roads and small irrigation projects is serving to broaden the social and economic base of the country.

FY 1990 Program

The proposed FY 1990 ESF program is $3,349.1 million. The request includes $3,331.1 million in new obligational authority and $18.0 million in projected deobligation-reobligation authority.

Major emphases for the request include: continued support for economic stabilization and the peace process in the Middle East; promotion of economic growth, anti-narcotics activities and democratization in Central and South America; continued security assistance and support for economic development in Europe and Asia; and economic support for Africa. Following is a summary, by region, of the FY 1990 request. For additional, country-level detail, please refer to the regional annexes of the FY 1990 Congressional Presentation.

Africa

In addition to funds provided for economic reform and growth through the Development Fund for Africa, a total of $83.3 million in ESF is requested in FY 1990 for African countries which are of particular strategic interest to the United States. Foremost among these are Chad ($10 million), Kenya ($9 million), Liberia ($15 million), Senegal ($10 million), Somalia ($20 million) and the Sudan ($10 million).

Latin America and the Caribbean

A total of $544.6 million in ESF resources are requested for FY 1990 for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). $425 million of this amount is requested for Central America programs, primarily for El Salvador ($180 million), Guatemala ($87 million), Honduras ($87 million) and Costa Rica ($57 million). $60 million is requested for the Caribbean and $59.6 million for South America. Programmatic emphases for the LAC region are on economic stabilization and growth, administration of justice and democratic initiatives, and private enterprise development and anti-narcotics programs.

Asia and the Near East

As in prior years the greater portion of the ESF account, or $2,586.2 million for FY 1990, is requested to fund priority programs in the Near East, most notably assistance to Israel ($1.2 billion) and Egypt ($815 million), and for Asia, primarily for Pakistan ($250 million) and the Philippines ($160 million).

Europe

$117 million is requested for European allies, Turkey ($60 million) and Portugal ($50 million), and for Cyprus ($7 million).

Peacekeeping Operations

Congress authorized peacekeeping operations (PKO) under Chapter 6, Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Information on PKO support for United Nations Force in Cyprus and the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai may be found in the FY 1990 Congressional Presentation Document for Security Assistance.

Deobligation/Reobligation Authority

A.I.D also is requesting restoration of ESF deobligation/reobligation authority for FY 1990. A.I.D. was not provided this authority for FY 1989. As a result, the Agency does not have the resources needed to better manage projects, respond more strongly to economic reform opportunities or to advance foreign policy goals as effectively as would have been possible if this authority was in place in FY 1989. ESF deob/reob authority is requested at an estimated level of $18 million for FY 1990 to allow the Agency to use this tool to manage ESF resources effectively.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - OBLIGATIONS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1987 Actual	FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
AFRICA				
Botswana	5,471 c/	583 i/	0	0
Cameroon	9,000 d/	0	0	0
Chad	5,000 e/	10,000	10,000	10,000
Djibouti	2,033 c/e/	3,407 i/	3,207 l/	3,000
Gambia	6,000 d/	0	0	0
Kenya	15,000 e/	10,000	10,000	9,000
Liberia	15,000 e/	0	22,000 l/	15,000
Madagascar	1,000 e/	0	0	0
Malawi	0	5,315 i/	0	0
Mauritius	1,000	0	0	0
Mozambique	10,000 e/	0	0	0
Niger	2,000 e/	0	0	0
Senegal	12,000 e/	0	20,000 l/	10,000
Seychelles	2,375	2,800	3,000	3,000
Somalia	17,125 e/	4,000	44,250 l/	20,000
South Africa Republic	3,054 c/	3,400	13,300	3,300
Sudan	0	0	26,350 l/	10,000
Swaziland	140 e/	0	0	0
Tanzania	12,000 d/		0	0
Zaire	10,000 e/	0	0	0
Zambia	12,607 c/e/	0	0	0
Southern Africa Regional	24,037	0	0	0
Africa Regional	0	200	0	0
Subtotal	164,842	39,705	152,107	83,300
ASIA/NEAR EAST/EUROPE				
Afghanistan	12,104 e/	22,547 j/	22,500	35,000
Cambodian Resistance	3,350	3,500	5,000	7,000
Cyprus	15,000	10,000	20,000 l/	7,000
Egypt	819,558 e/f/	717,820 j/k	930,000 l/	815,000
Fiji	0	0	0	1,000
Ireland	35,000	35,000	10,000	0
Israel	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Jordan	111,000 a/e/f/	18,175 k/	15,000	35,000
Lebanon	12,564 b/e/f/	2,448 k/	300	2,000
Morocco	10,000 e/	20,000	20,000	15,000
Oman	14,982 e/	13,000	15,000	20,000
Pakistan	250,500 e/f/	334,000 j/	215,000	250,000
Philippines	235,000 e/	15,000 j/	298,000 l/	160,000
Poland	1,000 g/	1,000	3,000	0
Portugal	64,799 e/	32,013 j/	50,000	50,000
Spain	5,000	3,202	0	0
South Pacific	1,750 e/	10,000	10,000	11,200
Thailand	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Tunisia	16,787 e/f/	10,845 k/	11,250	12,500
Turkey	100,000	32,000	60,000	60,000
Asia/Near East Regional	14,555	10,366 j/k/	22,355 l/	17,500
Subtotal	2,927,949	2,495,916	2,912,405	2,703,200

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - OBLIGATIONS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1987 Actual	FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN				
Belize	5,395 e/g/h/*	0	0	2,000
Bolivia	7,500 e/	7,820	25,500 l/m/n/	30,000
Colombia	0	0	5,000 m/	0
Costa Rica	142,466 e/g/	90,000	90,000 m/	57,000
Dominican Republic	165 e/	13,835 j/	12,150	20,000
Ecuador	19,334 e/	0	9,000 n/	9,000
El Salvador	281,497 e/g/	195,006 j/o/	206,627 l/m/	180,000
Guatemala	115,020 e/g/	79,782	80,524 l/m/	87,000
Haiti	35,960 e/h/	342 o/	0	0
Honduras	131,786 e/g/	85,000	85,000	87,000
Jamaica	24,925 e/	0	25,000 m/n/	25,000
Nicaragua (NED)	0	0	2,000	0
Peru	5,333 e/	500	2,000 m/n/	5,000
Uruguay	12,152 e/	0	0	0
Caribbean Regional	21,775 e/h/	1,043	10,200 m/	15,000
Central America Regional	2,518	4,933 j/	9,650 l/m/	12,000
ROCAP	5,260 e/	0	0	0
LAC Regional	7,374	6,498 o/	10,192 l/m/	15,600
Subtotal	818,460	484,759	572,843	544,600
NON-REGIONAL				
Oceanographic Research	1,000	0	0	0
Science and Technology	0	375	0	0
Deobligation/Reobligation Authority	0 c/f/h/	0 i/k/o/	0 h/i/k/	18,000
No Year CarryForward	0 b/f/	0	607	0
Subtotal	1,000	375	607	18,000
TOTAL	3,912,251 c/d/e/f/g/h	3,020,755 i/j/	3,637,962	3,349,100

Footnotes:

a/ Of the $2,258 million made available from the FY 1985 supplemental, obligations in FY 1986 were as follows: Egypt-$250 million; Israel $750 million; Jordan-$80 million; and Asia/Near East Regional-$3.857 million. In FY 1987-Jordan $90 million.

b/ In FY 1986, $43.357 million was carried forward from Lebanon's FY 1983 no-year supplemental. Of this amount, Congress transferred $22.85 million to other accounts. Of the $20.507 million remaining for Lebanon, $6.467 million was carried forward to and obligated in FY 1987.

c/ In FY 1987, the following reobligations occurred in Africa: Botswana $.471 million; Djibouti $.135 million; Zambia $.207 million; and South Africa Republic $1.314 million; total for Africa - $2.127 million.

d/ In FY 1987, the $27 million made available for the African Economic Policy Reform Program was reallocated to the following countries: Cameroon $9 million; Gambia $6 million; and Tanzania $12 million.

e/ In FY 1987, includes a portion of the $14.838 million for local support costs.

f/ In FY 1987, the following reobligations occurred in Asia and Near East: Egypt $9.558 million; Jordan $7.0 million; Lebanon $5.597 million (no-year funds); Pakistan $.500 million; and Tunisia $.584 million; total for ANE (including no-year) - $23.239 million.

g/ In FY 1987, includes $301 million Supplemental as follows: ANE: Poland $1 million; Belize $1.0 million; Costa Rica $54.750 million; El Salvador $129.750 million; Guatemala $54.750 million; and Honduras $59.750 million.

h/ In FY 1987, the following reobligations occurred in Latin America and Caribbean: Belize $2.141 million; Haiti $.795 million; and Caribbean Regional $2.5 million; total for LAC - $5.436 million.

i/ In FY 1988, the following reobligations occurred in Africa: Botswana $.583 million; Malawi $5.315 million; and Djibouti $.165 million. Total reobligations for Africa: $6.063 million.

j/ Includes carry over from FY 1987.

k/ In FY 1988, the following reobligations occurred in Asia and the Near East: Egypt $17.819 million; Jordan $.175 million; Lebanon $2.448 million; Tunisia $.846 million; ANE Regional $5.986 million. Total reobligations for the Asia/Near East Region: $27.274 million.

l/ In FY 1989, a total of $378.855 million in ESF carry forward from FY 1988 will be obligated: Liberia $11 million; Sudan $14.35 million; Somalia $21 million; Senegal $10 million; Djibouti $ .007 million; Egypt $115 million; Philippines $174 million; ANE Regional $2.355 million; Cyprus $5 million; El Salvador $21.627 million; Bolivia $500,000; Guatemala $524,000; Central America Regional $1.9 million; Latin America Regional $1.592 million

m/ Includes ESF for Administration of Justice program. Earmark of $20 million is allocated as follows: Bolivia $1.5 million; Central America Regional $5 million; Colombia $1 million; Costa Rica $1.4 million Eastern Caribbean $2.3 million ; El Salvador $2 million; Guatemala $2 million; Jamaica $.8 million; Latin America/Caribbean Regional $3.5 million; and Peru $.5 million.

n/ ESF Narcotics Control Initiative earmark of $61 million is distributed as follows: Bolivia $25 million; Ecuador $9 million; Jamaica $25 million; and Peru $2 million.

o/ In FY 1988, the following reobligations occurred in Latin America and the Caribbean: El Salvador $1.664 million; Haiti $64,000; Regional Development Office for the Caribbean $964,000. Total reobligations for the Latin America and Caribbean Region: $2.692 million.

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - FY 1990 PROPOSED
($ in Millions)

		Project-Type Assistance	Program Assistance/ Commodity Imports	Program Assistance/Cash	Total FY 1990 CP
	BUREAU FOR AFRICA				
677	CHAD	2.000	0.000	8.000	10.000
603	DJIBOUTI	0.000	0.000	3.000	3.000
615	KENYA	0.000	0.000	9.000	9.000
669	LIBERIA	4.500	10.500	0.000	15.000
685	SENEGAL	0.000	0.000	10.000	10.000
662	SEYCHELLES	0.200	2.800	0.000	3.000
649	SOMALIA	5.000	0.000	15.000	20.000
674	SOUTH AFRICA	3.300	0.000	0.000	3.300
650	SUDAN	0.000	10.000	0.000	10.000
	BUREAU TOTAL	15.000	23.300	45.000	83.300
	BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST				
306	AFGHANISTAN	35.000	0.000	0.000	35.000
442	CAMBODIA	7.000	0.000	0.000	7.000
233	CYPRUS	7.000	0.000	0.000	7.000
263	EGYPT	500.000	200.000	115.000	815.000
882	FIJI	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
141	IRELAND	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
271	ISRAEL	0.000	0.000	1,200.000	1,200.000
278	JORDAN	17.000	18.000	0.000	35.000
268	LEBANON	2.000	0.000	0.000	2.000
608	MOROCCO	15.000	0.000	0.000	15.000
272	OMAN	20.000	0.000	0.000	20.000
391	PAKISTAN	250.000	0.000	0.000	250.000
492	PHILIPPINES	100.000	0.000	60.000	160.000
150	PORTUGAL	0.000	0.000	50.000	50.000
152	SPAIN	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
493	THAILAND	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000
664	TUNISIA	9.500	3.000	0.000	12.500
277	TURKEY	0.000	0.000	60.000	60.000
	SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	2.200	0.000	9.000	11.200
	ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	17.500	0.000	0.000	17.500
	BUREAU TOTAL	982.200	222.000	1,499.000	2,703.200
	BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN				
505	BELIZE	2.000	0.000	0.000	2.000
511	BOLIVIA	2.150	0.000	27.850	30.000
515	COSTA RICA	0.000	0.000	57.000	57.000
517	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0.000	0.000	20.000	20.000
518	ECUADOR	0.000	0.000	9.000	9.000
519	EL SALVADOR	36.455	0.000	143.545	180.000
520	GUATEMALA	8.900	0.000	78.100	87.000
521	HAITI	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
522	HONDURAS	12.000	0.000	75.000	87.000

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - FY 1990 PROPOSED
($ in Millions)

		Project-Type Assistance	Program Assistance/ Commodity Imports	Program Assistance/Cash	Total FY 1990 CP
532	JAMAICA	0.000	0.000	25.000	25.000
527	PERU	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000
538	CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	13.400	0.000	1.600	15.000
	CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	12.000	0.000	0.000	12.000
596	ROCAP	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
598	LAC REGIONAL	15.600	0.000	0.000	15.600
	BUREAU TOTAL	107.505	0.000	437.095	544.600
	TOTAL	1,104.705	245.300	1,981.095	3,331.100

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND OBLIGATIONS - FY 1980-1990
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

Category	FY 1980 Actual	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Actual	FY 1988 a/ Actual	FY 1989 a/ Estimated	FY 1990 b/ Proposed
Project-Type Assistance	745.641	648.615	684.950	881.127	944.718	1,043.333	981.274	1,233.887	1,162.494	1,168.862	1,104.705
Percentage of Total	34.55%	29.49%	24.73%	29.65%	30.03%	22.18%	19.97%	31.54%	38.48%	32.13%	33.16%
Program Assistance/ Commodity Imports	409.500	370.500	597.500	497.250	563.055	436.062	442.733	359.170	111.155	271.650	245.300
Percentage of Total	18.97%	16.85%	21.57%	16.73%	17.90%	9.27%	9.01%	9.18%	3.68%	7.47%	7.36%
Program Assistance/ Cash	1,003.000	1,180.180	1,487.814	1,593.085	1,638.394	3,224.290	3,488.890	2,319.194	1,747.106	2,197.450	1,981.095
Percentage of Total	46.48%	53.66%	53.71%	53.61%	52.08%	68.55%	71.01%	59.28%	57.84%	60.40%	59.47%
Total	2,158.141	2,199.295	2,770.264	2,971.462	3,146.167	4,703.685	4,912.897	3,912.251	3,020.755	3,637.962	3,331.100
Total Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

a/ Includes carry-forward, new budget authority, reobligations
(Note: There is no deobligation-reobligation authority in FY 1989).
b/ Does not include carry forward and $18 million in deobligation-reobligation authority.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
–	–	200

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE INITIATIVES

In FY 1990, proposed legislation for A.I.D. calls for the creation of a new account, Special Assistance Initiatives (SAI). This account would provide funds for extraordinary assistance in developing countries. The SAI would be inaugurated in FY 1990 with $200 million for the Philippines. These resources would be used to help nurture economic growth, thereby fostering the consolidation of Philippine democracy.

FOOD FOR PEACE

The two principal statutory sources of U.S. food aid are the Agricultural Trade and Development Act of 1954, as amended (Public Law 480) and Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

The U.S. Government's food aid program serves a variety of objectives -- humanitarian, economic development, foreign policy and U.S. market development. Although it is publicly best known for providing assistance to meet the needs of the hungry in critical emergency situations, nearly 85% of all P.L. 480 funds are used in developmentally oriented programs.

Titles I and III

Title I of Public Law 480 authorizes the provision of long-term, low-interest loans to friendly countries to purchase U.S. agricultural products -- generally food -- to sell in local commercial markets. Self-help measures contained in Title I agreements assist in the development of better infrastructure for food production, storage, marketing, and distribution. To help stimulate economic growth, local currency proceeds of commodity sales are used to help finance self-help measures and development projects, including private sector lending. Further, programs begun under Section 108 now provide increasing amounts of local currencies for domestic private investment. Title I programs also promote long-term commercial trading relationships between the United States and the recipient country.

Title III, the Food for Development program, authorizes concessional food sales to eligible recipient countries over a multi-year period. Title III agreements include a provision for repayment obligation offset when local currency proceeds and/or commodities are used for agreed upon development activities within a specified time period.

Title II

Title II authorizes food donations on a grant basis, principally for humanitarian purposes, such as emergency and disaster relief and for programs which directly benefit needy people. The three major categories of non-emergency programs are maternal and child health, school feeding and food-for-work. Title II commodities are provided through private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), the World Food Program (WFP), international relief organizations and through various government-to-government programs. Title II commodities can also be sold commercially (monetized) with the proceeds used for specific development purposes.

Full and partial monetization program initiatives include activities to increase food and agricultural production, establish reliable food data collection and reporting systems, improve country food distribution systems for low-income groups, develop food emergency preparedness plans, and to remove constraints (such as the unavailability of credit) to more effective participation by the private sector in food production and distribution.

Section 416

Section 416(b) of the Agriculture Act of 1949 authorizes the donation of U.S. Government surplus commodities, held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). These commodities which fluctuate with CCC stocks are mainly for use in programs similar to those authorized under Title II of P.L. 480.

Selected Program Examples

The following represents a sampling of recent food aid activities and some new directions. While many of these examples focus on the economic development potential of food aid, humanitarian assistance is very much a component of all programs and continues to be a high food aid priority.

The FY 1988-1989 emergency program in Ethiopia was a major success. The 276,070 metric tons of Title II and Section 416 commodities donated by the United States, at a total cost of over $100 million, represented the largest single contribution to the relief effort. These resources, delivered through private humanitarian relief agencies to all accessible rural areas affected by the drought, enabled the international donor community and the Ethiopian government relief agencies to avoid the mass migration of people to large refugee and displaced person camps, which was the cause of so much suffering in 1984-1986.

In the Philippines, during FY 1988, monetization of Title II wheat for a Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) program was begun. Seventy-five percent of the proceeds will be used to improve the performance and quality of the Maternal Child Health and School Feeding programs through the acquisition of needed equipment and to cover costs of training. The balance is to be used to strengthen and enlarge an ongoing rural lending program with local "partner" non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through the provision of loan capital, technical assistance and savings education to the rural poor -- small land-holders, tenant farmers, and micro-entrepreneurs.

Title I-generated local currencies are being used in Tunisia to provide jobs through public works programs during a period of economic reform. To help the Government of Tunisia adhere to its plan of economic adjustment, the programs (1) provide employment to the most needy individuals, (2) help workers sharpen job skills, (3) make improvements to roads and bridges, and (4) support soil and water conservation efforts. The program, designed to provide temporary employment at less than private sector wages so as not to foster dependency, is being used as a "safety net" until the full impact of the economic reforms can be felt and adequate private sector employment becomes increasingly available. This program, which is scheduled to phase out in FY 1990-91, recently received a favorable evaluation and has given us a better understanding of the ways a Title I program can support structural adjustment.

Through two Title II full monetization programs in Indonesia, sufficient initial capital and interest income is being provided for two PVOs to implement specific targeted development activities over the next five years.

CARE's Community Self-Financing and Water and Sanitation Facilities project will support technical assistance for communities to develop and construct their own clean water and sanitation systems, and to provide technical training while developing community self-help capacity and skills for undertaking loans and debt servicing.

Also in Indonesia, the National Cooperative Business Association is establishing the Indonesian Enterprise and Trade Development Foundation. This foundation will provide both needed long-term lending and equity capitalization to high-priority, labor-intensive business ventures and to promote viable Indonesian enterprises while developing and testing flexible private sector investment strategies. The project also is intended to promote U.S. and Indonesian mutual trade interests.

For many Latin American economies, which are just emerging from a disastrous economic recession and are plagued with debt, food aid activities can play an important role in helping to increase agricultural production and self-sustaining enterprises. Food aid agreements often include incentives for host governments to reform their economic systems and increase free market development. For instance, since 1986, the Bolivia Title III program has introduced $40 million in local currency to support agricultural production, primarily through the development of a rural credit system. The program's focus was established after a period of hyperinflation in the mid-1980s during which banks were unwilling to make small loans for agricultural production. The P.L. 480 Title III program is now a predominant source of agricultural credit for Bolivia.

A three-year Title II, Section 206 program in The Gambia supports self-help measures to sell rice at free market prices, allow private traders to import and sell rice and fertilizer on a competitive basis, eliminate distortions in incentives to rural producers, rid The Gambia Produce Marketing Board, which is the parastatal groundnut (peanut) marketing board, of non-productive assets, and schedule privatization of the Board's operations. All reforms except the last were accomplished within the initial three-year program. The last condition is expected to occur during FY 1989, after completion of a study detailing the optimal means of privatizing the Board's remaining functions. Local currency proceeds have been used to help pay the Board's debts and to maintain stable prices to groundnut producers.

FY 1990 Title I Request

For FY 1990, a Title I program level (commodity allocation without factoring in reflow of receipts from prior agreements) of $817.0 million is proposed. On the basis of prices estimated by the Department of Agriculture and the mix of commodities tentatively programmed, this amount will finance shipments of an estimated 3.9 million tons of food aid. For FY 1989, commodity allocations against the $851.9 million program level are expected to total over 3.7 million tons; in FY 1988, final sales registered were 4.2 million tons at a program level of $766.8 million (which includes $3.2 million of unobligated funds).

FY 1990 Title II Request

For FY 1990, a Title II program level of $665.0 million is proposed, including $217.0 million for ocean transportation and overland delivery to landlocked countries.

On the basis of projected prices, the requested level should be adequate to finance delivery of the legislatively mandated minimum of 1.9 million metric tons of food. The legislated subminimum for development activities of voluntary agencies and international organizations is 1.425 million metric tons. New Title II developmental initiatives, especially in Africa, are being encouraged to ensure compliance with the subminimum. Also, "monetization" (the sale of Title II commodities) to help meet the local currency costs associated with food aid projects or for economic development purposes, will continue to be encouraged where appropriate. In FY 1988, a Monetization Field Manual was produced to provide guidance in this area. The projected commodity mix for FY 1990 should allow compliance with the requirement that at least 75% of the tonnage for non-emergency Title II developmental programs must be comprised of processed or bagged commodities.

Food Needs Assessment

The lack of reliable data on food aid requirements has historically been a major obstacle in effective planning for both emergency and developmental food aid programs. In FY 1990, $350,000 is requested for the continuation of a project to provide essential information for the development of effective food aid programs.

PL 480 Title I/III

FY 1990 Country and Commodity Allocations a/

Country	FY 1988			FY 1989			FY 1990			WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR			RICE		FEEDGRAIN		VEGOILS		OILSEEDS		TOTAL		TALLOW		COTTON b/		UNDESIGNATED	
$940 or less Per Capita GNP	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil
Bangladesh	289	60.0	(60.0)	408	80.0	(80.0)	303	60.0	(60.0)	265	40.0				17	5.0			18	10.0			300	55.0			3	5.0		
Bolivia	155	20.0	(20.0)	110	17.0	(17.0)	132	20.0	(20.0)	132	20.0												132	20.0						
Dominican Rep	70	20.0		78	20.0		60	20.0		33	5.0								27	15.0			60	20.0						
Egypt	1,222	179.5		1,020	170.0		933	160.0		629	95.0	206	286	55.0					18	10.0			933	160.0						
El Salvador	200	41.5		133	35.0		170	35.0		106	16.0						32	3.0	19	11.0			157	30.0	13	5.0				
Ghana	37	6.0		5	6.0		12	6.0							7	2.0			4	2.0			11	4.0			1	2.0		
Guatemala	117	18.0		109	18.0		80	18.0		66	10.0								14	8.0			80	18.0						
Guinea				9	3.0		35	10.0							35	10.0							35	10.0						
Guyana	60	6.9		26	4.0		27	4.0		27	4.0												27	4.0						
Honduras	90	12.0		75	12.0		84	12.0		73	11.0						11	1.0					84	12.0						
Indonesia	109	15.0		55	15.0		66	10.0		66	10.0												66	10.0						
Kenya	78	10.0		33	5.0		66	10.0	(10.0)	66	10.0												66	10.0						
Liberia				14	5.0		26	7.5							26	7.5							26	7.5						
Madagascar							17	5.0							17	5.0							17	5.0						
Morocco	170	36.0		178	44.0		110	35.0		66	10.0								44	25.0			110	35.0						
Pakistan	141	80.0		124	80.0		141	80.0											141	80.0			141	80.0						
Philippines	91	30.0					103	15.0		33	5.0				17	5.0	53	5.0					103	15.0						
Senegal	14	5.0		16	5.0		17	5.0							17	5.0							17	5.0						
Sierra Leone	16	4.0		16	4.0		17	4.0		7	1.0				10	3.0							17	4.0						
Somalia	1	1.0		3	2.0		24	5.0		20	3.0								4	2.0			24	5.0						
Sri Lanka	224	26.0		101	16.0		106	16.0		106	16.0												106	16.0						
Sudan	254	29.4		278	40.0		122	20.0		86	13.0	26	36	7.0									122	20.0						
Uganda	9	4.0					15	6.0															0	0.0	15	6.0				
Yemen	54	10.0		28	10.0		17	5.0							17	5.0							17	5.0						
Zaire	95	13.0		92	26.0		68	16.0	(16.0)	40	6.0				26	7.5							66	13.5			2.0	2.5		
Zambia	45	10.0		34	10.0		24	5.0		20	3.0								4	2.0			24	5.0						
SUBTOTAL	3,541	637.3	(80.0)	2,945	627.0	(97.0)	2,775	589.5	(106.0)	1,841	278.0	232	322	62.0	189	55.0	96	9.0	293	165.0	0	0.0	2,741	569.0	28	11.0	6	9.5	0	0.0

PL 480 Title I/III

FY 1990 Country and Commodity Allocations a/

Country	FY 1988			FY 1989			FY 1990			WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR		RICE		FEEDGRAIN		VEGOILS		OILSEEDS		TOTAL		TALLOW		COTTON b/		UNDESIGNATED	
$941 or more Per Capita GNP	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	MTGE (000)	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil
Costa Rica				115	15.0		99	15.0		99	15.0											99	15.0						
Jamaica	286	33.6		190	40.0		178	30.0		99	15.0			17	5.0	53	5.0	9	5.0			178	30.0						
Peru	109	15.0		83	15.0		90	16.0		73	11.0			17	5.0							90	16.0						
Tunisia	223	29.9		68	10.0		99	15.0		99	15.0											99	15.0						
SUBTOTAL	618	78.5	0.0	456	80.0	0.0	466	76.0	0.0	370	56.0	0	0	34	10.0	53	5.0	9	5.0	0	0.0	466	76.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL ALLOCATED	4,159	715.8	(80.0)	3,401	707.0	(97.0)	3,241	665.5	(106.0)	2,211	334.0	232	322	62.0	223	65.0	149	14.0	302	170.0	0	0.0	3,207	645.0	28	11.0	6	9.5	0	0.0
(% Title III)			11.2%			13.7%			15.9%																				
RESERVE c/				304	100.0		642	97.0																					
TOTAL COMMODITY	4,159	715.8	(80.0)	3,705	807.0	(97.0)	3,883	762.5	(106.0)																				
INITIAL PAYMENT		(19.3)			(16.1)			(15.5)																					
FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL		56.7			61.0			70.0																					
OCEAN FREIGHT		10.4			0.0			0.0																					
UNOBLIGATED		3.2			0.0			0.0																					
PROGRAM LEVEL	4,159	766.8		3,705	851.9		3,883	817.0																					

a/ PL 480 Title I/III only, levels do not include Food for Progress.

b/ The Cotton is shown as Metric Tons, the conversion factor used is: 4.592917 Bales = 1 Metric Tons.

c/ Illustrative reserve tonnage.

FY 1990
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 88 Actual Program Levels				FY 89 Estimated Program Levels a/				FY 90 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
ASIA/NEAR EAST -TOTAL	223,638	145,839	53,997	23,802	170,918	126,533	34,239	10,146	189,956	154,390	---	---
Afghanistan/Pakistan*	28,946	---	21,446	7,500	32,635	---	22,489	10,146	35,566	b/	b/	b/
Bangladesh	15,264	15,000	263	---	20,538	20,291	247	---	18,968	18,968	---	---
Bhutan	1,052	---	1,052	---	251	---	251	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt	2,626	2,626	---	---	1,295	1,295	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza	570	570	---	---	142	142	---	---	---	---	---	---
India*	109,097	84,290	24,808	---	67,635	59,710	7,925	---	85,000	85,000	---	---
Indonesia	9,470	9,378	92	---	4,459	4,459	---	---	4,918	4,918	---	---
Kampuchea*	1,841	---	1,841	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Laos*	1,751	---	1,751	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lebanon*	6,825	5,882	943	---	14,112	14,112	---	---	12,744	12,744	---	---
Morocco	12,782	12,782	---	---	14,688	12,759	1,929	---	15,699	15,699	---	---
Nepal	1,802	---	1,802	---	1,398	---	1,398	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines	27,947	11,645	---	16,302	13,441	13,441	---	---	16,471	16,471	---	---
Sri Lanka	906	906	---	---	---	---	---	---	589	589	---	---
Tunisia	1,676	1,676	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
West Bank	1,085	1,085	---	---	325	325	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	74,165	45,621	19,802	8,742	66,023	49,159	16,865	---	67,284	65,672	---	1,612
Bolivia	14,848	10,042	1,707	3,099	8,783	7,867	916	---	13,172	13,172	---	---
Brazil	52	---	52	---	1,387	---	1,387	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia	65	---	65	---	98	---	98	---	---	---	---	---
Costa Rica	95	---	95	---	78	---	78	---	---	---	---	---
Dominican Rep.	3,339	3,004	335	---	6,008	5,159	850	---	4,385	4,385	---	---
Ecuador	1,637	515	923	198	695	695	---	---	622	622	---	---
El Salvador*	12,878	1,896	5,538	5,444	4,413	3,646	767	---	4,763	3,151	---	1,612
Guatemala*	5,382	4,615	767	---	11,691	7,274	4,416	---	8,843	8,843	---	---
Guyana	7	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Haiti*	7,979	6,840	1,140	---	15,271	14,080	1,190	---	13,433	13,433	---	---
Honduras*	8,347	3,358	4,990	---	3,299	2,693	606	---	3,878	3,878	---	---
Jamaica*	1,347	1,023	324	---	1,665	---	1,665	---	---	---	---	---

FY 1990
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 88 Actual Program Levels				FY 89 Estimated Program Levels a/				FY 90 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Mexico*	3,159	---	3,159	---	4,751	---	4,751	---	---	---	---	---
Panama	---	---	---	---	140	---	140	---	---	---	---	---
Paraguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	15,021	14,328	693	---	7,745	7,745	---	---	18,190	18,190	---	---
St. Lucia	9	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AFRICA - TOTAL	**205,459**	**96,621**	**34,473**	**74,366**	**67,626**	**42,525**	**17,487**	**7,615**	**72,028**	**37,889**	**5,552**	**28,588**
Angola*	**4,096**	**4,096**	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Benin	**1,645**	**1,208**	**437**	---	**2,053**	**2,053**	---	---	**1,375**	**1,375**	---	---
Botswana*	**8,442**	---	**1,162**	**7,280**	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burkina Faso*	**5,772**	**5,772**	---	---	**6,483**	**6,483**	---	---	**8,096**	**5,829**	---	**2,267**
Burundi	**411**	---	**411**	---	**71**	---	**71**	---	---	---	---	---
Cameroon	368	---	368	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cape Verde	2,107	---	629	1,478	2,163	---	---	2,163	1,720	---	---	1,720
C.A.R.	819	---	819	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chad	1,240	485	755	---	1,357	---	1,357	---	2,764	---	---	2,764
Comoro Is.	455	---	455	---	133	---	133	---	---	---	---	---
Congo	136	---	136	---	174	---	174	---	---	---	---	---
Cote d'Ivoire	---	---	---	---	225	---	225	---	---	---	---	---
Djibouti*	24	---	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eq. Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia*	38,039	38,039	---	---	4,452	4,452	---	---	7,437	7,437	---	---
Ethiopian Refugee*	12,594	12,594	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gambia	3,976	998	142	2,836	3,728	1,278	1,050	1,400	2,632	1,182	---	1,450
Ghana	10,367	5,607	4,760	---	11,944	7,121	4,822	---	5,649	5,649	---	---
Guinea	9,972	---	396	9,576	202	---	202	---	---	---	---	---
Guinea Bissau	974	---	974	---	409	---	409	---	522	522	---	---
Kenya	1,144	1,144	---	---	1,746	1,746	---	---	2,353	2,353	---	---
Lesotho	4,008	2,976	1,032	---	2,195	2,195	---	---	2,160	2,160	---	---
Liberia	7,368	---	---	7,368	9	---	9	---	---	---	---	---
Madagascar	5,373	2,154	---	3,219	2,620	2,620	---	---	2,491	2,491	---	---
Malawi*	3,900	---	485	3,416	5,457	---	2,075	3,382	---	---	---	---
Mali*	9,968	485	5,982	3,501	2,763	599	2,164	---	3,541	633	---	2,908

FY 1990
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 88 Actual Program Levels				FY 89 Estimated Program Levels a/				FY 90 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Mauritania	3,367	543	803	2,021	782	410	372	---	4,959	508	---	4,452
Mauritius	423	---	423	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mozambique*	29,837	8,883	46	20,908	7,887	7,307	580	---	13,028	---	---	13,028
Niger	408	---	408	---	927	---	927	---	---	---	---	---
Rwanda*	1,298	1,298	---	---	752	501	250	---	304	304	---	---
Sao Tome	246	---	246	---	1,252	---	1,252	---	---	---	---	---
Senegal	5,563	3,800	1,763	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Seychelles	111	111	---	---	141	141	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sierra Leone	1,449	1,449	---	---	1,647	1,647	---	---	976	976	---	---
Somalia*	12,140	---	8,875	3,265	871	---	871	---	5,552	---	5,552	---
Sudan*	6,136	991	---	5,145	715	45	---	669	3,429	3,429	---	---
Swaziland	745	---	745	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tanzania	5,761	1,363	427	3,971	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Togo	3,246	2,400	846	---	3,803	3,286	517	---	2,951	2,951	---	---
Uganda*	1,307	---	923	383	26	---	26	---	---	---	---	---
Zaire	225	225	---	---	640	640	---	---	92	92	---	---
Zambia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	503,262	288,081	108,272	106,909	304,568	218,216	68,591	17,760	293,702	257,950	5,552	30,200

a/ As of November 18, 1988.
b/ Afghanistan/Pakistan sponsors TBA.
* Includes emergency program levels as detailed on next page.

FY 1990
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II EMERGENCY PROGRAM LEVELS
($000)

Region/Country	FY 88 Actual Program Levels				FY 89 Estimated Program Levels a/				FY 90 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
ASIA/NEAR EAST -TOTAL	17,484	6,392	3,592	7,500	46,747	14,112	22,489	10,146				
Afghanistan/Pakistan	7,500	---	---	7,500	32,635	---	22,489	10,146				
India	510	510	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Kamupchea	1,841	---	1,841	---	---	---	---	---				
Laos	1,751	---	1,751	---	---	---	---	---				
Lebanon	5,882	5,882	---	---	14,112	14,112	---	---				
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	8,578	30	6,118	2,430	2,751	1,384	1,366	---				
El Salvador	3,778	---	1,349	2,430	---	---	---	---				
Guatemala	514	---	514	---	---	---	---	---				
Haiti	---	---	---	---	2,492	1,384	1,108	---				
Honduras	3,104	30	3,074	---	---	---	---	---				
Jamaica	---	---	---	---	259	---	259	---				
Mexico	1,181	---	1,181	---	---	---	---	---				
AFRICA - TOTAL	95,036	58,778	6,705	29,554	16,044	11,967	26	4,051				
Angola	4,096	4,096	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Botswana	6,567	---	---	6,567	---	---	---	---				
Burkina Faso	661	661	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Djibouti	24	---	24	---	---	---	---	---				
Ethiopia	31,581	31,581	---	---	4,452	4,452	---	---				
Ethiopian Refugee	12,594	12,594	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Malawi	3,416	---	---	3,416	3,382	---	---	3,382				
Mali	127	127	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Mozambique	22,926	8,883	---	14,043	7,307	7,307	---	---				
Rwanda	---	---	---	---	163	163	---	---				
Somalia	6,612	---	6,612	---	---	---	---	---				
Sudan	5,980	836	---	5,145	715	45	---	669				
Uganda	453	---	70	383	26	---	26	---				

FY 1990
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 88 Actual Program Levels				FY 89 Estimated Program Levels a/				FY 90 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Subtotal - Regions	503,262	288,081	108,272	106,909	304,568	218,216	68,591	17,760	329,268	257,950	5,552	30,200
Regular	382,164	222,881	91,857	67,426	239,026	190,753	44,710	3,563	329,268	257,950	5,552	30,200
Emergency	121,099	65,200	16,415	39,483	65,541	27,463	23,881	14,197	---	---	---	---
Asia/Near East	223,638	145,839	53,997	23,802	170,918	126,533	34,239	10,146	189,956	154,390	---	---
Regular	206,154	139,447	50,405	16,302	124,171	112,421	11,750	---	189,956	154,390	---	---
Emergency	17,484	6,392	3,592	7,500	46,747	14,112	22,489	10,146	---	---	---	---
Latin America	74,165	45,621	19,802	8,742	66,023	49,159	16,865	---	67,284	65,672	---	1,612
Regular	65,587	45,591	13,684	6,312	63,274	47,775	15,499	---	67,284	65,672	---	1,612
Emergency	8,578	30	6,118	2,430	2,751	1,384	1,366	---	---	---	---	---
Africa	205,459	96,621	34,473	74,366	67,626	42,525	17,487	7,615	72,028	37,889	5,552	28,588
Regular	110,423	37,843	27,768	44,812	51,583	30,558	17,461	3,564	72,028	37,889	5,552	28,588
Emergency	95,036	58,778	6,705	29,554	16,044	11,967	26	4,051	---	---	---	---
Reserve					207,693				79,527			
Stock Adjustment	(44,311)				(16,053)				(25,795)			
WFP Estimates					20,291				65,000			
Title I to Title II	31,100				---				---			
Transport Costs	225,149				113,502				217,000			
PROGRAM TOTAL	715,200				630,000				665,000			

NOTE: (1) All country/regional levels reflect commodity costs only. Individual country levels may not add due to rounding.
(2) Farmer-to-Farmer technical assistance is funded from full P.L. 480 Appropriation at 1/10 of 1 percent.

