

I N D O N E S I A
A N D
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INDONESIA

A. HISTORY

From earliest historical times the archipelago nation of Indonesia was a strategic passage between two oceans -- the Pacific and Indian -- and a link between two continents -- Asia and Australia. In the First Century A.D. Hindu merchants visited the islands and began a prosperous trade in exotic spices. Later the Chinese, and then the Portuguese, Dutch and English seafarers joined in the trade with the "Spice Islands." Early in the 17th Century the Dutch began to place the archipelago under its control. The islands were then known as the Dutch East Indies. After 300 years of Dutch rule, the islands proclaimed their independence and established the Republic of Indonesia on August 17, 1945.

Although the Indonesian government was patterned after Western European parliamentary systems, the personality of Sukarno, the charismatic father of the Indonesian Republic, changed the character of the government. In the late 1950's President Sukarno constructed a system of "Guided Democracy" which was designed to overcome the defects he felt were associated with the old system -- fractionalization of political parties and the persistence of several divisive national issues. From 1960 to 1966 the roles of Parliament and the Consultative Assembly were heavily subordinated to the authoritarianism of Sukarno. The Communist Party (PKI) became more and more influential during these years.

The attempted Communist coup on September 30, 1965, brought about far-reaching consequences in Indonesia's political life -- the end of Sukarno as an effective political force, the delegation of power to General Suharto who rallied the country to defeat the Communist coup, and the banning of the Communist Party. The "New Order" under General Suharto, who was made President in 1968, is a constructive mixture of army leadership working in cooperation with respected civilian intellectuals and technicians.

B. POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHY

Indonesia consists of 735,000 square miles of land (about three times the size of Texas) and claims territorial waters almost four times the land area. From East to West the more than 3,000 islands extend 3,200 miles. The five largest islands are Sumatra, Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), West Irian and Java.

Indonesians now number approximately 120 million. Statistics are unreliable, but the population growth rate is estimated at between 2.5% and 3.0% annually. The majority of the population is below the age of 19. Two thirds of the Indonesians live on the islands of Java and Bali which constitute 7% of the land mass, but only 45% of this land is arable. Java is one of the most densely populated large land masses in the world with 1,500 people per square mile in contrast to some of the outer islands where the population density is 2 per square mile.

Although Indonesians are primarily from Malay stock, the population includes a series of ethnically distinct groups with their own dialects, diverse cultures and social organizations. The Javanese are the most numerous and account for almost 65% of the total population. Two of the most famous cultural groups are the Hindu Balinese and the matriarchal Minangkabau of Sumatra. The Chinese, who originally came to the islands as traders and later as laborers for the Dutch, number approximately three million. About 90% of the people are Moslem, and most of the remainder are Christian.

C. ECONOMY AND RESOURCES

Agriculture is the dominant factor in the life of Indonesia. Including forestry and fishery, it accounts for 50% of the national income, employs 70% of the population, and accounts for 60% of the country's foreign exchange including net petroleum exports. Production of rice, the most important crop, increased by 11% during the 1970/71 crop year but imports still constitute about 6% of estimated total consumption.

A great resource for Indonesia is its forests -- 120 million hectares -- of which only 40% have been tapped. The Government of Indonesia has reserved 20 million hectares for development of foreign firms and from 1967 through 1970, the government granted 47 concessions to foreign investors. In 1970 forestry became the third largest source of export earnings.

The two most important exports are rubber and petroleum. Rubber production ~~estates~~ (plantations) and by small holders, accounts for about one fourth of total exports. Indonesia is the only major petroleum producer in Southeast Asia. Nearly 40 foreign firms are actively engaged in on- and off-shore exploration under agreements signed since 1967. Copper, nickel and bauxite mining ventures are also being actively pursued. Indonesia possesses many other natural resources, but known reserves are small because geological mapping has been completed on only 5% of Indonesia's land area.

Although the country has impressive natural wealth, the people have remained poor. Average per capita income is estimated at about \$100, one of the lowest in the world. Many complex social, historical and geographical factors contribute to this poverty, but perhaps the notable among these were the policies of the Sukarno regime which led to declining productive capacity and uncontrolled inflation.

