

1

UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Symbol U-447

1. PROJECT TITLE PL 480 TITLE II, FOOD FOR PEACE		2. PROJECT NUMBER	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE USAID/Indonesia
		4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY)	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EVALUATION	

5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES			6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING	7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY _____	B. Final Obligation Expected FY _____	C. Final Input Delivery FY _____	A. Total \$ _____ B. U.S. \$ _____	From (month/yr.) July 1977 To (month/yr.) July 1980 Date of Evaluation Review July 24, 1980

B. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., airgram, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)	E. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
1. Continue joint inspection and field review visits with PVOs to further improve management of Title II programs.	USAID/VHP and PVOs	on-going
2. Continue efforts with PVOs to obtain Central GOI support for inland transportation and handling costs for Title II Commodities.	USAID and PVOs	on-going
3. Support GOI food diversification effort by encouraging PVOs to utilize commodities containing a higher nutritive value in lieu of rice which will be deleted completely from the program in FY 83.	USAID/VHP and PVOs	April 1981
4. Begin implementation of CLUSA PL 480 Title II sales program for cooperatives development in Indonesia.	AID/W, USAID/VHP and CLUSA	January 1981
5. Develop procedures and plan and implement an evaluation to determine the impact of Title II resources in Food for Work (FWW) and Maternal Child Health (MCH) programs	USAID and PVOs	May 1981
6. Begin redirection of Title II resources from Java to the Outer Islands to greatest extent possible.	USAID/VHP and PVOs	April 1981

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS

<input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	_____

10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT

A. Continue Project Without Change

B. Change Project Design and/or Change Implementation Plan

C. Discontinue Project

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Name and Title)

Art Wong, Food for Peace Officer *Art Wong*

Bernard J. Salvo, Chief, USAID/VHP *Bernard J. Salvo*

Rodolphe Ellert-Beck, USAID/PRO *R. Ellert-Beck*

12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval

Signature *Thomas C. Niblock*

Typed Name Thomas C. Niblock

Date August 14, 1980

13. SUMMARY:

The PL 480 Title II program has been operating in Indonesia since 1964. Since that time and through fiscal year 1979, approximately \$64 million ^{1/} in Title II food commodities have been provided through Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). Attachment A reflects the tonnage and recipient program levels and the actual tonnage used and recipients reached from FY 75 to FY 79. Approved Annual Estimate of Requirements (AER) to Indonesia in FY 80 allocates an additional \$6.2 million (CCC value) of commodities to two sponsoring Title II PVOs for Food for Work (FFW), Maternal Child Health (MCH) and Individual Health Case (IHC) programs designed to support the Government of Indonesia (GOI) Third Five-Year Plan in increasing crop/food production, provide added nutritional benefits to the poorer and neediest segments of the population and increase employment.

In addition to these "regular" annual programs, an additional 8,040 MTs of commodities valued at an additional \$2.6 million has been allocated to provide emergency relief assistance to drought-prone areas of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province in FY 78 and NTT and East Timor in FY 79. During FY 80, 20,624 MTs valued at \$3.8 million has been programmed for 373,480 disaster victims of East Timor and NTT. Tonnage requirements, planned recipients and dollar costs of ongoing FY 80 Title II programs are reflected in Attachment "B".

14. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY:

a. The purpose of this evaluation is to (1) fulfill the obligation in the PL 480 legislation which requires evaluations of the impacts, achievements, problems and future prospects for Title II programs, and (2) examine the assumptions that commodities are being distributed to the poorer and neediest people, nutritional benefits to the recipients are derived from the distribution of Title II commodities, commodities are used for the most part by the recipients for whom the food is intended, completed food for work projects contributed to GOI goals to increase crop/food production, food for work programs do serve in part to alleviate unemployment or underemployment in the

1/ Source: 1978 Annual FFP Report and FY 79 approved AERs for PVOs

Note : All dollar figures in this evaluation are CCC value (dollar costs established by the Commodity Credit Corporation) and do not include ocean freight costs.

poor rural areas, and these programs provide social benefits to the people and community.

b. Methods and sources used for data collection are from professional observations and visits to project sites to interview:

- (1) various levels of government officials in provinces, districts and villages;
- (2) program sponsors, project managers, supervisory personnel and project cadre workers; and
- (3) recipients of Title II commodities and/or beneficiaries of the programs.