FY 1990
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 88 Actual Program Levels				FY 89 Estimated Program Levels a/				FY 90 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
ASIA/NEAR EAST -TOTAL	1,050,737	643,705	291,768	115,264	708,567	475,390	173,178	60,000	785,316	560,316	---	---
Afghanistan/Pakistan*	231,959	---	171,959	60,000	193,000	---	133,000	60,000	225,000	b/	b/	b/
Bangladesh	120,600	120,000	600	---	120,600	120,000	600	---	120,000	120,000	---	---
Bhutan	3,139	---	3,139	---	624	---	624	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt	7,568	7,568	---	---	2,249	2,249	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza	2,009	2,009	---	---	1,014	1,014	---	---	---	---	---	---
India*	381,361	283,595	97,766	---	208,808	184,008	24,801	---	255,212	255,212	---	---
Indonesia	56,934	56,814	120	---	12,689	12,689	---	---	16,496	16,496	---	---
Kampuchea*	2,400	---	2,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Laos*	5,000	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lebanon*	16,535	12,395	4,140	---	29,130	29,130	---	---	29,130	29,130	---	---
Morocco	80,436	80,436	---	---	73,456	63,171	10,285	---	65,766	65,766	---	---
Nepal	6,643	---	6,643	---	3,867	---	3,867	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines	119,361	64,097	---	55,264	61,134	61,134	---	---	71,990	71,990	---	---
Sri Lanka	8,220	8,220	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,723	1,723	---	---
Tunisia	4,710	4,710	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
West Bank	3,862	3,862	---	---	1,995	1,995	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	295,560	186,688	72,959	35,914	223,257	172,831	80,547	---	227,896	221,148	---	6,748
Bolivia	57,725	40,765	5,915	11,046	52,343	45,544	6,799	---	49,856	49,856	---	---
Brazil	470	---	470	---	2,933	---	2,933	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia	248	---	248	---	120	---	120	---	---	---	---	---
Costa Rica	140	---	140	---	98	---	98	---	---	---	---	---
Dominican Rep.	15,171	14,322	848	---	14,296	12,860	1,436	---	13,070	13,070	---	---
Ecuador	6,686	1,571	3,315	1,800	1,874	1,874	---	---	1,968	1,968	---	---
El Salvador*	48,454	7,193	18,193	23,068	10,481	8,633	1,848	---	15,501	8,753	---	6,748
Guatemala*	24,627	20,189	4,438	---	39,387	21,708	17,679	---	28,866	28,866	---	---
Guyana	60	---	60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Haiti	31,906	27,053	4,854	---	46,922	42,227	4,695	---	44,231	44,231	---	---
Honduras*	31,493	11,672	19,821	---	9,248	7,280	1,968	---	10,592	10,592	---	---
Jamaica	12,545	11,000	1,545	---	12,450	---	12,450	---	---	---	---	---

FY 1990
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 88 Actual Program Levels				FY 89 Estimated Program Levels a/				FY 90 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Mexico*	11,243	---	11,243	---	---	---	30,121	---	---	---	---	---
Panama	---	---	---	---	400	---	400	---	---	---	---	---
Paraguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	54,713	52,923	1,791	---	32,704	32,704	---	---	63,812	63,812	---	---
St. Lucia	79	---	79	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AFRICA - TOTAL	840,503	401,669	125,563	313,271	241,732	136,688	60,169	44,876	360,966	128,509	20,000	212,456
Angola*	12,000	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Benin	4,648	3,589	1,059	---	7,537	7,537	---	---	3,589	3,589	---	---
Botswana*	34,209	---	3,557	30,652	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burkina Faso*	28,126	28,126	---	---	19,390	19,390	---	---	44,179	20,208	---	23,971
Burundi	1,444	---	1,444	---	85	---	85	---	---	---	---	---
Cameroon	480	---	480	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cape Verde	17,790	---	1,900	15,890	16,917	---	---	16,917	16,812	---	---	16,812
C.A.R.	3,901	---	3,901	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chad	5,741	2,746	2,995	---	5,615	---	5,615	---	10,241	---	---	10,241
Comoro Is.	1,985	---	1,985	---	159	---	159	---	---	---	---	---
Congo	340	---	340	---	470	---	470	---	---	---	---	---
Cote d'Ivoire	---	---	---	---	642	---	642	---	---	---	---	---
Djibouti*	216	---	216	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Eq. Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia*	169,167	169,167	---	---	9,000	9,000	---	---	23,365	23,365	---	---
Ethiopian Refugee*	63,750	63,750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gambia	11,479	2,904	476	8,100	9,872	2,872	3,000	4,000	7,872	2,872	---	5,000
Ghana	31,507	19,856	11,651	---	38,910	25,749	13,161	---	21,861	21,861	---	---
Guinea	31,244	---	1,390	29,854	800	---	800	---	---	---	---	---
Guinea Bissau	2,507	---	2,507	---	1,380	---	1,380	---	1,800	1,800	---	---
Kenya	6,881	6,881	---	---	7,744	7,744	---	---	11,833	11,833	---	---
Lesotho	16,012	12,522	3,490	---	9,819	9,819	---	---	7,040	7,040	---	---
Liberia	25,532	---	---	25,532	11	---	11	---	---	---	---	---
Madagascar	11,376	6,376	---	5,000	6,460	6,460	---	---	6,592	6,592	---	---
Malawi*	29,239	---	1,914	27,325	26,134	---	6,134	20,000	---	---	---	---
Mali*	31,206	2,679	18,528	10,000	11,782	3,363	8,420	---	14,386	4,354	---	10,032

FY 1990
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
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Region/Country	FY 88 Actual Program Levels				FY 89 Estimated Program Levels a/				FY 90 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Mauritania	23,377	2,161	1,215	20,000	3,200	1,350	1,850	---	31,153	1,752	---	29,400
Mauritius	1,661	---	1,661	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mozambique*	99,850	25,797	60	73,993	26,392	23,272	3,120	---	117,000	---	---	117,000
Niger	870	---	870	---	5,880	---	5,880	---	---	---	---	---
Rwanda*	5,345	5,345	---	---	2,447	2,147	300	---	999	999	---	---
Sao Tome	1,341	---	1,341	---	3,643	---	3,643	---	---	---	---	---
Senegal	24,390	15,636	8,754	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Seychelles	347	347	---	---	347	347	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sierra Leone	3,822	3,822	---	---	4,048	4,048	---	---	3,433	3,433	---	---
Somalia*	44,881	---	39,810	5,072	3,354	---	3,354	---	20,000	---	20,000	---
Sudan*	51,476	5,123	---	46,353	4,134	175	---	3,959	8,643	8,643	---	---
Swaziland	2,247	---	2,247	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tanzania	22,356	3,745	3,611	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Togo	10,856	6,912	3,945	---	13,089	11,016	2,073	---	9,268	9,268	---	---
Uganda*	4,718	---	4,219	500	72	---	72	---	---	---	---	---
Zaire	2,186	2,186	---	---	2,400	2,400	---	---	900	900	---	---
Zambia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	2,186,801	1,232,062	490,290	464,449	1,203,677	784,908	313,894	104,876	1,149,178	909,973	20,000	219,204

a/ As of November 18, 1988.
b/ Afghanistan/Pakistan sponsors TBA.
* Includes emergency program levels as detailed on next page.

FY 1990
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II EMERGENCY PROGRAM LEVELS
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 88 Actual Program Levels				FY 89 Estimated Program Levels a/				FY 90 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
ASIA/NEAR EAST -TOTAL	80,460	13,060	7,400	60,000	89,130	29,130	---	60,000				
Afghanistan/Pakistan	60,000	---	---	60,000	60,000	---	---	60,000				
India	665	665	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Kamupchea	2,400	---	2,400	---	---	---	---	---				
Laos	5,000	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---				
Lebanon	12,395	12,395	---	---	29,130	29,130	---	---				
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	38,579	112	27,153	11,315	11,350	5,500	5,850	---				
El Salvador	17,840	---	6,525	11,315	---	---	---	---				
Guatemala	3,035	---	3,035	---	---	---	---	---				
Haiti	---	---	---	---	9,900	5,500	4,400	---				
Honduras	11,591	112	11,479	---	---	---	---	---				
Jamaica	---	---	---	---	1,450	---	1,450	---				
Mexico	6,114	---	6,114	---	---	---	---	---				
AFRICA - TOTAL	439,218	255,439	32,456	151,323	56,933	32,902	72	23,959				
Angola	12,000	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Botswana	22,652	---	---	22,652	---	---	---	---				
Burkina Faso	3,269	3,269	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Djibouti	216	---	216	---	---	---	---	---				
Ethiopia	145,802	145,802	---	---	9,000	9,000	---	---				
Ethiopian Refugee	63,750	63,750	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Malawi	27,325	---	---	27,325	20,000	---	---	20,000				
Mali	290	290	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Mozambique	80,290	25,797	---	54,493	23,272	23,272	---	---				
Rwanda	---	---	---	---	455	455	---	---				
Somalia	32,000	---	32,000	---	---	---	---	---				
Sudan	50,885	4,531	---	46,353	4,134	175	---	3,959				
Uganda	740	---	240	500	72	---	72	---				

FY 1990
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 88 Actual Program Levels				FY 89 Estimated Program Levels a/				FY 90 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Subtotal - Regions	2,186,801	1,232,062	490,290	464,449	1,203,677	784,908	313,894	104,876	1,374,178	909,973	20,000	219,204
Regular	1,628,543	963,451	423,281	241,811	1,046,265	717,376	307,972	20,917	1,374,178	909,973	20,000	219,204
Emergency	558,257	268,611	67,009	222,638	157,413	67,532	5,922	83,959	---	---	---	---
Asia/Near East	1,050,737	643,705	291,768	115,264	708,567	475,390	173,178	60,000	560,316	560,316	---	---
Regular	970,277	630,645	284,368	55,264	619,438	446,260	173,178	---	560,316	560,316	---	---
Emergency	80,460	13,060	7,400	60,000	89,130	29,130	---	60,000	---	---	---	---
Latin America	295,560	186,688	72,959	35,914	253,378	172,831	80,547	---	227,896	221,148	---	6,748
Regular	256,981	186,576	45,806	24,599	242,028	167,331	74,697	---	227,896	221,148	---	6,748
Emergency	38,579	112	27,153	11,315	11,350	5,500	5,850	---	---	---	---	---
Africa	840,503	401,669	125,563	313,271	241,732	136,688	60,169	44,876	360,966	128,509	20,000	212,456
Regular	401,285	146,230	93,107	161,948	184,800	103,786	60,097	20,917	360,966	128,509	20,000	212,456
Emergency	439,218	255,439	32,456	151,323	56,933	32,902	72	23,959	---	---	---	---
Reserve					527,825				242,015			
WFP Estimates					85,736				260,742			
Stock Adjustment	(126,900)				(54,712)				(90,997)			
PROGRAM TOTAL	2,059,901 (MT)				1,762,526 (MT)				1,785,937 (MT)			
	2,197,649 (MTGE)				1,912,270 (MTGE)				1,944,134 (MTGE)			

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Estimated	FY 1990 Request
-- 1/	-- 1/	-- 1/

HOUSING AND URBAN PROGRAMS

A.I.D.'s Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H) has primary responsibility for addressing shelter and urbanization needs in developing countries. The Agency, through this Office, administers the Housing Guaranty (HG) Program which began in the early 1960s to respond to the worldwide shortage of adequate shelter. Today, A.I.D. addresses an increasingly broad spectrum of urban issues including infrastructure and services, municipal management and finance, land tenure and employment generation. Together with host country officials, A.I.D. is developing realistic approaches to the effective planning and management of low-income urban programs and capital investment strategies in urban areas.

The Agency operates through seven small Regional Housing and Urban Development Offices (RHUDOs) located in Cote D'Ivoire, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Thailand, and Tunisia. A.I.D. provides leadership in urban development research and training, and through the RHUDOs co-manages with A.I.D. missions virtually all of the Agency's Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund financed capital and technical assistance programs for housing and urban development projects. Through these programs, A.I.D. engages in policy dialogue with developing country governments to improve the standard of living of the urban poor and provide opportunities for economic growth.

The Urban Challenge

Under the dual pressures of rapid population growth and high rates of urbanization, developing countries are undergoing profound changes in their social and economic structures. By early in the next century, urban populations will exceed those in rural areas, and more than half of these nations' poor will be living in cities. The growth of "mega-cities" will continue, and by the year 2000 there will be some 280 cities in less developed countries (LDCs) with populations over one million compared to only 77 in 1970. Equally important is the extraordinary growth being experienced by smaller secondary cities.

Although rapid urban growth in LDCs creates problems due to lack of infrastructure, insufficient revenue-generating capacity, and a general lack of urban management skills, cities and towns contain the solutions to these problems and the potential for enhanced economic growth and social development. Cities are the loci of off-farm employment opportunities; they provide markets for surplus agricultural goods and inputs for increased agricultural production. Economic specialization and diversification in

1/ A.I.D. estimates implementing U.S. Treasury borrowing authority to cover claims for countries rescheduling debt as follows: FY 1989 - $30 million, FY 1990 - $45 million. $25 million was borrowed in FY 1988.

manufacturing and commerce, the forces that fuel economic growth, can only occur in the cities. Half of the gross domestic product in LDCs is generated in cities, and this proportion is predicted to rise over the next decade.

The challenges presented by urbanization are a pressing concern of the LDCs, a fact which has been recognized by various studies on economic assistance and by the Congress. In its FY 1988 legislative report, the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations directed the Agency to prepare a report on "Urbanization in the Developing Countries," to assess its impact on economic development, A.I.D.'s response and the implications for future assistance programs. The interim findings indicate that only a small percentage of current A.I.D. effort is directed toward urban populations or issues, and that Congress and the Agency need to examine the Agency's urban programs in light of the rapid urban growth occurring in LDCs.

Housing Guaranty Program

The HG Program is A.I.D.'s primary capital resource for implementing shelter programs and related urban support activities. Through the program, A.I.D. uses the private sector to finance low-income shelter and neighborhood upgrading programs in LDCs. Capital outputs of the HG Program include minimum affordable shelter, basic water and sanitation infrastructure, home improvement loans, and community facilities. The U.S. Government guaranties the loans to protect U.S. lenders against possible loss. The lenders, in turn, charge interest rates that reflect the U.S. guaranty. A.I.D. charges a fee for its guaranty to cover operating expenses and to contribute to claim payments.

A.I.D. has authorized a total of $2.3 billion to finance specific housing projects since the inception of the program. To date, some 210 projects have been carried out or are in progress in over 40 countries. In FY 1990, we propose to authorize $100 million to finance new HG loans. In FY 1988, $125 million was authorized, with $125 million planned for FY 1989.

Program Directions

In FY 1988, PRE/H, in collaboration with the regional bureaus and participating missions, began implementing a sector lending approach to the HG Program. This approach calls for tangible progress in policy reforms which facilitate access by low-income families to shelter and related urban services. A.I.D. operates with the conviction that adequate, if minimal, shelter for all can be produced with available resources if the right policies are pursued. The key is to rely on individual initiative, market forces, and the private sector to produce housing. The public sector should establish the policy framework and serve as a facilitator of shelter delivery and a provider of infrastructure and services. Governments must capitalize on the energies of the "informal sector," which has accounted for the overwhelming majority of all new housing for low-income families in LDCs. Governments can stimulate and enhance the efficiency of private initiative by establishing realistic building standards, providing serviced land at a reasonable cost, making

credit available to low-income families, and addressing problems of land tenure. As LDCs move towards the decentralization of authority, A.I.D. is working to increase local government capacity to raise revenues and to plan and manage urban services with an emphasis on cost recovery and sustainability. Sector programming is seen as a more efficient vehicle than traditional project-oriented assistance for alleviating constraints to the delivery of urban services and for facilitating the expansion of the private sector's role in shelter provision.

A HG loan authorized for Jamaica in FY 1988 addresses development constraints on a sector-wide basis and is illustrative of the new approach. The program aims to promote a self-sustaining delivery system for shelter, water, and other services to the urban poor. A new HG loan was authorized in Indonesia with a focus on privatization and cost recovery in the provision of municipal services. The Indonesian program is reflective of a larger trend throughout Asia of increased focus on the urbanization process and its importance in national economic development. As a result of this trend, new HG loans are programmed for Pakistan and the Philippines in FY 1989 and FY 1990, respectively.

In the area of applied research, work was begun in FY 1988 on a methodology to be used by field personnel for analysis of decentralization efforts in LDCs. A second report which addresses the impact of macro-economic policy on local economic development will be the subject of an A.I.D. roundtable in FY 1989. As urban growth impels A.I.D. to address the efficiency of urban public service provision, expertise in the construction, maintenance, financing and management of infrastructure systems will be increasingly in demand. A.I.D. is working with various U.S. professional municipal management associations to establish a formal "contact" network and to mobilize new sources of expertise and training from among U.S. practitioners. The Agency will also continue its work in indigenous building materials to respond to Congressional interest in this area.

The Office's training efforts focus on high priority policy and programmatic issues which support ongoing or planned capital and technical assistance efforts in shelter and urban development. A major emphasis is placed on the training of counterparts in relevant public sector institutions and private sector organizations. This training, which is conducted locally and in the United States, develops a cadre of policymakers and program implementers able to improve their country's capacity to address urban development needs. The Office sponsored its eleventh conference on Housing and Urban Development in Africa, "Agricultural Growth and Market Town Development," in May 1988 in Malawi. The conference examined urban-rural linkages and focused attention on the increasingly important role that towns and secondary cities must play in generating employment necessary for sustained economic growth and in supporting the agricultural marketing system. Building on the conference's success, a follow-up conference has been planned for FY 1989 in Cote D'Ivoire.

The Office's research and training programs also provide an opportunity for collaborative work with other development agencies including the World Bank and the United Nations Center for Human Settlements (UNCHS). In FY 1989 the Office will participate in the Twelfth Session of the UNCHS and assist with the preparation for the Third International Shelter Conference which will highlight successful examples of public-private partnerships in housing finance, land development and infrastructure.

Proposed Housing Guaranty Authorizations

($ millions)

	FY 1989	FY 1990
Africa		
Cote D'Ivoire	2.6	-
Kenya	10	-
Asia/Near East		
India	15	-
Indonesia	25	25
Jordan	12.4	5
Pakistan	25	20
Philippines	-	25
Portugal	25	15
Latin America/Caribbean		
East Caribbean	5	5
Ecuador	5	-
Jamaica	-	5
TOTAL:	$125	$100

U.S. Imports of Non-traditional Agricultural Products from Caribbean Basin Initiative Beneficiary Countries[1/]

U.S. imports of non-traditional agricultural products (excluding bananas and plantains) rose from $5.867 billion in 1986 to $6.157 billion in 1987, an increase of 4.9%. Imports from the countries benefiting from the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) rose from $170 million to $189.5 million, an increase of 11.5%. Their share of the total, however, rose only from 2.9% to 3.1%.

The impact of the CBI on non-traditional agricultural exports from the beneficiary countries may be estimated by comparing trends in exports to the United States which were subject to tariffs prior to the CBI legislation with trends in those which were not. Between 1983 and 1987 exports previously subject to tariffs rose by 194%, while those which were not rose by 75%.

While the CBI has contributed to increased U.S. importation of non-traditional agricultural products from the region, U.S. demand for these products has increased rapidly. U.S. per capita consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables grew by 23% and 31% respectively between 1969 and 1985. While U.S. imports of fresh vegetables increased by 9% per year between 1970 and 1986, the imports' share of U.S. fresh vegetable supplies only increased from 5% to 6% over that period.

A.I.D. commissioned the Economic Research Service of USDA to analyze U.S. supply and demand trends for the ten CBI non-traditional agricultural commodities experiencing the most rapid export growth. Data from the analyses indicate that for the nine commodities for which figures are available, U.S. production has continued to increase for all principal producing regions.

While export trends during 1987 demonstrate rapid growth in CBI export of certain agricultural commodities, the fresh produce market is highly volatile, and year-to-year variance is likely.

[1/] This analysis responds to the House Foreign Affairs Committee Report request on page 79 of House Report 100-294, (August 26, 1987).

For example, Mexico, which does not receive U.S. foreign assistance for its agricultural sector, overwhelmingly dominates U.S. importation of fresh fruits and vegetables,[2/] and the recent substantial devaluation of the peso further increases Mexican competitiveness. This greater competitiveness of Mexican products may have the effect of reducing the share of U.S. agricultural imports attributable to CBI-beneficiary countries receiving A.I.D. support.

Although U.S. development assistance activities have had some effect in promoting non-traditional commodity exports in the Caribbean Basin region, the above information indicates that such activities have had no significant impact on U.S. agricultural producers. In view of the small percentage of the U.S. market supplied by these products and the rapidly increasing U.S. demand, U.S. development assistance activities are likewise unlikely to have a significant impact on U.S. producers in the future.

U.S. Imports of Horticultural Products [3/]

	Total From World	Total From CBI	Change Total	CBI Share	Change CBI Share
	(U.S. $Millions)		%	%	%
1985	5,665.0	144.8	--	2.56	--
1986	5,867.0	170.2	3.57	2.90	17.5
1987	6,157.0	189.5	4.94	3.08	6.2

[2/]Mexico accounted for 26.2% of the 50 most important fresh fruit and vegetable imports into the United States on a weight basis in 1986. If bananas and plantains are excluded from this list of 50, Mexico's share of the imports was 57.6%. Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

[3/]Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA excludes bananas and plantains.

COMMODITY IMPORT AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Commodity Import Programs

Commodity Import Programs (CIPs) are a form of nonproject assistance financed under the Economic Support Fund (ESF) through which A.I.D. makes foreign exchange available on a grant basis to recipient countries for essential commodity imports, primarily from the United States. In this manner, CIPs provide balance-of-payments support. CIPs can provide financing for a wide variety of commodities which are often crucial to industrial or other forms of economic development. These commodities can include agricultural, construction, and transportation equipment; fertilizers; chemicals; raw materials; semi-finished products; and foodstuffs. Commodity procurements under many CIPs are focused on requirements for achievement of specific development objectives in the recipient country.

A.I.D. is prohibited from financing military or police equipment or luxury goods under these programs. Items of questionable safety or efficacy also cannot be procured. While there are restrictions on purchase of certain categories of items through individual CIPs, A.I.D. does not generally determine the specific items to be purchased, nor does it select the suppliers. CIP agreements provide for the allocation of A.I.D. assistance among public and/or private sector importers. Public sector procurement is normally conducted under formal competitive bidding procedures, while purchases by the private sector normally are carried out through commercial channels, as agreed upon with A.I.D.

Transactions are handled directly between suppliers and foreign importers, but must meet the requirements of A.I.D. Regulation 1 (22 CFR Section 201) to be eligible for payment with A.I.D. funds. In addition to establishing competitive procurement procedures, A.I.D. Regulation 1 requires that suppliers maintain documentation providing evidence that the funds are used for the intended purposes and that the transactions conform to other statutory and regulatory requirements concerning commodity source and price, use of U.S. flag ocean vessels and identification of the commodity as A.I.D.-financed.

Commodity Imports Under Other Forms of Non-Project Assistance

In addition to commodity import programs *per se*, A.I.D. finances a number of other non-project assistance activities involving commodity imports under the same rules and regulations as CIPs. These currently include ESF-funded activities and sector support programs funded through the Development Fund for Africa (DFA).

These other forms of non-project assistance activities are of limited duration and their objectives and goals are expressed in more precise quantitative terms than are those for CIPs. They are usually focused on addressing problems in sectors such as private enterprise, agriculture, health, energy, or education. Further, they often involve a package of commodities required to help achieve specific objectives. Technical assistance frequently is provided as part of the program.

These activities are tied to sector-specific policy dialogue between the A.I.D. and the host country. Funds may be released in tranches or conditioned on the achievement of policy goals such as import liberalization, credit tightening, or monetary policy or pricing changes related to the sector. Because of the narrower focus, there is a more targeted developmental thrust to these activities than for CIPs. This can be particularly true for programs designed to provide support for private enterprise development objectives. As with CIPs, entrepreneurs gain access to credit and foreign exchange, often for the first time, and are able to procure such items as tools, equipment, and raw materials for their enterprises.

The primary justification for DFA-funded sector support programs is to promote policy and institutional reforms in critical sectors such as agricultural production and natural resources development, health, voluntary family planning services, education, and income generating opportunities, rather than to provide balance-of-payments support. Under these sector support programs, dollars sometimes are disbursed for commodity imports rather than as cash, disbursement is tied to reforms, and local currency generations are usually programmed in support of these reforms.

Summary of Proposed FY 1990 Programs

For FY 1990, it is proposed that a total of $294.7 million be provided through CIPs and for commodity imports under other forms of non-project assistance. Of this total $245.3 million is ESF, with the remaining $49.4 million funded through the DFA.

As in prior years, the major programs for FY 1990 will be with Egypt. In FY 1990, $200 million in ESF is proposed for financing for Egypt: $100 million for the public sector and $100 million to fund private sector requirements. Commodities expected to be procured for the Egyptian public sector include laboratory equipment, construction machinery, coal, and agricultural commodities such as corn and soy beans. The $100 million made available for Egyptian private sector entities will be used to purchase such commodities as construction equipment and machinery, diesel engines and spare parts for vehicles, industrial raw materials and electrical equipment. In addition to the funds for the large programs with Egypt, $18 million is proposed for Jordan for industrial equipment, machinery, raw materials and semi-finished products to support private enterprise; $1 million for a CIP for Fiji to finance health commodities; and $3 million for a CIP in Tunisia for agricultural products in support of reforms aimed at agriculture and the private sector.

Sub-Saharan African countries which are projected to receive assistance through FY 1990 commodity import programs or commodity imports under sector support programs include Liberia (ESF - $10.5 million), Mozambique (DFA - $14 million), Seychelles (ESF - $2.8 million), Sudan (ESF - $10 million), Tanzania (DFA - $7.4 million), Uganda (DFA - $4 million), Zaire (DFA - $20 million) and Zimbabwe (DFA - $4 million). These programs will involve the African private sector, to the extent practicable, and will finance such items as agricultural inputs, equipment for road rehabilitation, and maintenance and fuel costs.

A.I.D. CONSULTING SERVICES 1/

Consulting services are those services of a purely advisory nature relating to the governmental functions of agency administration and management and agency program management. The Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) has established policies and procedures for the review, approval and use of consulting services. A.I.D. requires that a careful justification be provided as to the need for work, and that a search be made to determine if work of a similar nature has been previously conducted. Once it has been determined that the task is necessary and does not duplicate work previously performed, the type of appropriate resources is considered. In those instances when the task cannot or should not be undertaken by direct-hire staff, outside resources are used.

A.I.D. uses consulting services to assist in meeting program and operating objectives. Advisory and assistance services include management and professional support services for studies, analyses, and evaluations that provide advice or recommendations to enhance decision-making. Major areas of usage are as follows:

> Operating Expenses. The Agency uses operating expense funded contractor resources to address Agency-wide management and operating issues to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of program and administrative work in Washington and the overseas organizations. For example, consultants are being used: to conduct internal control vulnerability assesments of selected A.I.D. activities; to advise on the development of strategy for science and technology use in advance development countries; and management reviews of several A.I.D. offices and bureaus in Washington.
>
> Development Programs. Consulting services are used to improve A.I.D.'s ability to identify, design, manage, and evaluate development projects. Examples include studies: to conduct a technical review of the Alternative Energy-Peat II project in Burundi; to provide assistance for investment promotion activities in the Private Enterprise program; and to assist the A.I.D. Mission in El Salvador with irrigated export crop production, processing and marketing services.
>
> Advisory Committees. The Agency will also call on outside consulting services as needed to assist its advisory committees in support of their reviews, analyses and recommendations to the A.I.D. Administrator.

1/ This report is required under Section 1114(a) of the Money and Finance Act, P.L. 97-258, September 13, 1982.

The following table provides A.I.D. consulting services funding information for FY 1988, FY 1989 and FY 1990. These figures reflect the broader definition of consulting services as defined under revised OMB Circular A-120, "Guidelines for the Use of Consulting Services."

	FY 1988 (in $000s)	FY 1989 (in $000s)	FY 1990 (in $000s)
Operating Expense	992	1,209	1,066
Development Programs	1,720	1,785	1,849
Advisory Committees	1,201	1,303	1,303
Total	3,913	4,297	4,218

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM
(Biden-Pell)

In FY 1990, A.I.D. proposes $3.0 million for the Development Education Program mandated by the Biden-Pell Amendment (Section 316 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980). This compares to a projected budget of $3.0 million in FY 1989 and a $3.0 million actual program in FY 1988.

The Biden-Pell Amendment authorizes A.I.D.'s support of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) in their effort to facilitate public discussion, analysis and review of development issues related to world hunger. More specifically, the program's purposes are:

* to generate widespread discussion and analysis of the root causes of world hunger and poverty;

* to extend and reinforce a constituency for public and private development assistance programs designed to address issues of world hunger and poverty; and

* to expand the network of organizations involved in development education and to strengthen their capacity to deliver substantive, effective programs.

Development Education grants are awarded based on an organization's ability to increase public awareness of the economic, technical, political and social factors relating to world hunger and poverty. The grants are intended to serve as catalysts in generating interest in and support for development as well as leveraging the private resources critical to sustaining and institutionalizing such efforts. Project activities have included: the design and delivery of training programs for teachers, trainers, church leaders and other leadership groups in formal and non-formal educational settings; innovative uses of media for educational outreach; and workshops and seminars designed to relate development issues to the special interests of specific target groups such as women, corporate leaders, conservationists, journalists, farmers, youth groups, cooperative members and minority groups.

The Development Education Program strategy for FY 1989 and FY 1990 will include: (1) a competitive, cost-shared grant program to support a variety of demonstration projects designed to reach new and influential target groups; (2) support mechanisms designed to institutionalize development education through information and resource collection and exchange; and (3) the launching of a new program component which will support applied or action-oriented research projects designed to upgrade the quality and effectiveness of our development education activities.

The FY 1988 portfolio of 30 Biden-Pell Development Education grants illustrates a diversity in audiences, project themes, and geographic concentration. The following examples illustrate this diversity.

The American Association of School Administrators (AASA) targets the local educational policy makers, the district and school superintendents who are the "gatekeepers" of the school curriculum. AASA provides both the information and the means to local school administrators to achieve integration of development education in elementary and secondary school programs. A.I.D. will contribute $276,156 over the first three years of the project, which will then continue as a permanent part of the AASA's ongoing programs. Activities include the development of a Development Education "Blueprint" for school administrators which includes recommended activities and resources. The "Blueprint" is distributed to the 18,000 members of the AASA, and at least one facilitator is being trained in each state to assist local schools on its use. A national campaign has been launched by the AASA to raise awareness and promote the work of Development Education practitioners.

The ACCION International development education program targets a very different constituency, the business media. Collaborating with the Mennonite Economic Development Associates, the Institute for International Development, Inc., and Technoserve, the project seeks to educate the U.S. business media about the importance of the informal business sector through intensive personal contacts, press kits and press releases on third world enterprise development themes. A.I.D. is contributing $90,000 to this three-year project.

DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION AND EVALUATION

OVERVIEW

The Agency has been working to perfect systems to disseminate essential knowledge to guide decision-making. It will continue its series of policy and program evaluations to provide all levels of the Agency with useful analyses and lessons learned. A.I.D.'s Center for Development Information and Evaluation Center also will continue to provide valuable knowledge in development drawn from worldwide resources.

A.I.D. OBJECTIVES FOR DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION AND EVALUATION

A.I.D., through the Center for Development Information and Evaluation strives to: apply lessons learned in policy formulation, program strategies, management planning and project development; increase A.I.D. staff awareness and use of development experience, statistical and information resources in policy dialogues; oversee the A.I.D. evaluation system, the central point for the development and dissemination of evaluation guidance and other methodological materials; maintain A.I.D.'s institutional memory in its computerized system for the retrieval, storage, cataloguing and access of A.I.D. documents; and promote interchange of evaluation and development information with other donors and developing countries. A primary objective is to develop within A.I.D. a decentralized information system which will facilitate the linking of organizational units in a "live" information exchange network as is now the case with many private corporations.

RECENT LESSONS FROM A.I.D.'S EVALUATIONS

Sustainability: The Center's review of A.I.D. evaluation reports for 1985/86 concluded that 25% had poor prospects for sustainability. Some of the factors that impinge on the achievement of sustainability may include low government commitment to a program, inappropriate policies, or limited management and organizational capabilities.

Institutional Development: Evaluations of agricultural higher education programs, in which A.I.D. has made a major investment over three decades, illustrates the need for renewed commitment to institutions that A.I.D. has assisted in the past. The evaluations found that agricultural universities now face a "second generation" of problems needing new institutional strategies and goals if they are to remain effective agents of

development and change. Key findings include the need for these institutions to redefine their missions in light of changing realities and to develop a more proactive involvement in national development efforts.

Non-project Assistance: Evaluations of policy-based cash transfers typically found evidence of reasonable progress in achieving desired policy reforms in areas such as deregulating markets, liberalizing imports, privatizing inefficient public enterprises, and reforming inequitable tax systems. Indicators suggest measurable improvements were often visible, for example, in growth of non-traditional exports, reduced deficits and rates of inflation, increased revenues, freer foreign exchange, financial, and capital markets, and improvements in overall economic growth rates.

Private Enterprise and Employment Generation: Review of 30 employment generation projects and a number of small and microenterprise projects found that the policy environment was the single most important determinant of success. These projects were best able to stimulate employment in fast-growing economies free of policy distortions. Also important are the administrative environment, the provision of social overhead capital, and measures to stimulate the informal sector.

Rural Development: A review of rural development projects by the Center, in collaboration with other donors at a 1988 World Bank Seminar on Rural Development, found that they contributed to agricultural production and productivity in a majority of cases, although impacts on women and poorer farmers were often marginal. A lesson drawn from the study is that integration of inter-related rural development activities should take place at the country strategic planning level, but integrated implementation of multiple, complex activities within a single project should be avoided.

These and other findings from the Center's evaluation are disseminated to A.I.D. staff and missions to guide their program planning.

CURRENT AND PROPOSED PROGRAM

Economic Growth, Income and Employment: Work in this area will focus on policy reform and non-project assistance, technology transfer and marketing, small and microenterprise development, development finance, rural-urban linkages in national development and related concerns with income and employment. Developing indicators of program performance are an integral part of these evaluations.

Sustainability and Management: Issues of sustainability and development management are at the heart of the effectiveness of development assistance programs. Building on its work within A.I.D. and with the Development Assistance Committee of the

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Agency will continue to address questions of program leadership and management and to develop strategies for promoting the sustainability of programs after assistance is terminated. It will give specific attention to human resources and institutional development and to new modes of technical cooperation. Environmental issues that impinge on the long-term sustainability of development programs also will be examined.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The Center supports senior management in furthering the Agency's commitment to using evaluation as a management tool, and obtaining systematic information about program performance, effectiveness and impact. Using evaluation methodologies such as "low-cost, rapid appraisal" techniques, it will support training and orientation programs for Agency staff and their developing country counterparts. It will give increased attention to monitoring A.I.D.'s decentralized evaluation system to improve quality of analyses and use of the findings.

DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION INITIATIVES

The Agency has been intensifying its efforts to apply its extensive resources in evaluation and development information to A.I.D.'s program development activities. During FY 1988, the Center's staff carried out over 23,000 service actions in response to requests for information on development topics.

The Center has a computerized document information system of 57,000 documents and 8,000 projects. This data base is used extensively by A.I.D. staff and other organizations.

The Center will expand its technical assistance for A.I.D. missions and developing country information centers and will reshape its library program into an outreach-oriented resource.

Economic and Social Statistics Service now has several hundred data bases on developing country economic and social trends drawing on the major international data banks such as those of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. It provides data to A.I.D. staff for their analyses of development trends and for A.I.D. reports.

ENERGY

OVERVIEW

Developing country demand for commercial energy, fossil fuels, and electricity has grown dramatically during the last two decades. Developing countries cannot expand their economies without adequate, affordable, and reliable supplies of fossil fuels and electricity. Development itself almost always involves a transition from low levels of energy consumption to higher levels, from biomass and muscle power to fossil fuels and electricity. In 1970, energy use in developing countries accounted for only 10% of world consumption of fossil fuels and electricity. By the year 2000, it is projected to account for as much as 25%.

The dramatic oil price increases of the early and late 1970s focused worldwide attention on the costs of energy and created incentives for efficiency improvements. The soaring cost of energy imports required an ever increasing share of export earnings and diverted scarce foreign exchange from other development priorities. In countries such as India, Kenya, and the Dominican Republic, energy imports accounted for more than 50% of export earnings in 1984. Since then world petroleum prices have fallen. Still, the foreign exchange burden faced by many A.I.D.-assisted countries remains a significant factor. In addition, the increasing demand for electricity to meet development needs continues to drain development budgets, frequently accounting for 25% of such budgets. Also, the decisions developing countries make in meeting rapid increases in energy use will have important environmental consequences.

In many of the poorest countries, non-commercial energy sources still account for the bulk of energy consumption. Marked increases in economic growth will require the use of more commercial fuels.

A.I.D. ENERGY PROGRAM

The primary goal of A.I.D.'s energy program is to promote the development of cost-effective, efficient, reliable, and environmentally sound energy systems in developing countries that can provide the energy necessary for broad-based economic growth. To meet this goal A.I.D.'s energy program focuses on three principal areas: increased energy efficiency, expansion of electric power supplies, and greater use and availability of renewable energy resources.

Energy Efficiency. For the last decade, A.I.D. has been actively involved in providing technical assistance and policy advice to promote energy efficiency. Efficiency improvements offer a proven and cost-effective way for developing countries to increase their energy supplies, lower energy costs, and improve the profitability of energy-consuming enterprises. In addition, energy efficiency improvements reduce the environmental costs often associated with the production and use of energy.

In FY 1990, A.I.D. will continue the efforts undertaken within the Energy Policy Development and Conservation Program. This program, initiated in 1982, has provided assistance to more than 25 countries primarily in industrial energy conservation and improvements in electricity-generating facilities. The Morocco Energy Demand Management project (608-0193) is establishing direct links between private U.S. companies and Moroccan companies interested in improving their efficiency and productivity. The Egyptian Science and Technology for Development project (263-0140) will initiate efforts with both public and private sector companies to facilitate the transfer and application of cost-effective energy conservation systems. In India, the Energy Management Consultation and Training project will strengthen India's capacity to expand its energy efficiency efforts with a focus on enhancing private sector activity. The Infrastructure Expansion and Maintenance project (538-0138) in the Caribbean supports improved management, more efficient operations and the establishment of market-determined rate structures to help utilities achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Expansion of Electricity Supplies. Electricity supplies are inadequate in most A.I.D.-assisted countries. Power shortages frequently limit industrial production and export earnings. While the largest cities are generally served by central electricity grids, large segments of the population, especially those living in rural communities and smaller cities, often do not have access to electricity. Estimates suggest that only 10% to 20% of the population in A.I.D.-assisted countries actually have access to electricity.