The 'New Order' inherited from the Sukarno regime ^{had} an external debt of almost \$2.7 billion (\$200 million of which is owed to the U.S.). In 1966 the Western creditor nations joined to form the "Paris Club" which annually rescheduled the Western-held debts. In April 1970, the Paris Club agreed in general to a long-term rescheduling of both the principal and interest on the Sukarno debt with no moratorium interest. This amount is now to be repaid in equal annual installments over a thirty year period from 1970 to 1999. Contractual interest accruing from 1970 will be paid in fifteen annual installments beginning in 1985. The entire arrangement is subject to renegotiation on the initiative of either Indonesia or the creditors at any time after 1980. Similar debt rescheduling agreements have also been negotiated with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. The "New Order" has also of course acquired external debt, approximately \$2.2 billion since 1967. Most of the debt has been on "soft" concessional terms for basic infrastructure and productive enterprises.

The domestic economic policies of the Suharto government include a stabilization program which has been remarkably effective. Inflation has decreased from 639% in 1966 to under 5% in 1971. In the GOI FY 1970/71, total exports increased by 16%, while total imports rose 15%, (excluding services). Government revenues increased by 34% during the Indonesian fiscal year ending in March 31, 1972. All sources of tax revenues increased by approximately one-third.

The favorable economic climate is also reflected in the number of private foreign investment projects which have been approved by the government. From 1967 through September 1971 Indonesia approved 428 foreign investment applications with a total capitalization of about U.S. \$1.6 billion, excluding petroleum.

U. S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCEA. THE MULTILATERAL FRAMEWORK

U. S. economic aid to Indonesia was first begun in 1948. However, it was temporarily terminated in 1965 because working relationships had become increasingly difficult under the Sukarno regime. When a new government was established, economic assistance was resumed at its request in April 1966. In 1967 the U. S. joined with other governments and international organizations to form the Inter-governmental Group on Indonesia -- the IGGI. The aim of the Group was to extend economic assistance to the GOI for the purpose of its stabilization and rehabilitation program and subsequently for meeting the need of external financing for Indonesia's first Five-Year Plan. As a consequence of the success of the stabilization program, the U. S. and other donors have been able to shift the emphasis of assistance from stabilization to economic rehabilitation and development.

The IGGI is composed of Indonesia and twelve other member countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States. The World Bank (IBRD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) are also members of the IGGI. The IMF plays a key role in developing economic stabilization requirements; the World Bank is instrumental in identifying development needs. Aid commitments received through IGGI by the Indonesian Government are listed on Table I.

B. U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The objective of U. S. economic aid is to help Indonesia, within the multilateral framework outlined above, to preserve the economic stability achieved by the "New Order" and to develop a sound infrastructure and base for economic growth. In 1967 and 1968, the U. S. policy was to provide one-third of the agreed total aid requirements on a matching basis with other donors. This formula was later modified, and the U. S. has since been providing approximately one-third of non-food aid needs and a "fair share" of food aid requirements.

The assistance provided by the United States Government within the framework of the IGGI consists of Program Commodity Loans, Project Loans, and agricultural commodities under PL 480 Title I sales. In addition, the U. S. provides grant financing for technical assistance and for agricultural commodities under PL 480 Title II outside the IGGI framework. Total U. S. economic assistance to Indonesia since FY 1966 is shown on Table II.

1. PL 480 TITLE I

Agricultural commodities are provided by the U. S. on 40-year concessional lending terms authorized under Title I of the "Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954," as amended (Public Law 480). The sale of these commodities by the GOI generates revenue for the Indonesian development budget. Title I commodities are primarily rice, cotton/yarn and wheat/flour. See Table III for details of these sales agreements.

2. PL 480 TITLE II

Under Title II of PL 480, U. S. agricultural commodities such as bulgar and dried milk are donated to Indonesia to assist in several relief and development activities. Voluntary agencies, including the Catholic Relief Service, Church World Service and CARE, receive Title II support for a wide variety of their programs which range from food for work to mother-child feeding programs. Title II commodity grants are also being made to the U. N. World Food Program projects in Indonesia.

Another Title II activity is the National Food for Work program which is administered by the GOI through its "Padat Karya" program under the Five Year Plan. Food for Work projects are located in the high population density areas of Java, Madura, Bali and South Sulawesi. Food is given in partial payment to laborers working on the rehabilitation and construction of canals, rural roads, and some food and land reclamation projects.