Information was also obtained from published and unpublished reports and administrative documents. This evaluation has been conducted by the USAID/Indonesia Food for Peace Officer, assigned less than ten months in country, with the assistance of one assigned Indonesian Program Assistant.

15. PURPOSE:

a. The purposes of Title II are mandated by Congress and the mandate is being effectively carried out by the PVOs in an efforts to assist the poorest segments of the population and to engage in projects which will assist in economic and community development in rural areas. The GOI Third Five Year Plan shares a common perception of the purpose of Title II programs and, during the past year, the GOI has been willing to provide an increasing amount of funding to support the Title II programs.

b. Title II programs do not normally include termination dates, and we therefore cannot determine an end of project status (EOPS). Since Title II is a dynamic and ongoing program, it would be more appropriate to examine data concerning changes that have taken place in recipient health conditions or observe the developmental changes in a given community that has engaged in FFW activities. As a substitute for the EOPS, a summary list of FFW projects is provided in Attachment "C". Unfortunately, the listing cannot show the intended or unintended beneficiaries nor does the listing reflect the economic benefits the community or a particular group may have gained as a result of the completion of these projects. The benefits derived from the completed projects can only be obtained from visits to the

project sites. Detailed benefits of completed projects are documented in field trip reports of the Mission Food for Peace Officer and other USAID staff.

The major portion of Indonesia's population is located on the island of Java; the largest segment of the country's poorest also are in this area. This has resulted in a concentration of Title II inputs in the past on Java, with the purpose of supporting GOI objectives to increase and improve the socio-economic conditions of the country's poorer segments of the population through programs designed to increase food/crop production; create employment in areas of chronic unemployment and underemployment; improve the lives and health of the rural poor through social development programs; and provide a strong foundation for future development stages. Title II contributes to the GOI objectives through the following programs:

a. Maternal Child Health (MCH)

The GOI Third Five-Year Plan gives priority to food and nutrition improvement programs to improve the nutritional status in 41,000 villages in various parts of the country. MCH programs sponsored by CRS and CWS provided a supplemental food source to 26,000 mothers and 68,000 children age 0-5 in FY 79 and intends to reach 31,000 mothers and 71,000 children during the current FY 80. Selection of participants is made annually and in most cases, those children considered to be the most malnourished or undernourished are targetted.

The commodities are "take-home" rations and are consumed by all family members in almost all cases. Since rice was permitted for distribution into MCH programs during FY 79, the impact of the commodity on weight gain or improvement on the nutritional status of the recipient from PL 480 commodities cannot be attributed to the Title II ration and cannot be measured. However, the monthly ration encourages mothers to bring their children to the Center for weighing and recording the weights of their children, and it also provides an incentive for mothers to attend classes covering health and sanitation, nutrition education, cooking and, in some cases, sewing or other vocational training. All courses are conducted by trained workers and help strengthen intersectoral cooperation among the various government agencies involved in the village.

b. Food for Work (FFW)

Generation of rural employment is assisted by Title II programs. By providing employment, food for work projects directly and immediately reach the most needy groups, namely the rural unemployed or chronically underemployed landless laborers. A large number of the landless must earn most of their subsistence as daily wage laborers but the rural agricultural situation does not provide sufficient work to keep these people fully engaged throughout the year; the work is seasonal and is based on variances in planting and harvesting seasons. However, rural areas provide many opportunities for needed infrastructure and development projects which have not been undertaken for lack of resources; FFW programs address both of these requirements directly. While a large percentage of FFW activities are oriented towards increased food production, other FFW projects are targeted at projects which would improve the local infrastructure and potential for social and economic development. These include projects such as land reclamation, reforestation and greening or the construction of public buildings, sanitation facilities, bridges and village roads for improved marketing facilities to remote villages which are otherwise cut off from main marketing centers.