A.I.D. is actively involved in implementing the recommendations contained in the 1988 Report to Congress entitled Power Shortages in Developing Countries. Efforts to increase electricity supplies focus on three principal approaches: development of private power, rural electrification, and, in a few countries receiving Economic Support Funds, provision of new generating facilities.

Expanding the involvement of the private sector in power generation offers one of the most significant opportunities for increasing the availability and reliability of power and for improving electrical system efficiency. Many A.I.D.-assisted countries have already initiated efforts to change their policies to encourage private suppliers to develop new generating facilities that can sell power directly to national grids or to smaller decentralized systems (Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica). While this is a relatively new approach, a large part of the agency's future energy efforts will be devoted to activities in support of expanding private power facilities. The A.I.D. mission in Pakistan is participating in a first of its kind, multi-donor Private Power project (391-0494) in support of the government's policy to establish 2,300 megawatts of privately owned and operated power during the next five years.

A.I.D. and its predecessor agencies have provided support for rural electrification programs since the mid-1960s. Rural electrification projects are now being supported in the Philippines, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Guatemala. In addition, the Central American Rural Electrification Support

project funds regional activities in training and in policy and institutional reform to make electrification programs technically and economically more efficient and more broadly accessible.

Renewable Energy. A.I.D. is actively involved in the development of a range of renewable energy resources, including fuelwood, biomass energy, and new technologies based on wind, solar, and small hydro. For example, the Biomass Energy Systems and Technology project (936-5737) will continue to encourage the use of biomass resides, such as sugar cane stalks, rice husks and wood wastes for energy. Such systems help developing countries meet their energy needs while increasing the economic viability of agricultural production systems and helping reduce carbon dioxide emissions generally associated with increased energy use.

Funding for A.I.D.'s energy program is provided from both Economic Support Funds and Development Assistance, primarily sections 103 and 106. Obligations for energy activities are expected to increase from $236 million in FY 1989 to $262 million in FY 1990.

ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY, AND NATURAL RESOURCES

OVERVIEW

Most A.I.D.-supported countries depend principally on their renewable resource endowments for economic growth and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Therefore, the Agency's central objective of promoting broad-based economic growth is critically dependent on the sustainable production of renewable natural resources. Agriculture, forestry, fishery production, and industries such as tourism, depend fundamentally on maintaining the productivity of managed and natural ecosystems. However, in many developing countries these natural resources are being consumed at unsustainable rates and environmental quality is rapidly declining. World population is growing by over 80 million each year, placing ever greater stress on physical and biological resources. More than a billion people are affected by deforestation through resulting soil erosion, loss of agricultural productivity, flooding and fuelwood shortages. Many species of plants and animals have been lost and millions more are in danger of being lost. Increasing levels of pollution threaten human health and environmental quality.

A.I.D. PROGRAMS

A.I.D. provides funding for a wide range of activities which are designed to protect the environment and to manage natural resources. Total funding for environmental and natural resource programs, excluding Africa, is expected to be $248 million in FY 1990. This compares to a level of $225 million in FY 1989. Development Assistance funding comes primarily from the 103 and the 106 accounts. Economic Support funding is expected to total $110 million in FY 1990. In addition, in many A.I.D.-assisted countries, P.L.480 local currency funds are used to support local environmental nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) active in park management, environmental education, and the conservation of biological diversity and tropical forests. A.I.D.'s environmental and natural resource activities can be classified into the following categories: resource management and conservation, forestry and biological diversity.

Resource management and conservation activities account for approximately 75% of all Development Assistance-financed environmental and natural resource activities. Programs in this category deal with soil conservation, watershed management, natural resource inventories, land management, coastal areas management, environmental training and institution building. Examples of projects funded in this category include the Natural Resource Management project in Ecuador (518-0069) which is developing policies and technologies to foster the sustainable use of Ecuador's natural resources. Promising technologies developed as part of the project include the use of irrigation on steep slopes combined with soil conservation, crop diversification and wind breaks, sustainable production of wood and seafood from mangrove forests, and animal production in the Andean highlands. The new Indonesia Natural Resource

Management project (497-0362) will help strengthen the government's capabilities to promote sustainable development through natural resources policy analysis, policy formulation and conservation of biological diversity. Several projects in the Science and Technology Bureau will address the problems of soil erosion, deforestation, desertification, water logging-salination, siltation, and declining soil fertility and water quality by providing technical assistance to developing countries and A.I.D. missions.

A number of agency projects address the serious environmental problems raised by the development and use of energy. Major energy conservation projects in Pakistan and Morocco as well as the assistance available worldwide through the S&T Energy Policy Development and Conservation project will assist developing countries to use energy more efficiently. In addition, research will be supported to understand better the relation between expanding developing country fossil energy use and deforestation as they affect global climate change.

In response to the recommendations of the Committee on Health and the Environment, A.I.D. is continuing and expanding its programs to encourage the safe use of pesticides. For example, under a joint Environmental Protection Agency-A.I.D. agreement, activities are under way to strengthen pesticide regulatory processes and procedures for Asian countries. The Central American Environmental and Natural Resource Management project (596-0150) will continue to support the Center for Research and Training in Tropical Agriculture training programs in integrated pest management. It also will support the creation of a regional pesticide management program through the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation.

In addition, the Environmental Planning and Management project (936-5517) will include a component to provide information and assistance to developing countries on the management of hazardous and toxic substances and environmental pollution. Ongoing efforts in the Asia and Near East region through the World Environment Center's programs with U.S. industry will assist in the control of industrial and urban pollution, an area of growing concern to these rapidly industrializing countries.

In Egypt and Oman about $80 million of Economic Support Funds will be obligated in FY 1990 to upgrade water and wastewater treatment facilities. Provision of such facilities offers an extremely effective means of improving the health of urban populations.

Approximately 16% of the Development Assistance funding for environmental and natural resource activities is devoted to forestry activities including agroforestry, reforestation, natural forest management, fuelwood production, research, and other activities related to forest resources. In Nepal, A.I.D. supported the development of a forestry master plan and a national conservation strategy. A.I.D. will be playing a lead role in a coordinated donor program to implement that forestry master plan. A joint project between

the Bureau for Science and Technology and the Bureau for Asia and Near East is continuing its research on multi-purpose trees through a regional network and research programs focused on both humid tropics and arid and semi-arid zones. The Honduras Forestry Development project (522-0246) will promote environmentally sound management of, and sustained production of, commercial pine forests and will improve the efficiency of industrial conversion and marketing of wood products. In Haiti, agroforestry activities will be continued to support programs integrating trees, forage and other perennial crops into existing farming systems to improve soil and agricultural productivity.

Support for the conservation of biological diversity is an increasingly important component of A.I.D. environmental and natural resource activities. Most A.I.D.-assisted countries have completed or are presently conducting assessments of the status of their biological resources and tropical forests. Funding for projects to establish and manage parks and protected areas, to catalogue species and other activities in support of in situ conservation of biological diversity are expected to total at least $6 million in FY 1990, about the same level as in FY 1989. In addition, $8-10 million will be provided for other project activities dealing with the conservation of diverse biological resources such as the Plant Genetic Resources project in India (386-0513) and some of the activities supported by the international agricultural research institutions.

A.I.D. is providing funding to develop parks and protected areas in Belize, Burma, and Kenya, to catalogue threatened species of plants and animals in Madagascar and Ecuador, and to strengthen developing country scientific and technical capacities to manage and protect natural resources. In FY 1990, A.I.D. will continue to fund the Conservation of Biological Diversity project with the World Wildlife Fund U.S. to identify conservation priorities, to fund research projects, and to facilitate long-term biological conservation programs.

A.I.D. is also working with other donors, leading U.S. foundations and environmental organizations to support their efforts to conserve biological diversity. For example, in 1987 the Biological Diversity Consultative Group composed of U.S. private foundations and A.I.D., was established to exchange information, encourage collaboration and increase funding for biodiversity conservation in developing countries.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY RESOURCES PROGRAM

Sections 607 and 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, encourage A.I.D. to use excess or available non-excess property acquired from other Federal agencies in its economic development program "...wherever practicable in lieu of or supplementary to the procurement of new items." Thus, A.I.D. acquires such property on an "as is, where is" basis from other agencies at minimal or no cost, to assist recipients eligible under Section 607 of the Act (friendly countries, international organizations, the American Red Cross, and registered private and voluntary agencies) to purchase such property with their own resources. The excess property of greatest interest to A.I.D., most of it obtained from the Department of Defense (DoD), falls into five major categories: heavy construction equipment, vehicles of all types, heavy machinery, electrical generation equipment, and medical equipment and supplies.

A.I.D. OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The Government Property Resources Program is a function for which neither new budget authority nor the appropriation of funds is required. A revolving fund of $5 million is used to cover A.I.D.'s overhead in managing the program, including the salaries of its employees.

A.I.D. continues to assist eligible recipients in acquiring excess property directly from the owning agency. In the process of acquiring this property, the registered private and voluntary agencies would be required to inspect, move, and recondition it as necessary at their own expense.

Offshore property (DoD excess), originating in the Philippines under the SITUS (in-place) program managed by the A.I.D. mission and the American embassy, is normally provided on an "as is, where is" basis. This property is obtained at little cost to A.I.D. and is of significant benefit to the recipients.

During FY 1988, A.I.D.'s Government Property Resources Program processed property valued at $4,761,237.82. A breakdown of this amount follows:

- A.I.D./Washington processed property to four organizations with a total value of $2,568,379.82. The property transferred included boats, office and machine shop equipment, vehicles, and medical supplies and equipment.

- The A.I.D mission in the Philippines under the SITUS (in place) program processed property valued at $2,192,888.00. The SITUS property consisted of motor vehicles, road building equipment, medical equipment, building materials, laboratory equipment and instruments, household and commercial furnishings, cleaning equipment and supplies, metal bars, sheets and shapes, agricultural machinery and equipment, pumps and compressors, and metal working machinery.

Human Rights and Democratic Initiatives

OVERVIEW

An important aspect of U.S. foreign policy is steadfast respect for human rights throughout the world. The A.I.D. Human Rights and Democratic Initiatives program in the 1980s is designed to strongly promote the primacy of human rights and encourage the fundamental freedoms of individuals through the building and strengthening of democratic institutions.

A.I.D. actively promotes human rights by encouraging programs that foster increased adherence to civil and political rights in countries eligible for U.S. bilateral assistance. These programs encourage the building of institutions that promote civil and political rights and uphold democratic principles. A.I.D. is providing support for projects which assist in the development of democratic institutions such as the administration of justice and technical electoral assistance as well as other human rights initiatives.

The United States Congress enacted foreign assistance legislation authorizing A.I.D. in 1978 under section 116(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended, to emphasize the encouragement of development processes in which individual civil and political rights are respected and enhanced. Section 116(e) provides for a positive approach to human rights by encouraging this increased promotion of civil and political rights. Such activities are inherently appropriate for a developmental organization given the United States recognition that the engine of economic growth is personal liberty. Throughout the world, societies which protect civil and political rights are far more likely to experience economic development than societies which do not. The extent to which people are free and their human rights respected is directly proportional to the extent to which their creative energies are directed to productive developmental activities. Consistent with these U.S. foreign policy goals, highlights of ongoing and new programs are summarized below.

Programming for FY 1989 and FY 1990 will attempt to build on these goals. A.I.D. will continue to focus its efforts on strengthening legal systems through regional administration of justice programs worldwide. A separate component of the Human Rights and Democratic Initiatives Program, funded through the Economic Support Fund, is the Latin American Administration of Justice Program. In FY 1989 and FY 1990, A.I.D. will continue to assist indigenous efforts to develop the capacity for effectively administering justice in Central and Latin America and the Caribbean. In Africa, special emphasis will be placed on developing a regional judicial project after an FY 1989 A.I.D.-supported assessment of basic needs in this area has been completed. Support for institutions which foster adherence to human rights and the democratic process will continue in FY 1990 through such projects as the Latin American regional Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, the U.S.-based International Foundation for Electoral Systems and the Asia and Near East Regional Human Rights project.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Administration of Justice Programs. The AMIDEAST Legal Education and Training Regional project will assist in the strengthening of administration of justice and the rule of law in Jordan, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, and Yemen. This project continues a series of activities based on the specific recommendations of an FY 1987 human rights program evaluation team. Funding for the project is proposed at $250,000 in both FY 1989 and FY 1990.

The Judicial Training in Asian and Pacific Countries project will facilitate the delivery of justice by the court systems through improved in-service training for judges and other court officers. An American consultant will assist in developing judicial training programs in Bangladesh, the Pacific Ocean countries, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The project will be funded at a level of $100,000 in FY 1989 and in FY 1990.

In selected African countries, programs will be initiated to improve the quality of systems of jurisprudence and to educate the general public of their rights under the law. The proposed programs will train local court personnel and court stenographers, support law libraries, provide basic equipment for courts and related offices and support networks of women's organizations dedicated to raising women's legal status. Programs will be funded at a level of $100,000 in FY 1989 and in FY 1990.

Regional Human Rights and Democratic Initiatives. Support for the education and research activities of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights will continue in FY 1989 in the amount of $550,000 and in FY 1990 at $500,000. Assistance will enable the Institute to initiate a long-term institution-building program.

Assistance, in the amount of $60,000 in FY 1989 and $100,000 in FY 1990, will be provided to newly formed human rights institutions, such as The Council of Swaziland Churches Human Rights and Legal Assistance Center, the Sierra Leone Society for the Preservation of Human Rights and the Lesotho Campaign for Democracy being implemented by the Matsieng Development Trust. These organizations will develop human and legal rights public awareness programs. They also will receive and investigate complaints of human rights abuses.

Assistance to the Nepal Women's Organization will provide basic legal rights education and legal counsel to indigent Nepali women. Funding for FY 1989 is planned in the amount of $70,000 and for FY 1990 at $65,000.

Bangladesh Democratic Initiatives Program. A democracy initiatives project, proposed by The Asia Foundation, will support the pursuit of democratic ideals by providing training and technical assistance to the Parliament, the judiciary and journalistic organizations in Bangladesh. Funding levels planned are $600,000 in FY 1989 and $1 million in FY 1990.

Electoral Assistance. Funding for the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights' Center for Electoral Assistance and Promotion will assist a Chilean local organization in carrying out a nationwide civic education program. A.I.D. will continue its support for research, training and technical assistance activities in FY 1989 and FY 1990. Planned funding for the Center is $450,000 in FY 1989 and $600,000 in FY 1990.

The U.S.-based International Foundation for Electoral Systems will receive additional funding for a project which will assist in monitoring, supporting and strengthening the mechanics of the electoral process in developing democracies worldwide. This is a five-year project which will continue through FY 1991. FY 1989 and FY 1990 funding is $200,000 each year.

South Africa Human Rights Program. The South African Human Rights Program was established to promote "political, economic and social, judicial and humanitarian efforts in South Africa." The program places strong emphasis on assisting the victims of violence and torture and has a direct legal aid component. It is coordinated through the efforts of community-based, nongovernmental organizations and is focused on projects that try to assure full equal rights and protection of all South Africans' civil liberties. Funding will continue in areas of legal advice centers, support for families of detainees, human rights education, training, research and workers' rights and benefits. Additionally, larger grants will provide direct legal assistance for victims of violence and human rights abuses. The Human Rights funding for South Africa totalled $1.5 million in FY 1988, and is planned at the same level in both FY 1989 and FY 1990.

INITIATIVE TO END HUNGER IN AFRICA

The End Hunger Initiative is a long-term U.S. commitment to attack the causes of hunger in Africa through promotion of economic growth, policy reform, and private sector development. The initiative was begun in 1987 at the direction of President Reagan. It is an interagency effort chaired by the Administrator of A.I.D.

The link between reducing hunger and economic growth is real and direct in the very difficult circumstances of Africa. Africa's per capita income was stagnant in the 1970s and has declined sharply in the 1980s. By 1987 the living standards of most sub-Saharan African countries were 25% below the level of the late 1970s. This low income produces poverty and hunger and reduces the capacity of governments to make development investments and operate social programs. If Africa's hunger problem is to be addressed, Africa's long-term trend of economic decline has to be reversed.

The End Hunger Initiative therefore focuses on economic growth. Growth is not only the surest way to bring about improvements in the living conditions of Africa's people, it is also the only way to ensure that such improvements are sustained.

As means to achieving growth, the initiative emphasizes policy reform and private sector development. Economic reform is needed to correct the past excesses of the state and to get markets working. Although reform has been under way in most African countries for only a few years, it is already beginning to show results. On the average, reforming countries have increased their growth rates from about 1% to about 4%. Reform-induced growth is also equitable. Its main beneficiaries to date have been small-holder farmers, who are the majority of the poor.

Policy reform is necessary for self-sustaining growth, but it is not sufficient. Long-term growth also requires that Africa's private sector be developed. This will be difficult, because government control has been pervasive in the past. But it is important that it begin.

Reform efforts complement more traditional development programs in areas such as agriculture, environment, population, health, and education. Such programs are needed to expand the long-term potential for growth. Reform efforts also have to take account of the social costs of adjustment, particularly for vulnerable groups such as children and the poor.

A Coordinating Committee composed of representatives of eleven Executive Branch agencies, the Office of Management and Budget, and the White House, chaired by A.I.D., oversees implementation of the initiative. Its task is to coordinate U.S. policies on aid, food aid, debt, trade, and investment in Africa in order to promote growth and development.

A.I.D.'s assistance programs in Africa are closely attuned to the objectives of the initiative. Using the increased flexibility of the new Development Fund for Africa, A.I.D. has made its country allocations in Africa more reflective of policy reform performance. It has also begun programs to help African governments cope with the difficult implementation problems associated with policy reform and privatization.

The single most important sector of U.S. aid programs in Africa continues to be agricultural development, a key to food self-reliance. Other areas of emphasis are natural resources management, women in development, education, and family planning. Finally, A.I.D. is expanding its efforts in private sector development, particularly micro-enterprises, and looking at ways to encourage the informal sector.

A.I.D. is working with the Department of Agriculture and other agencies to develop ways to make food aid in Africa more effective for development and to integrate it more closely into other aid programs.

On trade, the United States is encouraging Africa to take an active role in the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and to press for a more open trade regime for developing countries. The United States is leading the effort to liberalize agricultural trade, which would be of particular help to Africa.

The United States continues to encourage foreign investment in Africa, through the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) for U.S. investment, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) for all foreign investment. OPIC has a new direct equity investment fund for Africa, and the IFC has two special programs to promote private sector development in Africa.

External debt is a particularly difficult problem for Africa, reflecting low growth, poor export performance, and the continent's high level of borrowing in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The United States has worked with other developed countries to find ways to help Africa cope with this problem.

The most important step that has been taken is a major increase in financial flows, which will help Africa grow and pay its debts. This comes from new concessional programs through the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), funded by the donor countries. These programs will provide approximately $9 billion to debt-distressed, reforming African countries over the next three years, which should help these countries achieve positive per capita growth.

The other action that has been taken is a coordinated Western effort to help alleviate Africa's debt-service burden directly, through rescheduling, easing of terms, or partial forgiveness.

Today, as a result of their own efforts and new funds from the donors, many African countries are beginning to turn things around. After 15 years of decline, those countries with reform programs under way are showing positive growth that is expected to continue.

However, the recovery and development process is going to be long and difficult. Even reforming countries are achieving only modest per capita growth. At this rate, it will take them years to make significant gains. Other countries, which have not implemented comprehensive reform programs, face a more bleak future. Their per capita incomes are still declining.

This is why the End Hunger Initiative stresses long-term growth through policy reform. Africa's human and social needs are growing rapidly, not least because of population growth. Only significant increases in growth rates and a broadening of reform and growth policies to all African countries will allow the continent to meet its future human needs.

NARCOTICS CONTROL

OVERVIEW

Anti-narcotics programs remain an A.I.D. priority. Working with the State Department, the National Drug Policy Board and other U.S. Government agencies, A.I.D. is taking a vigorous role in the Executive Branch's program. Still, A.I.D.'s opportunities in this field are somewhat limited, both by law and the mission of the Agency.

During the past eight years, the A.I.D. portfolio has included income substitution and narcotics awareness projects. Income substitution, once called crop substitution, reflects a recognition that off-farm opportunities (e.g., training, cottage industries) need to be added to the arsenal. Income substitution initiatives are making a realistic effort to diversify the economic base of narcotics-producing regions.

Nevertheless, A.I.D. has become increasingly involved in narcotics awareness projects. The Agency had such programs in only two countries in FY 1985, but that is expected to increase to 10 in FY 1990. Expenditures for narcotics awareness in FY 1989 are estimated to be $5.4 million and $4.8 million in FY 1990. This new focus reflects three elements: (1) a growing realization that information on drug abuse remains lacking in many lesser-developed countries; (2) awareness programs are essential to reducing in-country demand; and (3) these activities can have an important impact on enforcement.

Currently, the Agency's anti-narcotics projects are restricted to Latin America and Asia. Bolivia, Peru, Pakistan and Thailand continue to be the nucleus of the program, but new countries are being added. A new project in Haiti in FY 1989 allowed Haiti to join the list of Latin American countries; we expect more future interest from Caribbean nations. Also, in FY 1989, for the first time, funds were expended for a modest income substitution effort in Afghanistan. A.I.D. also monitors the narcotics situation in several African countries.

A.I.D. POLICY

In implementing anti-narcotics projects, A.I.D. considers several emphases. First, A.I.D. designs projects which have a realistic chance of success. These projects stress, increasingly, a broad-based approach, which seeks to integrate area development with narcotics awareness. Our efforts in the Northwest Frontier Area Development project in Pakistan is one example of how A.I.D. combined these two components. We also design projects recognizing that development is a long-term issue, and that persistence and creativity are essential. Enforcement, too, is a necessary component of our income substitution program, and we remain convinced that development--and success--cannot take place without adequate enforcement.

Second, and not surprisingly, A.I.D. recognizes the importance of working closely and cooperatively with host country governments. Foreign ministries have increasingly acknowledged the seriousness of the drug problem in lesser-developed countries, and no longer are we told that this worldwide menace is only a U.S. problem. Such awareness has prompted further host country action. While some countries could be doing more, there also are cases of great courage among high-ranking government officials; Colombia is one obvious example. Also helpful has been U.S. Government pressure, both by the Executive Branch and Congress, which has encouraged greater support of indigenous efforts.

Third, A.I.D. seeks to work in conjunction with other U.S. Government agencies. This is necessary to develop smooth bilateral relationships as well as using U.S. funds effectively and efficiently. There is planning at the country team level. In Washington, A.I.D. is a member of the Public Diplomacy Subcommittee of the National Drug Policy Board's International Standing Committee; this subcommittee has become more important in ensuring that new narcotics awareness projects are coordinated with the Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics Matters (State/INM) and the United States Information Agency (USIA). One good example of recent efforts at effective planning was the narcotics conference held in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, October 30-November 2, 1988. The conference was sponsored by A.I.D. and included representatives of State/INM, USIA and other agencies.

Fourth, priority attention should be used to draw other nations and international organizations into the anti-narcotics effort. A.I.D. has played an increasingly important role with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. Other regional or multilateral organizations with which A.I.D. has had discussions include the Association of South East Asian Nations, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and the Organization of American States. At the September 1988 Economic Summit Task Force on Narcotics held in Washington, D. C., it was agreed that the United States and other industrialized countries support additional monetary and in-kind contributions to such regional and multilateral organizations; A.I.D. participated in these discussions and supports this position.

FY 1990 PROGRAM

The FY 1990 program, totaling approximately $43.4 million, continues or expands existing projects. There are five income substitution projects--two in Bolivia (Chapare Regional Development and Narcotics Support and Economic Stabilization), one in Peru (Upper Huallaga Area Development), one in Pakistan (Northwest Frontier Area Development), and one in Thailand (Mae Chaem Watershed Development).

There are 11 narcotics education projects in 10 countries (Jamaica has two), and $1 million is expected to be spent on a multi-country Asia regional project. These projects continue recently initiated efforts, which are fairly typical awareness activities; they include training, technical assistance, information dissemination, and use of the media.

A.I.D. NARCOTICS RELATED PROJECTS

(disbursements in thousands of dollars)

	FISCAL YEAR					
	1988		1989 (est.)		1990 (est.)	
	obligations	expenditures	obligations	expenditures	obligations	expenditures
AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS						
Afghanistan	200	200	0	0	0	0
Bolivia 1/	11,150	10,370	26,000	27,300	30,130	21,433
Pakistan	2,400	4,600	9,000	10,700	5,000	12,800
Peru	500	1,730	1,500	2,293	2,500	1,759
Thailand	0	355	0	390	1,500	225
Subtotal, Area Development	14,250	17,255	36,500	40,683	39,130	36,217
DRUG AWARENESS PROJECTS						
Belize	0	180	250	315	0	100
Brazil	0	0	200	50	200	200
Colombia	300	122	400	350	400	400
Ecuador	660	432	640	500	800	600
Haiti	486	0	0	300	0	186
Bolivia	750	750	750	851	800	750
Mexico	400	300	400	500	400	500
Panama	0	125	0	75	0	0
Jamaica	0	200	100	50	100	100
Peru	849	896	801	1,274	600	894
Thailand	25	190	340	175	500	162
Asia Regional	1,000	0	800	700	500	600
Pakistan	3,100	0	0	370	0	800
Subtotal, Drug Awareness	7,570	3,195	4,681	5,510	4,300	5,292
TOTAL, A.I.D. NARCOTICS	21,820	20,450	41,181	46,193	43,430	41,509

1/ Figures do not reflect PL 480 Local Currency for Credit and Alternative Income Project for FY 1988-90. These figures are: FY 1988--oblig. 4,040; exp. 4,040; FY 1989--oblig. 2,875; exp. 2,875; FY 1990--oblig. 3,000; exp. 3,000.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING

Overview

Participant training for the purpose of human resource development has been a major activity of U.S. foreign assistance since before the establishment of the Marshall Plan. More than 250,000 participants have been trained in the United States and in Third World countries by A.I.D. (and predecessor agencies) during the last 45 years.

A.I.D. training contributes to development objectives in A.I.D.-recipient countries through project-specific staff development programs and through general training projects which contribute to the broad pool of people trained available for development work.

A.I.D. participants are primarily mid-level career managers and technicians from the public and private sectors who are jointly selected by A.I.D. and the host country. In FY 1988, academic (degree) training accounted for 51% (9,080 participants of all training, while technical (non-degree) training constituted 49% (8,811 participants).

Academic programs vary in length depending upon a participant's initial level of English-language proficiency, the field of study, and the degree objective (e.g., B.S., M.S., or Ph.D.). In FY 1988, approximately 11% of all participants were enrolled in Ph.D. programs, 20% were in Masters programs, and 20% were in undergraduate programs. Technical programs also vary in length with programs running from one to three months on average. Technical training programs may include classroom courses, seminars, on-the-job training, observation visits, or a combination of these.

In FY 1988, A.I.D. participants received training at over 1,000 facilities throughout the United States, making this a very broad-based program. Increased concern with the placement of participants at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) in the United States resulted in 704 placements at HBCUs, valued at $7.4 million. Participants in general were trained in specific skill areas in development-related fields: agriculture (25%), industry and energy (24%), public administration (21%), and health and family planning (11%).

In the Latin American and Caribbean region, there has been a special emphasis on training for the socially and economically disadvantaged, with over half of the academic trainees studying at the undergraduate level.

Increased Emphasis on Participant Training

In 1982, the Agency began giving greater emphasis to participant training. As a result, the number of A.I.D. participants in U.S. training has grown dramatically. In FY 1979, fewer than 6,000 participants were trained, of which 17% were women. In FY 1988, the number trained reached at least 17,891 participants. Twenty-five percent, or 4,512, of these participants were women. Both the number of U.S. trainees and the number of women in training are the highest to date for the Agency.

For FY 1989 it is estimated that at least 18,000 participants will be trained in the United States; for FY 1990 the estimated number is 17,500 participants.

In FY 1988, the Asia and Near East region had 41% of all A.I.D. participants, with 21% from the Near East and 20% from Asia. The Latin America and Caribbean region had 40% and the Africa region had 19% of the Agency's participant total.

Examples of training programs that have contributed to the increase in A.I.D. participants are:

- The Pakistan Development Support Training project has trained 2,879 Pakistanis in the United States and 591 in third countries since the project began in 1983.

- The Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship Program (CLASP) will train approximately 12,760 participants over the life of the program, FY 1985 to FY 1993. More than 10,000 individuals have initiated training to date.

- The African Human Resources Development Assistance project which began in FY 1988 is a five-year effort covering 32 countries. About 10,000 Africans will be trained under the project.

Ongoing Programs

The Agency continues to promote and support participant training through ongoing programs:

- The Office of International Training provides funds for training evaluation and support which includes support services for A.I.D. participants, support for the evaluation of participant training and assistance to A.I.D. mission training offices.

- The Labor Organization Development program is strengthening labor relations to improve the economic status and welfare of workers in developing countries. Each year this activity provides short-term training for about 80 officials involved with labor activities from a large number of A.I.D. countries.

- The Participant Training Management System (PTMS), an A.I.D.-developed microcomputer system, enables missions to automate participant tracking and monitoring activities and to provide more comprehensive information on all aspects of training. During FY 1988 and FY 1989, a streamlined PTMS is being installed in A.I.D. missions around the world.

- The Agency has developed a Training Cost Analysis (TCA) system to assist missions and Washington offices to better manage training projects. It is designed to assist A.I.D. staff to determine what activities should be included in the participant training process, who should be responsible for each part of the process, and what the

estimated costs of the training project should be. It also is designed for use in the competitive bidding process by contractors and for standardized contractor reporting over the life of each training project. By providing a standard format for cost proposals, A.I.D. will be able to identify costs which are not consistent with A.I.D. estimates or with statements made in the contractor's technical proposal. With a standardized reporting system, A.I.D. will be able to aggregate cost data and provide average costs for each segment of the training process. A.I.D. has held 14 TCA training sessions overseas and nine in Washington for about 287 A.I.D. staff. The training process will continue in FY 1989.

- The Agency also continues to work closely with placement and service contractors, the academic community, and non-profit and volunteer organizations to ensure the success of a participant's program in the United States. These organizations manage A.I.D.'s expanded and more efficient health insurance program, orientation programs with a focus on American culture and values, and enrichment programs centered on themes such as American volunteerism, free enterprise and the democratic system.

- Under the Reimbursable Training Program, training activities are fully funded by other governments and international organizations but administered by A.I.D. Operating under Section 607 of the Foreign Assistance Act, the Reimbursable Training Program since 1977 has provided A.I.D. with a very important mechanism for providing training for development, in both low-income and middle-income countries, at virtually no cost to the U.S. taxpayer.

New Initiatives for FY 1989 and FY 1990

A.I.D. expects to continue its emphasis on training in the United States and third world countries and is giving major attention to private sector training.

The $275 million Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship Program II (CLASP II) to begin in FY 1990 will create through a focused program of training in the United States, a broad base of leaders from all segments of society with an appreciation and understanding of the workings of democratic processes within a free enterprise economy.

A $6.5 million amendment to the Pakistan Development Support Training project now under consideration would extend the project completion date to January 31, 1993 and support an additional 6,000 in-country training programs, 2,500 third-country programs and both technical and academic programs for 3,000 Pakistanis in the United States.

Entrepreneurs International, a private sector to private sector training initiative, was pilot tested in FY 1987 and FY 1988. Under the program, U.S. businesses provide free of charge on-the-job training to enable participants to expand and improve their businesses, with employment generation being one of the results. Training is offered in all sectors with a concentration in agribusiness, food processing, banking and finance, hotel and tourism, and

marketing and management. Participants are exposed to and become familiar with American goods, services, and technology; an outgrowth of the training experience is continued commercial opportunities between the U.S. and host country private sectors. Preliminary evaluation data indicate that participating host country business leaders continue in professional and commercial contact with their American hosts. Joint venture opportunities and export/import arrangements are an out-growth of this business-to-business training program.

A.I.D. plans to expand Entrepreneurs International to approximately 200 participants in the United States in FY 1989 and 300 in FY 1990. Eventually, it is hoped that most A.I.D. missions will include Entrepreneurs International as a training component in private sector development programs.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE INITIATIVE

A.I.D.'s Private Enterprise Initiative is based on the fact that developing countries that have encouraged expansion of their private sectors through the expansion of free market systems have experienced self-sustaining, economic progress and broadened the opportunities for individuals to make economic choices. Productive private enterprises generate increased income, purchasing power, employment opportunities, and overall economic growth. They also generate the resources to finance and sustain improved health care, education, prolonged life expectancy, and other broad based services and benefits derived from sustained economic growth.

The Private Enterprise Initiative is Agency-wide, involving all bureaus and overseas missions. A.I.D.'s overseas missions are responsible for developing and implementing most of the Agency's private enterprise activities. The Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) provides leadership and guidance to the Agency by developing innovative programming approaches for demonstration and replication by missions, and by providing technical expertise and training in such areas as privatization, private enterprise strategy development, financial markets development, and urban shelter planning and development. The Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC) provides the policy framework for Agency-wide private sector activity. The Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T) supports a wide range of research and demonstration projects in the areas of small enterprise development.

In FY 1988, A.I.D. obligated $630 million of Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Funds (ESF) in support of this initiative. It expects to obligate $619 million in FY 1989 and $776 million in FY 1990.

The following activities demonstrate the diversity of the assistance mechanisms A.I.D. uses in selected areas of the private enterprise initiative.

Microenterprise: In FY 1988, A.I.D. initiated a microenterprise development program to focus on increasing the incomes of the poor. The Administrator appointed an Advisory Committee made up of representatives from private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), credit unions, business, and academia. The agency also established special guidelines for this program. A.I.D. is expanding its program in this area.

S&T's Assistance to Resource Institutions for Enterprise Support (ARIES) project assists individual A.I.D. field missions to strengthen intermediary institutions that support small and microenterprises. Among the activities supported are sector surveys in El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras that have resulted in recommendations to more effectively deliver credit and technical assistance to small businesses.

In FY 1990, S&T's newest project, Growth and Equity Through Microenterprise Investments and Institutions (GEMINI), will continue to help less developed countries (LDCs) strengthen local institutions, research key issues in this sector, and help A.I.D. field missions with projects serving the very smallest enterprises.

Assistance has been provided, through U.S. and local PVOs, to small and microenterprises in Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, the Eastern Caribbean islands, Haiti, Ecuador, and Honduras through credit, technical assistance, training, and innovative guaranty mechanisms. In Africa, small enterprise promotion and credit projects are being implemented in Malawi, Liberia, and Chad.

Privatization: The Agency views privatization as an important vehicle to facilitate the adoption of free markets, i.e., a way to encourage private enterprises to compete with each other to produce increased employment, higher incomes, and improved standards of living. Privatization is an important mechanism for increasing the quality of goods and services available to consumers, and for spreading ownership and the benefits of economic growth. Several dozen privatizations have occurred with A.I.D.'s support, including several successful ones in Jamaica and Costa Rica.

The Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) established the Center for Privatization in 1985 under its Divestiture and Privatization project. It has contributed to many of A.I.D.'s privatization activities by helping LDCs to plan and carry out the transfer of state-owned and state-controlled enterprises and functions to the private sector. The Center has sent more than 150 consultants to work on some 95 projects in 45 countries, and has privatized entities in the agribusiness, airlines, finance, telecommunications, and manufacturing industries, among others.

By the end of FY 1989, PRE funding through the Center will amount to about $9 million, with additional A.I.D. field mission participation in excess of $13 million.

Financial Markets Development: Efficient financial markets are indispensable to the pursuit of broad-based economic growth. A.I.D. seeks to promote integrated and relatively undistorted LDC financial systems that promote competition among financial institutions. Financial market development is needed for a country's financial structure to move beyond short-term lending with high collateral to the effective mobilization and channeling of capital to finance business expansion. Examples in this critical area include reform of Bolivia's banking system, design of a debt/equity swap program for the Dominican Republic, the establishment of a capital markets authority in Kenya, and the improvement of Indonesia's stock market.

In FY 1988, PRE initiated the Financial Sector Development project (a successor to an earlier project) which helps countries identify and reduce policy, regulatory, institutional, and behavioral

barriers which hamper the effective functioning of financial markets. Over the next five years, the project will focus on strategic planning for missions, research and development to test new concepts and instruments, and information dissemination, in addition to providing on-call technical assistance.

The Agricultural Finance Group at Ohio State University, through a series of cooperative agreements with S&T, has carried out extensive research in the field of rural financial sector development. The project's research on subsidized credit, market-oriented interest rates, and savings mobilization has substantially expanded the Agency's understanding and capability to promote rural finance in A.I.D.-assisted countries.

The Private Sector Revolving Fund (PSRF), established by Congress in 1983 to provide a flexible, businesslike mechanism for expanding the availability of commercial credit to LDC private enterprises, promotes a market approach to development assistance. Revolving fund projects may benefit U.S. firms, either as joint venture partners, or as exporters of services and technology. The fund is particularly active in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand.

Through the enactment of direct guarantee authority by Congress in FY 1989, the potential impact of the PSRF has been significantly expanded. Under this new guarantee authority, each dollar of PSRF assets will be leveraged to support eight dollars of LDC investment.

Funding for the PSRF in FY 1990 provides for $3.5 million for the direct loan program ($10 million was allocated for this program in FY 1989), and a reserve for $50 million of loan guarantee authority (the same as was authorized in FY 1989). All guarantees are backed by a 25 percent Treasury reserve account, consisting of assets in the revolving fund and transfer of Development Assistance funds ($5 million for FY 1990 compared to $8.5 million for FY 1989).

The direct lending program is decreasing as the loan guarantee program is increasing. The PSRF is constrained by human resources, and the leverage under the guarantee authority is far greater than under the conventional lending program.

Private Provision of Social Services: Sustaining the delivery of social services is key to achieving broad-based growth. Accordingly, A.I.D. is implementing a modest program to encourage the sustained delivery of social services through the private sector. In FY 1990, A.I.D. proposes to set aside $20 million for the private provision of social services.

This new program combines A.I.D.'s traditional leadership in the delivery of social services to poor families with our more recent experience with private indigenous markets. It is based upon our successes in the private local production of oral rehydration salts, employer-provided family planning, contracting out of government health services, and the establishment of private community clinics. Activities funded under this program will be directed

toward developing private local capabilities through such activities as: policy and technical assistance to a government agency to contract out public services; assistance in creating or improving social service entities, e.g., group medical practices and child-care centers; policy development and technical assistance that encourages private employers to provide social services, e.g., health, family planning, and education, as an employee benefit; assistance to private indigenous companies to develop local production, warehousing and distribution capabilities; and assistance in creating, improving, or expanding the capability of private insurance companies and other pre-paid private health providers.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

Overview

The U.S. foreign assistance program has forged a strong partnership based upon increasing collaboration and mutual respect between A.I.D. and a large and increasing cadre of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), cooperative development organizations (CDOs) and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The U.S. PVOs registered with A.I.D. receive from private contributions upwards of $2.2 billion per annum, in the form of monetary donations, goods, volunteer time and earnings on endowments, which most often complement and extend official U.S. foreign assistance.