A Food Aid Convention (FAC) grant was also included in the Title II program in fiscal year 1969. The U. S. worldwide commitment to FAC made possible a grant of 150,000 MT of flour which was provided for sale in Indonesia. The net proceeds from these sales were deposited in a special account and are being utilized for jointly agreed projects which help relieve hunger and malnutrition in Indonesia.

Because voluntary agency relief and Food for Work programs are not balance of payments assistance activities, they are not included in the annual U. S. aid commitment through the IGGI. However, the FAC food aid was counted as part of the IGGI total because it did provide balance of payments assistance and budgetary support. Details of assistance provided ^{under} PL 480 Title II are shown on Table IV.

TABLE I

I.G.G.I. AID COMMITMENTS: MAJOR DONORS
(U.S. \$ Millions)

<u>Donor</u>	<u>Cum. Total</u> <u>1967-1969/70</u>	<u>GOI FY</u> <u>1970/71</u>	<u>GOI FY</u> <u>1971/72</u>
Australia	37.2	19.0	20.0
France	30.2	15.3	14.5
Germany	82.0	35.5	41.1
Japan	265.9	140.0	155.0
Netherlands	84.5	34.6	36.6
United Kingdom	11.8	10.3	23.3
United States	412.4	218.1	235.8
Other Countries	<u>10.6</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>13.2</u>
Sub Total	934.6	485.2	539.5
ADB	13.4	9.6	25.0
IBRD/IDA	<u>96.0</u>	<u>74.9</u>	<u>80.0</u>
Grand Total	1044.0	569.7	644.5

TABLE II

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDONESIA
(\$ Millions by U.S. Fiscal Year)

<u>Types of Assistance</u>	<u>Cum.</u> <u>1966-69</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agricultural Commodity Credit Sales (PL 480 Title I)	286.7	123.8	87.8	115.1	613.4
Agricultural Commodity Grants (PL 480 Title II)	25.5	8.2	8.7	6.0	48.4
Program Commodity Loans	106.5	-	30.0	75.0	211.5
Project Loans	6.3	51.4	40.7	33.1	131.5
Technical Assistance Grants	<u>9.2</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>28.2</u>
Total	434.2	187.9	175.1	235.8	1033.1

TABLE III

PL 480 TITLE I CREDIT SALES AGREEMENTS
(\$ Millions by U.S. Fiscal Year)

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>Cum.</u> <u>1966-69</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rice	147.9	65.2	18.6	59.1	290.8
Cotton	69.4	24.4	29.2	39.9	162.9
Bulgar	18.4	4.1	-	0.9	23.4
Wheat/Flour	18.2	30.1	29.4	11.5	89.2
Cotton Yarn	31.8	-	10.6	3.7	46.1
Tobacco	<u>1.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total	286.7	123.8	87.8	115.1	613.4

TABLE IV

PL 480 TITLE II GRANT FOOD AID TO INDONESIA
(\$ Millions by US Fiscal Year for CCC prices)

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>Cum.</u> <u>1966-69</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Total</u>
Voluntary Agencies:					
Catholic Relief Service	6.4	3.0	2.2	1.0	12.6
CARE	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.1	8.8
Church World Service	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.6
Food for Work	1.0	3.1	1.6	2.7	8.4
World Food Program	0.8	-	2.1	-	2.9
Food Aid Convention	<u>13.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13.1</u>
Total	25.5	8.2	8.7	6.0	48.4

3. PROGRAM LOANS - COMMODITY ASSISTANCE

To assist in the stabilization of the private sector of the economy, the U. S. has provided foreign exchange loans to the GOI on concessional terms amounting to \$206.3 million from FY 1967 through FY 1972. These funds are then made available to the private sector on commercial terms, making it possible for Indonesian businessmen and manufacturers to purchase essential imported commodities. The most common items imported have been motor vehicles, engines and parts, buses, turbines and parts, newsprint, and iron and steel mill products. The rupiahs which are generated through this program help to finance the GOI development budget.

In late 1970, in a move to support the exports of nations receiving foreign assistance and to increase the effectiveness of AID loans, changes were authorized by the U. S. to allow our dollar credits to be used for importing certain types of goods from other developing nations as well as from the U. S. The change will apply to both program and project loans.