During FY 79, the PVOs utilized approximately 10,500 MTs of Title II commodities for FFW activities and 7,000 MTs have been authorized for FY 80 FFW projects. A listing of projects completed in FY 79 are reflected in Attachment "C". We do not presently know the impact these projects have on the communities but the few completed projects visited by FFP personnel have reflected an increase in economic and social benefits in the surrounding communities.

c. Transmigration

In conjunction with GOI efforts to resettle many of the country's poor from densely populated Java to other less populated islands, increased Title II allocations are being made to support GOI transmigration programs. Title II food commodities are used to assist in the resettlement areas of the poor and needy migrants during the initial periods of land clearing planting of the first crops and establishment

of community facilities. Field visits to project areas included in the FY 79 program have shown that this program has contributed significantly to the development of the area and elevation of transmigrant living standards. (One such project site was highlighted in the December issue of Front Lines.) The current transmigration related activities have only begun and have not been evaluated.

d. Disasters and Emergency Relief Assistance

Increasing amounts of Title II support have also been programmed for the chronic drought-prone areas in the outer islands of Indonesia where annual famine conditions have resulted in emergency requests for food assistance to areas where assistance from outside relief agencies are not available and at least minimal.

GOI officials perceive all the programs being conducted by the PVOs as beneficial and serving a basic need.

16. INPUTS

Prior to the introduction of rice into Indonesia's FY 80 Title II programs, other commodities such as bulgur wheat, blended foods and flour had been widely used and acceptable to all categories of Title II recipients. Since rice is the predominant staple in Java where the greatest segment of the population is located, rice is therefore considered the commodity of most value. Even in areas of the country which have traditionally always been corn-consuming areas, the social value attached to rice has resulted in all programs being provided rice in lieu of high protein blended foods or soy fortified bulgur in FY 80 programs.

Since 1964, the introduction of the Title II commodities of bulgur wheat and blended foods has entailed considerable educational efforts on behalf of the sponsoring PVOs and their counterparts. With the introduction of rice into all Title II projects, it is felt that much of the value, particularly of the high protein blended foods in MCH programs, has been lost. Allowing of rice to be substituted in MCH programs has led to further ration dilutions and the recipient's (particularly the children age 0-5) protein and nutritive advantages have been further reduced. In interviews with recipients of MCH programs,

we have found bulgur and blended foods to be the preferred commodity, but because of the fact that it can be readily consumed by all family members, rice is the more acceptable commodity.

The GOI has now increased its food diversification program in efforts to reduce the need for rice imports. The Mission supports these GOI efforts and has deleted rice from MCH programs beginning in FY 81 programs. Rice for FFW programs has been determined on a case-by-case basis for FY 81 and 82 programs and rice will not be approved for programs beyond the quantities already approved. The use of rice will be terminated completely in FY 83.

Training recipients in the uses of Title II commodities do not create problems as cadre members of PVO counterparts conduct training and cooking demonstration classes regularly.

17. OUTPUTS

The annual program plans and Annual Estimate of Requirements outline the targeted number of recipients in each category (MCH, FFW and IHC) and the food commodity requirement for each particular group. In terms of reaching the number of recipients (Attachment "D-1") in each group with the allocated quantity of commodities (Attachment "D-2"), the PVOs have been able to match up the programs with actual distributions satisfactorily.

Untimely or delayed arrivals, or sudden diversion of commodities for disaster areas, have resulted in temporary cancellation of seasonal food-for-work programs and interruptions of MCH and IHC programs. The request for an allocation of commodities for FFW programs in the drought-prone province of NTT beginning in FY 81 and planning for FFW projects in East Timor will reduce the need for a sudden diversion of commodities from the regular planned programs, thus lessening the possibility of program interruptions.

18. GOAL/SUBGOAL

The GOI Third Five Year Development Plan Objectives as stated in Repelita III:

a. The General Goals

The basic objectives underlying the First, Second and Third Five-Year Development Plans are:

- (1) To enhance the standard of living, intelligence and just distribution of welfare for all people.
- (2) To lay a strong foundation for the succeeding development stages.

b. Adopted for the Third Five Year Plan

Based on the above basic objectives, the Third Five Year Development Plan adopted a "Development Trilogy" which are:

- (1) A more evenly spreading of development and which would lead to the creation of an adequate social welfare situation for the entire people.
- (2) A sufficiently high economic growth.
- (3) A sound and dynamic national stability.

c. Food and Nutrition Improvement

In order to enhance standard of living, education and an equal distribution of social welfare, the Third Five-Year Development Plan on Food and Nutrition Improvement is directed to achieve:

- (1) Increase food supply which fulfills nutritional requirements within the buying range of society.
- (2) Diversify consumption tendencies.
- (3) Increase nutritional level of society.