The diverse PVO community demonstrates in its work overseas the traditional American values of pluralism, voluntary action and concern for others. PVOs provide direct channels for private, people-to-people initiatives which broaden the participation of citizens in developing countries in the social and economic decisions which affect their daily lives. Their people-to-people focus often gives them the flexibility to operate in areas and countries not always open to other avenues of assistance. In addition, PVOs generate awareness among the American public of the U.S. stake in the developing world by involving U.S. citizens in their programs. Their broad public constituency is crucial to the support of U.S. international humanitarian and development programs.

In FY 1988, A.I.D. obligated $451 million in support of PVO programs. A.I.D. also administered $301 million in P.L. 480 Title II commodities and related ocean freight to support PVO food-based programs overseas bringing total A.I.D. support for the international programs of PVOs in FY 1988 to $752 million. In FY 1990, A.I.D. plans to provide $392 million in support of PVO programs and will administer another $335 million in P.L. 480 Title II commodities and related ocean freight.

Program Strategy

While the program nexus is agency-wide, involving all bureaus and overseas missions and their resources, the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (FVA/PVC) is the focal point for monitoring and maintaining a mutually productive relationship between the private and voluntary community and A.I.D.

PVC has worked consistently to build the capacity of PVOs to manage, staff, and evaluate their programs and to transfer those skills to local organizations with which they work. PVC programs have strengthened and guided PVOs in technical areas such as child survival, basic health services, micro-enterprises and trade development. This has improved significantly the alignment of total A.I.D. funding for PVOs with its legislative mandates and program priorities. It has also brought to bear on the Agency's priorities the unique capabilities of voluntary agencies to work knowledgeably with local and grassroots organizations.

PVC administers six competitive grant programs that support and strengthen world-wide PVO development activities. Funding for these programs amounted to $54.9 million in FY 1988 and will be $54.8 million in FY 1990: Matching Grants ($21.9 million), Child Survival/Vitamin A ($15.0 million), Cooperative Development ($6.0 million), Development Education ($3.0 million), Food Development Grants ($5.4 million) and the Commodity Freight Program ($3.5 million).

PVC also provides management and program support to the total A.I.D. partnership with the private voluntary community. These include:

- PVO registration. Registration certifies an organization as eligible to receive funding from A.I.D. Currently, 241 U.S. and 421 local PVOs are registered with A.I.D.

- Management and program information system. This PVO database tracks Agency-wide PVO programs to meet internal Agency information needs and reporting requirements to Congress and the general public on PVO worldwide activities, Agency funding levels and PVO capabilities.

- Ensuring PVO financial independence and monitoring PVO financial stability.

- Evaluation. PVC evaluates individual PVO grant activities and conducts broad assessments of PVO impact in various sectors such as primary health care, small enterprise promotion and institutional development of local PVOs. These data are used to improve the Agency's PVO funding decisions and to expand and strengthen PVO international development activities.

In addition, through its leadership of the Advisory Committee for Voluntary Foreign Assistance (ACVFA) and the Intra-Agency PVO Liaison Committee, PVC serves as an integrating force leading productive interaction within A.I.D. and among A.I.D., the international donor community, the private voluntary community, and the American public on the role of private institutions in international development.

Matching Grants

Some 64 matching grants have been issued since the program's inception in 1978, involving an Agency commitment of $179 million, and a corresponding PVO match. The matching grant program sets high standards for the design and general technical quality and management of PVO undertakings. Because it is competitive in awarding grants, the program has encouraged PVO leaders to strengthen their staffs' planning and management capabilities, and it has required taking a long-term view of their aims and effectiveness. It has encouraged strategic planning, which in the long run makes for more sustainable and productive PVO work at the field level.

Since 1979, ACCION International (AITEC) has successfully administered four matching grants in the micro-enterprise expansion program, in addition to a number of mission grants. ACCION now maintains a direct and ongoing link to more than twenty-four microenterprise programs throughout

the Americas. These programs presently extend more than $1.5 million per month in loans averaging $199 each, to microentrepreneurs. In 1987, the combined affiliated endeavors extended credit and training to over 34,000 people.

The Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) matching grant initiative in community agroforestry successfully spearheaded local afforestation and soil conservation practices among small farmers in a series of countries, obtaining great support from young American foresters serving as Peace Corps Volunteers. CARE's fund-raising slogan for this effort, "Care for the Earth," brought in several million dollars in support from Americans increasingly aware of global environmental concerns.

Cooperatives

U.S. cooperative development organizations (CDOs), which represent and draw upon expertise from major sectors of the U.S. cooperative community, such as agriculture and agribusiness, rural electrification, housing, and credit unions, are A.I.D.'s major partners in cooperative development overseas. Central program support for these CDOs helps stabilize and strengthen their total international operations while funding from A.I.D. field missions, other donors and host-governments provides the bulk of the resources for their international operations.

In the new initiatives in cooperative business and trade, Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI) is introducing computer-based communications to cooperatives in six pilot countries. This technology is aimed at improving cooperative business systems through communications networks which provide continuing technical assistance and market information. Two other national cooperative organizations and a private firm are contributing participants. The potential of this effort was demonstrated by the recent experience of a group of Jamaican farmers who had decided to plant pumpkins for export to the United States. As a result of an exchange of network messages between themselves and a Miami-based trade and investment center, the farmers were advised that the pumpkin market was already saturated and that they should consider planting bell peppers. The farmers listened, planted peppers instead and achieved a successful venture.

Child Survival/Vitamin A

The PVO child survival program, with its main emphasis on oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and immunization against major diseases, supplemented by attention to Vitamin A delivery, growth monitoring, birth spacing, breast feeding and improved weaning practices, is linked to 22 U.S. PVOs carrying out 67 projects in 21 countries where health problems are most severe. Since 1985, A.I.D. has provided over $40 million to support PVO child survival programs while the PVOs added another $10 million.

In Bangladesh, The Helen Keller International (HKI) child survival program resulted in the government of Bangladesh incorporating Vitamin A

supplementary feeding into its five-year health plan, making an incisive commitment of resources for this purpose. A massive training effort in consumption of Vitamin A-rich foods and supplementary Vitamin A capsule distribution included government health professionals, program managers of other private and voluntary organizations and all 23,000 village-based family health and welfare workers. HKI is now developing strategies to increase the number of disadvantaged children receiving Vitamin A capsules.

Food Development Grants

This is the most recent competitive grant program for PVOs. Its purpose is to enhance the use of P.L. 480 food as an effective development resource. In addition to broad support for logistics, management and ancillary costs of programming Title II food, funding will be available for cooperating sponsors to explore and demonstrate new ways of using food for development and for activities to encourage qualified PVOs to enter the food development program.

Commodity Freight Program

PVO activities often require the input of commodities as an integral part of project implementation. Through the Ocean Freight and Denton Amendment programs, the Agency assists PVOs with the transportation costs of these inputs which are donated by the American public. During the past five years, A.I.D. has allocated $27 million to ship commodities valued at over $288 million, benefiting low-income people in over 60 countries. Without these funds, an important aspect of PVO programs would be diminished.

The Denton authority, which permits the use of space-available military transportation of privately donated goods for humanitarian purposes, also enables the quick provision of equipment and supplies for emergency relief. In September and October of 1988, over 400,000 pounds of relief supplies were provided to countries in the Caribbean to the victims of Hurricane Gilbert. Since 1985, 4,249,865 pounds of humanitarian goods have been transported.

Public Outreach/Development Education

The Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA), formed as an independent citizens body, advises the A.I.D. Administrator on policy issues related to foreign assistance in which the U.S. Government and the U.S. PVO community interact. In September 1988, ACVFA issued its report on "The Effectiveness of Private Voluntary Organizations" which provides a clear context in which the larger question of the future role of PVOs in development and the relationship of the U.S. government to the PVO community can be examined.

Another important component of the Public Outreach program is the Development Education program which supports PVOs and other non-profit organizations in their effort to facilitate public discussion, analysis and review of development issues related to world hunger. Details on this program are found elsewhere in this volume within the separate narrative on this topic.

FY 1990 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 123(f) OF THE FAA AND
SUMMARY OF PVO ACTIVITIES BY APPROPRIATION
(in Thousands of Dollars)

	A FY 1988 Request	B FY 1988 Actual	C FY 1989 Request	D FY 1989 Est.	E FY 1990 Request
AID Appropriated					
Agr., Rural Dev. and Nutrition	64,119	93,908	80,570	96,833	90,384
Population Planning	68,767	54,747	64,713	62,893	62,957
Health	23,379	24,288	16,371	13,567	25,640
Child Survival	10,594	23,035	20,777	22,703	23,958
AIDS	---	310	---	3,105	3,700
Education and Human Resources	15,335	32,834	36,267	27,324	26,235
Private Sector, Environment and Energy	26,820	38,828	31,669	42,407	28,668
International Disaster Assistance	3,500	6,481	4,130	5,140	5,140
Development Fund for Africa 1/	32,638	90,313	60,888	69,110	63,791
SADCC 2/	---	3,187	---	---	---
Economic Support Fund	37,745	77,553	44,599	65,407	55,410
Subtotal	282,897	445,484	359,984	408,489	385,883
PVO Earmark: FAA Section 123(f) 3/	16.9%	24.0%	21.5%	22.3%	21.2% 4/
American Schools and Hosp. Abroad	7,000	5,350	7,000	6,500	6,500
Total AID Appropriated	289,897	450,834	366,984	414,989	392,383
AID Administered					
Excess Property	100	2,568	700	2,000	2,000
PL 480 Title II Commodities 5/	177,711	177,954	189,323	184,679	232,155
PL 480 Title II Freight 5/	101,500	84,829	110,350	84,312	99,495
Section 416 Commodities 6/	25,000	31,054	---	6,600	---
Section 416 Freight 6/	5,000	2,848	---	4,500	---
Farmer-to-Farmer Program	---	1,482	---	1,482	1,482
Total AID Administered	309,311	300,735	300,373	283,573	335,132
TOTAL AID	599,208	751,569	667,357	698,562	727,515
State Dept. Appropriated					
Migration & Refugee Assistance 7/	82,000	86,550	83,000	98,000	107,800
TOTAL STATE AND AID	681,208	838,119	750,357	796,562	835,315

Footnotes: See next page

FOOTNOTES

1/ Excludes Central Bureau support for PVO activities in Africa funded from other accounts.

2/ Appropriated in FY 1987 for the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and carried over by the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance for obligation in FY 1988.

3/ Percentages for all years are based on the Development Assistance program level excluding Housing Borrowing Authority, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, Operating Expenses, and Foreign Service Retirement funding.

4/ We expect this percentage to increase during FY 1989 as funds for PVO activities are obligated, because PVOs end up implementing project components for which the mode of implementation was not initially identified. This follows the trend illustrated by comparing Column A (derived from the A.I.D. FY 1988 Congressional Presentation) with B for FY 1988 and Column C (from the A.I.D. FY 1989 Congressional Presentation) with D for FY 1989.

5/ Does not include emergency programs administered by PVOs which totaled $124.0 million in FY 1988 ($65.2 million in commodities, $58.8 million for freight) and $34.5 million to date in FY 1989 ($27.5 million in commodities and $7.0 million for freight).

6/ FY 1988 levels do not include emergency programs administered by PVOs which totaled $36.5 million ($15.6 million in commodities and $20.9 million for freight costs). FY 1989 levels reflect only programs approved as of November 18, 1988. No projections are made for FY 1990 because the future availability of U.S. Government surplus commodities under Section 416 is unknown at this time.

7/ Migration and Refugee Assistance Program of the Department of State (PL 96-212), parts of which were formerly administered by A.I.D.

Science and Technology

INTRODUCTION

Achieving the Agency's objective of broad-based sustainable economic growth depends in large measure on the introduction of technological change. The experience of the last three decades has shown that the creation and transfer of technology is a necessary condition for development. Progress in most sectors has required continuous advances in science and technology. To assure sustainability of these advances, accompanying socio-economic research is needed to assess the workings of the market place, policy bottlenecks, and the acceptability of new technologies. In this respect, science and technology, including adaptive research and technology management, represent one of the United States' most significant comparative advantages. The Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T) is the focal point within A.I.D. for the innovative use of research and appropriate technologies to address the problems facing developing countries. The S&T Bureau is also A.I.D.'s primary channel for directing the capabilities of the U.S. scientific community and universities in addressing the problems of the developing world.

The S&T program complements and is integrated with the programs of the Agency's geographic bureaus. S&T-supported activities serve a catalytic role by demonstrating technologies and new approaches which can then be financed elsewhere within A.I.D., by the private sector, or by other donors.

A.I.D.'s investment in research and technology has been directly responsible for the creation and application of cutting edge technology which has had and will continue to have a significant impact. S&T's services and field support activities are effective mechanisms for technology dissemination.

The S&T program is keyed to the following six interrelated program thrusts.

Increasing Incomes

Increasing the incomes of the poor majority is critical to economic growth in developing countries. A World Bank study cites the lack of income, not national food shortages, as the most important cause of hunger in many developing countries. Increased income gives people choices in the purchase of necessities such as food, shelter, and basic medical care and provides the opportunity to invest in income-enhancing options like education, new technologies and business opportunities.

The S&T Bureau strategy is to develop technologies, analytical and policy approaches, and institutions that will help people make effective use of their existing economic base for broadly participative and sustained economic growth.

Building the capacities for policy analysis fosters rational decision making and the effective use of resources to sharpen the focus on increasing incomes. S&T-funded policy research has illustrated that reduced food prices for urban consumers suppress farm prices and thus discourage increased production. Governments have responded by policy decisions to limit subsidized food programs. Energy policy reforms have encouraged conservation, strengthened investment decision-making and energy service institutions, increased private-sector participation, and fostered innovative approaches to environmentally sound management of energy systems.

Improved crop varieties and enhanced production methods contribute directly to on-farm income. The International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) are producing a number of new food crop varieties for developing country use. Under the S&T-supported Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs), A.I.D. and collaborating U.S. universities work with developing country scientists to solve specific problems, some of which are having enormous impact on income. For example, in collaboration with Michigan State University, a drought-resistant, early-maturing cowpea was developed that has enabled Senegal to substantially increase production since 1985.

A.I.D. recently announced the development of a new vaccine against rinderpest, a viral disease which kills an estimated two million head of cattle and buffalo annually, primarily in the developing world. This new vaccine recombinant was developed by researchers at the University of California, Davis, under an S&T project. It requires no special handling or refrigeration. Further testing is needed, but the vaccine has tremendous potential for increasing incomes by saving millions of head of cattle worldwide.

At the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria, Leucaena, a nitrogen-fixing tree, was grown in an alley-cropping system with maize. Foliage from the tree was added to the soil as green fertilizer. By the fifth year, maize yields in this system tripled those from conventional farming. The sustained and increased yields of food crops, plus forage, wood, and income generated by this system, more than compensate for the lost space available for the food crops. In addition, by sustaining food crop production, alley-cropping can reduce slash-and-burn cultivation, a major cause of tropical deforestation.

In Niger, ongoing research to improve access to rural credit has found that 95% of the economy is based on village level, informal, non-institutionalized systems. Newly formed credit unions are encouraging rural savings, making funds available for income-generating activities and incorporating these grass-roots institutions into formal financial systems.

Enhanced market systems increase rural incomes while simultaneously benefiting consumers. In Jordan, the S&T Bureau is assisting the Agricultural Marketing Organization improve the performance of fruit and vegetable marketing systems. Rural incomes benefit from renewable energy projects that diversify agricultural and forest product industries, enabling them to convert biomass and wood wastes into energy. Also, improved rural energy supplies and more efficient energy production, transmission and use reduce costs and open the door to expansion of rural-based agro-industries.

The S&T Bureau is placing increased emphasis on assisting profitable small and micro enterprises, which support agriculture and increase off-farm income options of the poor. S&T Bureau initiatives under the Small Enterprise Approaches to Employment project seek to stimulate entrepreneurial efforts by strengthening intermediary institutions that support small and micro enterprises. In Zambia, the S&T Bureau launched a project that seeks to replace parastatals with small private marketing units. Sector surveys undertaken in El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras yielded recommendations on how to deliver credit and technical assistance effectively to small and micro businesses.

Alleviating Hunger

An estimated 600 million people continue to be debilitated by insufficient food supplies and poor nutritional quality. For more vulnerable groups, such as women and children under five years of age, persistent hunger and malnutrition contribute to high levels of illness and to high death rates.

S&T programs seek to alleviate hunger by increasing food crop and livestock production through improved technologies, increased productivity, and better government policies; by reducing post-harvest losses and other distribution and marketing inefficiencies; and by improving food quality, diversity and nutrition in the household diet.

In the area of policy reform, an S&T Bureau study undertaken in Niger revealed that farmers could profit from the use of competitively priced fertilizer and encouraged a shift of public resources from input subsidies to research and extension on improving fertilizer usage. In the Dominican Republic, S&T assisted the studies unit of the National Agricultural Council in the design of a strategy for the privatization of the state rice marketing monopoly.

A series of CRSPs have effectively addressed problems related to crops (sorghum, millet, beans, cowpeas, and peanuts), small ruminant livestock productivity, tropical soil management, and fisheries. The CRSPs, jointly financed by A.I.D., universities, and other U.S. research institutions, are a highly effective means of bringing the top U.S. and developing country scientific talent together to solve problems of mutual interest. The results being achieved are having a high payoff for agriculture in both the United States and developing countries. Improved crop varieties, for example, include sorghum and millet in Sudan and Honduras, and peanuts in the Philippines, Jamaica, Thailand, and the United States.

S&T Bureau projects, such as Water Management Synthesis II, provide technical assistance and training to help preserve the soil and water resources that are basic to sustainable agricultural development. Major irrigated areas of India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka are benefiting from a 20% increase in availability of water while at the same time reducing substantially any detrimental effects on the environment. As a result, more acres are being irrigated, more farmers have access to water, and soil salinity and waterlogging are reduced.

Under the S&T Bureau's pest and pesticide management project, the Consortium for International Crop Protection (CICP) evaluated the efficacy and environmental impact of eight pesticides that were used against the Senegalese grasshopper. All of the pesticides were found to be acceptable and two of them are now routinely purchased for grasshopper/locust control programs. Through numerous Africa Bureau "buy-ins" to the S&T Bureau project, the CICP also provided an early response mechanism to combat the desert locust/grasshopper emergency in Chad, Gambia, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Sudan.

Reducing Population Pressures

Twenty-five years ago, only a few developing countries recognized the diverse problems associated with rapid population growth; now more than 70 developing countries, with 90% of the developing world's population, have adopted population policies.

S&T Bureau population activities are designed to complement the 32 existing bilateral population programs and to provide assistance where bilateral population programs do not exist. The S&T Bureau has developed 44 contract or grant agreements with U.S. institutions, mainly private sector organizations, to work with private and public institutions in developing countries.

Africa is the priority region of focus for S&T population programs. To meet the demand in Africa, S&T has provided 23 countries with $3.8 million in technical assistance to estimate contraceptive requirements, orchestrate contraceptive shipments, design and establish delivery systems, and introduce management information systems. In a pilot area of 60,000 inhabitants outside Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, contraceptive use rose from 11% to 32% between 1984 and 1987, in response to an experimental community-based distribution program. Additionally, the S&T Bureau is assisting African countries that do not have bilateral assistance, such as Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Benin, Central Africa Republic and Mauritius, to give greater attention to family planning.

In Indonesia, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Turkey, and Jordan, the S&T Bureau supports the design and implementation of social marketing programs for contraceptives. Involvement of the commercial sector in delivering socially acceptable messages is multiplying the effect of project dollars. Following on the Tatiana and Johnny musical hits that successfully promoted sexual responsibility among the young people of the Philippines, Johns Hopkins University Population Communications Services recently produced two music videos performed by Latin stars, Charlie and Karina; a similar project is currently under development for Nigeria. The Family Planning Operations Research in Asia project is developing innovative service delivery strategies to reach underserved groups in seven countries.

The S&T Bureau supports social marketing in Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic and provides funding to facilitate private sector service delivery and the application of sound business principles by private and voluntary organizations. S&T Bureau programs in Latin America and the Caribbean also are aimed at strengthening institutions while meeting the need for training family planning workers at all levels. Training has been provided for over 3,800 physicians, nurses, administrators, midwives, and community level personnel.

Improving Primary Health Care

Child survival is the Agency's primary approach to solving health deficiency problems. Infants and children account for half of the deaths occurring in the developing countries. Each year approximately 15 million children below age five die from diseases that might have been prevented or cured with inexpensive treatments and simple education programs. Also, an estimated 500,000 women in the same countries die from causes related to pregnancy and

childbearing. To reduce infant mortality and morbidity, the S&T Bureau emphasizes reducing diarrheal disease mortality through oral rehydration therapy (ORT), increasing immunization coverage of children, and improving maternal and infant diets and birth spacing.

With regard to ORT, S&T encourages local production of oral rehydration salts with private sector involvement, communications and social marketing, and training in clinical management skills and the proper use of ORT. In an S&T-supported applied research activity in Mexico, use of ORT has doubled, and improved feeding during illness has increased dramatically following a revised treatment protocol. Social marketing in Egypt has been very successful in establishing a sustainable program in ORT. Over 3,000 clinics provide services in oral rehydration; and ORT is readily available from pharmacies throughout the country. Ninety-eight percent of Egyptian mothers have knowledge of oral rehydration treatment, and approximately 72% of them actually use it.

In immunization, technical assistance has been provided to 15 countries, and communications programs for expanded programs in immunization (EPI) have been strengthened in 10 countries. A new vaccine to combat rotaviral diarrhea, the single leading cause of infant and child mortality and serious morbidity due to diarrheal disease, is being field tested and a study is also under way to examine the effect of simultaneous administration of the oral rotaviral vaccine and polio vaccines. S&T-financed research has led to a new measles vaccine which can be given to children as young as six months old. Also, research is under way to test a new pneumonia vaccine which will protect children and infants.

To improve maternal and infant diets, research is being carried out in six countries to understand and improve weaning practices. Under the Lactation Management Education (Wellstart) program, more than 130 health professionals from teaching hospitals or ministries of health have been trained in the education and management methods of hospital lactation programs. As a result, administrators of the Jose Fabrella Hospital in Manila now encourage breastfeeding and keeping the mother and infant in the same room. This has reduced the infant morbidity rate, shortened the average hospital stay, and cut hospital costs sharply.

It is estimated that adequate birth spacing can reduce infant deaths by almost 20%. Therefore, the S&T Bureau promotes birth spacing in health and nutrition programs as well as in family planning programs.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is now found on all continents and cases have been reported in almost all major countries. The number of officially reported cases of persons infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS, is expected to reach between 50 million to 100 million persons by 1991. As the first and largest donor to the World Health Organization's (WHO) global program, A.I.D. leads the effort to prevent the spread of AIDS to the people of the developing world.

In addition, the S&T Bureau collaborates with, and provides extensive technical expertise to, WHO in its global effort to prevent and control the spread of AIDS. A.I.D. provides technical assistance in AIDS prevention and control primarily to those countries that have followed the WHO program and developed national AIDS committees and short- and medium-term control and prevention plans. Such technical assistance includes epidemiology and surveillance, blood banking and blood screening, and the use of public health communications strategies.

S&T complements the efforts of the WHO global program with field support activities. S&T's technical support project (AIDSTECH) enables LDCs to set up AIDS detection, control and preventive programs. S&T's communications project (AIDSCOM) develops and demonstrates public health communication strategies for the prevention of AIDS.

In separate activities, S&T also supports vaccine research to combat malaria and cholera. The S&T Bureau continues its efforts to develop vaccines for malaria, which kills five million people each year. Several prototype vaccines have been developed and protocols have been established to test vaccines in endemic areas. A bilateral agreement was signed with Papua New Guinea to conduct field trials of prototype vaccines following safety trials in the United States. Results of the tests in the United States have made it clear that the malaria parasite's complex interactions with the human immune system need to be better understood in order to develop effective vaccines. A new oral cholera vaccine tested in Bangladesh not only reduced the number of cholera cases, but also reduced the number of deaths occurring in women.

S&T is also financing a series of studies to explore the effects of aging populations upon health care systems and the related costs.

Expanding Access to Education

No country has achieved sustained economic growth without providing broad access to quality education. The S&T Bureau is working with U.S. universities, such as Florida State and Harvard, and with the regional bureaus in providing conceptual and technical resources to expand and improve basic education programs in the developing countries. S&T Bureau projects in basic education combine research and information exchange with mission activities, creating a direct link between research and its application.

A new project, Applied Technology and Management for Education Development, enables the S&T Bureau to provide additional technical services to A.I.D. missions that are embarking on new initiatives in basic education. A major component of the project will focus on providing greater educational access for girls and other underserved populations, an important A.I.D. priority.

S&T will continue its leadership role in the application of radio and other technology to improve learning and increase educational opportunity. This work will continue, with increasing focus on the rapid transfer of newly-developed materials into national systems. The "Radio Learning" activity has begun important national efforts at classroom improvement in

Honduras, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, and Lesotho. Research in Papua New Guinea on the use of radio to provide basic scientific literacy to students has resulted in the development of a new curriculum and teaching methodology that is adaptable worldwide.

S&T programs have provided the research information, analytical tools and technical advice needed for eight countries to make policy choices to increase educational efficiency and to establish management information systems. A.I.D. mission participation in these programs have sustained educational progress in Haiti, through the private sector, and facilitated a reform of secondary education in Botswana.

S&T programs are also organizing educational research findings into formats most suitable for policy-makers. S&T Bureau projects have helped create a national educational planning unit in Egypt, established the educational indicators for the Central American initiative in education, and had a direct impact on educational policies in Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Botswana, Somalia, and Pakistan. Work on computer software for educational planning has resulted in tools for identifying areas of inefficiency that are correctable through policy adjustment and in resource reallocation.

Maintaining the Environment and Natural Resources

Sustained, long-term economic growth in the developing countries depends on maintaining ecosystem processes that protect and regenerate soils, maintain air and water quality, and conserve plant and animal genetic resources. There can be little economic growth in many of these countries without a sustainable natural resource base, and sound management of this base is the key to both economic growth and sustained development. The efficient use of energy resources is linked directly to the maintenance of the natural resource base.

Destruction of forests for agriculture often results in the loss of watersheds and increased salinity in coastal areas. It has also resulted in a loss of fuelwood for cooking and energy. Under the A.I.D.-funded CRSP on soils management, North Carolina State University has carried out research in Niger that emphasizes branch and trash mulching as the cornerstone of a forest management program. The technique uses discarded materials left by woodcutters to capture blowing sand and increase termite activity. This, in turn, enhances water infiltration, covers naturally dispersed seeds, and protects emerging seedlings. The result is the enhanced natural recovery of woody species. Similar soil conserving techniques have been used by the CRSP in Peru to encourage abandonment of "shifting" or "slash-and-burn" agricultural methods.

Coastal regions can produce a rich bounty of agricultural products, lumber, fisheries, and cultured seafood. In Ecuador, Thailand, and Sri Lanka, short-sighted land use practices including forest destruction, the overuse of pesticides, and poorly planned coastal development activities have resulted in degraded water quality, destruction of critically important fisheries habitats such as estuaries and mangroves, and the loss of coastal tourism as a major source of foreign exchange. To address these issues, A.I.D. has provided assistance in the formulation of national coastal policies in Sri Lanka and Ecuador, as well as in the development of the first marine park management plans for Thailand's province of Phuket.

Conservation of the world's biological resource base is vital, particularly in developing countries where the losses are greatest and where maintenance of biological diversity has been identified as a necessary condition for achieving short- and long-term sustainable development. Toward this end, the Conservation of Biological Diversity project provides (1) technical assistance to missions, host countries, and Peace Corps to help make LDC governments and institutions aware of the value of diversified plant, animal, and marine resources and biospheres; (2) a small grants program for research on biological entities within each of the biospheres and the interaction among the biospheres; and (3) pilot demonstrations that over time will enable comparison between biologically diverse versus biologically scarce environments. In addition, the project provides training to improve the quality of research in biological diversity and a data collection and dissemination network on conservation issues.

By increasing energy efficiency, encouraging the use of renewable energy, and promoting the use of cleaner fossil fuel technologies, sustainable energy resources are being assured and environmental damage reduced. Through the Energy Conservation Service Program, major conservation programs in the industry and electric power sectors have been undertaken in Egypt, Pakistan, Morocco, Jordan, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic, and an ambitious regional proposal has been recently announced by several nations in Central America.

Greater use of renewable energy is aimed at increasing reliance on indigenous, environmentally benign resources such as hydropower, solar, wind, geothermal and biomass energy. Feasibility studies are being conducted on the use of rice residues in Asia and the Near East and on trade and development opportunities. Support for research on new combustion technologies is also being considered. A wood waste project in Costa Rica has been funded, and feasibility studies are planned for utilizing this resource. Expanding the use of clean coal technologies reduces reliance on imported oil and reduces detrimental emissions. The transfer of this technology is being encouraged in India, Costa Rica, Morocco, Jordan, and Pakistan.

OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION/MINORITY RESOURCE CENTER

OVERVIEW

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization/Minority Resource Center (OSDBU/MRC) facilitates and supports relationships between the U.S. business community, A.I.D., and A.I.D.-recipient countries. Most technical services, commodities, and equipment required to implement A.I.D.-financed development programs are procured from U.S. firms. These firms range from multinational corporations to small, medium and large manufacturers and suppliers, and include small, minority and women-owned firms as well as individual consultants.

In 1978, Public Law 95-507 (Section 15 of the Small Business Act) created the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU). Created in 1977, the Minority Resource Center (MRC) is an integral component of OSDBU specifically mandated to increase the participation of socially and economically disadvantaged (including women-owned) businesses in A.I.D.-financed activities. OSDBU/MRC is the point of contact between A.I.D. and the small and small disadvantaged business community. In counseling these firms, the office explains and presents Agency policies, procedures and requirements, advising them on the appropriateness of their business capabilities, experience and potential as they relate to current and anticipated Agency needs.

Information gathered from firms in the counseling process is retained in OSDBU/MRC in the A.I.D. Consultant Registry Information System (ACRIS). ACRIS, an automated retrieval system, is used within the Agency to support the participation of small and small disadvantaged firms in A.I.D. contract opportunities. The contractor source lists developed from this data base are used by OSDBU/MRC to demonstrate that appropriate capability exists in the small and small disadvantaged business community to assure responsiveness to Agency needs.

This tandem function of service to the Agency and to the public allows OSDBU/MRC to participate in the entire cycle from project conception and design to awarding of a contract and project implementation. During this cycle, the office, in conjunction with appropriate personnel in other bureaus and offices in the Agency, performs a number of functions including:

- cooperating and assisting in the formulation, implementation, and administration of Agency programs and activities relating to the target businesses;

- providing counseling to the target firms in areas such as the preparation of effective marketing plans, skills and qualifications appropriate to Agency needs, and Agency programmatic interests and emphases;

- providing information on target businesses to large majority firms to support their minority subcontracting efforts;

- encouraging and facilitating complementary ventures between target firms to strengthen their capability to perform Agency contract requirements;

- providing information on A.I.D.-financed acquisitions of commodities and equipment directly to over 3,000 U.S. exporters of eligible and appropriate products; and

- influencing the development of Agency policies and procedures to increase participation by small and minority exporters.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Fundamental to the increase in the level of contracting and the development of strong relationships with target firms has been the establishment of annual contracting goals and the sponsorship of a continuing series of outreach conferences.

While the annual goal-setting is a collaborative exercise involving the entire Agency, OSDBU/MRC has the primary responsibility for the coordination, development and monitoring of these goals. Two major goals are established each year--the small business and the Gray Amendment goals.

Small business goals are established in accordance with the Small Business Act; achievements are monitored quarterly and reported to the Small Business Administration (SBA) annually.

The Gray Amendment stipulates that not less than 10% of funds appropriated for Development Assistance be made available to economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises, Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), and minority-controlled private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) which are controlled by individuals who are economically and socially disadvantaged.

The increase in contracting levels with these businesses from $76.5 million in FY 1984 to $127.7 million in FY 1987 is the result of a coordinated effort on the part of the operating bureaus and strong support from senior A.I.D. management. Preliminary data indicates that the FY 1988 contracting level is likely to exceed $100 million, against a goal of $90 million.

Outreach activities are a natural complement to OSDBU/MRC's Agency-oriented services. They are designed to identify and develop qualified, small and small disadvantaged business concerns to meet appropriate Agency requirements. Since FY 1985, OSDBU/MRC has sponsored a continuing series of one-day outreach conferences held in major cities across the country. These conferences are designed to increase awareness and knowledge of the Agency's work among target firms which may not have previously considered expanding into the overseas area. The conferences bring together A.I.D. technical, project and contract personnel and representatives of target firms in a series of general and specialized panels and presentations.

FY 1990

In FY 1990, OSDBU/MRC will continue to increase the involvement of small and small disadvantaged business concerns in A.I.D. contracting activity. The following initiatives will be strengthened in an ongoing effort to maintain and improve the Agency's performance in this important area:

- The Information Handbook on Minority Firms and Organizations, developed to supplement the ACRIS, will be updated on a continuing basis to reflect the most pertinent and timely information on the Gray Amendment, Agency contracting procedures, and profiles of Gray Amendment-qualifying organizations.

- Implementation of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with the Small Business Administration (SBA) and the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) to increase communication and interagency cooperation. Emphasis will be given to increasing the scope of services provided through these MOUs to target groups.

- Increased subcontracting opportunities to Gray Amendment organizations will be encouraged by recommending and enforcing, that larger, more-experienced firms select these organizations as subcontractors.

TITLE XII: FAMINE PREVENTION AND FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

The basic purpose of the Title XII amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is to marshall the unique resources of U.S. agricultural universities in support of U.S. agricultural development assistance programs.

The legislation calls for U.S. land-grant and other eligible universities to participate and advise in the planning, development, implementation and administration of each component of the U.S. government's international efforts to apply more effective agricultural sciences to the goals of increasing world food production and solving food and nutrition problems of the developing countries.

The Title XII program is led by a presidentially-appointed, seven-member Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD), supported by a small staff and a fourteen-member Joint Committee for Agricultural Research and Development.

Title XII Partnership

Memoranda of understanding and other documents, as well as contractual and programmatic relationships between Title XII universities and A.I.D. field missions and central and regional bureaus, manifest the dynamic partnership between them. Through this partnership help is given to:

- build and strengthen institutional capacity and human resources skills in developing countries,
- support long-term collaborative university research in developing countries,
- collaborate with international agricultural research centers to meet specific problems, and
- strengthen the capacity of U.S. universities in assisting with increased agricultural production in developing countries.

Program Activities

In helping to design and implement projects, Title XII institutions are involved individually, through established and ad hoc consortia, and also through collaboration with private sector firms. Projects are concerned with agricultural research and development, agricultural education, agricultural extension, agricultural sector planning, farming systems

research, fish culture, forestry, irrigation management, livestock development, range management, resource conservation, rural savings, and vocational training.

In addition to the more traditional additional ways of procuring the required technical service, there are a number of special ways in which Title XII institutions participate in A.I.D. programming:

- Basic Ordering Agreements (BOAs) provide A.I.D. field missions ready access to short-term technical expertise from the Title XII resource pool.

- The Joint Enterprise Contracting Mode (JEM) encourages smaller universities to pool their resources and to combine them with larger institutions, in order to undertake larger projects.

- The Collaborative Assistance Mode (CAM) of contracting permits early involvement of a university at the conceptual and design phases of project and program development, as well as participation in the later implementation phase.

- Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), which A.I.D. has executed with 29 Title XII universities, help reinforce the universities' development assistance programs. While not contracts, MOUs establish frameworks for increasing institutional capabilities in the implementation of Title XII programs. There is an MOU with each of five single universities (single MOUs) and with each of twelve pairs of 1862 (Morrill Act) and 1890 (historically black colleges and universities) universities (joint MOUs). On the basis of the MOU agreements, each university may be awarded annually a Program Support Grant (PSG) to facilitate the carrying out of the intent of the MOUs.

- Matching Support Grants (MSGs) provide joint support from A.I.D. and the universities to strengthen and enhance specifically identified activities in the universities' international development programs which are related to the utility and performance of the universities as A.I.D. contractors. There are nine MSGs.

- The Joint Career Corps (JCC) makes possible periodic exchanges of staff members between universities and A.I.D. for mutual professional and programmatic enrichment in the development assistance field. There have been more than 30 JCC appointments.

- The Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSPs) in eight subject-matter areas involves 38 U.S. universities and other institutions, 66 developing country institutions in 30 countries, and nearly 900 U.S. and developing country scientists in a unique partnership in classrooms, laboratories, and farm fields. The CRSPs feature a coordinated, joint research agenda aimed at the resolution of mutually agreed-upon problems.

There are 140 Title XII universities, so designated by the BIFAD. The combined capacity of these institutions is enormous. In 1988, 62 held contracts or sub-contracts with A.I.D. in 57 different countries. The dollar value of obligations in 1988 was almost $116 million. The average length of the contracts was 5.6 years. The scale of activity is down, having peaked in 1982 (the same year A.I.D. contract authority also peaked).

FY 1990 Program

The Title XII agenda for the 90s will focus on three challenges: eliminating hunger and poverty, achieving sustainable agricultural development, and enhancing trade through development. Although the basic concepts of Title XII are still appropriate, changing world conditions require new modes of operation and improved mechanisms and procedures for involving U.S. universities.

The basic tasks Title XII set out to to do -- institution building and technology development -- are far from finished. Increasingly, the tasks have two foci. In some areas, especially in Africa and the Caribbean, basic technical assistance is still needed. In the advanced developing countries, however, institution building strategies must change to a more collaborative relationship. Human resource development needs continue unabated.

In improving their effectiveness on the international scene, U.S. universities truly need to integrate international concerns into the mainstream of research, instructional, and extension programs, attracting the best and brightest faculty members into the international arena. In this manner Title XII universities can fulfill their obligation not only to themselves and local constituents, but also to the interdependent world in which we live.

For the 1990s six major challenges face the Title XII partnership: institutional development in sub-Saharan Africa, professional growth of agricultural scientists in the developing world, fuller utilization of modern research tools in solving development problems, a worldwide focus on sustainable agriculture, a long-term, in-depth study of development programs, and the use of communication media in technology transfer and extension systems.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Overview

The Agency for International Development's policy on women in development is derived from Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which calls for recognition of women's economic roles, and directs that the U. S. Government's bilateral assistance program be administered "...so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects, and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries..."