4. DEVELOPMENT LOANS - CAPITAL PROJECTS

As a result of the success of the stabilization program, the priority for all donor assistance, including that of the U. S., is being shifted from stabilization towards rehabilitation and development of the country's infrastructure through capital projects. These require careful, usually detailed, pre-construction planning, i.e., economic and technical feasibility and engineering design studies before construction can begin. Projects which are at various stages of this planning and designing and construction process are discussed below. A list of project loans authorized through FY 1972 is given on Table V.

Gresik Cement Plant Expansion

Indonesia's reserves of limestone and clay are large, yet substantial imports of cement are presently required to supplement limited domestic production and meet market demand. The demand for cement will expand as the rehabilitation of Indonesia's transportation facilities, increasing investment in production facilities and rising incomes become realities.

The major Indonesian source for cement is the Gresik cement plant in Surabaya, which was completed in 1958 under Export Import Bank financing. An AID development loan made in FY 1969 for \$6.3 million will provide capital to increase the plant's annual capacity from 375,000 metric tons to 500,000 metric tons of cement. This will represent approximately a 20% increase in Indonesia's production of cement and will save about \$2 million

annually in foreign exchange. The Morrison Knudsen International construction company was awarded a turn-key contract for this project and construction was completed in 1972.

Pusri Fertilizer Plant Expansion

The U. S. is one of a consortium of lenders to an \$85 million project which will increase the present productive capacity of the Pusri fertilizer (urea) plant in Palembang, Sumatra, from 100,000 metric tons to 420,000 metric tons a year. The U. S. contributed \$20 million, the IBRD \$30 million, the ADB \$10 million, Japan \$8 million, and the Government of Indonesia the remainder of the funds. A British firm was selected as the consultant to help to design the plant and to monitor construction which will be undertaken by the firm of M. W. Kellogg International. The project is now in the early stages of procurement and is expected to be completed in 1975.

Central Java Power Rehabilitation and Expansion - Tuntang

A long range forecasting study of electric power loads has enumerated a comprehensive list of additional generating and distribution facilities that will be required for Central Java. This area has the highest population density and one of the highest levels of industrialization in Indonesia.

As part of the first step, the USAID has made a \$27.7 million loan for the foreign exchange cost of rehabilitating the Tuntang power distribution system so that it can reliably supply power to the current users as well as provide a sound basis for future expansion of the system.

Djakarta-Bogor-Tilawati (Djagorawi) Highway Design

The two lane Djakarta-Bogor road is probably the most traveled highway in Indonesia. At present 18,000 passenger car equivalent units (cars, trucks, motorcycles, and buses) use this road daily, and traffic is forecasted to increase by 13% a year. Its capacity will be reached very soon.

A loan for \$800,000 has been made to the Indonesian Highway Department to finance the engineering and design of a new highway that will be on a totally new alignment some three to six kilometers east of the present road. Design work is nearing

completion and construction is expected to start late 1973 with all earthwork and drainage structures being built for a six lane highway, but surfacing for four lanes.

Medan Electric Power Rehabilitation and Expansion

As the first stage of a longer-range plan for Sumatra, USAID made a loan of \$13.8 million to finance the foreign exchange costs to rehabilitate the electric power system of the capital city of Sumatra, Medan, a major center for present industry and for projected industrial growth in Indonesia.

Central Java Power Transmission and Distribution Rehabilitation and Expansion - Ketenger

A loan of \$21.0 million has been made to construct and expand the transmission system and to rehabilitate the primary distribution facilities in the major load centers of the Ketenger system. The Ketenger system will be connected to the Semarang Steam Plant and to the Tuntang power distribution through transmission facilities provided under Germany's aid program.

Central Java Thermal Power Plant - Semarang

A loan for \$19.7 million has been made to help finance the construction of the Semarang Steam Station in Central Java. The station will include two 50 MW thermal power generating units and will be tied into both the Tuntang and Ketenger systems.

West Java Electric Power Transmission and Distribution

A loan for \$17.2 million was authorized in June 1972 as Phase I of a major program for rehabilitation and expansion of the power system in West Java. The loan agreement is expected to be signed later in 1972.

Project Development Loan

A loan in the amount of \$5 million was made to the GOI late in 1971 to finance feasibility studies and engineering/design work for proposed capital projects. It is expected that capital project development and preparation will be facilitated through use of these funds.

