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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

INDONESIA
PVO CO-FINANCING PROJECT PAPER
(497-0336)

JANUARY 1982

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Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
PROJECT DATA SHEET	i
PROJECT AUTHORIZATION	ii
I. PURPOSE, SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION	1
1. Project Purpose	1
2. Background	1
II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	3
1. Description	3
2. New Initiatives	9
III. PROJECT ANALYSIS	14
1. Social Analysis	14
2. Environmental Analysis	15
3. Technical, Economic and Administrative Feasibility	15
4. Financial Plan	18
IV. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	21
1. Implementation Plan	21
2. Evaluation Plan	21
ANNEXES	
A. Registration of Local Private Voluntary Organization	
B. Co-Financing Grant Proposal Outline	
C. USAID Order No. 1300.1 Procedures for Approval of PVO Projects within USAID Project 497-0225	
D. Project Logical Framework	
E. PID Cable JAKARTA 13563	
F. Project Checklist	
G. PVO Co-Financing and OPG Status October 1, 1981	
H. Some Data and Analysis of Official Correspondence Handled Among Offices of USAID/Indonesia	
I. Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) Development Programs Indonesia Quarterly Status Report	

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A = Add
 C = Change
 D = Delete

Amendment Number

DOCUMENT CODE

3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY

Indonesia

3. PROJECT NUMBER

407-0336

4. BUREAU/OFFICE

ASIA

04

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 60 characters)

PVO Co-Financing II

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY
 09 3 08 7

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION
 (Under "B." below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 82

B. Quarter

C. Final FY 86

B. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 82			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total						
(Grant)	(1,750)	()	(1,750)	(11,250)	()	(11,250)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.						
1. PVO 35%					8,750	8,750
2.						
Host Country 20%					5,000	5,000
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS				11,250	13,750	25,000

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) FN	240B	030				500		500	
(2) HE	240B	030				750		750	
(3) EH	240B	030				500		500	
(4) SD	240B	030				9,500		9,500	
TOTALS						11,250		11,250	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code BR PVOU PVON
 B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 450 characters)

To multiply and improve local level development efforts in Indonesia in the priority sectors of AID assistance with USG financial support for projects planned and implemented by US and Indonesian Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs)

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY
 09 3 04 1 1 1 1 2 8 7

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

OCO 941 Local Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (Attach page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment)

17. APPROVED BY

Signature

Title

Date Signed

MM DD YY

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

INDONESIA

PVO Co-Financing
Project No. 497-0336

Pursuant to Sections 103, 104, 105, and 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, (the FAA) I hereby authorize the Private Voluntary Organization Co-Financing II Project involving planned obligations of not to exceed Eleven Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand United States Dollars (\$11,250,000) over a five year period from date of authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB/allotment process, to assist in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project.

The project shall consist of financing technical assistance, training, and subprojects carried out on a co-financing basis by United States and Indonesian Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs), including multi-project support to United States PVOs which have successfully demonstrated a sustained ability to implement co-financed subprojects, in an effort to multiply and improve local level development activities in Indonesia within the priority sectors of A.I.D. assistance.

The subproject agreements which may be negotiated and executed by the officer(s) to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority shall be subject to the following essential terms and covenants and major conditions, together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

a. Source and Origin of Goods and Services.

Goods and services financed by A.I.D. under the project shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, have their source and origin in the United States or Indonesia, provided that the amount of goods and services financed by A.I.D. for each subproject having their source and origin in Indonesia shall be specified in the authorization of the subproject by the A.I.D. officer who authorizes the subproject.