A.I.D., in its policies, staffing, and funding for women's programs, has played a leadership role among international development assistance organizations in emphasizing the role of women in the development process. The Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID) was established in 1974 to ensure that WId concerns are addressed at the policy and project level with A.I.D.

A 1982 Policy Paper stressing A.I.D.'s commitment to women and development and its strategy to integrate women's concerns into all its programs continues to guide the Agency's work throughout the world. The policy looks beyond funding for women-specific projects to integration of women into A.I.D.'t total portfolio as an economic issue.

WID activities are funded not only by the WID Office, but also by the A.I.D. missions and Washington bureaus and offices. From FY 1980 to FY 1988, the WID Office has expended $20.5 million, primarily for policy development, pilot and demonstration activities and collaborative efforts. In addition, an estimated 5% to 10% of an average sized mission's portfolio may be attributed to WID activities.

Strategy Statement for 1990

During FY 1990, the Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID) will continue to undertake actions designed to develop A.I.D.'s capacity to improve project and program efficiency through attention to the economic roles and productive capacity of women. These actions will consist of research and analysis, technical assistance, training, and information dissemination which will focus on the following activity areas:

1. Production/Employment/Labor. Research and analysis, technical assistance, training, and information dissemination actions will focus on women's productive roles, employment patterns, and participation in formal and informal labor markets. The establishment and appropriate use of a solid empirical data base on women's economic roles in developing economies is prerequisite to the design of economically efficient projects and programs.

2. Economic Policy Reform and Adjustment. Activities will focus on the linkages between economic policy reform and women's economic roles,

productive capacity, and production responses. Emphasis will be on incentives to female producers in all sectors, in addition to the socio-economic benefits and cost of alternative policies. The creation of a sound data base will permit the updating of technical assistance, training, and information dissemination activities.

3. Human Capital Development/Social Services: Activities will focus on the linkages between women's productive capacity and the development or maintenance of human capital--their own and that of their children. This will require data gathering in the key areas of household division of labor and decision making, education, health and nutrition, fertility, and the provision of basic social services. The elucidation of these linkages are important in evaluating potential socio-economic benefits and costs of alternative economic reforms.

Through these and other efforts, A.I.D. works to maximize the return on development dollars spent, by utilizing the wealth of human resources that exists among the women of the world, and by extending the benefits of development to the entire society of host countries.

FY 1990 Program

The proposed core budget for FY 1990, $2.0 million, is the same as the level requested for FY 1989. These funds, as well as the $3.0 million Congressional subearmark in support of A.I.D.'s field missions to integrate women into their programs, will be used to continue the WID Office's program under the following subprojects:

Through the Strategies and Resources subproject (930-0100), totaling $1,427,000, will continue to compile and analyze statistics; commission, publish, and distribute studies and materials; hold seminars and briefings on WID topics; and exchange information with other national and international agencies, organizations, and donors involved in the women in development effort.

The Women's Organizations and Participation subproject (930-0200), totaling $240,000, will provide small grants to private and public organizations appropriate in implementing Agency policy on women in development. In particular, the Office will continue to address the areas of income-generation, private sector development, agricultural development, technology transfer, and institutional development.

Through the Technical Assistance and WID Center subproject (930-0300), totaling $3,333,000, the Office of Women in Development will continue research, training, and technical assistance to enhance the integration of women into the multi-sectoral development programs. This will be accomplished through the Agency's regional and central bureaus, missions, private voluntary organizations, and academic institutions.

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Responsible Officer:

Dr. NYLE C. BRADY
Senior Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Science and Technology

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AGRICULTURE										
1987	32,050	32,050	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	30,757	30,657	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
1989	32,050	32,050	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	30,750	30,750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NUTRITION										
1987	12,391	7,216	---	2,675	2,500	---	---	---	---	---
1988	10,164	6,564	---	1,921	1,679	---	---	---	---	---
1989	9,474	5,874	---	2,600	1,000	---	---	---	---	---
1990	9,304	6,038	---	1,810	1,406	---	---	---	---	---
ENERGY										
1987	8,028	3,601	---	---	---	---	---	3,427	1,000	---
1988	10,497	6,454	---	---	---	---	---	3,668	375	---
1989	10,000	7,410	---	---	---	---	---	2,590	---	---
1990	9,000	6,574	---	---	---	---	---	2,426	---	---
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES										
1987	6,426	5,894	---	---	---	---	---	532	---	---
1988	6,080	5,670	---	---	---	---	---	410	---	---
1989	5,254	4,673	---	---	---	---	---	581	---	---
1990	6,650	6,650	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS										
1987	8,894	5,894	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	8,559	5,909	---	2,650	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	8,894	6,194	---	2,700	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	8,863	6,008	---	2,855	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT										
1987	8,065	7,561	---	---	---	---	196	308	---	---
1988	8,526	8,297	---	---	---	---	129	100	---	---
1989	8,569	7,369	---	---	---	---	---	1,200	---	---
1990	10,120	8,300	---	---	---	---	220	1,600	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
EDUCATION										
1987	5,692	150	---	---	---	---	5,542	---	---	---
1988	4,857	400	---	---	---	---	4,457	---	---	---
1989	5,450	---	---	---	---	---	5,450	---	---	---
1990	6,000	284	---	---	---	---	5,716	---	---	---
HEALTH										
1987	53,062	300	38	41,725	10,999	---	---	---	---	---
1988	65,363	---	---	31,930	11,948	21,485	---	---	---	---
1989	75,361	---	---	26,468	16,493	32,900	---	---	---	---
1990	76,305	---	---	27,815	17,490	31,000	---	---	---	---
POPULATION										
1987	115,427	---	114,927	---	500	---	---	---	---	---
1988	114,663	---	110,973	---	690	3,000	---	---	---	---
1989	110,123	---	107,523	---	---	2,600	---	---	---	---
1990	123,456	---	118,456	---	---	5,000	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE										
1987	2,790	2,095	---	470	---	---	---	225	---	---
1988	3,062	2,220	---	600	---	---	---	242	---	---
1989	1,900	1,200	---	---	---	---	---	700	---	---
1990	1,805	1,136	---	---	---	---	---	669	---	---
TOTAL										
1987	252,825	64,761	114,965	47,870	13,999	---	5,738	4,492	1,000	---
1988	262,528	66,171	110,973	37,101	14,317	24,485	4,586	4,420	375	100
1989	267,575	64,770	107,523	31,768	17,493	35,500	5,450	5,071	---	---
1990	282,253	65,790	118,456	32,480	18,396	36,000	5,936	4,695	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
931-0034 INTL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER	FN	G	75	C	---	---	56,160	53,565	3,535	3,657	3,460	3,460	3,460	3,460
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	56,160	53,565	3,535	3,657	3,460	3,460	3,460	3,460
931-0060 AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND SUPPORT	FN	G	77	C	---	---	5,459	5,233	---	103	---	123	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	5,459	5,233	---	103	---	123	---	---
931-0242 FISHERIES-AQUACULTURE TECH. ASST.	FN	G	76	C	---	---	2,537	2,183	---	239	---	115	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	2,537	2,183	---	239	---	115	---	---
931-0610 BIO-TECHNOLOGY LIMITING FACTORS	FN	G	75	88	7,000	7,000	5,820	5,380	250	440	---	250	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					7,000	7,000	5,820	5,380	250	440	---	250	---	---
931-0621 SPRING X WINTER WHEAT	FN	G	76	90	5,095	5,095	4,345	4,156	300	432	325	282	125	125
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,095	5,095	4,345	4,156	300	432	325	282	125	125
931-1229 SOIL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICE	FN	G	79	C	---	---	7,582	6,706	660	1,202	660	853	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	7,582	6,706	660	1,202	660	853	1,000	1,000
931-1254 CRSP: SORGHUM/MILLET	FN	G	79	C	---	---	26,893	24,201	2,700	2,913	2,700	3,719	2,700	2,700
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	26,893	24,201	2,700	2,913	2,700	3,719	2,700	2,700
931-1310 CRSP: BEANS AND COWPEAS	FN	G	80	C	---	---	22,335	18,517	2,600	5,518	2,600	2,080	2,600	2,600
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	22,335	18,517	2,600	5,518	2,600	2,080	2,600	2,600
931-1311 CRSP-PROGRAM: SOILS MANAGEMENT	FN	G	81	C	---	---	15,063	13,490	2,100	2,173	2,100	2,460	2,100	2,100
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	15,063	13,490	2,100	2,173	2,100	2,460	2,100	2,100
931-1314 AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	FN	G	78	87	---	---	3,546	3,418	---	128	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	3,546	3,418	---	128	---	---	---	---
931-1323 STORAGE AND PROCSSG OF FRUITS AND VEGS	FN G	80	90	5,415	5,415	2,950	2,704	360	410	360	340	340	340
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,415	5,415	2,950	2,704	360	410	360	340	340	340
931-1328 CRSP-PROGRAM: SMALL RUMINANTS	FN G	78	C	---	---	30,489	27,572	2,800	3,717	2,800	3,161	2,800	2,800
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	30,489	27,572	2,800	3,717	2,800	3,161	2,800	2,800
936-4021 TECHNOLOGY OF SOIL MOISTURE MANAGEMENT	FN G	81	C	---	---	2,895	2,017	560	568	800	1,316	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,895	2,017	560	568	800	1,316	---	---
936-4023 CRSP - POND DYNAMICS	FN G	82	C	---	---	5,263	3,859	920	1,073	920	1,635	920	920
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	5,263	3,859	920	1,073	920	1,635	920	920
936-4024 FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	FN G	82	C	4,000	4,000	1,430	1,313	255	266	275	306	275	275
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	1,430	1,313	255	266	275	306	275	275
936-4048 CRSP - PEANUTS	FN G	82	C	---	---	8,484	6,623	1,700	2,245	1,700	2,425	1,700	1,700
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	8,484	6,623	1,700	2,245	1,700	2,425	1,700	1,700
936-4054 INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARK SITES NETWORK	FN G	82	92	9,930	9,930	4,790	3,986	1,080	1,529	1,080	980	1,080	1,080
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,930	9,930	4,790	3,986	1,080	1,529	1,080	980	1,080	1,080
936-4083 HOST RESISTANCE INTEGRATED TICK CONT.	FN G	83	90	1,670	1,930	1,410	850	100	182	160	638	260	260
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,670	1,930	1,410	850	100	182	160	638	260	260
936-4084 AGRICULTURAL POLICY ANALYSIS	FN G	83	93	10,163	10,163	5,333	5,142	840	693	840	1,038	840	840

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,163	10,163	5,333	5,142	840	693	840	1,038	840	840
936-4099 FARMING SYSTEMS SUPPORT	FN G	82	87	6,062	6,062	6,062	5,883	---	172	---	7	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,062	6,062	6,062	5,883	---	172	---	7	---	---
936-4109 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY RES + DEVELOPMEN	FN G	81	C	---	---	6,148	4,588	1,706	1,190	2,120	2,120	1,495	1,495
	SS G	81	C	---	---	---	---	100	---	---	100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	6,148	4,588	1,806	1,190	2,120	2,220	1,495	1,495
936-4111 INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS	FN G	63	C	---	---	9,958	6,163	1,580	1,580	1,680	1,680	1,650	1,650
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	9,958	6,163	1,580	1,580	1,680	1,680	1,650	1,650
936-4127 WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II	FN G	82	87	13,040	13,040	13,040	12,183	---	857	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,040	13,040	13,040	12,183	---	857	---	---	---	---
936-4132 SOYBEAN UTILIZATION AND RESEARCH	FN G	85	91	5,950	5,950	2,095	1,682	600	786	550	646	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,950	5,950	2,095	1,682	600	736	550	646	500	500
936-4136 SPECIAL CONSTRAINT RESEARCH	FN G	85	91	4,200	4,200	1,591	863	500	775	500	828	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,200	4,200	1,591	863	500	775	500	828	500	500
936-4137 BIOTECHNOLOGY TISSUE CULTURE	FN G	84	90	5,000	5,500	3,144	2,440	750	1,053	650	708	600	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,500	3,144	2,440	750	1,053	650	708	600	600
936-4142 IPM AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	FN G	85	92	5,800	5,800	1,425	1,026	606	512	600	954	600	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,800	5,800	1,425	1,026	606	512	600	954	600	600
936-4143 R+D OF IMP SEED PROD/UTILIZATION IN LDCS	FN G	86	92	3,420	3,420	490	169	255	366	255	355	255	255

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,420	3,420	490	169	255	366	255	355	255	255
936-4144 POSTHARVEST GRAIN SYSTEMS R&D	FN	G	85	92	3,245	3,245	970	659	425	311	425	633	425	425
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,245	3,245	970	659	425	311	425	633	425	425
936-4146 CRSP: FISHERIES/STOCK ASSESSMENT RSCH	FN	G	85	C	---	---	2,195	1,009	715	1,301	700	902	700	700
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	2,195	1,009	715	1,301	700	902	700	700
936-4161 REPRODUCTIVE STUDIES ON MILKFISH	FN	G	84	90	4,850	6,850	3,650	2,030	1,200	1,313	1,000	1,160	1,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,850	6,850	3,650	2,030	1,200	1,313	1,000	1,160	1,000	1,000
936-4173 VERTEBRATE PEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	FN	G	86	90	3,910	2,445	765	334	125	499	125	78	120	120
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,910	2,445	765	334	125	499	125	78	120	120
936-4177 IMPROVED BNF THRU BIO-TECHNOLOGY	FN	G	86	96	9,690	9,690	950	395	780	743	1,200	1,593	1,140	1,140
PROJECT TOTAL:					9,690	9,690	950	395	780	743	1,200	1,593	1,140	1,140
936-4178 IMPROVED ANIMAL VACCINE THRU BIO-TECH.	FN	G	86	92	5,870	5,870	1,573	287	400	1,083	810	1,143	810	810
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,870	5,870	1,573	287	400	1,083	810	1,143	810	810
936-4179 IRRIGATION MGMT SUPPORT & RESEARCH	FN	G	89	94	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	400	175	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	20,000	---	---	---	---	400	175	500	500
936-4180 AQUACULTURE RESEARCH AND SUPPORT	FN	G	88	92	1,275	1,275	---	---	255	---	255	446	255	255
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,275	1,275	---	---	255	---	255	446	255	255

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROGRAM TOTALS:				115,535	136,830	266,840	230,626	30,757	40,029	32,050	38,709	30,750	30,750
GRANTS:				115,585	136,830	266,840	230,626	30,757	40,029	32,050	38,709	30,750	30,750
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				115,535	136,830	266,840	230,626	30,657	40,029	32,050	38,609	30,750	30,750
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	100	---	---	100	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: NUTRITION

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
931-0045 NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT													
	FN G	75	87	17,802	17,802	17,802	9,438	---	3,007	---	2,030	---	3,327
	HE G	75	87	---	---	775	607	---	113	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				17,802	17,802	18,577	10,045	---	3,120	---	2,030	---	3,327
931-0227 NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT													
	CS G	76	88	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN G	76	87	3,225	3,225	3,225	2,443	---	69	---	713	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,225	3,225	3,225	2,443	---	69	---	713	---	---
931-0262 NUTRITION: SCIENTIFIC/TECH/PLNG SUPPORT													
	FN G	76	C	---	---	5,961	5,293	968	584	674	700	513	650
	HE G	76	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	600	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	5,961	5,293	968	584	1,274	1,300	513	650
931-0831 NUTRITION AND FOOD TECHNICAL SERVICES													
	FN G	69	86	---	---	10,431	9,703	---	728	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	10,431	9,703	---	728	---	---	---	---
931-1010 NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET													
	CS G	79	89	3,100	3,850	1,800	90	1,400	563	650	1,300	---	1,897
	FN G	79	89	4,586	4,586	4,586	4,536	100	---	---	100	---	---
	HE G	79	89	10,454	10,454	8,544	7,235	1,600	1,682	300	1,200	---	877
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,140	18,890	14,930	11,961	3,100	2,245	950	2,600	---	2,774
931-1064 NUTRITION: SURVEYS AND SURVEILLANCE													
	FN G	77	88	5,383	5,383	4,983	4,366	400	617	---	350	---	50
	HE G	77	88	700	700	700	542	---	158	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,083	6,083	5,683	4,908	400	775	---	350	---	50
931-1065 NUTRITION: EDUCATION FIELD SUPPORT													
	FN G	79	86	2,604	2,604	2,604	2,555	---	49	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,604	2,604	2,604	2,555	---	49	---	---	---	---
931-1171 NUT:CONSUMPTION ANALY OF AG POL.													
	FN G	77	87	3,782	3,782	3,782	3,511	---	271	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,782	3,782	3,782	3,511	---	271	---	---	---	---
931-1198 NUTRITION: HEALTH SYSTEMS RSSA													

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: NUTRITION

CP 90.

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
	HE G	77	87	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,095	---	345	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,440	1,440	1,440	1,095	---	345	---	---	---	---
931-1274	NUTRITION: CONSUMPTION EFFECTS OF AG POL												
	FN G	80	87	2,624	2,624	2,624	2,144	---	480	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			2,624	2,624	2,624	2,144	---	480	---	---	---	---
931-1309	FUNCTIONAL IMPLICATION-MALNUTRITION CRSP												
	FN G	81	87	11,800	11,800	11,300	11,074	---	686	---	40	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			11,800	11,800	11,300	11,074	---	686	---	40	---	---
936-5110	FOOD & NUTRITION MONITORING												
	FN G	89	93	5,500	5,500	---	---	---	---	600	---	1,100	850
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,500	5,500	---	---	---	---	600	---	1,100	850
936-5113	NUTR,EDUC AND SOC MKTG FLD SUPPORT												
	FN G	87	92	1,000	1,000	---	---	379	125	---	150	175	200
	HE G	87	92	2,500	4,250	500	---	321	280	700	630	550	725
	PROJECT TOTAL:			3,500	5,250	500	---	700	405	700	780	725	925
936-5114	FOOD TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT												
	FN G	88	92	1,400	1,400	---	---	517	---	200	588	200	258
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,400	1,400	---	---	517	---	200	588	200	258
936-5115	COMBATTING IRON DEFICIENCY												
	CS G	87	91	805	2,000	688	---	279	19	350	432	406	650
	HE G	87	91	250	250	50	---	---	50	100	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,055	2,250	738	---	279	69	450	432	406	650
936-5116	VITAMIN A FOR HEALTH												
	FN G	88	92	19,000	19,000	---	---	4,200	150	4,400	4,000	3,600	5,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			19,000	19,000	---	---	4,200	150	4,400	4,000	3,600	5,000
936-5117	WOMEN & INFANT NUTRITION:A FAMILY FOCUS												
	CS G	89	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
	HE G	89	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	900	450	1,260	700
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	10,000	---	---	---	---	900	450	2,260	700

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: NUTRITION

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-5120	*NUTRITION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY												
	FN G	90	95	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
	PROGRAM TOTALS:			97,955	114,150	82,295	64,732	10,164	9,976	9,474	13,283	9,304	15,164
	GRANTS:			97,955	114,150	82,295	64,732	10,164	9,976	9,474	13,283	9,304	15,164
	LOANS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				78,706	81,206	67,798	55,113	6,564	6,766	5,374	8,671	6,088	10,335
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				15,344	22,094	12,009	9,529	1,921	2,628	2,600	2,880	1,810	2,302
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				3,905	10,850	2,488	90	1,679	582	1,000	1,732	1,406	2,547
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: ENERGY

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / *	G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
936-5702			ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT											
	SD	G	78	87	1,782	1,782	1,782	1,707	---	6	---	69	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		1,782	1,782	1,782	1,707	---	6	---	69	---	---
936-5709			BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY											
	FN	G	79	88	9,747	9,747	8,442	7,301	1,099	1,505	---	733	---	---
	SD	G	79	88	2,782	2,782	1,172	658	1,277	439	---	903	---	459
			PROJECT TOTAL:		12,529	12,529	9,614	7,959	2,376	1,944	---	1,636	---	459
936-5724			CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TECHNICAL ASST											
	ES	G	80	90	5,500	5,500	5,035	4,033	375	1,000	---	377	---	---
	SD	G	80	90	15,250	15,250	11,651	11,007	544	100	975	1,717	700	1,046
			PROJECT TOTAL:		20,750	20,750	16,686	15,040	919	1,100	975	2,094	700	1,046
936-5728			ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION											
	FN	G	82	92	5,836	12,153	1,376	589	2,627	2,114	2,110	2,844	1,700	2,266
	SD	G	82	92	14,000	13,599	9,397	8,533	1,647	1,143	545	1,694	400	600
			PROJECT TOTAL:		19,836	25,752	10,773	9,122	4,274	3,257	2,655	4,538	2,100	2,866
936-5730			RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATION/TRAINING											
	FN	G	85	90	8,200	11,000	1,956	1,518	928	380	500	1,000	900	1,000
			PROJECT TOTAL:		8,200	11,000	1,956	1,518	928	380	500	1,000	900	1,000
936-5734			ENERGY TRAINING											
	FN	G	87	92	6,500	10,000	500	40	1,800	658	2,200	2,411	1,800	2,327
	SD	G	87	92	8,500	5,000	446	22	200	390	---	234	200	200
			PROJECT TOTAL:		15,000	15,000	1,246	62	2,000	1,048	2,200	2,645	2,000	2,527
936-5737			BIOMASS ENERGY SYSTEMS & TECHNOLOGY											
	FN	G	89	94	9,000	9,000	---	---	---	---	1,600	1,200	1,300	1,200
	SD	G	89	94	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	570	550	500	500
			PROJECT TOTAL:		15,000	15,000	---	---	---	---	2,170	1,750	1,800	1,700
936-5738			PRIVATE SECTOR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT											
	FN	G	89	94	5,000	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	600	874	700
	SD	G	89	94	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	500	200	626	500
			PROJECT TOTAL:		7,000	7,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	800	1,500	1,200
936-9997			MANPOWER AND ENERGY TRAINING											

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: ENERGY

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
SD	G	81	87	13,153	13,153	13,153	12,797	---	242	---	114	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,153	13,153	13,153	12,797	---	242	---	114	---	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				113,252	121,966	55,210	48,205	10,497	7,977	10,000	14,646	9,000	10,798
GRANTS:				113,252	121,966	55,210	48,205	10,497	7,977	10,000	14,646	9,000	10,798
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	44,285	56,900	12,574	9,448	6,454	4,657	7,410	8,788	6,574	7,493
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	63,467	59,566	37,601	34,724	3,668	2,320	2,590	5,481	2,426	3,305
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	5,500	5,500	5,035	4,033	375	1,000	---	377	---	---
OTHER:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
936-5517			ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT											
		FN G	82	90	2,500	5,850	1,137	440	505	505	237	383	1,000	43
		SD G	82	90	6,115	13,650	3,900	3,368	410	543	581	980	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		8,615	19,500	5,037	3,808	915	1,048	818	1,363	1,000	43
936-5518			COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT											
		FN G	83	92	5,752	6,992	2,596	1,981	886	664	886	1,500	647	1,200
		SD G	88	92	2,258	2,258	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		8,010	9,250	2,596	1,981	886	664	886	1,500	647	1,200
936-5519			FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT											
		FN G	80	92	17,651	19,800	10,989	3,111	1,617	2,991	1,210	1,392	1,017	1,500
		SD G	80	92	2,170	1,670	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		19,821	21,470	10,989	3,111	1,617	2,991	1,210	1,392	1,017	1,500
936-5547			FORESTRY FUELWOOD RES. AND DEVEL.											
		FN G	85	94	24,550	30,000	6,272	4,115	1,757	1,550	1,540	2,880	1,736	2,500
		SD G	85	94	8,250	2,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		32,800	32,250	6,272	4,115	1,757	1,550	1,540	2,880	1,736	2,500
936-5550			BIOLOGICAL CONSERVATION IN DEVELOPMENT											
		FN G	86	87	400	400	400	90	---	310	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		400	400	400	90	---	310	---	---	---	---
936-5554			CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY											
		FN G	83	97	9,800	9,800	---	---	905	27	800	1,200	1,600	1,600
			PROJECT TOTAL:		9,800	9,800	---	---	905	27	800	1,200	1,600	1,600
936-5555	*		NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY ANALYSIS											
		FN G	90	94	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	650	500
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	650	500

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROGRAM TOTALS:				79,446	104,670	25,294	18,105	6,080	6,590	5,254	8,335	6,650	7,343
GRANTS:				79,446	104,670	25,294	18,105	6,080	6,590	5,254	8,335	6,650	7,343
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				60,653	84,842	21,394	14,737	5,670	6,047	4,673	7,355	6,650	7,343
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				18,793	19,828	3,900	3,368	410	543	581	980	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
931-1282 STRENGTHENING GRANTS														
		FN G	79	89	---	---	39,245	37,456	1,068	1,148	136	984	---	861
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	39,245	37,456	1,068	1,148	136	984	---	861
936-5052 PROJECT REVIEW														
		FN G	84	C	---	---	26	---	133	96	133	126	133	133
		HE G	84	C	---	---	370	122	167	306	167	159	167	167
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	396	122	300	402	300	285	300	300
936-5053 HBCU RESEARCH GRANTS														
		FN G	84	C	---	---	2,726	1,986	756	622	964	720	964	964
		HE G	84	C	---	---	3,272	1,910	814	1,031	839	1,088	994	994
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	5,998	3,896	1,570	1,653	1,803	1,808	1,958	1,958
936-5055 TECHNICAL ADVISORY SUPPORT SERVICES														
		FN G	85	90	---	---	1,492	1,013	533	367	533	---	533	533
		HE G	85	90	---	---	1,591	957	527	482	527	501	527	527
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	3,083	1,970	1,060	849	1,060	501	1,060	1,060
936-5057 JOINT MOUS-HEALTH														
		HE G	85	C	---	5,835	3,239	1,901	1,142	1,119	1,167	1,109	1,167	1,167
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	5,835	3,239	1,901	1,142	1,119	1,167	1,109	1,167	1,167
936-5058 JOINT MOUS-AGRICULTURE														
		FN G	86	C	---	20,000	6,293	2,571	3,084	3,117	3,256	3,084	3,128	3,128
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	20,000	6,293	2,571	3,084	3,117	3,256	3,084	3,128	3,128
936-5060 MATCHING SUPPORT GRANTS PROG. SUPPORT GR														
		FN G	87	C	---	---	390	69	335	222	320	333	350	350
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	390	69	335	222	320	333	350	350
936-5061 SINGLE MOUS, AGRICULTURE														
		FN G	89	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	852	942	900	900
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	---	---	---	---	852	942	900	900

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES
PROGRAM TOTALS:				---	25,835	58,644	47,985	8,559	8,510	8,894	9,046	8,863	9,724
GRANTS:				---	25,835	58,644	47,985	8,559	8,510	8,894	9,046	8,863	9,724
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	20,000	50,172	43,095	5,909	5,572	6,194	6,189	6,008	6,369
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	5,835	8,472	4,890	2,650	2,938	2,700	2,857	2,855	2,355
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CP 90.

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
931-1090 SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROCHES TO EMPLOYMENT													
	FN G	78	89	1,475	1,649	795	562	879	628	175	308	---	351
	SD G	78	89	4,009	3,837	3,406	2,932	50	501	381	196	---	208
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,484	5,636	4,201	3,494	929	1,129	556	504	---	559
931-1096 FIELD SERVICES & PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	77	88	---	---	6,917	6,907	6	9	---	7	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	6,917	6,907	6	9	---	7	---	---
931-1135 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND NAT RES SYS ANALY													
	FN G	78	89	6,774	7,386	6,086	5,371	400	767	400	699	600	549
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,774	7,386	6,086	5,371	400	767	400	699	600	549
931-1190 FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA													
	FN G	77	90	4,215	3,687	3,687	2,859	---	497	---	320	100	11
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,215	3,687	3,687	2,859	---	497	---	320	100	11
936-4053 MARKET AND TECHNOLOGY ACCESS													
	FN G	83	90	2,375	3,174	2,023	1,788	421	260	275	620	455	506
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,375	3,174	2,023	1,788	421	260	275	620	455	506
936-4127 WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II													
	FN G			---	1,500	1,500	1,145	---	17	---	338	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,500	1,500	1,145	---	17	---	338	---	---
936-4148 TECHNOLOGY TRANS FEEDBACK SYS IN AGRIC													
	FN G	84	87	872	872	872	776	---	90	---	6	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				872	872	872	776	---	90	---	6	---	---
936-5301 RSCH ON ACCESS TO LAND,WATER/NATURAL RES													
	FN G	79	89	6,167	7,280	5,620	5,083	530	795	530	750	600	652
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,167	7,280	5,620	5,083	530	795	530	750	600	652
936-5303.01 LOCAL REVENUE GENERATION & ADMINISTRATIO													
	FN G	79	87	3,635	2,985	2,985	2,858	---	39	---	88	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,635	2,985	2,985	2,858	---	39	---	88	---	---
936-5315 EXP. APPROACHES TO RURAL SAVINGS													

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / *	G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
	FN	G	82	88	3,800	4,059	2,785	2,219	360	318	414	775	500	747
	PROJECT TOTAL:				3,800	4,059	2,785	2,219	360	318	414	775	500	747
936-5317	PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT													
	EH	G	82	89	3,500	3,500	2,865	2,737	129	148	---	150	220	179
	FN	G	82	89	3,500	3,595	2,467	2,097	699	873	539	582	280	433
	PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,095	5,332	4,834	828	1,021	539	732	500	612
936-5426	EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI													
	FN	G	84	89	1,176	1,750	351	335	75	149	161	575	470	493
	SD	G	84	89	1,500	2,750	1,400	1,303	---	10	100	150	220	257
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,676	4,500	2,251	1,638	75	159	261	725	690	755
936-5438	DEVEL. STRATEGIES FOR FRAGILE LANDS													
	FN	G	86	95	6,100	6,100	1,070	447	500	639	400	707	500	677
	PROJECT TOTAL:				6,100	6,100	1,070	447	500	639	400	707	500	677
936-5446	DECENTRALIZATION: FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT													
	EH	G	87	94	1,600	1,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN	G	87	94	3,000	5,000	270	---	400	320	500	748	600	701
	PROJECT TOTAL:				4,600	6,600	270	---	400	320	500	748	600	701
936-5447	AGRICULTURE MKTG IMPROVEMENT STRATEGIES													
	FN	G	87	92	2,500	2,500	195	---	250	445	550	458	525	500
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,500	2,500	195	---	250	445	550	458	525	500
936-5448	MICRO ENTERPRISE SUPPORT													
	FN	G	88	93	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	220	---
	SD	G	83	93	---	5,000	---	---	50	2	719	720	1,380	1,307
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	50	2	719	720	1,600	1,307
936-5547	FORESTRY FUELWOOD RES. AND DEVEL.													
	FN	G	85	94	2,800	2,800	1,150	---	250	250	250	700	250	800
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,800	2,800	1,150	---	250	250	250	700	250	800
936-5826.50	COMM FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN AGRIC													
	FN	G	85	92	5,795	2,000	807	663	250	294	175	319	200	150

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,795	2,000	807	663	250	294	175	319	200	150
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				64,793	74,224	47,751	40,082	5,249	7,051	5,569	9,216	7,120	8,533
936-5423 APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL II													
	FN G	83	89	25,810	28,000	18,606	15,018	3,277	2,434	3,000	6,500	3,000	3,931
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,810	28,000	18,606	15,018	3,277	2,434	3,000	6,500	3,000	3,931
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				25,810	28,000	18,606	15,018	3,277	2,434	3,000	6,500	3,000	3,931
PROGRAM TOTALS:				90,603	102,224	66,357	55,100	8,526	9,485	8,569	15,716	10,120	12,464
GRANTS:				90,603	102,224	66,357	55,100	8,526	9,485	8,569	15,716	10,120	12,464
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	79,994	85,537	58,696	48,128	8,297	8,924	7,369	14,500	8,300	10,513
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	5,100	5,100	2,865	2,737	129	148	---	150	220	179
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	5,509	11,587	4,806	4,235	100	513	1,200	1,066	1,600	1,772
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: EDUCATION

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
931-1054 STRUCTURING NFE RESOURCES	EH	G	79	86	5,790	5,790	5,790	5,785	---	5	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,790	5,790	5,790	5,785	---	5	---	---	---	---
931-1109 EDUC TECH: STUDIES + APPLICATIONS	EH	G	77	89	10,441	6,250	5,715	5,424	260	359	275	300	---	167
PROJECT TOTAL:					10,441	6,250	5,715	5,424	260	359	275	300	---	167
931-1231 DEV. COMMUNICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE I	EH	G	80	88	2,760	2,265	2,208	2,001	57	226	---	38	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,760	2,265	2,208	2,001	57	226	---	38	---	---
936-5818 RADIO SCIENCE	EH	G	84	90	9,220	7,500	3,791	2,911	1,247	1,067	1,250	1,450	1,150	1,300
PROJECT TOTAL:					9,220	7,500	3,791	2,911	1,247	1,067	1,250	1,450	1,150	1,300
936-5823 IMPROVING EFFICIENCY OF ED. SYSTEMS II	EH	G	84	92	20,000	20,000	7,835	5,520	1,610	2,374	1,750	3,000	1,300	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					20,000	20,000	7,835	5,520	1,610	2,374	1,750	3,000	1,300	1,000
936-5824 BASIC RES IN DEVELOPING SYSTEMS	EH	G	85	92	10,000	10,000	3,276	1,683	1,140	1,943	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:					10,000	10,000	3,276	1,683	1,140	1,943	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,200
936-5826 COMMUNICATION FOR TECH TRANSFER IN AGR.	EH	G	85	92	1,500	1,500	740	430	---	310	225	225	---	---
	FN	G	85	92	5,795	5,795	500	200	400	400	---	---	284	284
PROJECT TOTAL:					7,295	7,295	1,240	630	400	710	225	225	284	284
936-5831 DEV. COMMUNICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE II	EH	G	89	93	1,303	1,303	---	---	143	25	200	250	300	275
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,303	1,303	---	---	143	25	200	250	300	275
936-5832 APPLIED TECH & MGT. FOR EDUC. DEV.	EH	G	89	94	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	500	389	1,266	800
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	20,000	---	---	---	---	500	389	1,266	800
936-5834 COMMUNICATION FOR DRUG USE PREVENTION														

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: EDUCATION

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PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
EH	G	89	94	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	50	30	200	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	50	30	200	150
PROGRAM TOTALS:				66,809	82,403	29,855	23,954	4,857	6,709	5,450	7,182	6,000	5,176
GRANTS:				66,809	82,403	29,855	23,954	4,857	6,709	5,450	7,182	6,000	5,176
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	5,795	5,795	500	200	400	400	---	---	284	284
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	61,014	76,608	29,355	23,754	4,457	6,309	5,450	7,182	5,716	4,892
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
931-0453			MALARIA IMMUNITY & VACCINE RESEARCH											
	HE	G	75	91	100,000	100,000	69,558	53,415	9,256	17,084	8,500	13,036	8,500	8,500
			PROJECT TOTAL:		100,000	100,000	69,558	53,415	9,256	17,084	8,500	13,036	8,500	8,500
931-1018			COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL											
	CS	G	78	90	9,500	9,500	3,500	2,010	2,155	548	2,460	3,500	2,100	3,292
	HE	G	78	90	11,000	11,000	301	213	---	37	---	51	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		20,500	20,500	3,801	2,223	2,155	585	2,460	3,551	2,100	3,292
931-1126			TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH											
	HE	G	78	90	32,300	35,100	27,300	25,750	2,800	2,800	2,500	2,250	2,500	2,500
			PROJECT TOTAL:		32,300	35,100	27,300	25,750	2,800	2,800	2,500	2,250	2,500	2,500
936-3023			DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY HEALTH SURVEYS											
	CS	G	84	93	4,000	4,000	---	---	100	75	450	300	450	400
	HE	G	84	93	5,500	5,500	1,550	1,010	400	930	---	60	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		9,500	9,500	1,550	1,010	500	1,005	450	360	450	400
936-5901			HEALTH DEVELOPMENT PLANNING											
	HE	G	81	86	5,250	4,921	4,921	4,860	---	61	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		5,250	4,921	4,921	4,860	---	61	---	---	---	---
936-5920			PRIMARY HEALTH CARE-OPERATIONS RESEARCH											
	HE	G	81	89	19,553	19,553	13,340	12,957	2,210	512	1,250	1,700	1,750	1,900
			PROJECT TOTAL:		19,553	19,553	13,340	12,957	2,210	512	1,250	1,700	1,750	1,900
936-5927			TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC											
	CS	G	83	90	4,700	12,000	6,701	1,201	2,300	2,884	1,800	5,003	500	2,400
	HE	G	83	90	25,000	17,700	15,100	12,764	---	2,239	---	97	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		29,700	29,700	21,801	13,965	2,300	5,123	1,800	5,100	500	2,400
936-5928			DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH											
	CS	G	84	90	4,000	4,000	1,050	1,050	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE	G	84	90	14,025	20,000	11,625	10,065	2,773	1,511	2,520	3,504	2,510	3,600
			PROJECT TOTAL:		18,025	24,000	12,675	11,115	2,773	1,511	2,520	3,504	2,510	3,600
936-5929			HEALTH RESOURCES SUPPORT											
	CS	G	84	92	500	500	-1	---	34	4	---	30	---	---
	HE	G	84	92	8,440	8,440	1,119	903	1,100	459	1,248	800	995	1,400

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					8,940	8,940	1,118	903	1,134	463	1,248	830	995	1,400
936-5932 MEDEX SUPPORT														
	HE	G	83	90	4,876	6,516	3,982	3,644	534	487	1,000	1,120	1,000	855
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,876	6,516	3,982	3,644	534	487	1,000	1,120	1,000	855
936-5935 DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT														
	CS	G	85	91	1,875	1,875	875	875	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE	G	85	91	10,000	10,000	3,088	1,294	1,997	2,672	1,646	2,000	1,850	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					11,875	11,875	3,963	2,169	1,997	2,672	1,646	2,000	1,850	2,000
936-5939 ORT-HELP														
	CS	G	84	92	8,500	8,500	---	---	525	70	720	570	720	825
	HE	G	84	92	11,000	11,000	6,287	5,076	939	1,038	---	392	---	720
PROJECT TOTAL:					19,500	19,500	6,287	5,076	1,464	1,108	720	962	720	1,545
936-5940 PEDIATRIC CHRONIC DIARRHEAL DISEASE														
	HE	G	84	88	3,414	3,264	3,264	3,031	150	232	---	151	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,414	3,264	3,264	3,031	150	232	---	151	---	---
936-5942 WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH II														
	HE	G	84	89	19,700	10,564	9,064	8,450	1,500	2,012	---	102	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					19,700	10,564	9,064	8,450	1,500	2,012	---	102	---	---
936-5947 VACCINE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH RESEARCH														
	CS	G	84	93	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	500	236	450	600
	HE	G	84	93	10,500	10,500	6,195	4,387	1,003	638	500	1,800	450	800
PROJECT TOTAL:					12,000	12,000	6,195	4,387	1,003	638	1,000	2,036	900	1,400
936-5948 VECTOR BIOLOGY AND CONTROL														
	HE	G	85	94	19,880	19,880	4,450	3,613	1,487	1,319	1,717	1,750	500	1,100
PROJECT TOTAL:					19,880	19,880	4,450	3,613	1,487	1,319	1,717	1,750	500	1,100
936-5950 ASIA/PACIFIC PUB HEALTH MGMT PROG														
	HE	G	85	89	2,280	2,200	2,200	1,249	---	308	---	451	---	192
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,280	2,200	2,200	1,249	---	308	---	451	---	192
936-5951 CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT														

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

CP 93

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
	CS G	85	94	9,750	9,750	3,214	1,739	1,294	1,126	2,390	2,950	2,300	2,900
	FN G	85	94	2,000	2,000	750	228	---	450	---	72	---	---
	HE G	85	94	7,250	7,250	2,074	792	168	1,055	300	500	500	600
	PROJECT TOTAL:			19,000	19,000	6,038	2,759	1,462	2,631	2,690	3,522	2,800	3,500
936-5952	APPLIED DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH												
	CS G	85	90	1,950	1,950	950	450	---	380	720	575	---	265
	HE G	85	90	12,500	7,000	2,402	941	1,523	1,895	833	1,900	1,580	1,400
	PROJECT TOTAL:			14,450	8,950	3,352	1,391	1,523	2,275	1,553	2,475	1,580	1,665
936-5953	SUPPLY PROMOTION AND PRODUCTION OF ORT												
	CS G	85	90	1,500	2,850	500	---	500	200	500	1,150	1,350	1,200
	HE G	85	90	3,473	2,055	2,055	1,318	---	737	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			4,973	4,905	2,555	1,318	500	937	500	1,150	1,350	1,200
936-5954	MOREHOUSE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE												
	HE G	85	87	897	897	897	240	---	558	---	99	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			897	897	897	240	---	558	---	99	---	---
936-5957	AMERICARES												
	HE G	85	85	800	800	800	343	---	245	---	212	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			800	800	800	343	---	245	---	212	---	---
936-5958	MILWAUKEE INT'L HEALTH TRAINING CENTER												
	HE G	86	90	425	1,425	425	296	---	74	500	371	500	354
	PROJECT TOTAL:			425	1,425	425	296	---	74	500	371	500	354
936-5966	MATERNAL & NEONATAL HEALTH & NUTRITION												
	CS G	88	93	5,000	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,450	1,100	2,700	2,500
	HE G	88	93	5,000	5,000	---	---	582	---	---	582	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			10,000	10,000	---	---	582	---	1,450	1,682	2,700	2,500
936-5967	MALARIA VAC. EPDEMIOLOGICAL STUD. & EVAL												
	HE G	87	91	8,000	23,000	2,000	---	1,838	719	1,454	2,500	2,500	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			8,000	23,000	2,000	---	1,838	719	1,454	2,500	2,500	2,000
936-5968	TECHNOLOGIES FOR CHILD HEALTH												
	CS G	87	90	2,000	2,500	---	---	800	10	720	868	900	1,120
	HE G	87	90	4,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	500	---	250	---	100

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

CP 90.