FFP Goals

Goals established for each program year are reflected in recipient and commodity totals of the annual program proposals submitted by FVOs and approved by the Mission and the AER.

One hundred percent of programmed recipients were reached in FY 79 with one hundred percent of the authorized commodities utilized. The purpose of improved health through better nutrition can be examined after all MCH center data has been collected, collated and reviewed by competent authorities. It appears from on-site observations that recipients' health status improved with weight gain; however, a more technical analysis is needed.

Another subgoal of MCH programs (in support of GOI Five Year Plan) is increasing health services for mothers and children under five through health centers and family nutrition improvement and village community health development activities. While the Title II resources do provide the incentive for women to attend the programs, the percentage of achievement in this area cannot be determined without technical assistance of a team to visit and interview the participants during the training sessions and in their homes.

19. EXTERNAL FACTORS

Funds for inland handling and transportation costs have been difficult to obtain due to insufficient GOI budgeting support, thus resulting in limitation to programs particularly for the needier areas of the outer islands. However, GOI budgetary support during the past few years has shown a slow but gradual improvement and the GOI is now willing to provide funds for a specified project, at a specific time and for a specific commodity.

At the PVO counterpart or project holder's level, project evaluations need to be incorporated into each project category to provide for evaluation and impact studies. USAID will work with the PVOs during the next evaluation period to develop procedures for collecting impact-related information and plan and implement an evaluation to determine the overall impact of Title II resources in FFW and MCH programs.

20. BENEFICIARIES

Title II programs in Indonesia during FY 79 provided 7,370 MTs of food for 103,881 pregnant/lactating mothers and infants through MCH programs; 12,759 MTs for 199,000 recipients

in food for work projects and 458 MTs for 4,119 individual health cases. Total 307,000 recipients were allocated a total of 20,587 MTs for the fiscal years' planned programs. An additional 5,305 MTs were authorized for emergency relief of 222,500 victims of disasters.

One of the basic weaknesses in the Title II program is the lack of importance attached to keeping records of project achievements. For example, in the MCH program, standardized weight charts are provided each child who enters the program. In addition to the child's weight, entries are also made concerning the general health of the child at the time of each visit to the MCH center; however, no attempt is made to collect this information in a central repository and, as a result, much valuable information concerning seasonal illness, childhood diseases, etc. is lost. Each PVO regional counterpart maintains project files reflecting the number of recipients, quantities of food distributed, and progress information. However, insufficient information is passed upwards from the project site. A partial listing of FFW projects is reflected in attachment "C".

Visit to FFW project sites show that most of the projects focus on improving agricultural production. The projects are primarily irrigation systems, dikes, canals and dams or projects targeted to improve farm land productivity. Agro-business is given a considerable boost by road and bridge construction projects, making farm areas more accessible to markets.

21. UNPLANNED EFFECTS

Throughout the Title II program, the development of a cadre of trained local nationals is becoming a reality. This has been the result of the increased emphasis that has been placed on projects to formulate a more structured program whether it be MCH or FFW. The techniques and management skills obtained in maintaining records, checking baby weights, inventorying and ordering is knowledge that can be used in other areas of community activity and it is knowledge which generally tends to remain in the community.

In the case of MCH, we have found that center cadre now keep track of mothers to insure that they make regular visits.

Failure to make a visit by a mother is considered an alert to make a home visit by the cadre. Accepting low baby weights without comment has now changed and a variety of advice may be given including directions to competent medical authority. The original practice of simply giving a Title II ration has changed. Now, the main purpose of a visit to an MCH is to receive information on sanitation, baby and child care, family planning, use of the most appropriate food in the family menu and other educational information which can be used in the home to improve family health. The Title II ration is still given but its importance in the MCH visit has been surpassed by the educational aspects of the visit.

22. LESSONS LEARNED

The wages paid to PVO local national staffs and their counterpart staffs are determined largely by the operating expenditures available for development of salary scales. Because of limited availability of funds, it is not uncommon to find the PVO office being used as training for experience and then transferring to commercial or another sector paying a much higher wage. For example CRS has lost three trained nutritionists and other clerical help to commercial enterprises in the past year after they had been trained and employed by the PVO for a few years. The problems in retaining qualified personnel is one of the PVO's primary concerns.