Clearances:
Frederick W. Schleck, DAA/ASIA
G. Reginald van Raalte, ASIA/PD
Stephen Tisa, GC/ASIA
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William Ford, ASIA/ISPA
Thomas Arndt, ASIA/TR

<u>Initials</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>1/6</u>
<u>SAT</u>	<u>1/7</u>
<u>RJE</u>	<u>1/7</u>
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>1/6</u>

Robert Halligan
Robert Halligan
Acting Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Asia

21 Jan 82
Date

PVO CO-FINANCING

I. PURPOSE, SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

1. Project Purpose

To multiply and improve local level development efforts in Indonesia in the priority sectors of AID assistance with USG financial support for projects planned and implemented by U.S. and Indonesian Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs).

2. Background

Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) have made significant contributions to Indonesia's development efforts. During the last 7 years AID has provided funds to augment the activities of a number of PVOs. A successful PVO Co-Financing project, begun in 1974, led to the development of a full scale project in 1977. That project terminated in FY 81. The project proposed in this document grows from the lessons learned in these earlier experiences.

This project paper seeks to justify the updating and modification of an activity which is already in place. The envisioned extension deviates from the prior project substantively in the following ways: The Mission will, for the first time, activate the existing mechanisms for making direct grants to indigenous PVOs. Consultant services may be used: (A) to provide management and other training to PVOs, and (B) to assist AID to evaluate subproject performance and identify suitable grant opportunities. Selected American PVOs will be given program support grants to fund a range of activities in sectors where the PVO has demonstrated competency.

The Indonesian experience with co-financing mechanism has generally been very positive and successful for the GOI, AID, PVOs and, most important, project beneficiaries. Through FY 1981 over \$7.5 million will have been granted to 20 U.S. PVOs for over 80 subprojects. The AID contribution has averaged about 45% of total project costs. These subprojects have been in the fields of nutrition, community and rural development, rural public works, public health, agriculture and animal husbandry, book publishing and appropriate technology. A review of the subproject portfolio indicates that there has been an underlying complementarity with CDSS and GOI plan targets. This has been especially true in the sectors of agriculture and rural development.

The PVOs possess an expertise which is usually rooted in field level experience. While their special skills and sector interests may vary, many PVOs have the unique ability to work directly with groups of potential beneficiaries, motivating them to become involved in the development process.

PVOs have proven their ability to recognize and respond to local area needs with appropriate and timely assistance. Their activities are usually short term, involve intended beneficiaries and are designed to make a direct impact, that satisfies an identified need. Sometimes, in addition to the direct impact, project activities test the feasibility of an innovative technology or a new development methodology which, if successful, can be applied to the benefit of a wider target group or incorporated into the project design of national programs.

Over the years the co-fi project has been evaluated at two levels. The overall management of the co-fi program has been examined by the Regional Auditor in his report of December 28, 1978 and recently the GAO visited Indonesia to look at 5 PVO projects. The results of the latter visit have not yet been released. In their exit interview the GAO auditors stated that they felt the co-fi mechanism was a useful tool for achieving development objectives. However, they also indicated there was a need for the Mission to give more attention to evaluations and follow up visits to the sites of projects which have been completed. Likewise the area auditor general found that the co-financing grants helped PVOs (CARE, CWS and CRS) to contribute "to the Agency's goal of improving the well being of the rural and urban poor of Indonesia."

In reviewing the performance of AID project management attention has also been directed to subproject progress. As stated above in 1978 the area auditor general found a number of PVO co-financed grants to be effective. In a 1981 audit of three other PVOs, requested by the Mission, it was found that two of the three organizations audited (SCF and IIDI) were doing excellent work although it was also recommended that they improve their financial controls. In the third case (ICA) Mission concerns were confirmed by GAO and rectifying actions are being taken. The GAO report has not yet been received.

The opinion of the GAO and area auditor general on subproject performance have been confirmed via the ongoing monitoring processes of the Mission and the PVOs. Internal PVO evaluations have usually been fairly straightforward. Regular narrative reports from grantees and project visits are also useful means of accessing performance.