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	3,500	1,000	---	800	510	720	1,118	900	1,220
936-5969 TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC II													
	CS G	87	96	31,400	31,400	2,899	---	3,740	1,149	4,160	5,116	5,000	6,400
	HE G	87	96	15,700	15,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				47,100	47,100	2,899	---	3,740	1,149	4,160	5,116	5,000	6,400
936-5970 TECHNICAL ADVISORS IN CHILD SURVIVAL													
	CS G	88	92	2,500	2,500	---	---	500	---	623	600	1,000	1,100
	HE G	88	92	2,500	2,500	---	---	470	60	---	250	---	160
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	---	---	970	60	623	850	1,000	1,260
936-5972 AIDS TECHNICAL SUPPORT													
	DG G	87	94	25,580	25,580	1	---	6,485	903	7,400	5,406	11,000	11,456
	HE G	87	94	68,500	68,500	2,565	---	200	1,520	---	1,600	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				94,080	94,080	2,566	---	6,685	2,423	7,400	7,006	11,000	11,456
936-5973 WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH III													
	HE G	88	97	25,000	25,000	---	---	1,000	---	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,900
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,000	25,000	---	---	1,000	---	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,900
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				573,018	581,670	218,001	164,164	50,363	49,501	50,361	67,504	56,305	65,537
936-5965 GLOBAL AIDS PROGRAM-WHO													
	DG G	86	90	30,000	60,500	---	---	15,000	3,750	25,500	15,990	20,000	31,336
	HE G	86	90	6,141	6,141	6,141	2,841	---	3,300	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				36,141	66,641	6,141	2,841	15,000	7,050	25,500	15,990	20,000	31,336
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				36,141	66,641	6,141	2,841	15,000	7,050	25,500	15,990	20,000	31,336

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

CP 97

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM TOTALS:				609,159	648,311	224,142	167,005	65,363	56,551	75,861	83,494	76,305	96,873
GRANTS:				609,159	648,311	224,142	167,005	65,363	56,551	75,861	83,494	76,305	96,873
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				2,000	2,000	750	228	---	450	---	72	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				462,904	462,406	203,703	159,452	31,930	45,002	26,468	40,028	27,815	31,081
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				88,675	97,825	19,688	7,325	11,948	6,446	16,493	21,998	17,490	23,007
AIDS:				55,580	86,080	1	---	21,485	4,653	32,900	21,396	31,000	42,797
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
932-0502		POPULATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/SUPPORT											
	PN G	83	C	---	---	19,245	17,030	1,788	2,338	8	1,380	398	690
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	19,245	17,030	1,788	2,338	8	1,380	398	690
932-0604		TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH											
	PN G	73	86	64,932	64,932	64,932	61,907	---	1,159	---	1,866	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		64,932	64,932	64,932	61,907	---	1,159	---	1,866	---	---
932-0632		FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PROGRAMS											
	PN G	72	84	27,757	27,757	27,757	27,757	---	---	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		27,757	27,757	27,757	27,757	---	---	---	---	---	---
932-0643		POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH											
	PN G	79	87	9,885	9,885	9,885	9,686	---	195	---	4	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,885	9,885	9,885	9,686	---	195	---	4	---	---
932-0807		FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES-PATHFINDER											
	PN G	68	84	77,343	77,343	77,343	76,406	---	---	---	937	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		77,343	77,343	77,343	76,406	---	---	---	937	---	---
932-0955		FP INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM											
	PN G	71	89	201,500	201,500	181,145	171,461	4,725	4,284	9,425	12,000	---	7,550
		PROJECT TOTAL:		201,500	201,500	181,145	171,461	4,725	4,284	9,425	12,000	---	7,550
932-0966		PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION-AVS											
	PN G	72	88	133,006	112,628	109,378	96,153	3,250	2,249	---	7,000	---	7,226
		PROJECT TOTAL:		133,006	112,628	109,378	96,153	3,250	2,249	---	7,000	---	7,226
936-3000		DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT											
	PN G	82	87	9,157	9,157	9,157	8,229	---	52	---	876	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,157	9,157	9,157	8,229	---	52	---	876	---	---
936-3004		POPULATION COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES											
	PN G	82	90	46,995	27,623	17,007	11,132	4,020	4,654	3,300	4,500	3,296	4,500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		46,995	27,623	17,007	11,132	4,020	4,654	3,300	4,500	3,296	4,500
936-3005		POPULATION COUNCIL PROGRAM											
	PN G	78	88	36,236	34,568	32,122	25,184	2,446	4,278	---	3,984	---	1,122

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				36,236	34,568	32,122	25,184	2,446	4,278	---	3,984	---	1,122
936-3017 AWARENESS OF POP IMPACT ON DEV (II)													
	PN G	83	87	8,008	8,008	8,008	7,043	---	965	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,008	8,008	8,008	7,043	---	965	---	---	---	---
936-3018 CONTRACEPTIVES PROCUREMENT													
	DG G	81	C	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	2,600	3,000	3,000	3,000
	PN G	81	C	---	---	71,670	58,097	8,617	13,205	6,950	10,000	8,376	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	71,670	58,097	11,617	13,205	9,550	13,000	13,376	13,000
936-3023 DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY HEALTH SURVEYS													
	CS G	84	93	4,000	1,500	500	---	380	25	---	380	---	475
	PN G	84	93	43,850	51,529	15,530	9,993	3,679	3,919	4,850	6,000	4,071	5,163
PROJECT TOTAL:				47,850	53,029	16,030	9,993	4,059	3,944	4,850	6,380	4,071	5,638
936-3024 POPULATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE													
	PN G	84	92	11,750	13,000	2,724	2,224	575	618	800	700	647	650
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,750	13,000	2,724	2,224	575	618	800	700	647	650
936-3027 INTEGRATED POP DEV PLANNING II													
	PN G	84	87	8,548	4,904	4,904	4,237	---	566	---	101	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,548	4,904	4,904	4,237	---	566	---	101	---	---
936-3028 CONTRACEPTIVE SOCIAL MARKETING													
	PN G	84	88	25,000	18,859	15,819	9,651	3,040	4,613	---	4,595	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,000	18,859	15,819	9,651	3,040	4,613	---	4,595	---	---
936-3029 NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING,EDUCATION/TRAINI													
	PN G	84	85	1,984	1,857	1,984	1,857	---	70	---	57	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,984	1,857	1,984	1,857	---	70	---	57	---	---
936-3030 STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVER													
	PN G	84	95	97,624	73,200	28,724	16,005	6,060	6,060	6,260	10,344	6,283	3,640
PROJECT TOTAL:				97,624	73,200	28,724	16,005	6,060	6,060	6,260	10,344	6,283	3,640
936-3031 FP TRNG FOR PARAMEDICAL AUX.COMMUNIT-II													
	PN G	84	89	34,178	74,888	23,378	16,961	5,444	5,224	4,800	8,651	4,266	2,795

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

CP 90.

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
		PROJECT TOTAL:			34,178	74,838	23,378	16,961	5,444	5,224	4,800	8,651	4,266	2,796
936-3032		POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM III												
	CS	G	84	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE	G	84	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN	G	84	91	35,100	35,100	9,535	6,277	1,950	2,270	2,050	2,700	1,533	2,124
		PROJECT TOTAL:			35,100	35,100	9,535	6,277	1,950	2,270	2,050	2,700	1,533	2,124
936-3033		UNIVERSITY OVERSEAS SERVICE PROGRAM												
	PN	G	84	83	3,700	2,564	2,274	1,130	290	399	---	690	---	345
		PROJECT TOTAL:			3,700	2,564	2,274	1,130	290	399	---	690	---	345
936-3034		FP ENTERPRISE												
	PN	G	85	91	39,321	39,321	12,507	6,120	4,625	4,954	5,000	7,427	3,878	5,400
		PROJECT TOTAL:			39,321	39,321	12,507	6,120	4,625	4,954	5,000	7,427	3,878	5,400
936-3035		POPULATION POLICY INITIATIVES												
	PN	G	85	90	29,703	73,363	9,832	5,675	4,200	5,114	2,700	5,412	3,034	3,043
		PROJECT TOTAL:			29,703	73,363	9,832	5,675	4,200	5,114	2,700	5,412	3,034	3,043
936-3037		EXTENDING FP SRVCS THRU WOMEN MANAGERS												
	PN	G	85	91	7,300	14,500	2,400	1,365	800	959	1,400	1,000	597	1,800
		PROJECT TOTAL:			7,300	14,500	2,400	1,365	800	959	1,400	1,000	597	1,800
936-3038		FP LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT												
	PN	G	86	90	13,019	31,800	4,326	1,479	3,000	1,979	7,300	3,612	4,654	3,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			13,019	31,800	4,326	1,479	3,000	1,979	7,300	3,612	4,654	3,000
936-3039		MANAGEMENT TRAINING												
	HE	G	85	89	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN	G	85	91	17,679	17,679	7,260	4,439	2,300	2,580	2,125	3,206	1,916	3,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			17,679	17,679	7,260	4,439	2,300	2,580	2,125	3,206	1,916	3,000
936-3040		NATURAL FP												
	CS	G	85	91	---	---	---	---	260	---	---	260	---	---
	PN	G	85	91	20,000	35,000	8,200	2,500	2,575	2,633	2,500	4,080	2,500	3,072
		PROJECT TOTAL:			20,000	35,000	8,200	2,500	2,835	2,633	2,500	4,340	2,500	3,072

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
936-3041 FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL													
	CS G	85	92	50	50	---	---	50	---	---	50	---	---
	PN G	85	92	58,500	167,900	23,765	16,440	9,086	1,993	7,350	9,780	7,296	10,524
PROJECT TOTAL:				58,550	167,950	23,765	16,440	9,136	1,993	7,350	9,830	7,296	10,524
936-3042 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES-PATH FINDER													
	PN G	85	92	60,000	60,000	30,347	12,722	5,000	5,583	2,500	10,500	5,816	10,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				60,000	60,000	30,347	12,722	5,000	5,583	2,500	10,500	5,816	10,200
936-3043 EXPANSION/IMPROV. FP PROGRAMS													
	PN G	85	91	39,000	39,000	17,447	8,111	4,375	6,076	2,900	5,800	3,394	5,796
PROJECT TOTAL:				39,000	39,000	17,447	8,111	4,375	6,076	2,900	5,800	3,394	5,796
936-3044 CONTRACEPTIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT													
	PN G	86	90	31,760	80,680	7,990	1,977	5,000	2,077	3,000	6,048	2,811	5,880
PROJECT TOTAL:				31,760	80,680	7,990	1,977	5,000	2,077	3,000	6,048	2,811	5,880
936-3045 TRAINING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH II													
	CS G	86	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE G	86	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN G	86	90	52,000	57,000	7,576	500	5,220	1,362	5,140	6,240	4,071	10,956
PROJECT TOTAL:				52,000	57,000	7,576	500	5,220	1,362	5,140	6,240	4,071	10,956
936-3046 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA INITIATIVE													
	PN G	87	93	19,636	34,800	1,155	---	3,531	1,296	2,780	3,660	3,398	10,956
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,636	34,800	1,155	---	3,531	1,296	2,780	3,660	3,398	10,956
936-3047 FAMILY PLANNING INT'L ASSISTANT II													
	PN G	88	92	---	97,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,909	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	97,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,909	1,000
936-3048 SERVICE EXPANSION & TECH. SUPPORT													
	PN G	88	92	---	75,646	---	---	---	---	4,400	3,000	7,514	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	75,646	---	---	---	---	4,400	3,000	7,514	3,000
936-3049 PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION-AVS													
	PN G	88	92	80,000	80,000	---	---	8,753	100	7,800	9,960	8,338	11,100

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					80,000	80,000	---	---	8,753	100	7,800	9,960	8,338	11,100
936-3050 POPULATION COUNCIL PROGRAM PHASE II	PN	G	88	92	37,000	90,000	---	---	2,444	100	3,800	2,000	4,169	3,840
PROJECT TOTAL:					37,000	90,000	---	---	2,444	100	3,800	2,000	4,169	3,840
936-3051 CONTRACEPTIVE SOCIAL MARKETING II	PN	G	83	92	35,000	15,000	---	---	4,180	---	3,385	3,320	3,931	3,504
PROJECT TOTAL:					35,000	15,000	---	---	4,180	---	3,385	3,320	3,931	3,504
936-5972 AIDS TECHNICAL SUPPORT	PN	G	87	94	9,000	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					9,000	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:					1,429,571	1,868,541	865,826	699,748	114,663	93,949	105,123	165,120	104,066	150,354
932-0662 UN FUND FOR POP ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)	PN	G	68	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	19,390	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	19,390	---
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	19,390	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:					1,429,571	1,868,541	865,826	699,748	114,663	93,949	110,123	170,120	123,456	150,354
GRANTS:					1,429,571	1,868,541	865,826	699,748	114,663	93,949	110,123	170,120	123,456	150,354
LOANS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:	1,425,521	1,866,991	865,326	699,748	110,973	93,924	107,523	166,430	118,456	146,879
HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	4,050	1,550	500	---	690	25	---	690	---	475
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	2,600	3,000	5,000	3,000
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: PROGRAM OFFICE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
936-1406 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	FN G	72	C	---	---	5,909	4,119	1,780	1,659	1,200	1,200	1,136	1,136
	HE G	72	C	---	---	183	125	---	13	---	---	---	---
	SD G	72	C	---	---	4,657	4,511	242	256	700	700	669	669
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	10,749	8,755	2,022	1,933	1,900	1,900	1,805	1,805
936-1421 AID/PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT ASST													
	FN G	85	C	3,215	3,215	780	152	440	628	---	440	---	---
	HE G	85	C	4,180	4,180	1,900	1,499	600	412	---	589	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,395	7,395	2,680	1,651	1,040	1,040	---	1,029	---	---
936-5054 INFORMATION TRANSFER													
	FN G	85	87	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,445	---	205	---	115	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,765	1,765	1,765	1,445	---	205	---	115	---	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				9,160	9,160	15,194	11,851	3,062	3,178	1,900	3,044	1,805	1,805
GRANTS:				9,160	9,160	15,194	11,851	3,062	3,178	1,900	3,044	1,805	1,805
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	4,980	4,980	8,454	5,716	2,220	2,492	1,200	1,755	1,136	1,136
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	4,180	4,180	2,083	1,624	600	430	---	589	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	---	4,657	4,511	242	256	700	700	669	669
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: Centrally funded

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Nutrition for Economic Recovery and Growth		500	and Child Survival	FY 1990 500	Life of Project Funding 2,500

Number 936-5120	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1990	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To assist host governments in the development and implementation of nutrition related policies, programs and activities which will ensure adequate household food consumption and maintain acceptable nutritional status throughout periods of economic recession, reform and recovery in developing countries.

Project Description: Evidence has shown that government austerity and multilateral structural adjustment programs in developing countries can have an adverse impact on nutritional status, particularly among the poorest of the poor. Nutrition is an important indicator of overall well-being for child survival, reproductive health and the productive vitality of the labor force. Nutritional status and food security can also influence the success of development initiatives. This project will assist decision makers in the developing world to collaborate with international banks to develop and manage structural adjustment and bilateral assistance programs which address economic reforms while also ensuring adequate nutritional status and food security. Training and technical assistance will be provided to host country development banks. A series of pilot projects at the community level will be designed, implemented and carefully monitored to evaluate the influence, effectiveness and impact of these macro and micro-economic programs and policies on household and community food consumption and nutritional outcomes.

Sustainability: The project will support economic recovery and growth by improving access to adequate diets through the development of food and agriculture policies which will lead to sustainability of public health.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Strategy: Malnutrition in children and chronic undernutrition among adults is a persistent drain on the public health care system and productivity of the labor force. This project will support the A.I.D.'s strategy of promoting economic recovery and growth through the public and private sector by decreasing morbidity, mortality and substandard productivity caused by inadequate food supplies and poor nutrition. Chronic malnutrition and lack of food security adversely affect the host governments ability to sustain social and economic growth. The project also supports Child Survival through pilot programs targeted to infants and young children.

Host Country and other Donors: All technical assistance, training and development activities under this project will be coordinated with host country and other donor activities in each country. Other donors, especially multilateral banking institutions will provide technical assistance to the project. The host country will provide top level decision makers to participate as counterpart project managers. Host country contributions to pilot community based projects will be determined on a case by case basis.

Beneficiaries: The project will focus on national nutritional needs, particularly within vulnerable households. Therefore, in the least developed countries, the number of beneficiaries will be significant. Also host country nationals responsible for food and agricultural policies will benefit through training and technical assistance.

Major Outputs: Increased food security, improved access to adequate diets for vulnerable households, upgraded agro-economic planning skills for policymakers, achievement and maintenance of sound nutritional status throughout periods of economic recovery, and minimal inflation on basic food commodities

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Personnel	950
Travel and per diem	340
Equipment/Supplies	485
Training	725
TOTAL	2,500

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	500	2,000	2,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Natural Resources Policy Analysis		650		FY 90 650	Life of Project Funding 12,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
936-5555	[X] NEW				FY 90	FY 94	FY 2000
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To analyze natural resources policy and to design policy reform initiatives which ensure better natural resource management, promote economic growth, and alleviate poverty. In line with other policy instruments, to assist in changing the economic incentives which promote sustainable productive uses of natural resources.

Project Description: The extent of economic growth a developing country achieves is contingent upon its natural resource base. Increased productivity is attained when that base is expanded and/or more efficiently used. The majority of the resource degradation results from cumulative harmful actions, often in the interest of improving economic well-being, such as (1) the population not completely understanding the long-term consequences of a particular set of actions on the resource base; (2) ill-conceived, poorly designed or unenforceable property rights that promote environmental degradation; and (3) poverty which can undercut the efficiency of market forces with regard to long-term environmental considerations. The project will provide the basis for major natural resource policy and management improvements. In combination with other policy finance instruments, the project will assist in analysis and development of policy instruments and economic incentives which promote sustainable productive uses of natural resources. Additionally, in an effort to ensure that the costs of resource use reflect accurately long-term economic costs, the project will assist in the design of interventions such as taxes, subsidies, and pricing policies. The project will develop methodologies for natural resources policy analysis that will reflect adequately the resource base values in national accounts. The project will develop a means of identifying and measuring incentives, disincentives, and the real costs of development and will examine the components of national markets and prices tied to natural resources. The project will provide technical assistance in policy analysis, natural resources management, and the development of data systems required for such analysis in line with specific host country requirements. Methods will be developed to incorporate host-country policy implementation and natural resources objectives with agricultural policy reform efforts.

Sustainability: In line with other policy instruments, the project will assist in promoting economic incentives which promote sustainable productive uses of natural resources and economic growth.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: This project will advance sustainable agricultural goals, improve tropical forest and other natural resource management, and promote conservation of biological diversity. The project will provide economic justifications, and better policy design and formulation to support sustainable natural resource base and economic development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will support the efforts of host countries and donors on a selected basis; therefore, host countries and donors will contribute, as appropriate.

Beneficiaries: Ultimate beneficiaries from improved natural resources management and policy will be the population of the host country, in particular the poor majority.

Major Outputs:	All Years
- Policy analysis demonstrations	14
- Policy reform and improvement pilot projects	6
- Development of policy analysis methods	9
- Policy analysis data requirements definition	12
- Policy research subgrants	18
- Policy analysis training manuals	5

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Research	7,200
Technical Assistance	4,800
Total	12,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989			
Estimated Through September 30, 1989			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	650	11,350	12,000

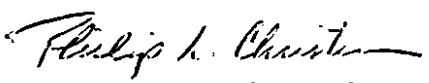
Principal Contractors or Agencies

To Be Determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

BUREAU FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE

Responsible Officer



PHILIP L. CHRISTENSON
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Food for Peace
and Voluntary Assistance

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AMER SCH/HOSP ABROAD										
1987	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35,000
1988	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000
1989	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35,000
1990	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,000
FOOD FOR PEACE										
1987	4,238	4,238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	701	701	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	650	650	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	615	615	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LABOR AFFAIRS										
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE/VOL COOP										
1987	43,530	17,532	---	6,335	10,017	---	1,505	8,141	---	---
1988	54,950	22,351	---	6,610	13,400	---	4,600	6,918	---	971
1989	54,496	24,732	---	5,397	13,000	---	5,261	6,106	---	---
1990	54,800	24,700	---	5,300	13,000	---	5,000	6,800	---	---
PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF										
1987	499	---	---	---	---	---	---	499	---	---
1988	458	232	---	---	---	---	---	226	---	---
1989	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	---	---
1990	487	69	---	---	---	---	---	418	---	---
TOTAL										
1987	83,267	21,770	---	6,335	10,017	---	1,505	8,640	---	35,000
1988	96,009	23,284	---	6,610	13,400	---	4,600	7,144	---	40,971
1989	90,346	25,382	---	5,397	13,000	---	5,261	6,306	---	35,000
1990	85,902	25,384	---	5,300	13,000	---	5,000	7,218	---	30,000

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: AMER SCH/HOSP ABROAD

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
938-ASHA AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD													
	AS G	59	C	---	---	518,721	470,990	40,000	34,352	35,000	30,000	30,000	27,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	518,721	470,990	40,000	34,352	35,000	30,000	30,000	27,000
938-1335 ZABLOCKI OUTPATIENT CENTER													
	ES G	85	85	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,113	---	3,257	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	6,000	1,113	---	3,257	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				6,000	6,000	524,721	472,103	40,000	37,609	35,000	30,000	30,000	27,000
GRANTS:				6,000	6,000	524,721	472,103	40,000	37,609	35,000	30,000	30,000	27,000
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				6,000	6,000	6,000	1,113	---	3,257	---	---	---	---
AM. SCHOOLS & HOSPITALS ABROAD:				---	---	518,721	470,990	40,000	34,352	35,000	30,000	30,000	27,000
OTHER				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: FOOD FOR PEACE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
938-C700 FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM MGMT													
	FN G	80	C	---	2,753	2,754	2,635	269	297	300	300	315	315
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,753	2,754	2,635	269	297	300	300	315	315
938-C702 AFR FOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT													
	FN G	85	88	4,500	9,000	1,676	1,278	432	372	350	325	300	295
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	9,000	1,676	1,278	432	372	350	325	300	295
938-C703 TITLE II OUTREACH													
	FN G	85	86	8,728	8,728	12,384	7,273	---	4,971	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,728	8,728	12,384	7,273	---	4,971	---	---	---	---
938-C706 LINKING DAIRY PRODUCTS WITH DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	86	87	4,085	4,085	4,085	817	---	1,329	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,085	4,085	4,085	817	---	1,329	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				17,313	24,566	20,899	12,003	701	6,969	650	625	615	610
GRANTS:				17,313	24,566	20,899	12,003	701	6,969	650	625	615	610
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				17,313	24,566	20,899	12,003	701	6,969	650	625	615	610
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AM. SCHOOLS & HOSPITALS ABROAD:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: PRIVATE/VOL COOP

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
932-C106		OCEAN FREIGHT												
	SD	G	46	82	126,858	126,858	126,858	117,408	---	---	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			126,858	126,858	126,858	117,408	---	---	---	---	---	---
938-C158		MATCHING GRANTS TO PVOS												
	CS	G	81	C	---	---	---	---	45	4	---	---	---	---
	EH	G	87	91	5,507	6,507	3,212	2,104	2,600	916	3,261	2,574	3,000	2,500
	FN	G	87	91	48,768	46,749	39,995	26,769	6,880	7,233	7,995	6,185	8,350	8,000
	HE	G	85	85	38,252	36,700	28,383	16,587	5,607	7,061	4,397	5,013	4,300	5,000
	SD	G	87	89	30,788	33,940	28,769	21,946	4,450	4,885	4,606	4,600	4,300	4,300
	SS	G	81	C	---	---	---	---	240	---	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			123,315	123,896	100,359	67,406	19,822	20,099	20,259	18,372	19,950	19,800
938-0192		COOPERATIVE GRANTS TO PVOS												
	FN	G	87	C	165	23,165	215	50	5,248	749	6,000	3,900	6,000	4,000
	SD	G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			165	23,165	215	50	5,248	749	6,000	3,900	6,000	4,000
938-C230		DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION (BIDEN PELL)												
	FN	G	81	C	---	16,768	11,643	8,113	2,919	2,790	3,000	2,988	3,000	2,900
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	16,768	11,643	8,113	2,919	2,790	3,000	2,988	3,000	2,900
938-C238		OCEAN FREIGHT REIMBURSEMENT												
	HE	G	83	C	---	3,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	SD	G	83	C	---	38,839	31,339	---	2,468	---	1,500	1,400	2,500	2,400
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	41,839	31,339	---	3,468	---	2,500	2,400	3,500	3,400
938-0244		OPPOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INT'L (OICI)												
	EH	G	84	91	16,800	16,800	9,470	6,987	2,000	1,550	2,000	1,900	2,000	1,900
	SS	G	84	91	---	---	---	---	731	---	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			16,800	16,800	9,470	6,987	2,731	1,550	2,000	1,900	2,000	1,900
938-C284		VITAMIN A												
	CS	G	85	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: PRIVATE/VOL COOP

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
FN	G	86	C	---	7,800	1,741	540	2,115	385	2,000	1,006	2,000	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,800	1,741	540	2,115	385	2,000	1,006	2,000	1,500
938-0500 TECHNICAL SUPPORT/CHILD SURVIVAL													
CS	G	86	86	22,133	56,242	21,585	5,782	10,050	5,948	12,000	11,000	12,000	11,000
FN	G	86	86	59	59	59	40	5	---	---	---	---	---
HE	G	85	85	647	523	517	480	---	14	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				22,839	56,824	22,161	6,302	10,055	5,962	12,000	11,000	12,000	11,000
938-0537 ROTARY INTERNATIONAL (ROTARY)CORHTUTKE93													
CS	G	87	91	6,000	6,000	17	---	3,305	291	1,000	900	1,000	900
HE	G			2,000	1,000	85	---	3	8	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	7,000	102	---	3,308	299	1,000	900	1,000	900
938-0701 TITLE II ENHANCEMENT													
FN	G	85	87	---	---	5,917	1,226	5,184	2,533	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	5,917	1,226	5,184	2,533	---	---	---	---
938-0704 FOOD AID INSTITUTIONAL DEV. SUPPORT													
FN	G	89	C	16,443	---	---	---	---	---	5,737	5,500	5,350	5,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,443	---	---	---	---	---	5,737	5,500	5,350	5,200
PROGRAM TOTALS:				314,420	420,950	309,805	208,032	54,850	34,367	54,496	47,966	54,800	50,600
GRANTS:				314,420	420,950	309,805	208,032	54,850	34,367	54,496	47,966	54,800	50,600
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	65,435	94,541	59,570	36,738	22,351	13,690	24,732	19,579	24,700	21,600
HEALTH:	40,899	41,223	28,985	17,067	6,610	7,083	5,397	6,013	5,300	6,000
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	28,133	62,242	21,602	5,782	13,400	6,243	13,000	11,900	13,000	11,900
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	22,307	23,307	12,682	9,091	4,600	2,466	5,261	4,474	5,000	4,400
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	157,646	199,637	186,966	139,354	6,918	4,885	6,106	6,000	6,800	6,700
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AM. SCHOOLS & HOSPITALS ABROAD:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER	---	---	---	---	971	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF — CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
938-0800 FVA PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION													
	FN G	82	C	---	---	---	---	232	---	---	---	69	---
	SD G	82	C	---	---	2,570	2,181	226	406	200	---	418	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,570	2,181	458	406	200	---	487	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				---	---	2,570	2,181	458	406	200	---	487	---
GRANTS:				---	---	2,570	2,181	458	406	200	---	487	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	232	---	---	---	69	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	2,570	2,181	226	406	200	---	418	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AM. SCHOOLS & HOSPITALS ABROAD:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Responsible Officer:

NEAL PEDEN
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Private Enterprise

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT										
1987	5,018	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,018	---	---
1988	5,013	---	---	335	---	---	---	4,458	---	220
1989	4,760	---	---	1,416	---	---	---	3,344	---	---
1990	5,000	---	---	1,910	---	---	---	3,090	---	---
INVESTMENT										
1987	16,131	---	---	---	---	---	---	981	---	15,150
1988	13,063	617	---	---	---	---	---	660	---	11,786
1989	9,000	4,098	2,600	2,000	---	---	---	302	---	---
1990	5,703	3,757	---	---	---	---	---	1,946	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING										
1987	908	---	---	---	---	---	---	908	---	---
1988	401	237	---	---	---	---	---	164	---	---
1989	674	423	---	---	---	---	---	251	---	---
1990	800	400	---	---	---	---	---	400	---	---
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT										
1987	14,301	8,066	---	---	---	---	---	6,235	---	---
1988	10,485	5,242	---	---	---	---	---	5,243	---	---
1989	10,020	5,010	---	---	---	---	---	5,010	---	---
1990	10,400	5,100	---	---	---	---	---	5,300	---	---
TOTAL										
1987	36,358	8,066	---	---	---	---	---	13,142	---	15,150
1988	28,962	6,096	---	335	---	---	---	10,525	---	12,006
1989	24,454	9,531	2,600	3,416	---	---	---	8,907	---	---
1990	21,903	9,257	---	1,910	---	---	---	10,736	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
912-0007 INTEGRATED IMPROV PRG FOR THE URBAN POOR													
	SD G	78	83	10,063	10,063	10,063	10,057	---	5	---	1	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,063	10,063	10,063	10,057	---	5	---	1	---	---
940-1001 HOUSING THE URBAN POOR (HUP)													
	SD G	84	87	9,207	9,207	9,207	7,168	---	1,432	---	607	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,207	9,207	9,207	7,168	---	1,432	---	607	---	---
940-1002 URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES													
	SD G	84	87	5,744	5,744	5,744	4,424	---	1,048	---	272	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,744	5,744	5,744	4,424	---	1,048	---	272	---	---
940-1005 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	HE G	83	C	---	---	---	---	335	24	316	350	500	400
	SD G	83	C	---	---	3,651	2,814	658	826	684	800	500	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	3,651	2,814	993	850	1,000	1,150	1,000	1,000
940-1008 HOUSING AND URBAN PROGRAMS													
	HE G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,100	450	1,410	1,050
	SD G	88	C	---	---	---	---	3,800	1,879	2,660	3,250	2,590	2,800
	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	220	---	---	200	---	20
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	4,020	1,879	3,760	3,900	4,000	3,870
PROGRAM TOTALS:				25,014	25,014	28,665	24,463	5,013	5,214	4,760	5,930	5,000	4,870
GRANTS:				25,014	25,014	28,665	24,463	5,013	5,214	4,760	5,930	5,000	4,870
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	335	24	1,416	800	1,910	1,450
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	25,014	25,014	28,665	24,463	4,458	5,190	3,344	4,930	3,090	3,400

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				---	---	---	---	220	---	---	200	---	20
PRIVATE SECTOR REVOLVING FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: INVESTMENT

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
940-0002		INVESTMENT PACKAGING												
	FN	G	82	C	---	---	600	513	80	---	---	87	---	---
	FN	L	82	C	---	---	8,400	8,400	---	---	3,848	---	3,757	---
	HE	G	82	C	---	---	1,170	1,152	---	10	---	8	---	---
	HE	L	82	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
	PN	L	82	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,600	---	---	---
	PS	L	82	C	---	---	55,564	20,171	11,786	4,710	---	9,000	---	6,000
	SD	G	82	C	---	---	5,171	4,356	30	253	---	284	---	208
	SD	L	82	C	---	---	2,850	350	---	---	52	---	1,243	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	73,755	34,942	11,896	4,973	8,500	9,379	5,000	6,208
940-2002		INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AND PACKAGING												
	FN	G	85	C	---	---	144	144	537	37	250	327	---	423
	SD	G	85	C	---	---	1,160	677	569	350	150	350	500	450
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	1,304	821	1,106	387	400	677	500	873
940-5000		U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT ABROAD												
	SD	G	87	C	---	---	498	51	61	456	100	200	203	155
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	498	51	61	456	100	200	203	155
			PROGRAM TOTALS:		---	---	75,557	35,814	13,063	5,816	9,000	10,256	5,703	7,236
			GRANTS:		---	---	8,743	6,893	1,277	1,106	500	1,256	703	1,236
			LOANS:		---	---	66,814	28,921	11,786	4,710	8,500	9,000	5,000	6,000

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	---	---	9,144	9,057	617	37	4,098	414	3,757	423
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,600	---	---	---
HEALTH:	---	---	1,170	1,152	---	10	2,000	8	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	---	9,679	5,434	660	1,059	302	834	1,946	813
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR REVOLVING FUND:	---	---	55,564	20,171	11,786	4,710	---	9,000	---	6,000

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
940-0001 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	FN G	82	C	---	---	67	67	237	69	423	375	400	450
	SD G	82	C	---	---	8,599	8,061	164	537	251	500	400	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	8,666	8,128	401	606	674	875	800	650
PROGRAM TOTALS:				---	---	8,666	8,128	401	606	674	875	800	650
GRANTS:				---	---	8,666	8,128	401	606	674	875	800	650
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	67	67	237	69	423	375	400	450
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	8,599	8,061	164	537	251	500	400	200
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR REVOLVING FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
940-C000	VARIOUS COOP GRANTS												
	FN G	85	87	14,454	14,454	14,454	10,896	---	3,066	---	492	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			14,454	14,454	14,454	10,896	---	3,066	---	492	---	---
940-C004	INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)												
	FN G	70	88	8,530	8,530	5,900	5,110	2,630	2,790	---	630	---	---
	HE G	70	88	300	300	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD G	70	88	54,265	54,265	51,895	48,135	2,370	6,113	---	17	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			63,095	63,095	58,095	53,545	5,000	8,903	---	647	---	---
940-C008	DIVESTITURE AND PRIVATIZATION												
	FN G	85	89	3,276	3,276	1,276	203	1,250	1,173	750	1,700	---	200
	SD G	85	89	6,526	6,526	4,719	3,816	1,307	946	500	1,600	---	164
	PROJECT TOTAL:			9,802	9,802	5,995	4,019	2,557	2,119	1,250	3,300	---	364
940-C012	INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)												
	FN G	89	92	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,000
	SD G	89	92	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,500
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	20,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,500
940-C013	TRADE AND INVESTMENT SERVICES/IESC												
	FN G	88	89	260	260	---	---	---	---	260	130	---	130
	SD G	88	89	390	390	---	---	260	40	130	250	---	100
	PROJECT TOTAL:			650	650	---	---	260	40	390	380	---	230
940-C014	FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT												
	FN G	88	92	2,111	2,111	---	---	362	---	380	600	450	500
	SD G	88	92	2,112	2,112	---	---	326	---	380	600	450	500
	PROJECT TOTAL:			4,223	4,223	---	---	688	---	760	1,200	900	1,000
940-C015	*INFORMAL SECTOR & INSTITUTIONAL REFORM												
	SD G	90	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	250

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 * OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	250
940-0016		PRIVATIZATION FOR DEVELOPMENT												
		FN G	89	90	---	1,650	---	---	---	---	500	250	1,150	500
		SD G	89	90	---	1,350	---	---	---	---	500	250	850	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	2,000	1,000
940-0257		INTL. TRADE DEV. PROGRAM (NCBA)												
		FN G	85	87	1,847	1,847	1,847	1,630	---	217	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			1,847	1,847	1,847	1,630	---	217	---	---	---	---
940-2005		FINANCIAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENT												
		FN G	85	88	10	10	10	10	---	---	---	---	---	---
		SD G	85	88	1,911	1,911	1,874	1,329	37	582	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			1,921	1,921	1,884	1,339	37	582	---	---	---	---
940-2028		PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEV SUPPORT												
		FN G	85	93	2,029	5,600	604	378	1,000	313	620	750	1,000	750
		SD G	85	93	2,172	5,600	1,229	822	943	390	750	1,000	1,000	750
		PROJECT TOTAL:			4,201	11,200	1,833	1,200	1,943	703	1,370	1,750	2,000	1,500
940-2029		COMMERCIALIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY												
		SD G	85	87	1,481	1,481	1,481	665	---	380	---	436	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			1,481	1,481	1,481	665	---	380	---	436	---	---
940-2038		TRAINING DEVELOPMENT												
		SD G	85	89	266	516	266	266	---	---	250	125	---	125
		PROJECT TOTAL:			266	516	266	266	---	---	250	125	---	125
940-6000		NATL YEAR OF THE AMERICAS (NYCTA)												
		FN G	87	87	19	19	19	---	---	19	---	---	---	---
		SD G	87	87	126	126	126	100	---	26	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				145	145	145	100	---	45	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				102,085	137,334	86,000	73,660	10,485	16,055	10,020	12,830	10,400	8,969
GRANTS:				102,085	137,334	86,000	73,660	10,485	16,055	10,020	12,830	10,400	8,969
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				32,536	47,757	24,110	18,227	5,242	7,578	5,010	6,552	5,100	4,080
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				300	300	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				69,249	89,277	61,590	55,133	5,243	8,477	5,010	6,278	5,300	4,889
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR REVOLVING FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded (PRE)

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Informal Sector and Institutional Reform	DA			FY 1990 500	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number 940-0015	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act. (PSEE)	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING			500	FY 1990	FY 1994	FY 1999

PURPOSE: To promote sustainable, market-led growth through research and interventions into the informal/unregulated sectors of A.I.D.-assisted countries.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project will be the first comprehensive effort within A.I.D., and possibly the donor community, to examine and harness the "informal sector" in national economic growth. By some estimates, informal or unregulated economic activity accounts for some 50% of the GDP in developing countries worldwide. To date, almost no attention (with notable exceptions, such as Hernando deSoto in Peru) has been paid to this major employer of human resources to determine how it operates, e.g., the causes of its growth, its relationship with the formal regulated sector, and its impact on economic development.