GOI budgeting to provide for inland transportation and handling costs is also a problem, as it is difficult to obtain funding unless it is for a specific project at a specific time. Since the GOI is concerned with projects which will result in only a particular purpose they will not consider funding for activities which do not serve their specific purpose. For example, after many meetings and discussions, the GOI agreed to provide handling and inland transportation charges for 3,000 MTs of corn required for food for work projects in drought-prone areas. The area has always been traditionally a corn-consuming area and future Title II inputs for FFW programs in this area should be corn. However, the same GOI ministries will only agree to provide handling and transportation costs only if the commodity provided is rice, and budgeting for corn will only be considered on a case by case basis. Sufficient management funds are not always available and as a result, changes or expansion of Title II programs into the outer islands and needier rural areas has come slowly and the PVOs are reluctant to take

a more vigorous approach to expand their programs into other areas.

23. SPECIAL COMMENTS/REMARKS

Title II food aid to Indonesia is minuscule when compared to the food needs of the country. Title II imports have no disincentive on local food production and have no impact on prices or influence on government sectoral policies. Food price variation or income variation cannot be attributed to Title II importation as this food aid is used as supplementary food for the undernourished and vulnerable groups in the following recipient categories:

a. Food for Work

In FFW the food aid directly affects long term food production prospects while providing short term employment to the underemployed and unemployed groups. Title II has no adverse effect on agriculture production since workers/beneficiaries of food for work projects are primarily the landless and the unemployed groups or landowners who cannot produce sufficient food, and FFW projects provide the incentive for possible increased production in cases where the food for work projects are on the farmers' land.

b. Maternal Child Health

Final nutrition impact of MCH intended recipients (mothers and children under five) cannot be determined as take home rations are invariably shared by the family. How the food is being used and by whom cannot be precisely documented, but from interviews with the recipients, it is clear that the commodities are used by all family members. However, the programs do help in providing the incentive for mothers to enroll in training programs targeted at improving the overall health and nutritional status of the family. Food aid to MCH programs must be complemented by health and other inputs which would:

- increase women's knowledge and skills relative to care and improvement of health and the nutritional condition of the family, especially the nursing and care of babies and children.

- encourage women participation in GOI drive to improve nutritional condition and health of the community.
- intensify health service work for pregnant and lactating women.
- provide nutrition education.
- assist in the rehabilitation of the socially deprived.

c. Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief

Existing data reflect approximately 3,000 natural disasters occur every year in Indonesia. In times of drought and famine, food aid assists in meeting production losses of the farmers and at the same time serves as a humanitarian assistance. In cases such as in the drought-prone province of NTT, food aid received at these critical seasons thru food for work projects helps to lessen the impact of the disaster and assists in reducing the need for emergency relief in the future with projects related to improvement of the land and agricultural practices.

PARTICIPANTS IN PES REVIEW

Others who participated in the review of this PES besides those listed in section 11, included the following:

Mr. Walter Bollinger, Deputy Director
Dr. David Calder, HN
Mr. Nicholas Studzinski, HN
Ms. Molly Mayo Gingerich, HN
Mr. Charles Rheingans, RD
Mr. Douglas Robertson, Legal Adviser
Mr. Louis Kuhn, VHP
Mr. Abas Rozali, VHP
Ms. Ada Wenas, VHP
Mr. Patrick Hopkins, Catholic Relief Services
Mr. Damasus, Catholic Relief Services
Mr. Johannes Kant Simau, Church World Service
Mr. Nicky Nelwan, Church World Service
Mr. Nuryani Kusrin, Church World Service