The wide variety of PVO interests and styles precludes the establishment of definitive evaluation criteria. This variety is exemplified by an examination of the current active portfolio. The most recent monitoring report on AID-funded co-fi activities is appended as Annex G. A sub sample with more detailed information on independent evaluations of finished projects should be forthcoming in the GAO audit. In the interim similar kinds of information are available at the Mission.

PVOs presently are restricted from expanding their efforts principally by lack of funds. This project will add \$11,250,000 over the next five years to the funds available to further support PVO development activities.

The PID for this project was forwarded to Washington on September 3 by JAKARTA 13563. The PID was approved on October 14 by APAC (STATE 282258)

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Project Description

The money provided for this project will establish a fund from which AID will make grants to qualified PVOs for specific development projects. U.S. PVOs registered with the Agency for International Development will be eligible to request assistance under this project. Indonesian PVOs meeting certain requirements and certified as eligible to receive U.S. assistance by USAID/Indonesia also will be able to seek assistance under this project. (See Annex A for description of requirements for certification of eligibility for Indonesian PVOs.)

The Co-Financing Project will give priority to projects designed to satisfy the basic human needs of disadvantaged sections of the Indonesian population. Such efforts might be addressed to (1) assisting the poor to increase their income through raising their production, improving their access to productive resources, and/or expanding their opportunities for productive employment; and (2) increasing the availability of and access to goods and services such as education, sanitation, health, family planning, nutrition information, etc.

A detailed description of the project is contained in Annex D of the Project Design Summary, Logical Framework, primarily Column 1, "Narrative Summary," and Column 2, "Objectively Verifiable Indicators".

Tables 1 and 2 below are an overall summary of completed project activities during the first two phases of PVO Co-Financing. The data in this table constitute the basis of the projections for the outputs and inputs of an expanded PVO CO-Financing project over FY 82-87.

It is anticipated that future subprojects under the combined project will be launched at a pace of about 15 subprojects per year, leading to approximately 75 subprojects over the life of the project. In the past, these projects have lasted as short as one month, and as long as three years; the average length for a co-financing project has been 17 months. It is also anticipated that projects would be launched and completed at a pace which would create an on-going portfolio of about 20 subprojects being monitored by AID. It is anticipated that PVO subprojects co-financed under the project would favorably and directly affect the lives of approximately 500,000 rural Indonesians.

Table 1

USAID/INDONESIA
PVO CO-FINANCING PROGRAMS*
MAJOR OUTPUTS AND INPUTS
FY 74 - FY 80

MAJOR OUTPUTS AND INPUTS	FY 74 - FY 77 (Period of 7-years) Including Pilot Project	FY 81	CUMULATIVE TOTALS
1. Number of new PVOs Participating	17	-	17
2. Number of Sub-projects Begun	80	3	83
3. Number of Sub-projects Completed	50	2	52
4. USAID Co-Financing Dollars Input (%)	\$ 7,564,204 (46%)	\$1,525,000 (41%)	\$ 9,089,204 (45%)
5. PVO and Other Donor Contribution Input (%)	\$ 8,981,297 (54%)	\$2,213,400 (59%)	\$11,194,697 (55%)
6. Total Project Costs (4 + 5)	\$16,545,501	\$3,738,400	\$20,283,901

Note: All figures net of deobligations

* PVO Co-Financing (497-0225)
Operational Program Grants
(OPG) (498-0251)

Table 2

USAID/INDONESIA
PVO CO-FINANCING PROGRAMS*
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS
BY DONOR CONTRIBUTION AND COST COMPONENTS
FY 74 - FY 81

By Donor Contribution/Source of Funds:

Total Project Costs	USAID	GOI	US PVO	Local Participants	Local PVO	Other Donors
\$20,283,901	\$9,089,204 (45%)	\$4,406,340 (22%)	\$2,489,847 (12%)	\$820,627 (5%)	\$971,606 (5%)	\$2,506,277 (11%)

By Cost Components/Use of Funds:

Total Project Costs	Services Wages, Salaries, Honoraria	Equipment Supplies Transp. of Goods, Maintenance	Construction, Building Materials, Land	Travel, Per Diem, Trans. of Persons, Administration	Training Workshops Seminars	Other Costs Overhead
\$20,283,901	\$6,834,890 (34%)	\$5,175,677 (25%)	\$3,300,300 (16%)	\$1,592,152 (8%)	\$1,784,965 (9%)	\$1,595,917 (8%)

* PVO Co-Financing (497-0225)
Operational Program Grants (OPG) (498-0251)

This project has been a highly decentralized and flexible programming tool for the Mission and the local PVO representatives. It has allowed them to move relatively quickly and efficiently to review, approve, implement, and monitor a full range of development subprojects consistent with AID/PVO objectives and country strategy. In the Indonesia PVO Co-Financing program there is a continuing need and effort to expand contact with the U.S. and local PVO community.

In order to carry out continuing and expanding collaboration with the PVO community in implementing AID country strategy, the Mission at a minimum will continue to require full-time project officer supervision. This responsibility is currently shared by three direct hire AID officers who work on PL 480 Title II, disaster and relief assistance, as well as co-financing programs. This staffing level will continue to be considered the basic "management unit" for working with the PVO community in Indonesia. From time to time this resource will be supplemented with contract services.

In many senses relations with the PVO community are "labor intensive". A recent analysis of official correspondence handled among offices of the mission (Annex H) indicated the disproportionate number of actions handled by the VHP office.

PVO programs currently fit into and complement overall USAID program strategy, and will continue to enhance AID assistance strategy to Indonesia, in the following ways:

1. Democratic Participation by Beneficiaries -- In potential and actual practice, PVO programs are one of the most effective means of carrying out the first principle of USG development assistance: "Development is primarily the responsibility of the people of less developed countries themselves....Maximum effort shall be made....to stimulate the involvement of the people in the development process through the encouragement of democratic participation in private...activities and institution building....United States cooperation in development should be carried out to the maximum extent possible through the private sector...." (section 102, FAA). The PVO Co-Financing program has proved to be one of the most effective means the Mission has of directly involving beneficiaries in the design and implementation of development projects.

2. Institutional Development of Indigenous PVOs -- In virtually every instance of PVO Co-Financing assistance to a U.S. PVO in Indonesia, there is active involvement of an Indonesian PVO counterpart, or informal association of individuals formed to meet a local need.

3. Working with Sensitive Issues or Groups -- The politically neutral character of PVOs can often qualify them as feasible implementors of projects or innovations which are politically sensitive, or which impact on a group considered politically sensitive, and/or groups which in fact have been systematically excluded from the active concern and consideration of government planners. AID assistance to PVOs in Indonesia has benefited such groups, e.g., in Kalimantan, Irian Jaya, and East Timor.

4. Coordinating Integrated Rural Development Projects -- IRDPs involve a complex and coordinated effort among ministries in the national government; at the local level there is often a corresponding diversity of interest groups and local problems/priorities to be identified. PVOs, along with the local government, have served as a central point, even project authority, around which the locality establishes its own organization for an IRDP and which subsequently works with central government. U.S. PVOs in Indonesia currently are filling this role, e.g., in West Java, Aceh, and South Sulawesi.

5. Integrating Women into Development -- Women's organizations are generally PVOs. There are many in Indonesia, and they provide an excellent contact not only for access to private involvement in development, but also for the active involvement of women in development. In the past, the Mission has assisted these organizations in project design and evaluation training, and foresees a future of modest project assistance to their increased involvement in designing and carrying out development projects.

6. Providing Technical Assistance -- Either from their own staffing, or by serving as "middlemen" between a need and the technical expertise required to meet it, PVOs have provided major technical assistance in direct support of the three USAID/Indonesia strategy priorities: increased agriculture production, family planning, and manpower training. PVO-provided technical assistance has, of course, gone far beyond these three fields. U.S. PVOs are currently and directly assisting and shaping GOI national and provincial multi-year planning for cooperative development, non-formal education, special education, primary health care and community development/agricultural extension training.