TABLE V

U.S. CAPITAL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(\$ Millions by Authorization)

<u>U.S. Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
1969	\$ 6.3	Gresik Cement Plant Expansion
1970	20.0	Pusri Fertilizer Plant Expansion
1970/72	27.7	Central Java Power Rehabilitation and Expansion (Tuntang)
1970	13.8	Medan Electric Power Rehabilitation and Expansion
1970	0.8	Djakarta-Bogor (Djagorawi) Highway Design
1971	19.7	Central Java Thermal Power Plant (Semarang)
1971	21.0	Central Java Power Transmission and Distribution Rehabilitation (Ketenger)
1972	17.2	West Java Power Transmission and Distribution
1972	<u>5.0</u>	Project Development Loan
Total	\$131.5	

5. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The U. S. is providing technical assistance grant funds for projects in sectors to which the Indonesian and U. S. governments accord high priority. These grants include advisory services of U. S. technical personnel, overseas education and training for selected Indonesians, and some equipment and supplies to support project activities. Because technical assistance is not balance of payments assistance, it is not included in the annual U. S. aid commitment through the IGGI. Table VI provides a breakdown of net obligations under the technical assistance program. Project activities are described below.

Assistance to Agriculture

The Indonesian Government has assigned top priority to increased agricultural production during the current Five Year Development Plan. The emphasis is on increased production of food grains (principally rice) through wide-scale promotion of new technology based on introduction of potentially high yielding varieties, more extensive and intensive use of fertilizer, greater availability of credit and an improved marketing system. Incentives include an assured floor price for rice at levels which make the use of the new technology profitable when properly applied.

This project, which commenced in FY 1969, has been designed to strengthen the administration, organization and operation of these programs. Project activities include a comprehensive rice marketing study, a fertilizer marketing training program conducted by consultants from the Tennessee Valley Authority, two full-time agriculture marketing advisors, training of Indonesians in the U. S. and other countries, and a limited commodity component.

Agriculture Research

The purpose of this project is to develop a more effective crop research capability in Indonesia with emphasis on rice agronomy and breeding, research statistics, and multiple-cropping. A contract with International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines constitutes the major part of AID's share in this multi-donor effort which includes Japan, the Netherlands and the Ford Foundation.

The AID-financed contract provides for the full-time services of four specialists in plant breeding and research for rice and other crops, plus an agricultural economist, who will work with the Indonesian Central Research Institute for Agriculture at Bogor. A complementary contribution to crop research is also expected to result from the Higher Agricultural Education project, as the university agricultural faculties are integral members of the coordinated National Rice Research Program which is a main element of this research project.

Higher Agriculture Education

This project is helping to develop a system of Indonesian universities capable of providing quality programs in higher agricultural education with the focus on graduate teaching and research. The two principal institutions involved, Gadjah Mada University in Jogjakarta and the Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB), will be developed into centers of excellence which in turn will aid in the strengthening of the younger universities attempting to develop programs in the agricultural sector. The U. S. assistance is through an Institutional Development Agreement with the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA) which includes the universities of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan State, Minnesota and Wisconsin. It provides for the full-time services of two advisors at Gadjah Mada and one at IPB, plus a Director and Deputy. In addition, a large number of specialists provide assistance in curriculum development and seminars/research in specialized areas on a short-term basis. The project also provides for overseas training of Indonesians and for some commodity assistance.

General Participant Training

The primary objective of participant training is to offer selected Indonesians an opportunity to find solutions to the problems of Indonesia's development through graduate degree-level education and training in technical skills giving access to new ideas and an understanding of the processes of development. The focus is on high priority fields where there is a critical need for trained manpower. Since July 1966 over a thousand Indonesians have been sent to the U. S. or to other (non-IGGI) countries for education or training. AID and its predecessor agencies have supported overseas education and training for over 5,000 returned participants since 1951. Many of these returned participants are staffing important Indonesian development institutions.

Population and Family Planning

Recognizing that unchecked population growth could exceed economic growth, the GOI initiated a family planning program in 1967. The GOI budgetary allotments have more than tripled each year for the National Family Planning Program. The GOI support for the Family Planning Program was the equivalent of nearly \$4 million in their FY 71/72 and is expected to rise to over \$5.5 million in FY 72/73. In addition, more than twenty donor agencies provide assistance to Family Planning efforts. A joint multi-year assistance program of over \$30 million financed by the IBRD and the UNFPA is under way to rehabilitate and refurbish 300 family planning clinics in selected provinces. All assistance to the National Program is coordinated by the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) which was created by President Suharto in January 1970.