During the first two years, the proposed project will implement a research agenda that will expand and unify the knowledge base regarding the role of the informal sector in A.I.D.-assisted countries. The research will examine questions such as: the causal relationship between the policy/regulatory environment, and the existence of unregulated firms in areas such as finance, production, transportation, and marketing; the economic and social implications of potential donor interventions in the informal sector; the impact of the informal sector on areas such as monetary and fiscal policy, labor laws, tax policy; and others.

Out of this research agenda a strategic focus will be developed for design of economic institutional reforms and program interventions by A.I.D. and other donors. The final three years of the project will be devoted to a continuation of some elements of the initial research; however, the focus will be on the introduction of pilot programs into the A.I.D. portfolio to test elements of a strategy aimed at reforming formal sector institutions, while expanding the productive capacity of the informal sector.

The project will be coordinated with the various S&T Bureau micro-enterprise programs. It will also leverage buy-in funds from the various A.I.D. regional bureaus and field missions to permit a wide participation in project activities within A.I.D.

SUSTAINABILITY: The project will identify and describe how the informal sector functions, and define the institutional reforms needed to increase its economic growth. Research and action agenda will impact A.I.D. policy reform activities. Harnessing these informal forces will enhance the sustainability of national economic reform. Project sustainability will depend on the formal sector's capacity to accept and integrate the informal sector.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO A.I.D. STRATEGY: The project supports A.I.D. efforts to expand sustainable, market-led growth through the stimulation of productive private sector enterprises.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: The project will be coordinated with other donors, particularly the World Bank and the PVO community, and may involve coordination with private foundations, e.g., the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

BENEFICIARIES: Participants in productive economic activities on an informal basis will be the primary beneficiaries.

MAJOR OUTPUTS FOR ALL YEARS: The research outputs are descriptive tools and comparative data. The action outputs are policy reform packages that stimulate economic growth by allowing productive elements of the informal sector to achieve their economic capacities.

A.I.D. FINANCED INPUTS:	LIFE OF PROJECT ($000)
Technical Assistance	4,000
Training	800
Evaluation	200
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	500	4,500	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

Responsible Officer:

RICHARD E. BISSELL
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-90

REGION: BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS										
1987	425	---	---	---	---	---	---	425	---	---
1988	398	---	---	---	---	---	---	398	---	---
1989	1,400	540	135	160	---	---	90	475	---	---
1990	1,600	320	140	160	---	---	90	890	---	---
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO										
1987	4,240	2,373	---	581	---	---	597	789	---	---
1988	4,393	2,325	465	618	---	---	539	946	---	---
1989	4,200	1,765	715	340	---	---	460	420	---	---
1990	4,000	1,690	650	305	---	---	375	480	---	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV										
1987	3,332	949	178	366	---	---	411	1,428	---	---
1988	3,545	2,500	242	345	---	---	161	297	---	---
1989	3,400	1,026	405	540	---	---	488	941	---	---
1990	2,694	672	453	385	---	---	341	843	---	---
WOMEN IN DEV										
1987	1,935	696	325	350	---	---	490	174	---	---
1988	3,725	1,776	435	269	---	---	632	613	---	---
1989	5,000	3,000	750	233	---	---	517	500	---	---
1990	5,000	2,970	400	230	---	---	800	600	---	---
CGIAR										
1987	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	42,000	42,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PEACE CORPS										
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	2,000	1,200	---	800	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	2,000	1,200	---	800	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-XX

REGION: BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
U.S.-ISRAEL COOPERATION										
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	4,500	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,500
1989	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
1990	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
TOTAL										
1987	45,932	43,918	503	1,197	---	---	1,498	2,516	---	---
1988	59,061	50,601	1,142	1,222	---	---	1,332	3,254	---	1,500
1989	61,000	47,531	2,005	2,573	---	---	1,555	7,376	---	---
1990	60,294	46,752	1,643	2,290	---	---	1,606	7,313	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / *	G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
930-C022	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES													
	EH	G	80	C	---	---	1,922	1,532	161	319	578	250	431	300
	FN	G	80	C	---	---	4,285	3,162	2,500	744	1,566	2,000	992	500
	HE	G	80	C	---	---	1,764	1,435	345	397	700	425	545	350
	PN	G	80	C	---	---	2,627	2,442	242	196	540	400	593	400
	SD	G	88	C	---	---	7,442	5,674	497	1,425	1,016	1,500	1,333	900
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	18,041	14,245	3,745	3,081	4,400	4,575	3,894	2,450
930-C023	TITLE IX PROGRAM													
	SD	G	78	C	---	---	2,022	1,803	198	87	400	300	400	300
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,022	1,803	198	87	400	300	400	300
930-C035	INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS													
	EH	G	80	C	---	---	198	25	420	153	180	100	95	50
	FN	G	80	C	---	---	266	202	1,148	197	31	200	350	300
	HE	G	80	C	---	---	114	62	360	85	480	100	445	400
	PN	G	80	C	---	---	---	---	185	---	393	150	328	250
	SD	G	80	C	---	---	6,026	5,695	779	536	216	50	76	50
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	6,604	5,984	2,892	973	1,300	600	1,294	1,050
930-C100	WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES													
	EH	G	80	C	---	---	3,885	3,470	444	220	517	750	800	400
	FN	G	80	C	---	---	4,615	3,985	982	557	3,000	1,500	2,970	1,500
	HE	G	80	C	---	---	225	---	59	150	233	150	230	130
	PN	G	80	C	---	---	925	505	250	82	750	500	400	200
	SD	G	80	C	---	---	4,784	4,601	246	172	500	750	600	350
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	14,434	12,861	1,981	1,181	5,000	3,650	5,000	2,580
930-C135	AID/ISRAEL COOP DEV. PROGRAM													
	FN	G	88		---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---
	SD	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	5,000	5,000	5,000	---
	SS	G	88	C	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	4,500	---	5,000	5,000	5,000	---
930-C232	INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT													

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
	EH	G	76	C	---	---	395	83	307	467	280	240	280	140
	FN	G	76	C	---	---	4,120	3,897	1,671	1,167	1,524	1,420	1,190	500
	HE	G	76	C	---	---	466	19	468	564	360	350	360	200
	PN	G	76	C	---	---	---	---	465	---	322	125	322	150
	SD	G	76	C	---	---	7,278	6,920	369	587	204	300	404	200
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	12,259	10,919	3,280	2,785	2,750	2,435	2,550	1,190
930-C264			AG INFORMATION AND RELATED SERVICES											
	FN	G	74	C	---	---	1,925	1,519	300	536	150	120	150	120
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	1,925	1,519	300	536	150	120	150	120
930-C600			PEACE CORPS											
	FN	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200	---	1,200	---
	HE	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	---	800	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000	---
930-C700			UN CHILDRENS FUND											
	CS	G	85	C	---	---	7,500	1,834	---	2,151	---	2,000	---	1,515
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	7,500	1,834	---	2,151	---	2,000	---	1,515
930-C800			INTERNATL TRADE & INVESTMENT PROMOTION											
	SD	G	88	C	---	---	---	---	165	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	---	---	165	---	---	---	---	---
936-4111.88			INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS											
	FN	G	68	C	---	---	236,242	208,403	42,000	37,393	40,000	40,000	40,000	35,000
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	236,242	208,403	42,000	37,393	40,000	40,000	40,000	35,000

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

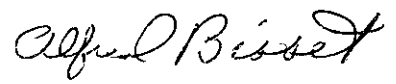
PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROGRAM TOTALS:				---	---	299,027	257,568	59,061	46,237	61,000	58,680	60,294	44,205
GRANTS:				---	---	299,027	257,568	59,061	46,237	61,000	58,680	60,294	44,205
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	251,454	221,168	50,601	40,644	47,531	45,240	46,852	37,920
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	3,552	3,247	1,142	278	2,005	1,175	1,643	1,000
HEALTH:				---	---	2,569	1,516	1,232	1,196	2,573	1,025	2,380	1,020
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	7,500	1,834	---	2,151	---	2,000	---	1,515
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	6,400	5,110	1,332	1,159	1,555	1,340	1,606	890
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	27,552	24,693	3,254	2,809	7,336	7,900	7,813	1,800
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

Responsible Officer:



ALFRED BISSET
Director
Office of International Training

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-90

REGION: OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
INTL TRAINING										
1987	2,240	---	---	---	---	---	2,240	---	---	---
1988	1,604	---	---	---	---	---	1,604	---	---	---
1989	1,680	---	---	---	---	---	1,680	---	---	---
1990	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
TOTAL										
1987	2,240	---	---	---	---	---	2,240	---	---	---
1988	1,604	---	---	---	---	---	1,604	---	---	---
1989	1,680	---	---	---	---	---	1,680	---	---	---
1990	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

PROGRAM: INTL TRAINING

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
926-0071 TRAINING EVALUATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES													
	EH G	77	C	---	---	8,763	7,444	1,104	1,138	1,180	1,180	1,500	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	8,763	7,444	1,104	1,138	1,180	1,180	1,500	---
933-0601 LABOR ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	81	90	7,709	7,709	4,484	4,389	500	245	500	500	500	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,709	7,709	4,484	4,389	500	245	500	500	500	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				7,709	7,709	13,247	11,833	1,604	1,383	1,680	1,680	2,000	---
GRANTS:				7,709	7,709	13,247	11,833	1,604	1,383	1,680	1,680	2,000	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				7,709	7,709	13,247	11,833	1,604	1,383	1,680	1,680	2,000	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF SCIENCE ADVISOR

Responsible Officer:

HOWARD A. MINNERS, MD
Science Advisor

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-90

REGION: OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SCIENCE ADVISOR										
1987	14,662	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,662	---	---
1988	13,257	595	---	---	---	---	---	12,662	---	---
1989	8,662	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,662	---	---
1990	8,662	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,662	---	---
TOTAL										
1987	14,662	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,662	---	---
1988	13,257	595	---	---	---	---	---	12,662	---	---
1989	8,662	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,662	---	---
1990	8,662	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,662	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR

COUNTRY: SCIENCE ADVISOR — CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
936-5538 APPLYING S AND T TO DEVLPMNT (NAS) - I													
	SD G	81	90	36,000	36,000	33,582	27,019	1,500	882	---	4,000	---	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				36,000	36,000	33,582	27,019	1,500	882	---	4,000	---	4,000
936-5542 INNOVATIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH													
	FN G	88		---	---	---	---	595	32	---	200	---	200
	SD G	81	C	47,130	47,130	34,871	23,176	6,194	5,438	6,362	7,600	6,362	8,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				47,130	47,130	34,871	23,176	6,789	5,470	6,362	7,800	6,362	8,200
936-5543 STRENGTHENING S AND T CAPACITY													
	SD G	81	C	3,203	3,203	2,796	2,366	468	461	300	500	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,203	3,203	2,796	2,366	468	461	300	500	300	300
936-5544 US/ISRAEL PRG FOR COOP DEV RESEARCH													
	SD G	85	C	19,000	19,000	11,785	2,827	4,000	4,276	---	3,000	---	3,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,000	19,000	11,785	2,827	4,000	4,276	---	3,000	---	3,500
936-5545 APPLYING S&T TO DEVELOPMENT (NAS)-2													
	SD G	88	93	10,200	10,200	---	---	500	8	2,000	1,100	2,000	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,200	10,200	---	---	500	8	2,000	1,100	2,000	2,500
COUNTRY TOTALS:				115,533	115,533	83,034	55,388	13,257	11,097	8,662	16,400	8,662	18,500
GRANTS:				115,533	115,533	83,034	55,388	13,257	11,097	8,662	16,400	8,662	18,500
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	---	---	---	---	595	32	---	200	---	200
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	115,533	115,533	83,034	55,388	12,662	11,065	8,662	16,200	8,662	18,300
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM STATISTICS

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FY 1988 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE													
Africa	553,582	39,705	82,400	205,460	0	58,527	--	9,070	25,250	0	0	--	973,994
Asia/Near East	388,545	2,495,916	466,400	223,640	14,729	28,069	--	28,120	505,500	763,000	3,286,000	--	8,199,919
Latin America & Caribbean	415,923	484,759	167,000	74,165	59,006	33,474	--	10,075	133,844	0	0	--	1,378,246
Central Bureaus	470,222	375	47,800	211,935	25,015	32,339	--	135	38,000	--	--	--	825,821
Disaster Reserve/Unallocated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Priv Prov of Social Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Subtotal: Country Programs	1,828,272	3,020,755	763,600	715,200	98,750	152,409	--	47,400	702,594	763,000	3,286,000	--	11,377,980
(Africa Fund)	(499,906)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(499,906)
(SADCC)	(49,996)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[49,996]
(Rev Loan Fund)	(11,786)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(11,786)
(Special Asst. Initiatives)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Deob/Reob	[104,956]	[81,033]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[185,989]
Subtotal	1,828,272	3,020,755	763,600	715,200	98,750	152,409	--	47,400	702,594	763,000	3,286,000	--	11,377,980
ASHA	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Disaster Assistance	31,599	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,599
Humanitarian Relief Transport	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
Private Sector Guarantees	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Housing Guarantees	[125,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[125,000]
Housing Borrowing Authority	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Operating Expenses	413,610	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	413,610
Operating Expenses - IG	23,557	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,557
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	35,132	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35,132
TCIP	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	14,638	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,638
Central Amer. Reconciliation	44,012	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44,012
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(433,939)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(433,939)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	(11,033)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(11,033)
Total A.I.D.	2,010,848	3,020,755	763,600	715,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,510,403
Trade & Development Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,000	--	--	--	--	--	13,000
Africa Development Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	7,000
Peace Corps	--	--	--	--	--	--	[146,200]	--	--	--	--	--	[146,200]
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	326	--	--	--	--	--	--	326
Migration & Refugee Assist.	--	--	--	--	--	--	338,450	--	--	--	--	--	338,450
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,000	--	--	--	--	--	24,000
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,150	--	--	--	--	--	2,150
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT Rec.	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,237)	--	--	--	--	--	(2,237)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp.													
(limit on dir. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[23,000]	--	--	--	--	--	[23,000]
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
Receipts	--	--	(419,204)	--	--	--	(35,405)	--	--	(70,152)	--	--	(524,761)
Adjustments	(158,459)	167,565	--	--	--	(6,209)	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,897
Total: Bilateral	1,852,389	3,188,320	344,396	715,200	98,750	146,526	371,958	--	--	--	--	--	6,717,539
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE													
MDB's	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,205,570	--	--	--	--	--	1,205,570
I O & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	244,648	--	--	--	--	--	244,648
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,450,218	--	--	--	--	--	1,450,218
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	1,852,389	3,188,320	344,396	715,200	98,750	146,526	1,822,176	--	--	--	--	--	8,167,757

FY 1988 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,840	9,840
Peacekeeping Operations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,689	31,689
Guarantee Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	532,000	--	532,000
Asset Sales Prepayment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,844)	--	--	--	(1,844)
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,400	700,750	692,848	3,818,000	41,529	5,300,527
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	1,852,389	3,188,320	344,396	715,200	98,750	146,526	1,822,176	47,400	700,750	692,848	3,818,000	41,529	13,468,284

FY 1988 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
FY 1988 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority	(104,956)	(81,033)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(185,989)
FY 1989 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Carry in from prior FY	--	--	--	--	--	(6,209)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(6,209)
FDAP	(11,190)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(11,190)
Sahel	(5,180)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,180)
Revolving Loan Fund	(950)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(950)
Disaster Assistance	(4,785)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(4,785)
Misc. Trust Funds	(3,354)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3,354)
Economic Support Fund	--	(66,017)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(66,017)
Carry over into next FY													
FDAP	12,528	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,528
Sahel	2,663	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,663
Revolving Loan Fund	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150
Disaster Assistance	4,561	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,561
Misc. Trust Funds	1,248	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,248
Economic Support Fund	--	379,278	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	379,278
Reimbursements	(8,619)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,844)	--	--	--	(10,463)
Recoveries	(18,350)	(59,462)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(77,812)
No-Year Funds													
Carry in from prior FY	--	(49)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(49)
Recovery of no-year funds	(13,359)	(2,583)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(15,942)
Section 517 authority	(10,190)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(10,190)
Carry over into next FY	3,520	184	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,704
Availability withdrawn	--	1,117	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,117
Returned to Treasury	17,654	(12)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,642
Transfers in	(19,850)	(3,857)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(23,707)
Difference due to rounding	--	(1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1)
Total Adjustments	(158,459)	167,565	0	0	0	(6,209)	0	0	(1,844)	0	0	0	1,053

FY 1988 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA													
AEPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Angola	--	--	--	4,096	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,096
Benin	--	--	--	1,645	--	1,828	--	75	--	--	--	--	3,548
Botswana	9,504	583	--	8,442	--	3,727	--	335	--	--	--	--	22,591
Burkina	577	--	--	5,772	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	6,399
Burundi	5,200	--	--	411	--	609	--	140	--	--	--	--	6,360
Cameroon	18,118	--	--	368	--	3,955	--	250	--	--	--	--	22,691
Cape Verde	1,750	--	--	2,107	--	230	--	50	--	--	--	--	4,137
CAR	1,400	--	--	819	--	2,575	--	150	--	--	--	--	4,944
Chad	5,403	10,000	--	1,240	--	754	--	200	5,500	--	--	--	23,097
Comoros	700	--	--	455	--	196	--	40	--	--	--	--	1,391
Congo	500	--	--	136	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	676
Cote d'Ivoire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	150
Djibouti	--	3,407	--	24	--	--	--	135	1,000	--	--	--	4,566
Equatorial Guinea	1,250	--	--	--	--	170	--	75	--	--	--	--	1,495
Ethiopia	--	--	--	50,633	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,633
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,352	--	150	--	--	--	--	2,502
Gambia	3,394	--	--	3,976	--	1,287	--	60	--	--	--	--	8,717
Ghana	6,020	--	6,000	10,367	--	2,049	--	225	--	--	--	--	24,661
Guinea	16,135	--	--	9,972	--	726	--	150	--	--	--	--	26,983
Guinea-Bissau	1,250	--	--	974	--	544	--	50	--	--	--	--	2,818
Kenya	31,121	10,000	10,000	1,144	--	3,745	--	1,200	5,000	--	--	--	62,210
Lesotho	19,316	--	--	4,008	--	2,140	--	50	--	--	--	--	25,514
Liberia	8,751	--	--	7,368	--	3,067	--	500	--	--	--	--	19,686
Madagascar	19,300	--	--	5,373	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	24,748
Malawi	22,750	5,315	--	3,900	--	1,801	--	200	500	--	--	--	34,466
Mali	17,425	--	--	9,968	--	4,023	--	150	--	--	--	--	31,566
Mauritania	1,030	--	--	3,367	--	1,985	--	100	--	--	--	--	6,482
Mauritius	850	--	--	423	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	1,323
Mozambique	15,000	--	--	29,837	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44,837
Niger	32,211	--	--	408	--	3,728	--	250	1,000	--	--	--	37,597
Nigeria	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	10,100
Rwanda	4,753	--	--	1,298	--	306	--	75	--	--	--	--	6,432
Sao Tome	200	--	--	246	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	496
Senegal	20,250	--	5,000	5,563	--	2,790	--	450	750	--	--	--	34,803
Seychelles	--	2,800	--	111	--	328	--	35	--	--	--	--	3,274
Sierra Leone	610	--	4,000	1,449	--	3,943	--	70	--	--	--	--	10,072
Somalia	5,883	4,000	1,000	12,140	--	--	--	1,000	5,500	--	--	--	29,523
South Africa	21,600	3,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Sudan	13,220	--	29,400	6,136	--	--	--	900	--	--	--	--	49,656
Swaziland	7,349	--	--	745	--	1,519	--	50	--	--	--	--	9,663
Tanzania	7,610	--	--	5,761	--	1,203	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,574
Togo	3,573	--	--	3,246	--	3,276	--	60	--	--	--	--	10,155
Uganda	23,500	--	4,000	1,307	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	28,907
Zaire	29,000	--	13,000	225	--	3,671	--	1,080	3,000	--	--	--	49,976
Zambia	10,000	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	5,200
S Africa Regional/SADCC	49,996	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,996
Africa Regional	102,083	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	--	--	--	105,283
Disaster Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	553,582	39,705	82,400	205,460	0	58,527	--	9,070	25,250	0	0	0	973,994
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	(7,076)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(7,076)
(Sahel)	(4,894)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FY 1988 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST													
Afghanistan *	22,500	22,547	--	28,946	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	73,993
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	100
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Bangladesh	59,316	--	60,000	15,264	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	134,880
Bhutan	--	--	--	1,052	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,052
Burma	5,150	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	10,410
Cambodian Resistance	--	3,500	--	1,841	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,341
Cyprus	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Egypt	--	717,820	179,500	2,626	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	1,300,000	--	2,201,446
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	1,467	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,467
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	60
Gaza	--	--	--	570	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	570
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,100	30,000	313,000	--	--	344,100
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40
India	23,700	--	--	109,097	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	133,097
Indonesia	40,537	--	15,000	9,470	--	--	--	1,800	--	4,000	--	--	70,807
Ireland	--	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35,000
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	3,000,000
Jordan	--	18,175	--	--	--	--	--	1,750	26,500	--	--	--	46,425
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	364	--	--	--	--	--	--	364
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,650	--	--	--	--	1,650
Laos	--	--	--	1,751	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,751
Lebanon	2,250	2,448	--	6,825	--	--	--	375	--	--	--	--	11,898
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	900	--	--	--	--	900
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,121	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,121
Morocco	12,540	20,000	36,000	12,782	--	3,086	--	1,000	40,000	12,000	--	--	137,408
Nepal	12,450	--	--	1,802	--	2,736	--	100	--	--	--	--	17,088
Oman	--	13,000	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	13,150
Pakistan	50,000	334,000	80,000	--	5,075	155	--	815	--	230,000	30,000	--	730,045
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	1,738	--	50	--	--	--	--	1,788
Philippines	55,017	15,000	30,000	27,947	--	5,459	--	2,600	125,000	--	--	--	261,023
Poland	5,775	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,775
Portugal	--	32,013	--	--	--	--	--	2,550	80,000	2,500	--	--	117,063
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	1,269	--	30	--	--	--	--	1,299
Spain	--	3,202	--	--	--	--	--	2,400	--	--	--	--	5,602
Sri Lanka	26,800	--	26,000	906	--	767	--	160	--	--	--	--	54,633
Thailand	16,900	5,000	--	--	3,935	3,327	--	2,150	20,000	23,500	--	--	74,812
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	712	--	50	--	--	--	--	762
Tunisia	28	10,845	29,900	1,676	--	1,568	--	1,400	27,000	--	--	--	72,417
Turkey	--	32,000	--	--	350	--	--	3,300	156,000	178,000	156,000	--	525,650
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	0
West Bank	--	--	--	1,085	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,085
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,129	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,129
Yemen	22,095	--	10,000	--	--	1,308	--	1,000	1,000	--	--	--	35,403
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	70
Asia/Near East Regional	24,818	10,366	--	--	369	840	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,393
South Pacific	8,669	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,669
Total	388,545	2,495,916	466,400	223,640	14,729	28,069	--	28,120	505,500	763,000	3,286,000	0	8,199,919

FY 1988 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	OA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Belize	7,400	--	--	--	--	2,572	--	70	250	--	--	--	10,292
Bolivia	29,602	7,820	20,000	14,848	15,000	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	87,670
Brazil	--	--	--	52	2,340	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	2,442
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colombia	--	--	--	65	9,767	--	--	950	3,044	--	--	--	13,826
Costa Rica	11,750	90,000	--	95	--	3,517	--	230	--	--	--	--	105,592
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	18,612	13,835	20,000	3,339	--	2,495	--	700	550	--	--	--	59,531
Ecuador	14,142	--	--	1,637	1,000	3,722	--	650	--	--	--	--	21,151
El Salvador	70,715	195,006	41,500	12,878	--	--	--	1,500	80,000	--	--	--	401,599
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Guatemala	30,025	79,782	18,000	5,382	--	4,118	--	375	9,000	--	--	--	146,682
Guyana	--	--	6,900	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,907
Haiti	30,530	342	--	7,979	--	674	--	200	--	--	--	--	39,725
Honduras	44,939	85,000	12,000	8,347	--	6,495	--	1,200	40,000	--	--	--	197,981
Jamaica	19,128	--	33,600	1,347	1,900	3,006	--	300	--	--	--	--	59,281
Jamaica Disaster	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mexico	--	--	--	3,159	14,500	--	--	225	--	--	--	--	17,884
Nicaragua (NED)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Panama	1,103	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,103
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	2,509	--	125	--	--	--	--	2,634
Peru	27,249	500	15,000	15,021	7,500	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	65,670
St. Lucia	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	25
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	--	--	--	125
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	--	--	--	125
Caribbean Regional	31,691	1,043	--	--	--	4,366	--	400	1,000	--	--	--	38,500
Central American Reg	24,552	4,933	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,485
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,875	--	--	--	--	1,875
ROCAP	24,785	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,785
LAC Regional (Inc Admin of Justice)	29,700	6,498	--	--	6,999	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43,197
Total	415,923	484,759	167,000	74,165	59,006	33,474	--	10,075	133,844	0	0	--	1,378,246
(Central America)	(215,269)	(454,721)	(71,500)	(26,702)	0	(16,702)	--	(3,375)	(129,250)	0	0	--	(917,519)
(Caribbean)	(99,961)	(15,220)	(53,600)	(12,674)	(1,900)	(10,541)	--	(1,700)	(1,550)	0	0	--	(197,146)
(South America & LAC Reg)	(100,693)	(14,818)	(41,900)	(34,789)	(57,106)	(6,231)	--	(5,000)	(3,044)	0	0	--	(263,581)

FY 1988 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS													
S&T													
Agriculture	30,757	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,757
Education	4,857	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,857
Energy	10,122	375	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,497
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	6,080	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,080
Health	65,363	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65,363
Nutrition	10,164	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,164
Population	114,663	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	114,663
Rural & Institutional Dev	8,526	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,526
Research & Univ Relations	8,559	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,559
Program Office	3,062	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,062
Total S&T	262,153	375	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	262,528
FVA													
Food for Peace	701	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	701
PVC	54,850	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54,850
Biden Pell	[2,919]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,919]
Program Mgt Support	458	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	458
Total FVA	56,009	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56,009
PPC													
Economic Affairs	398	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	398
Evaluation	4,893	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,893
PDPR	3,545	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,545
Women in Development	3,725	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,725
Peace Corps	[2,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,000]
CGIARs	42,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42,000
Israel Cooperation	4,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,500
Total PPC	59,061	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59,061
PRE													
Investment Grants	1,277	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,277
Revolving Fund	11,786	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,786
Program Review	401	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	401
Project Development	10,485	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,485
Total PRE	23,949	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,949
OFDA	49,176	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,176
Science Advisor	13,257	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,257
Israel Cooperation	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	5,013	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,013
Office of Intl Training	1,604	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,604
Other	--	--	--	--	25,015	32,339	--	135	38,000	--	--	--	95,489
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
World Food Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(44,311)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(44,311)
Ocean Freight	--	--	67,100	225,146	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	292,246
Initial Payment	--	--	(19,300)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(19,300)
Transfer from Title I	--	--	--	31,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,100
TOTAL	470,222	375	47,800	211,935	25,015	32,339	--	135	38,000	--	--	--	825,821

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S**	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
Africa	554,500	152,107	106,000	67,627	0	--	9,155	25,750	0	0	--	915,139
Asia/Near East	357,889	2,912,405	425,000	170,919	13,000	--	27,615	247,750	410,000	3,862,750	--	8,427,328
Latin America & Caribbean	388,832	572,843	176,000	66,024	54,900	--	10,385	154,500	0	0	--	1,423,484
Central Bureaus	418,717	--	144,900	325,430	33,100	--	245	40,000	--	--	--	962,392
Disaster Reserve/Unallocated	20,501	607	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,108
Priv Prov of Social Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Subtotal: Country Programs	1,740,439	3,637,962	851,900	630,000	101,000	--	47,400	468,000	410,000	3,862,750	--	11,749,451
(Africa Fund)	(550,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(550,000)
(SADCC)	[50,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[50,000]
(Rev Loan Fund)	(8,500)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(8,500)
(Special Asst. Initiatives)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Deob/Reob	59,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59,000
Subtotal	1,799,439	3,637,962	851,900	630,000	101,000	--	47,400	468,000	410,000	3,862,750	--	11,808,451
ASHA	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35,000
Disaster Assistance	29,561	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,561
Humanitarian Relief Transport	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Private Sector Guarantees	[50,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[50,000]
Housing Guarantees	[125,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[125,000]
Housing Borrowing Authority	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
Operating Expenses	418,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	418,000
Operating Expenses - IG	28,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,500
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,532	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,532
TCIP	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	6,248	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,248
Central Amer. Reconciliation	39,860	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,860
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(430,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(430,000)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	(5,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,000)
Total A.I.D.	1,995,140	3,637,962	851,900	630,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,115,002
Trade & Development Program	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	16,600	--	--	--	--	--	16,600
Africa Development Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	8,000	--	--	--	--	--	8,000
Peace Corps	--	--	--	--	--	153,500	--	--	--	--	--	153,500
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	300
Migration & Refugee Assist.	--	--	--	--	--	361,950	--	--	--	--	--	361,950
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	--	--	--	--	--	3,695	--	--	--	--	--	3,695
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT Rec.	--	--	--	--	--	(2,960)	--	--	--	--	--	(2,960)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp.												
(limit on dir. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	[23,000]	--	--	--	--	--	[23,000]
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	[175,000]	--	--	--	--	--	[175,000]
Receipts	--	--	(383,800)	--	--	(42,349)	--	(1,000)	(127,018)	--	--	(554,167)
Adjustments	(15,742)	(379,462)	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(395,204)
Total: Bilateral	1,979,398	3,258,500	468,100	630,000	101,000	573,736	--	--	--	--	--	7,010,734
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
MDB's	--	--	--	--	--	1,314,630	--	--	--	--	--	1,314,630
I O & P	--	--	--	--	--	226,115	--	--	--	--	--	226,115
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	1,540,745	--	--	--	--	--	1,540,745
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	1,979,398	3,258,500	468,100	630,000	101,000	2,114,481	--	--	--	--	--	8,551,479

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S**	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,840	9,840
Peacekeeping Operations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,689	31,689
Guarantee Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	594,027	--	594,027
Asset Sales Prepayment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(849,567)	(849,567)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,400	467,000	282,982	4,456,777	(808,038)	4,446,121
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	1,979,398	3,258,500	468,100	630,000	101,000	2,114,481	47,400	467,000	282,982	4,456,777	(808,038)	12,997,600

* Includes emergency and refugee programs in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.
** These reflect levels as of 1/11/89 and are subject to change.

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S**	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
FY 1988 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
FY 1989 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority	(2,496)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,496)
Carry in from prior FY	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
FDAP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sahel	(2,663)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,663)
Revolving Loan Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Disaster Assistance	(4,561)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(4,561)
Misc. Trust Funds	(1,248)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,248)
Economic Support Fund	--	(379,278)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(379,278)
Carry over into next FY												
FDAP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sahel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Revolving Loan Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Disaster Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Misc. Trust Funds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Economic Support Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Reimbursements	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Recoveries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
No-Year Funds												
Carry in from prior FY	(3,520)	(184)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3,704)
Recovery of no-year funds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Section 517 authority	(1,254)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,254)
Carry over into next FY	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Availability withdrawn	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Returned to Treasury	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Transfers in	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Difference due to rounding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total Adjustments	(15,742)	(379,462)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(395,204)

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S**	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA												
AEPRP	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
Angola	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Benin	--	--	--	2,053	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	2,128
Botswana	8,000	--	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	8,350
Burkina	2,750	--	--	6,483	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	9,333
Burundi	1,850	--	--	71	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	2,061
Cameroon	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	275	--	--	--	--	20,275
Cape Verde	2,500	--	--	2,163	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	4,733
CAR	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	2,180
Chad	6,000	10,000	--	1,357	--	--	250	3,000	--	--	--	20,607
Comoros	700	--	--	133	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	873
Congo	500	--	--	174	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	699
Cote d'Ivoire	500	--	--	225	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	875
Djibouti	--	3,207	--	--	--	--	135	500	--	--	--	3,842
Equatorial Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	1,100
Ethiopia	--	--	--	4,452	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,452
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	100
Gambia	3,500	--	--	3,728	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	7,298
Ghana	8,000	--	6,000	11,944	--	--	175	--	--	--	--	26,119
Guinea	12,000	--	3,000	202	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	15,352
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	409	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	2,479
Kenya	30,000	10,000	5,000	1,746	--	--	1,030	15,000	--	--	--	62,776
Lesotho	10,000	--	--	2,195	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	12,265
Liberia	10,000	22,000	5,000	9	--	--	500	--	--	--	--	37,509
Madagascar	14,000	--	--	2,620	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	16,695
Malawi	17,000	--	--	5,457	--	--	250	500	--	--	--	23,207
Mali	14,000	--	--	2,763	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	16,913
Mauritania	3,000	--	--	782	--	--	125	--	--	--	--	3,907
Mauritius	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	1,520
Mozambique	15,000	--	--	7,887	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,887
Niger	20,000	--	--	927	--	--	275	500	--	--	--	21,702
Nigeria	11,500	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	11,600
Rwanda	8,000	--	--	752	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	8,852
Sao Tome	300	--	--	1,252	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	1,612
Senegal	22,000	20,000	5,000	--	--	--	475	500	--	--	--	47,975
Seychelles	--	3,000	--	141	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	3,191
Sierra Leone	500	--	4,000	1,647	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	6,217
Somalia	4,000	44,250	2,000	871	--	--	900	3,750	--	--	--	55,771
South Africa	21,600	13,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34,900
Sudan	10,000	26,350	40,000	715	--	--	900	--	--	--	--	77,965
Swaziland	6,500	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	6,550
Tanzania	11,000	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	11,050
Togo	3,750	--	--	3,803	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	7,653
Uganda	10,500	--	--	26	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	10,676
Zaire	33,000	--	26,000	640	--	--	1,000	1,000	--	--	--	61,640
Zambia	7,000	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,000
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	5,200
S Africa Regional/SADCC	45,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,000
Africa Regional	81,050	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	82,050
Disaster Reserve	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,000
Total	554,500	152,107	106,000	67,627	0	--	9,155	25,750	0	0	--	915,139
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	(4,500)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(4,500)
(Sahel)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S**	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST												
Afghanistan •	22,500	22,500	--	32,635	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77,635
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	100
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30
Bangladesh	61,254	--	80,000	20,538	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	162,092
Bhutan	--	--	--	251	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	251
Burma	--	--	--	--	3,000	--	260	--	--	--	--	3,260
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Cyprus	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000
Egypt	--	930,000	170,000	1,295	--	--	1,500	--	--	1,300,000	--	2,402,795
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	35
Gaza	--	--	--	142	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	142
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	700	30,000	320,000	--	--	350,700
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	25
India	24,000	--	--	67,635	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	91,935
Indonesia	42,000	--	15,000	4,459	--	--	1,800	1,000	--	--	--	64,259
Ireland	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	10,030
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	3,000,000
Jordan	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	1,750	--	--	10,000	--	26,750
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	1,500
Laos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lebanon	2,496	300	--	14,112	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	17,308
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	950	--	--	--	--	950
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Morocco	12,500	20,000	44,000	14,688	--	--	1,000	--	--	52,000	--	144,188
Nepal	12,000	--	--	1,398	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	13,498
Oman	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	15,100
Pakistan	50,000	215,000	80,000	--	5,300	--	915	--	--	230,000	--	581,215
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Philippines	40,000	298,000	--	13,441	--	--	2,600	125,000	--	--	--	479,041
Poland	3,225	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,225
Portugal	--	50,000	--	--	--	--	2,550	--	--	100,000	--	152,550
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	--	--	--	--	2,100
Sri Lanka	26,800	--	16,000	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	42,960
Thailand	13,598	5,000	--	--	3,900	--	2,200	22,000	--	--	--	46,698
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Tunisia	--	11,250	10,000	--	--	--	1,400	--	--	30,000	--	52,650
Turkey	--	60,000	--	--	350	--	3,400	69,250	90,000	340,750	--	563,750
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
West Bank	--	--	--	325	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	325
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Yemen	21,000	--	10,000	--	--	--	1,000	500	--	--	--	32,500
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	100
Asia/Near East Regional	22,516	22,355	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,321
South Pacific	4,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,000
Total	357,889	2,912,405	425,000	170,919	13,000	--	27,615	247,750	410,000	3,862,750	0	8,427,328