7. Advocating and Implementing Appropriate Technology -- The more closely technology is entwined with village level culture and requirements, especially when an innovation is being tried and tested, the more appropriate in many cases it is to look to a PVO for both identifying requirements and developing solutions. In Indonesia, this has proven especially true among the local PVOs.

8. More Intensive Use of PL 480 Title II Grant Food -- U.S. PVOs, of course, already implement 100% of the Mission's Title II program. In Indonesia increased ways have been identified for using food as an incentive or complement to development projects carried out by PVOs and their counterparts. These ways include use of PL 480 Title II in transmigration, and reforestation projects.

The AID experience with PVOs during the last seven years has indicated that PVOs have the capacity to successfully implement a wide variety of development activities. Recently, a departing project officer for PVO Co-Financing made a short list of some of the "lessons learned" as a result of the USAID/I program. These are as follows:

- A. PVOs are not just well-meaning "do-gooders"
- B. "Small" does not necessarily mean "ineffective," "less capable," "limited impact," etc.
- C. PVO assistance programs are, at times, major technical assistance resources for the GOI and others, and a number of PVO programs are complements, or forerunners, to major government development programs
- D. Information sharing is mutual and helpful
- E. Popular, democratic participation of people in their own development tends to be relatively greater in PVO projects
- F. Dollar amounts are "small," but program management activity is considerable
- G. Cooperation with PVOs needs "outreach" to new PVOs, and within our own Agency
- H. Assistance to PVOs is a good use of the AID assistance dollar--"more development for the buck"--if we are willing to take the time...

Each of these lessons can be substantiated with numerous examples drawn from the co-fi experience. Many of these cases have been documented by the PVOs and AID.

The GOI continues to look favorably on the work of voluntarism in Indonesia, by its own organizations as well as those from outside the country. Indeed, in most Indonesian ethnic groups, the spirit of mutual self-help towards community and social goals is common. In many instances of disaster relief, and local and national development, the work of Indonesian private and voluntary organizations is a de facto part of the national system. Such organizations as the Indonesian Red Cross, the Scouts, a full federation of women's associations, "Yayasan" (foundations), and "Lembagas" (institutes) are regularly noted by the GOI and press as integral contributors and participants in Indonesia's national development. The work of U.S. PVOs is similarly welcomed in Indonesia.

Consequently, an expanded program of USAID assistance to the development programs of PVOs in Indonesia will take place in an environment generally quite favorable to the activities of private and voluntary organizations. Too, there is no apparent lack of organizations, U.S. or Indonesian, which could foreseeably take advantage of USAID co-financing assistance.

The latest TAICH Directory* lists some 75 U.S. PVOs providing assistance to Indonesia. Of these, over 50 are actually located in Indonesia, and are eligible for co-financing assistance. 18 U.S. PVOs have already participated in USAID co-financing.

Because of negotiations already underway, this is expected to increase to a minimum of 19 or 20 in FY 82, and it is anticipated that a minimum of 1 or 2 additional U.S. PVOs annually might make use of co-financing thereafter. Similarly it is estimated that there are hundreds of local PVOs including 20-30 well established national level groups

2. New initiatives

During the last five years of project management some trends have developed which encourage AID to recommend modifications in the co-financing mechanism. The average size of grants has increased significantly. Direct assistance to Indonesian PVOs was never fully implemented. Current staffing patterns prevent USAID from actively reaching out to identify new opportunities in the American and Indonesian PVO community. The PVO office has not been able to provide extensive management support services to PVOs involved in co-fi grants. These issues have been addressed as follows:

A. Multi-Project Support Grants (MPS)

Multi-Project Support Grants will be used to support the ongoing development activities of well established American PVOs in Indonesia. Organizations will be eligible for these grants after they have successfully demonstrated a sustained ability to implement co-financed projects. The grants will primarily support specific project activities, rather than the PVO's general program costs, and preference will be given to those organizations which have finished three or more co-fi grants, or which have had co-fi grants with a duration of three years or more.