**FY75 TO FY79 PL-480 TITLE 11
RECIPIENT LEVELS & COMMODITY UTILIZATION**

As of 13 Nov 79

A	FY 75		FY 76		FY 77		FY 78		FY 79	
	Program	Actual	Program	Actual	Program	Actual	Program	Actual	Program	Actual
CRS	115,000 (R) 7,047 (MT)	85,000 (R) 6,570 (MT)	102,000 (R) 7,757 (MT)	87,000 (R) 8,158 (MT)	122,000 (R) 9,135 (MT)	76,700 (R) 7,640 (MT)	236,475 (R) 21,690 (MT)	162,400 (R) 17,800 (MT)	413,200 (R) 19,609 (MT)	483,000 (R) *25,071 (MT)
CWS	61,500 (R) 1,997 (MT)	61,500 (R) 1,979 (MT)	41,100 (R) 1,460 (MT)	17,000 (R) 1,342 (MT)	48,000 (R) 2,017 (MT)	27,400 (R) 1,626 (MT)	48,400 (R) 2,413 (MT)	52,700 (R) 2,200 (MT)	44,000 (R) 2,520.5 (MT)	46,500 (R) * 821 (MT)
CARE	183,000 (R) 2,655 (MT)	169,000 (R) 2,675 (MT)	180,000 (R) 5,359 (MT)	169,000 (R) 948 (MT)	25,000 (R) 372 (MT)	15,000 (R) 97 (MT)	NO PROGRAM		NO PROGRAM	
TOTAL	359,500 (R) 11,699 (MT)	315,500 (R) 11,224 (MT)	323,100 (R) 14,576 (MT)	273,000 (R) 10,448 (MT)	195,000 (R) 11,524 (MT)	119,100 (R) 9,363 (MT)	284,875 (R) 24,103 (MT)	215,100 (R) 20,000 (MT)	457,200 (R) 22,129.5 (MT)	529,500 (R) *25,892 (MT)

Note: Program - Recipients/Commodities from AER Line 17
Actual - From Commodity & Recipient Status Reports
 * FY-79 tonnages taken from Call Forward requests

EMERGENCY
 28,000 (R)
 1,247.2 (MT)

EMERGENCY
 240,000 (R)
 1,500 (MT)

ATTACHED

PL-480 TITLE II APPROVED PROGRAMS - FY 80

As of May 5 1980

AGENCY	PROGRAM	RECIPIENTS	COMMODITY	TONNAGE REQUESTED	TONNAGE AUTHORIZED & AUTH	CCC \$ VALUE	\$ COST INCL OCEAN FREIGHT
CWS	MCH	12,000	NFD MILK	83	83** Appr. AER	29,299	40,089
	FFW	9,521	RICE	1,047	1,047** Appr. AER	386,343	522,453
	Relief 1/	19,480	RICE	172	172 State 290232	63,468	85,828
	CWS TOTAL	41,001		1,302	1,302	479,110	648,370
CRS	MCH	90,000	RICE	6,480	6,480 State 290234	2,391,120	3,233,520
			SF. BULGUR	3,712	3,712 State 290234	1,035,648	1,518,208
	FFW	80,000	RICE	5,984	5,984 State 290234	2,208,096	2,986,016
	INC	4,000	RICE	436	436 State 290234	160,884	217,564
	Relief 2/	254,000	RICE	1,760	1,760* State 194509	649,440	878,240
			CORN	5,896	5,360 State 325373	653,920	1,350,720
	Relief 3/	100,000	RICE	3,300	3,300* State 290233	1,217,700	1,446,700
			CORN	10,032	10,032* State 290233	1,223,904	2,528,064
CRS TOTAL	528,000		37,600	37,064	9,540,712	14,359,032	
GRAND TOTAL	569,001		38,902	38,366	10,019,822	15,007,402	

1/ Famine Relief - thru School feeding - Sumba
 2/ Disaster Relief - East Timor
 3/ Emergency Relief - East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province

Ocean Freight computed at \$130 Per MT
 * Includes 10% Oper Reserve
 ** Includes 15% Oper Reserve

Attach "B"

PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF FOOD FOR WORK

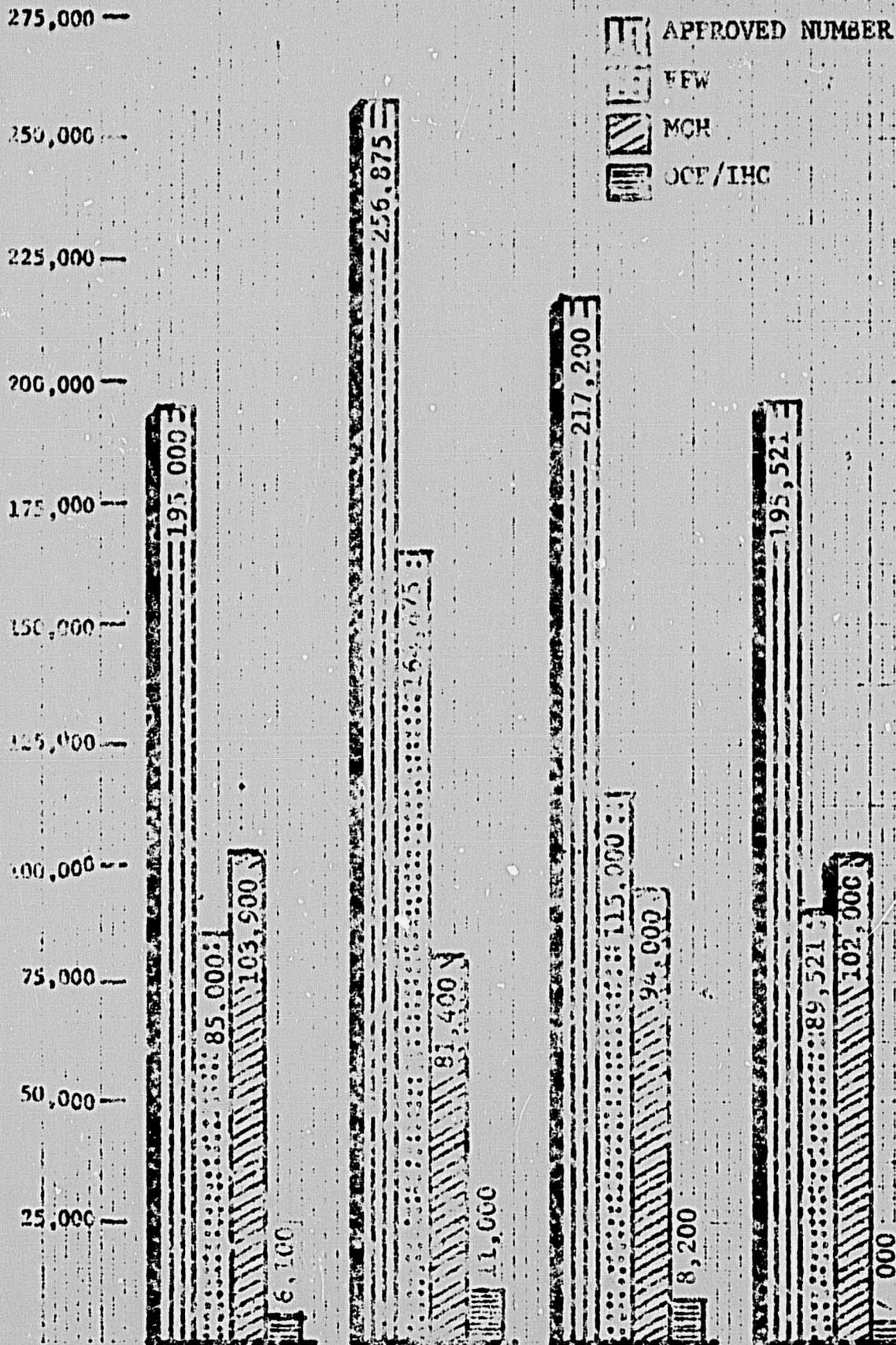
FISCAL YEAR 1979

<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>CRS</u>	<u>CWS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Village Roads	1,555 km.	489 km.	2,044 km.
2. Irrigation canals	397 km.	38 km.	435 km.
3. Dykes/Dams	24,367 m ³	--	24,367 m ³
4. Jetties/Quays	4 ea.	1 ea.	5 ea.
5. Bridges	6 ea.	4 ea.	10 ea.
6. Opening of Agricultural Land	1,062 ha.	20 ha.	1,082 ha.
7. Aqueduct	10,008 m ³	--	10,008 m ³
8. Straightening/Clearing Rivers	--	22.5 km.	22.5 km.
9. Installing Water Pipes	10.5 km.	--	10.5 km.
10. Reforestation	118 ha.	--	118 ha.
11. Public Buildings	4 ea.	--	4 ea.
12. Public Toilet/Bath	--	1 ea.	1 ea.
13. Fish Ponds	5 ea.	1 ea.	6 ea.

The above listed projects provided approximately 10,500 metric tons Title II food for about 1 million recipients consisting of workers and families.

Attachment "C"

PL - 480 TITLE II
PROGRAMMED RECIPIENTS



BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

FY-80

FY-81

**PL - 480 TITLE II
PLANNED PROGRAMS
COMMODITY TONNAGE**