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S**	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN												
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	--	--	--	125
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Belize	7,600	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	7,700
Bolivia	22,000	25,500	17,000	8,783	10,000	--	400	5,000	--	--	--	88,683
Brazil	--	--	--	1,387	200	--	125	--	--	--	--	1,712
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Colombia	--	5,000	--	98	10,000	--	1,000	6,000	--	--	--	22,098
Costa Rica	8,500	90,000	15,000	78	--	--	230	--	--	--	--	113,808
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	18,400	12,150	20,000	6,008	--	--	700	--	--	--	--	57,258
Ecuador	15,800	9,000	--	695	1,000	--	650	4,000	--	--	--	31,145
El Salvador	62,365	206,627	35,000	4,413	--	--	1,400	85,000	--	--	--	394,805
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Guatemala	33,000	80,524	18,000	11,691	--	--	400	9,000	--	--	--	152,615
Guyana	--	--	4,000	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	4,050
Haiti	24,500	--	--	15,271	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	39,871
Honduras	38,000	85,000	12,000	3,299	--	--	1,100	40,000	--	--	--	179,399
Jamaica	14,800	25,000	40,000	1,665	1,000	--	300	3,500	--	--	--	86,265
Jamaica Disaster	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35,000
Mexico	--	--	--	4,751	15,000	--	225	--	--	--	--	19,976
Nicaragua (NED)	--	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Panama	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	140
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	--	--	--	125
Peru	14,500	2,000	15,000	7,745	10,000	--	520	1,500	--	--	--	51,265
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	25
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	--	--	--	125
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	700	--	125	--	--	--	--	825
Caribbean Regional	18,500	10,200	--	--	--	--	340	500	--	--	--	29,540
Central American Reg	24,495	9,650	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34,145
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	--	--	--	--	2,100
ROCAP	22,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,000
LAC Regional (Inc Admin of Justice)	29,372	10,192	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,564
Total	388,832	572,843	176,000	66,024	54,900	--	10,385	154,500	0	0	--	1,423,484
(Central America)	(195,960)	(473,801)	(80,000)	(19,621)	0	--	(3,230)	(134,000)	0	0	--	(906,612)
(Caribbean)	(111,200)	(47,350)	(60,000)	(22,944)	(1,000)	--	(1,510)	(4,000)	0	0	--	(248,004)
(South America & LAC Reg)	(81,672)	(51,692)	(36,000)	(23,459)	(53,900)	--	(5,595)	(16,500)	0	0	--	(268,818)

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S**	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS												
S&T												
Agriculture	32,050	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,050
Education	5,450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,450
Energy	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	5,254	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,254
Health	75,861	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,861
Nutrition	9,474	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,474
Population	110,123	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110,123
Rural & Institutional Dev	8,569	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,569
Research & Univ Relations	8,894	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,894
Program Office	1,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,900
Total S&T	267,575	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	267,575
FVA												
Food for Peace	650	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	650
PVC	54,496	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54,496
Biden Pell	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
Program Mgt Support	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200
Total FVA	55,346	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,346
PPC												
Economic Affairs	1,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,400
Evaluation	4,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,200
PDPR	3,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,400
Women in Development	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Peace Corps	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
CGIARs	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Israel Cooperation	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Total PPC	61,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	61,000
PRE												
Investment Grants	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Revolving Fund	8,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,500
Program Review	674	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	674
Project Development	10,020	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,020
Total PRE	19,694	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,694
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Science Advisor	8,662	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,662
Israel Cooperation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,760	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,760
Office of Intl Training	1,680	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,680
Other	--	--	--	--	33,100	--	245	40,000	--	--	--	73,345
P.L.480:												
Reserve	--	--	100,000	207,690	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	307,690
World Food Program	--	--	--	20,291	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,291
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(16,053)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(16,053)
Ocean Freight	--	--	61,000	113,502	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	174,502
Initial Payment	--	--	(16,100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(16,100)
Transfer from Title I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	418,717	--	144,900	325,430	33,100	--	245	40,000	--	--	--	962,392

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
Africa	568,000	83,300	99,500	72,031	0	0	11,275	--	--	73,700	--	907,806
Asia/Near East	370,073	2,703,200	396,000	189,955	17,500	200,000	30,575	--	--	4,735,800	--	8,643,103
Latin America & Caribbean	370,913	544,600	164,000	67,286	57,400	0	12,500	--	--	217,500	--	1,434,199
Central Bureaus	431,014	--	157,500	335,728	40,100	--	150	40,432	--	--	--	1,004,924
Disaster Reserve/Unallocated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Priv Prov of Social Services	20,000				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000
Subtotal: Country Programs	1,760,000	3,331,100	817,000	665,000	115,000	200,000	54,500	40,432	--	5,027,000	--	12,010,032
(Africa Fund)	(565,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(565,000)
(SADCC)	[50,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[50,000]
(Rev Loan Fund)	(5,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,000)
(Special Asst. Initiatives)	--	--	--	--	--	(200,000)	--	--	--	--	--	(200,000)
Deob/Reob	39,000	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,000
Subtotal	1,799,000	3,349,100	817,000	665,000	115,000	200,000	54,500	40,432	--	5,027,000	--	12,067,032
ASHA	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
Disaster Assistance	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Humanitarian Relief Transport	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Private Sector Guarantees	[50,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[50,000]
Housing Guarantees	[100,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[100,000]
Housing Borrowing Authority	45,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,000
Operating Expenses	447,684	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	447,684
Operating Expenses - IG	31,194	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,194
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,147	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,147
TCIP	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Central Amer. Reconciliation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(455,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(455,000)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	(5,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,000)
Total A.I.D.	1,963,025	3,349,100	817,000	665,000	--	200,000	--	--	--	--	--	6,994,125
Trade & Development Program	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	16,932	--	--	--	--	--	16,932
Africa Development Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	9,000	--	--	--	--	--	9,000
Peace Corps	--	--	--	--	--	163,614	--	--	--	--	--	163,614
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	300
Migration & Refugee Assist.	--	--	--	--	--	370,000	--	--	--	--	--	370,000
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	--	--	--	--	--	3,737	--	--	--	--	--	3,737
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT Rec.	--	--	--	--	--	(2,892)	--	--	--	--	--	(2,892)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp.												
(limit on dir. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	[17,000]	--	--	--	--	--	[17,000]
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	[175,000]	--	--	--	--	--	[175,000]
Receipts	--	--	(344,000)	--	--	(42,349)	--	--	(150,000)	--	--	(536,349)
Adjustments	--	--	(207,055)	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(207,055)
Total: Bilateral	1,963,025	3,349,100	265,945	665,000	115,000	753,342	--	--	--	--	--	7,111,412
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
MDB's	--	--	--	--	--	1,637,384	--	--	--	--	--	1,637,384
I O & P	--	--	--	--	--	209,000	--	--	--	--	--	209,000
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	1,846,384	--	--	--	--	--	1,846,384
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	1,963,025	3,349,100	265,945	665,000	115,000	2,599,726	--	--	--	--	--	8,957,796

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,017	10,017
Peacekeeping Operations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,377	33,377
Guarantee Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	719,545	--	719,545
Asset Sales Prepayment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	54,500	40,432	(150,000)	5,746,545	43,394	5,734,871
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	1,963,025	3,349,100	265,945	665,000	115,000	2,599,726	54,500	40,432	(150,000)	5,746,545	43,394	14,692,667

* Includes emergency and refugee programs in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA												
AEPRP	55,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,000
Angola	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Benin	--	--	--	1,375	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	1,475
Botswana	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	4,000	--	11,370
Burkina	3,000	--	--	8,096	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	11,196
Burundi	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	6,140
Cameroon	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	275	--	--	--	--	20,275
Cape Verde	3,000	--	--	1,720	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	4,820
CAR	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	500	--	2,680
Chad	6,000	10,000	--	2,764	--	--	400	--	--	10,000	--	29,164
Comoros	700	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	800
Congo	500	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	575
Cote d'Ivoire	500	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	650
Djibouti	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	165	--	--	2,000	--	5,165
Equatorial Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	1,100
Ethiopia	--	--	--	7,437	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,437
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	100
Gambia	5,000	--	--	2,632	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	7,732
Ghana	15,000	--	6,000	5,649	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	26,849
Guinea	15,000	--	10,000	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	25,150
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	522	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	2,622
Kenya	30,000	9,000	10,000	2,353	--	--	1,100	--	--	15,000	--	67,453
Lesotho	8,000	--	--	2,160	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	10,260
Liberia	--	15,000	7,500	--	--	--	800	--	--	1,000	--	24,300
Madagascar	19,000	--	5,000	2,491	--	--	100	--	--	1,000	--	27,591
Malawi	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	1,200	--	21,500
Mali	19,000	--	--	3,541	--	--	175	--	--	--	--	22,716
Mauritania	3,000	--	--	4,959	--	--	125	--	--	--	--	8,084
Mauritius	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	1,550
Mozambique	20,000	--	--	13,028	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,028
Niger	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	275	--	--	2,000	--	20,275
Nigeria	11,500	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	11,600
Rwanda	8,000	--	--	304	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	8,404
Sao Tome	300	--	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	410
Senegal	22,000	10,000	5,000	--	--	--	525	--	--	2,000	--	39,525
Seychelles	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	3,100
Sierra Leone	500	--	4,000	976	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	5,576
Somalia	4,000	20,000	5,000	5,552	--	--	1,200	--	--	15,000	--	50,752
South Africa	21,600	3,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,900
Sudan	12,000	10,000	20,000	3,429	--	--	1,050	--	--	5,000	--	51,479
Swaziland	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	6,100
Tanzania	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	10,120
Togo	4,000	--	--	2,951	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	7,051
Uganda	18,000	--	6,000	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	24,200
Zaire	33,000	--	16,000	92	--	--	1,300	--	--	9,000	--	59,392
Zambia	5,000	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	5,240
S Africa Regional/SADCC	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
Africa Regional	76,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000	--	82,900
Disaster Reserve	[15,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[15,000]
Total	568,000	83,300	99,500	72,031	0	0	11,275	--	--	73,700	0	907,806
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	(3,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3,000)
(Sahel)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	------ FMS ------ (CONC)	(GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST												
Afghanistan *	35,000	35,000	--	35,566	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	105,566
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	150
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30
Bangladesh	55,000	--	60,000	18,968	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	134,268
Bhutan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Burma	--	--	--	--	7,500	--	250	--	--	--	--	7,750
Cambodian Resistance	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000
Cyprus	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000
Egypt	--	815,000	160,000	--	--	--	1,700	--	--	1,300,000	--	2,276,700
Fiji	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	300	--	1,400
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	35
Gaza	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	700	--	--	350,000	--	350,700
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	25
India	25,000	--	--	85,000	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	110,400
Indonesia	43,000	--	10,000	4,918	--	--	2,000	--	--	5,000	--	64,918
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	3,000,000
Jordan	--	35,000	--	--	--	--	2,200	--	--	48,000	--	85,200
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,650	--	--	--	--	1,650
Laos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lebanon	--	2,000	--	12,744	--	--	550	--	--	--	--	15,294
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	25
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	1,000
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Morocco	12,500	15,000	35,000	15,699	--	--	1,400	--	--	40,000	--	119,599
Nepal	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	--	500	--	12,625
Oman	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	20,100
Pakistan	50,000	250,000	80,000	--	5,700	--	1,000	--	--	240,000	--	626,700
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	75
Philippines	55,000	160,000	15,000	16,471	--	200,000	2,900	--	--	200,000	--	649,371
Poland	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000
Portugal	--	50,000	--	--	--	--	2,600	--	--	125,000	--	177,600
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	75
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	--	--	--	--	2,100
Sri Lanka	18,000	--	16,000	589	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	34,789
Thailand	14,500	5,000	--	--	3,500	--	2,400	--	--	45,000	--	70,400
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	75
Tunisia	--	12,500	15,000	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	30,000	--	59,000
Turkey	--	60,000	--	--	350	--	3,500	--	--	550,000	--	613,850
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30
West Bank	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Yemen	21,150	--	5,000	--	--	--	1,100	--	--	2,000	--	29,250
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	100
Asia/Near East Regional	21,423	17,500	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,373
South Pacific	6,500	11,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,700
Total	370,073	2,703,200	396,000	189,955	17,500	200,000	30,575	--	--	4,735,800	0	8,643,103

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	------ FMS ------ (CONC)	(GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN												
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	2,000	--	2,150
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	--	65
Belize	7,175	2,000	--	--	--	--	115	--	--	500	--	9,790
Bolivia	21,725	30,000	20,000	13,172	9,200	--	500	--	--	7,000	--	101,597
Brazil	--	--	--	--	1,900	--	150	--	--	--	--	2,050
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Colombia	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	1,500	--	--	20,000	--	31,500
Costa Rica	11,000	57,000	15,000	--	--	--	250	--	--	1,500	--	84,750
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	75
Dominican Republic	16,355	20,000	20,000	4,385	--	--	750	--	--	2,000	--	63,490
Ecuador	15,528	9,000	--	622	1,400	--	700	--	--	3,000	--	30,250
El Salvador	67,800	180,000	35,000	4,763	--	--	1,600	--	--	97,000	--	386,163
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	100
Guatemala	35,275	87,000	18,000	8,843	--	--	500	--	--	9,000	--	158,618
Guyana	--	--	4,000	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	4,050
Haiti	28,000	--	--	13,433	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	41,833
Honduras	43,200	87,000	12,000	3,878	--	--	1,250	--	--	60,000	--	207,328
Jamaica	16,000	25,000	30,000	--	1,900	--	350	--	--	5,000	--	78,250
Jamaica Disaster	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mexico	--	--	--	--	15,000	--	250	--	--	--	--	15,250
Nicaragua (NED)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Panama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	150
Peru	14,155	5,000	10,000	18,190	10,000	--	525	--	--	5,000	--	62,870
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	75
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	500	--	700
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	125	--	--	--	--	1,125
Caribbean Regional	18,250	15,000	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	5,000	--	38,400
Central American Reg	23,250	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35,250
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,300	--	--	--	--	2,300
ROCAP	24,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,500
LAC Regional (Inc Admin of Justice)	28,700	15,600	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	51,300
Total	370,913	544,600	164,000	67,286	57,400	0	12,500	--	--	217,500	--	1,434,199
(Central America)	(212,200)	(425,000)	(80,000)	(17,484)	0	0	(3,715)	--	--	(168,000)	--	(906,399)
(Caribbean)	(78,605)	(60,000)	(50,000)	(17,818)	(1,900)	0	(1,805)	--	--	(12,000)	--	(222,128)
(South America & LAC Reg)	(80,108)	(59,600)	(34,000)	(31,984)	(55,500)	0	(6,650)	--	--	(37,500)	--	(305,342)

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMS (CONC)	FMS (GRANT)	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS												
S&T												
Agriculture	30,750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,750
Education	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000
Energy	9,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,000
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	6,650	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,650
Health	76,305	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	76,305
Nutrition	9,304	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,304
Population	123,456	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	123,456
Rural & Institutional Dev	10,120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,120
Research & Univ Relations	8,863	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,863
Program Office	1,805	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,805
Total S&T	282,253	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	282,253
FVA												
Food for Peace	615	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	615
PVC	54,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54,800
Biden Pell	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
Program Mgt Support	487	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	487
Total FVA	55,902	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,902
PPC												
Economic Affairs	1,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,600
Evaluation	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000
PDPR	2,694	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,694
Women in Development	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Peace Corps	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
CGIARs	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Israel Cooperation	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Total PPC	60,294	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60,294
PRE												
Investment Grants	703	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	703
Revolving Fund	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Program Review	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800
Project Development	10,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,400
Total PRE	16,903	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,903
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Science Advisor	8,662	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,662
Israel Cooperation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Office of Intl Training	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Other	--	--	--	--	40,100	--	150	40,432	--	--	--	80,682
P.L.480:												
Reserve	--	--	103,000	79,523	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	182,523
World Food Program	--	--	--	65,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65,000
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(25,795)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(25,795)
Ocean Freight	--	--	70,000	217,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	287,000
Initial Payment	--	--	(15,500)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(15,500)
Transfer from Title I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	431,014	--	157,500	335,728	40,100	--	150	40,432	--	--	--	1,004,924

	FY 1988 DA APPROP	FY 1988 ESF APPROP	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE				
Africa	546,223	90,000	554,500	95,750
Asia/Near East	361,268	2,635,737	354,139	2,616,050
Latin America & Caribbean	368,078	462,320	388,832	546,700
Central Bureaus	422,457	263	418,353	--
Disaster Reserve/Unallocated	--	--	18,202	--
Subtotal: Country Programs	1,698,026	3,188,320	1,734,026	3,258,500
(Africa Fund)	(500,000)	--	(550,000)	--
(SADCC)	(50,000)	--	[50,000]	--
(Rev Loan Fund)	(6,337)	--	(8,500)	--
Deob/Reob	--	--	59,000	--
Subtotal	1,698,026	3,188,320	1,793,026	3,258,500
ASHA	40,000	--	35,000	--
Disaster Assistance	25,000	--	25,000	--
Private Sector Guarantees	--	--	[50,000]	--
Housing Guarantees	[125,000]	--	[100,000]	--
Housing Borrowing Authority	25,000	--	30,000	--
Operating Expenses	406,000	--	414,000	--
Operating Expenses - IG	23,970	--	28,500	--
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	35,132	--	40,532	--
TCIP	[200,000]	--	[200,000]	--
Total A.I.D.	2,253,128	3,188,320	2,366,058	3,258,500

	FY 1988 DA APPROP	FY 1988 ESF APPROP	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP
AFRICA				
AEPRP	--	--	50,000	--
Botswana	9,504	--	8,000	--
Burkina	577	--	2,750	--
Burundi	5,200	--	1,850	--
Cameroon	18,118	--	20,000	--
Cape Verde	1,750	--	2,500	--
CAR	1,400	--	2,000	--
Chad	5,403	10,000	6,000	10,000
Comoros	700	--	700	--
Congo	500	--	500	--
Cote d'Ivoire	--	--	500	--
Djibouti	--	3,250	--	3,200
Equatorial Guinea	1,250	--	1,000	--
Gambia	3,180	--	3,500	--
Ghana	4,581	--	8,000	--
Guinea	16,135	--	12,000	--
Guinea-Bissau	1,250	--	2,000	--
Kenya	31,121	10,000	30,000	10,000
Lesotho	19,316	--	10,000	--
Liberia	8,751	11,000	10,000	11,000
Madagascar	19,300	--	14,000	--
Malawi	22,750	--	17,000	--
Mali	17,425	--	14,000	--
Mauritania	1,030	--	3,000	--
Mauritius	850	--	1,500	--
Mozambique	15,000	--	15,000	--
Niger	32,211	--	20,000	--
Nigeria	10,000	--	11,500	--
Rwanda	4,753	--	8,000	--
Sao Tome	200	--	300	--
Senegal	19,150	10,000	22,000	10,000
Seychelles	--	2,800	--	3,000
Sierra Leone	500	--	500	--
Somalia	5,883	25,000	4,000	23,250
South Africa	21,600	3,400	21,600	13,300
Sudan	13,220	14,350	10,000	12,000
Swaziland	7,001	--	6,500	--
Tanzania	7,610	--	11,000	--
Togo	3,177	--	3,750	--
Uganda	23,500	--	10,500	--
Zaire	29,000	--	33,000	--
Zambia	10,000	--	7,000	--
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	5,000	--
S Africa Regional/SADCC	50,000	--	45,000	--
Africa Regional	98,327	200	81,050	--
Disaster Reserve	--	--	18,000	--
Total	546,223	90,000	554,500	95,750
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	(4,514)	--	(4,500)	--

	FY 1988 DA APPROP	FY 1988 ESF APPROP	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP
ASIA/NEAR EAST				
Afghanistan	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
Bangladesh	58,500	--	60,000	--
Burma	5,150	--	--	--
Cambodian Resistance	--	3,500	--	5,000
Cyprus	--	15,000	--	15,000
Egypt	--	815,000	--	815,000
India	22,500	--	24,000	--
Indonesia	39,335	--	42,000	--
Ireland	--	35,000	--	10,000
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	1,200,000
Jordan	--	18,000	--	15,000
Lebanon	--	--	--	300
Morocco	12,540	20,000	12,500	20,000
Nepal	12,000	--	12,000	--
Oman	--	13,000	--	15,000
Pakistan	50,000	220,000	50,000	215,000
Philippines	40,000	174,000	40,000	124,000
Poland	5,775	1,000	3,225	3,000
Portugal	--	32,000	--	50,000
Spain	--	3,000	--	--
Sri Lanka	26,800	--	26,800	--
Thailand	15,300	5,000	13,598	5,000
Tunisia	--	10,000	--	11,250
Turkey	--	32,000	--	60,000
Yemen	22,095	--	21,000	--
Asia/Near East Regional	24,238	6,737	22,516	20,000
South Pacific	4,535	10,000	4,000	10,000
Total	361,268	2,635,737	354,139	2,616,050

	FY 1988 DA APPROP	FY 1988 ESF APPROP	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN				
Belize	7,400	--	7,600	--
Bolivia	21,022	8,320	22,000	25,000
Colombia	--	--	--	5,000
Costa Rica	11,750	90,000	8,500	90,000
Dominican Republic	18,691	--	18,400	12,150
Ecuador	13,205	--	15,800	9,000
El Salvador	70,718	185,000	62,365	185,000
Guatemala	28,546	80,500	33,000	80,000
Haiti	19,800	--	24,500	--
Honduras	41,812	85,000	38,000	85,000
Jamaica	17,389	--	14,800	25,000
Jamaica Disaster	--	--	35,000	--
Nicaragua (NED)	--	--	--	2,000
Panama	1,106	--	--	--
Peru	15,166	500	14,500	2,000
Caribbean Regional	22,990	--	18,500	10,200
Central American Reg	24,458	4,910	24,495	7,750
ROCAP	24,723	--	22,000	--
LAC Regional	29,302	8,090	29,372	8,600
(Inc Admin of Justice)	--			
Total	368,078	462,320	388,832	546,700
(Central America)	(210,513)	(445,410)	(195,960)	(449,750)
(Caribbean)	(78,870)	0	(111,200)	(47,350)
(South America & LAC Reg)	(78,695)	(16,910)	(81,672)	(49,600)

	FY 1988 DA APPROP	FY 1988 ESF APPROP	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP
CENTRAL BUREAUS				
S&T				
Agriculture	30,717	--	32,050	--
Education	4,857	--	5,450	--
Energy	10,000	263	10,000	--
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	6,083	--	5,254	--
Health	64,599	--	75,861	--
Nutrition	10,100	--	9,110	--
Population	113,172	--	110,123	--
Rural & Institutional Dev	8,458	--	8,569	--
Research & Univ Relations	8,544	--	8,894	--
Program Office	3,316	--	1,900	--
Total S&T	259,846	263	267,211	--
FVA				
Food for Peace	701	--	650	--
PVC	54,443	--	54,496	--
Biden Pell	[2,919]	--	[3,000]	--
Program Mgt Support	233	--	200	--
Total FVA	55,377	--	55,346	--
PPC				
Economic Affairs	398	--	1,400	--
Evaluation	4,737	--	4,200	--
PDPR	3,713	--	3,400	--
Women in Development	3,725	--	5,000	--
Peace Corps	[2,000]	--	2,000	--
CGIARs	42,000	--	40,000	--
Israel Cooperation	4,500	--	5,000	--
Total PPC	59,073	--	61,000	--
PRE				
Investment Grants	1,190	--	500	--
Revolving Fund	6,337	--	8,500	--
Program Review	336	--	674	--
Project Development	10,485	--	10,020	--
Total PRE	18,348	--	19,694	--
OFDA	9,936	--	--	--
Science Advisor	13,257	--	8,662	--
Israel Cooperation	[4,000]	--	--	--
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	5,016	--	4,760	--
Office of Intl Training	1,604	--	1,680	--
TOTAL	422,457	263	418,353	--

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

	FY 1987 ACTUAL	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 ESTIMATE	FY 1990 REQUEST
MDBs				
World Bank (IBRD)	55,805	40,176	50,001	90,252
Int'l Development Association	830,100	915,000	995,000	965,000
Spec Fac for Sub-Saharan Africa	64,805	---	---	---
Int'l Finance Corporation	7,206	20,300	4,892	114,936
Inter-American Development Bank	16,417	31,600	---	31,618
Fund for Special Operations	17,263	25,732	---	63,725
Inter-American Investment Corp.	---	1,303	---	25,500
Asian Development Bank	13,233	15,057	---	---
Asian Development Fund	91,406	28,000	152,392	230,712
African Development Bank	20,480	8,999	7,345	10,641
African Development Fund	90,427	75,000	105,000	105,000
MIGA	---	44,403	---	---
TOTAL	1,207,142	1,205,570	1,314,630	1,637,384
International Organizations & Programs				
UN Development Program	107,500	110,000	111,000	107,830
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	51,080	54,400	60,400	33,900
Int'l Atomic Energy Agency	20,500	21,854	22,000	25,200
Organization of American States	13,500	12,000	10,000	10,000
UN Environment Program	6,800	7,840	9,500	8,000
World Meteorological Organization	2,000	1,960	1,960	2,000
UN Capital Development Fund	861	980	1,500	1,500
World Food Program	1,818	980	980	---
UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	219	220	800	220
UN Education & Training Program for Southern Africa	789	784	800	800
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	172	170	650	200
UN Institute for Namibia	110	110	110	---
UN Trust Fund for South Africa	250	245	500	250
UN Fellowship Program	100	245	245	200
UNITAR	---	---	---	---
UNIDO Invest. Promotion Service	150	150	250	500
International Fund for Ag Development	28,710	30,000	2,500	---
UNDP TFCPHA	---	---	--	---
UN Fund for Victims of Torture	86	90	100	100
International Convention & Scientific Organization Contributions (ICSOC)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
UN Center on Human Settlement (HABITAT)	400	400	400	---
World Heritage Trust Fund	219	220	220	200
UN Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund	---	---	---	16,000
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	---	---	---	100
UN Trust Fund for Int'l Research & Trng Inst. for Adv. of Women (INSTRAW)	---	---	200	---
TOTAL	237,264	244,648	226,115	209,000
TOTAL MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE	1,444,406	1,450,218	1,540,745	1,846,384

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The Glossary defines legislative, administrative, programming and budget terms* referred to in this Presentation. Underscored terms in the definitions are defined elsewhere in the Glossary. Frequently used abbreviations are included.

Activity: project or task required to carry out a program. The word "activity" is used for any activity or unified group of activities, programs, projects, types of material assistance or other operations for which a separate Planned Program Summary Sheet in the Congressional Presentation or an Advice of Program Change would normally be used. Refers to both project and non-project assistance.

Actual Year: last completed fiscal year; in this case, FY 1988.

Appropriation: an act of Congress permitting Federal agencies to incur obligations for specified purposed, e.g., Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1988.

Appropriation Accounts: the separate accounts for which specific dollar amounts are authorized and appropriated.

Authorization: substantive legislation which establishes legal operation of a Federal program, either indefinitely or for a specific period and sanctions particular program funding levels, e.g., the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA).

Bilateral Assistance: economic assistance provided by the United States directly to a country or through regional programs to benefit one or more countries indirectly. (A.I.D. Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund and most P.L. 480 food aid are among the U.S. bilateral programs. Others include Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control.)

Budget Authority: authority provided to the Government by law to enter into obligations which result in outlays of government funds.

Budget Year: year of budget consideration; in this case, FY 1989.

Consortium Grants: grants to consortia of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) to enable a group of PVOs with similar interests to exchange information and program experiences and to collaborate in programs, thereby avoiding duplication.

Continuing Resolution: a joint resolution passed to provide stop-gap funding for agencies or departments whose regular appropriations bills have not been passed by Congress by the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cooperatives: a business voluntarily owned and controlled by its users and operated for their benefit.

Deobligations: unexpended funds obligated for a specific activity which are subsequently withdrawn, following a determination that they are not required for that activity.

Development Assistance: assistance under Chapter I of the Foreign Assistance Act primarily designed to promote economic growth and equitable distribution of its benefits.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC): a specialized committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The purpose of the DAC is to increase total resources made available to developing countries. member countries jointly review the amount and nature of their contributions to bilateral and multilateral aid programs in the developing countries. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Commission of the European Economic Communities.

Development Loan: Development Assistance which must be repaid, usually a long-term, low-interest loan repayable in U.S. dollars.

Development Program Grants (DPGs): grants to assist private and voluntary organizations to strengthen their ability to be effective development agencies.

Economic Assistance: bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance designed primarily to benefit the recipient country's economy. Military assistance, Export-Import Bank activities, Overseas Private Investment Corporation programs and Commodity Credit Corporation short-term credit sales, which have primary purposes other than economic development, are not included in this category.

Economic Support Fund: an appropriation account for funding economic assistance to countries based on considerations of special economic, political or security needs and U.S. interests. It took the place of Security Supporting Assistance, as provided in Section 10(b) (6) of the International Security Assistance Act of 1978 (92 STAT 735).

Expenditures: as reported in this document represent the total value of goods and services received, disbursement for which may not have been made. Disbursements, also referred to as actual expenditures or outlays, represent funds paid from the U.S. Treasury.

U.S. Government Fiscal Year: yearly accounting period, without regard to its relationship to a calendar year. (The fiscal year for the U.S. Government begins October 1 and ends September 30.)

Foreign Assistance Act (FAA): the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (A.I.D.'s present authorizing legislation).

Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act: the appropriation act for a particular year for economic (except P.L. 480 food aid) and military assistance and Export-Import Bank.

Functional Assistance: Development Assistance funded from one of the following eight appropriation accounts:
(1) Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition;
(2) Population Planning; (3) Health; (4) Child Survival; (5) AIDS Prevention and Control; (6) Education and Human Resources Development; (7) Private Sector, Environment and Energy; and (8) Science and Technology.

Grants: assistance to an organization to carry out its activities as opposed to the acquisition of services for A.I.D. or a host country which need not be repaid. (Term also describes a funding instrument for programs of an institution or organizations, e.g., International Executive Service Corps or an international agricultural research center.)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): measures the market value of total output of final goods and services produced within a country's territory, regardless of the ownership of the factors of production involved, i.e., local or foreign, during a given time period, usually a year. Earnings from capital invested abroad (mostly interest and dividend receipts) are not counted, while earnings on capital owned by foreigners but located in the country in question are included. The GDP differs from the GNP in that the former excludes net factor income from abroad.

Gross National Product (GNP): measures the market value of total output of final goods and services produced by a nation's factors of production, regardless of location of those factors, i.e., in the country or abroad, during a given time period, usually a year. Earnings from capital owned by nationals but located abroad (mostly interest and dividend receipts) are included, while earnings in the country by factors owned by foreigners are excluded.

International Financial Institutions (IFIs): currently known as Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), multilateral lending institutions which provide resources for development. They include the following: Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Fund (ADF), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) ("The World Bank"), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development Association (IDA) and African Development Bank (AfDB) and Fund (AfDF).

Loans: assistance which must be repaid. Repayment terms for development loans under Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund are established by A.I.D. in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), and the current Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act.

Management Services Grants: grants to private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) who in turn provide management or program support services to other PVOs (clearinghouse, accounting assistance, evaluation, etc.).

Multilateral Assistance: assistance which the United States provides to less developed countries (LDCs) through multilateral development banks, the United Nations agencies, and other international organizations with development purposes.

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs): see international financial institutions.

New Directions: legislation enacted in 1973 requiring A.I.D. to focus more of its efforts on helping the poor majority in developing countries.

Non-Project Assistance: program or commodity loans or grants which provide budget or balance-of-payments support to another country. Such assistance is usually funded under the Economic Support Fund.

Obligation: legal commitment of funds through such mechanisms as signed agreements between the U.S. Government and host governments, contracts and grants to organizations and purchase orders.

Ocean Freight Reimbursements: reimburses private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) for up to one-half of their cost in shipping equipment and commodities overseas in support of their development programs.

Official Development Assistance (ODA): assistance on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25%), provided by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to promote economic development in developing countries.

Operating Expenses: those appropriated funds used to pay salaries, benefits, travel, and all support costs of direct-hire personnel. The "cost of doing business."

Operational Year: fiscal year in progress (current year); presently FY 1989.

Operational Program Grants (OPGs): grants to private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) to carry out specific programs.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): organization of donor countries which promotes policies designed to stimulate economic growth and development of less developed countries (LDCs). OECD member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Outlays: cash disbursements from the Treasury.

Participants: A.I.D.-sponsored LDC national being trained outside his or her own country.

Peacekeeping Operations: the program authorized and appropriated for a special type of economic assistance for peacekeeping operations and other programs carried out in furtherance of the national interests of the United States.

Pipeline: the difference between obligations and expenditures.

P.L. 480: the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, which governs administration of the U.S. Food for Peace program. (Term is often used to describe food aid).

President's Budget: budget for a particular fiscal year transmitted to Congress by the President in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended.

Private and Voluntary Organization (PVO): a non-profit tax-exempt and non-governmental organization established and governed by a group of private citizens whose purpose is to engage in voluntary charitable and development assistance operations overseas.

Program: a coordinated set of A.I.D.-financed activities directed toward specific goals. For example: maternal and child health, nutrition, education and family planning projects designed to promote the spacing of children may comprise a program to reduce infant deaths.

Project: a single activity designed to generate specific results. For example a, maternal and child health project may be designed to extend basic health services to 60% of children under five years of age in a poor, rural district of the recipient country. A project is A.I.D.'s basic unit of management.

Reimbursement: collection of funds for services provided to recipients outside the Agency.

Reobligation: obligation of an amount which had been obligated and deobligated in prior transactions.

Congressional Presentation (CP) Terms:

Table I - This is the summary table of programs and appropriations found at the beginning of each Regional Annex.

Table II - This is the summary table of active and proposed projects found at the end of each country narrative in the regional annexes and at the end of the Main Volume for centrally funded A.I.D. programs.

Program Summary Table - Found at the beginning of each country narrative. This table summarizes by type of assistance (Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, P.L. 480 and other) the prior year, current year and proposed year budget levels.

Green Book - Released at the time the Congressional Presentation is distributed, this publication is also called U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants and Assistance from International Organizations. This data, which is grouped by country and geographic region, includes assistance from A.I.D., military assistance, P.L. 480, Export Import Bank etc., from 1945 to the last completed fiscal year, in this case FY 1988.

ACRONYMS

AASA	-	American Association of School Administrators
ACDI	-	Agriculture Cooperative Development International
ACRIS	-	A.I.D. Consultant Registry Information System
ACVFA	-	Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid
ADP	-	Automated Data Processing
AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
A.I.D.	-	Agency for International Development
AIDSCOM	-	AIDS Technology Support Project (Communications Component)
AIDSTECH	-	AIDS Technology Support Project (Biomedical Component)
ANE	-	Asia and Near East
ARC	-	AIDS-related Complex
ARDN	-	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition
ARIES	-	Assistance to Resource Institutions for Enterprise Support Project
ASHA	-	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
BIFAD	-	Board for International Food and Agricultural Development
BOA	-	Basic ordering agreement
CAM	-	Collaborative Assistance Mode
CAPS	-	Central America Peace Scholars
CARE	-	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control
CDO	-	Cooperative Development Organization
CICP	-	Consortium for International Crop Protection
CIP	-	Commodity Import Program
CLASP	-	Central and Latin America Scholarship Program
CRSP	-	Collaborative Research Support Program
CSF	-	Child Survival Fund
DA	-	Development Assistance
DFA	-	Development Fund for Africa
DOD	-	Department of Defense
EHR	-	Education and Human Resource Development
EPI	-	Expanded Programs in Immunization
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
FAAS	-	Foreign Affairs Administrative Support
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTE	-	Full-time Equivalent
FVA/PVC	-	Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation (A.I.D.)
GAO	-	General Accounting Office
GATT	-	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GEMAH	-	Association of Honduran Managers and Businessmen
GNP	-	Gross National Product
GOP	-	Government of the Philippines
HBCU	-	Historically Black Colleges and Universities
HEALTHCOM		Communication for Child Health
HG	-	Housing Guaranty
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IARC	-	International Agricultural Research Center

ICRAF	-	International Council for Research in Agroforestry
ICRISAT	-	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IDA	-	International Disaster Assistance
IESC	-	International Executive Service Corps
IFC	-	International Finance Corporation
IG	-	Inspector General
IITA	-	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
IMF	-	International Monetary FUnd
INM	-	Bureau for International Narcotics Matters (Department of State)
JCC	-	Joint Career Corps
JEM	-	Joint Enterprise Contracting Mode
LAC	-	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDC	-	Less Developed Country
MAI	-	Multilateral Assistance Initiative
MBDA	-	Minority Business Development Agency
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTS	-	Multipurpose Tree Species
MRC	-	Minority Resource Center (A.I.D.)
MSG	-	Matching Support Grant
MSG	-	Monosodium glutinate
NGO	-	Non-governmental Organization
NIAID	-	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
NIH	-	National Institutes of Health
OE	-	Operating Expense
OFDA	-	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (A.I.D.)
OMB	-	Office of Management and Budget
OPIC	-	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
ORS	-	Oral Rehydration Solution (or salts)
ORT	-	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OSDBU	-	Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (A.I.D.)
PADF	-	Pan American Development Foundation
PAHO	-	Pan American Health Organization
PKO	-	Peacekeeping Operations
PNFW	-	Primary and Non-formal Wing
PSEE	-	Private Sector, Energy and Environment
PSG	-	Program Support Grant
PRE	-	Bureau for Private Enterprise (A.I.D.)
PRE/H	-	Office of Housing and Urban Programs, Bureau for Private Enterprise (A.I.D.)
PTIIC	-	Presidential Training Initiative for the Islands Caribbean
PRICOR	-	Operational Research in Primary Health Care
PRITECH	-	Technology for Primary Health Care
PSEE	-	Private Sector, Energy and Environment
PSRF	-	Private Sector Revolving Fund

PSTC	-	Program of Science and Technology Cooperation
PTMS	-	Participant Training Management System
PVO	-	Private and Voluntary Organization
RHUDO	-	Regional Housing and Urban Development Office (A.I.D.)
S&T	-	Science and Technology Bureau (A.I.D.)
S&T/POP	-	Science and Technology Bureau, Office of Population (A.I.D.)
SADCC	-	Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference
SAI	-	Special Assistance Initiatives
SBA	-	Small Business Administration
SECID	-	Southeast Consortium for International Development
SEEP	-	Small Enterprise Programs
TCA	-	Training Cost Analysis
UN	-	United Nations
UNCHS	-	United Nations Center for Human Settlements
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programs
UNFPA	-	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Educational Fund
USIA	-	United States Information Agency
USUHS	-	U.S. Uniformed University of the Health Sciences
WASH	-	Water and Sanitation for Health
WFP	-	World Food Program of the United Nations
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WHO/GPA	-	World Health Organization Global Program on AIDS
WID	-	Women in Development