Family Planning activities are on Java, Madura and Bali, which comprise only 7 percent of Indonesia's land area but contain two-thirds of its population. The Indonesian Government seeks to reduce the present estimated growth rate of 2.6 - 3.0 percent per year to 2.0 - 2.15 percent by 1976. According to revised targets of the Indonesian Five-Year Plan, by 1976 approximately six million women of childbearing age will practice family planning; about 21,000 doctors, nurses, mid-wives and related staff workers will be trained; and family planning services will be provided in about 4,000 clinics.

The USAID program concentrates on improving medical services through the provision of contraceptives, vehicles, training and technical advisors. This assistance, along with that of other donors, supports the Ministry of Health in developing a health care system that can deliver family planning services as one part of general health services.

Geological Survey Assistance

This project was undertaken in 1969 to develop an improved capacity on the part of the Geological Survey of Indonesia (GSI) in Bandung to map, identify and appraise the mineral and other geologic resources of the country, emphasizing mineral target identification through coordinated geologic mapping and geochemical, geophysical and other investigations.

U.S. assistance is being provided through a PASA with the U.S. Geological Survey for long term advisors to give on-the-job training to the personnel of the GSI and to advise on program planning and

coordination. Their work is supplemented by formal instruction by short-term consultants in specialized fields, by U. S. training of selected personnel, and by small amounts of essential instruments, equipment and supplies. The work being done under this project should serve to identify areas of mineral promise which could then become targets for further investigation and development.

Technical Support

This provides for U. S. personnel and other costs not attributable to specific projects, including permanent staff responsible for overall program planning, budgeting and management, plus short-term and contract personnel. Technical Support also includes some research activities, feasibility studies and surveys for project development, seminars, and workshops.

TABLE VI

U.S. GRANTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
U.S. FY 1967 - 1972

(\$ thousands - net obligations)

<u>SECTORS AND PROJECTS</u>	<u>Cum.</u> <u>1967-69</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Agriculture & Rural Dev.</u>	<u>301.0</u>	<u>199.0</u>	<u>650.5</u>	<u>177.9</u>	<u>1,328.4</u>
199 Assistance to Agriculture	263.0	199.0	190.5	130.4	782.9
198 Agricultural Research	-	-	460.0	47.5	507.5
185 Food for Work	38.0	-	-	-	38.0
<u>Education and Manpower Trg.</u>	<u>5,075.5</u>	<u>1,612.8</u>	<u>2,782.2</u>	<u>1,468.6</u>	<u>10,939.1</u>
190 Higher Agric. Education	738.3	-	1,588.9	655.0	2,982.2
186 Education Materials	355.1	163.6	-	-	518.7
183 Gen'l Participant Trg.	3,587.6	1,348.9	1,193.3	813.6	6,943.4
184 Civic Action Training	394.5	100.3	-	-	494.8
<u>Population and Health</u>	<u>1,589.6</u>	<u>403.2</u>	<u>1,758.8</u>	<u>2,686.2</u>	<u>6,437.8</u>
188 Family Planning	1,589.6	403.2	1,758.8	2,686.2	6,437.8
<u>Natural Resources</u>		<u>220.8</u>	<u>362.4</u>	<u>390.0</u>	<u>973.2</u>
193 Geological Survey		220.8	362.4	390.0	973.2
<u>Program Dev. and Support</u>	<u>2,236.6</u>	<u>2,107.8</u>	<u>2,306.8</u>	<u>1,890.4</u>	<u>8,541.6</u>
187 Special Dev. Activity	60.6	45.8	-	-	106.4
000 Studies, Surveys, etc.	427.0	689.9	709.1	513.9	2,339.9
000 Technical Support	1,749.0	1,372.1	1,543.7	1,364.5	6,029.3
202 SEA Research Grants	-	-	54.0	12.0	66.0
<u>Total</u>	<u>9,202.7</u>	<u>4,543.6</u>	<u>7,860.7</u>	<u>6,613.1</u>	<u>28,220.1</u>