* Technical Assistance Information Clearing House, American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, "Development Assistance Programs of U.S. Non-Profit Organizations, INDONESIA".

In general, PVOs in Indonesia implement projects in two ways. Organizations like CRS, CWS and TAF work through local counterparts. Field level project design and implementation of the projects is the responsibility of the counterpart. The sponsoring agency brokers project proposals from counterparts and also provides managerial and general oversight services. In the past a wide variety of small projects has been funded through this channel. On the other hand, PVOs like CARE and SCF implement and manage their own activities. Usually, these groups tend to concentrate on projects within a sector. The program support grant is an attempt to support programs under both kinds of implementation modes.

The need for such a flexible instrument grows from several factors. Most important, a number of both kinds of PVOs have consistently demonstrated they have the capacity to design, implement and evaluate projects. On average these projects tend to be successful. This performance has been exemplified by several co-financed examples. In this context, AID, rather than identifying and supporting several projects with one PVO in one sector, proposes to review PVO plans and performance on an annual program basis. As a result of that review, an MPS grant would be made. This recognition of PVO performance and expertise is an indication of trust based on experience. This will effectively reduce paperwork without any corresponding abrogation of standard accounting requirements.

In the case of PVOs which act as brokers, AID believes MPS grants would be a useful mechanism for supporting small, diverse projects. During the pilot phase of the co-fi experience subproject grants were generally for under \$50,000 (average \$41,354). During the second phase this average has grown consistently larger. The average size of VHP managed grants, including OPGs, is now \$170,018. In part this represents the increased capacity of PVOs to manage complex, multi-year activities. It also is an indication that the PVO mechanism effectively discourages PVOs from approaching AID for small amounts of money. Current processing requirements are not variable. It is a powerful disincentive to apply for small amounts if one realizes that the paperwork for a \$2,000 grant is essentially the same as for a \$200,000 grant. The PVO community and AID continue to believe that small amounts of money can have significant developmental impact. This is particularly the case with small scale, community based activities. AID believes that current processing requirements can be used to allow experienced broker PVOs to apply for a co-fi program support grant to be used for a number of activities.

PVOs would still be required to submit an overall proposal to AID for consideration by the AID/Project Review Committee. This proposal would be less detailed than regular project proposals but the onus would be on the PVO to demonstrate to AID sufficient management capability and experience. The standard provisions of

AID grants for accountability and auditing would not be waived. The grantee would be required to notify AID in advance of their intention to draw down against their grant for discrete activities. AID would reserve the right to disapprove proposed activities based upon the criteria set forth on page 11.

Periodic reporting on MPS grant activities will be made annually (financial reports will remain quarterly). A single, formal evaluation of the MPS grant will take place under the direction of USAID, in collaboration with the PVO, after approximately three-fourths of the grant period of the MPS has been completed.

The following criteria will be used in determining which PVOs would be eligible for USAID multi-project support grants (MPS):

A. The PVO is officially registered with AID as a PVO and continues to meet current registration requirements.

B. The PVO can meet the current grantee selection criteria for AID specific support grants (section 4B of AID Handbook 13).

C. The PVO has documented successful working experience in Indonesia in implementing at least two or three AID-funded development projects. Documentation would include, but not be limited to, regular project narrative reporting on previous grants, formal joint PVO/AID and/or outside evaluations, and audits of their activities in Indonesia.

D. The Indonesia Office of the PVO can successfully pass a formal pre-award survey conducted by appropriate USAID/Indonesia staff under the direction of the USAID's Office of Management and Finance (see section 4B2.B. of AID HB 13 for guidance on survey substance).

E. The PVO is able and willing to make cash contributions to the MPS grant equal to or greater than a percentage of the cash contributions which AID is being asked to make over the life of the project.

These requirements for PVO cash contributions to MPS grants may be waived by the AID Director, in writing, but only under unique and special circumstances. In all circumstances PVO's total contribution in cash and kind must be equal to or greater than 50 percent of AID's contribution in all years.

The provision of MPS grants represents an awareness of the need to respond to the evolving PVO/AID relationship. PVOs are not homogenous in their organizational means of operation or in their effectiveness. Not all PVOs would be judged eligible to participate in the relationship. AID is anxious to continue to support the diverse interests and perspectives of the PVO community in Indonesia.

B. Indonesian Private and Voluntary Organization

Although Indonesian PVOs (IPVOs) were technically eligible for direct assistance under the terms of the second phase of the co-fi project (FY 77 - FY 81) this provision was never fully implemented. During the years AID has had considerable experience assisting with IPVOs through American PVOs. Additionally the Mission has contracted with IPVOs for consultant services from time to time. The competency of a number of these PVOs has been well established as a result of their performance.

The establishment of certification requirements (See Annex A) will enable AID to encourage eligible IPVOs to register with AID. It is expected that between 5-10 IPVOs will register with USAID during the life of the project. This list might include organizations like YSTM, LP3ES, YIS, YIIS and Dian Desa. Perhaps five of these organizations may use up to 25 percent of grant funds during the life of the project. This initiative will be assisted if management services as envisioned below can be provided.

C. Consultant Services

A number of factors necessitate the drawing upon consultant services in the operation of the next phase of co-fi activities. The day to day management of the ongoing portfolio limits the mission's ability to get out and aggressively pursue new opportunities. The VHP office is also unable to visit project sites to monitor progress and evaluate performance with as much frequency and depth as would be desirable. Finally, the mission would like to have the facility to train those involved in PVO activities in a number of areas. This would include efforts to improve staff capability in project design, management and evaluation. This later activity will be particularly important as the mission begins to make direct grants to IPVOs. The details of proposed consultant services are found below under the section on administrative feasibility.

The successful introduction of these new elements will greatly strengthen the PVO co-financing grant projects. In relations with the PVO community AID continues to believe that maximum flexibility will result in qualitative benefits for all concerned.

2. Processing Requirements

Registered PVOs will continue to send their project proposals to AID for both program support grants and specific projects. As in the past, the minimum contribution to overall project costs which must be secured by the PVO making the proposal is 25 percent. Other factors being equal, AID will favor proposals for which the sponsoring PVO can guarantee that 50 percent or more of project costs will be underwritten by other than U.S. Government funds. Another consideration strengthening chances for approval is the magnitude of contribution received from the beneficiaries of the project activities. An additional important criterion will be the extent to which the proposal is consistent with the mutually agreed U.S./GOI development assistance strategy.

The proposals will continue to be processed as they have been in the past. (see Annex C, USAID Order 1300.1). In essence this calls for the proposal to be considered by a project review committee of AID officers. They make a recommendation to the director. If the proposal is recommended and approved a grant agreement is drawn up.

No specific format is required for the proposal. However, the following information is usually included in the proposal in order for AID to judge the project's merits.

A. (See Annex B for full explanation of the information required.)

- (i) Project purpose and description
- (ii) Project background
- (iii) Project analysis
- (iv) Project design and implementation
 - Implementation plan
 - Measurement and evaluation of project accomplishment
- (v) Financial plan with budget
- (vi) Evidence that supporting resources other than that requested of AID will be available
- (vii) Evaluation plan and schedule
- (viii) Other information

III. PROJECT ANALYSIS

1. Social Analysis

As with several other areas of analyses, a thorough profile of project beneficiaries and a complete examination of the socio-cultural factors influencing project choice and design must wait until each PVO project proposal is received. In general, however, it is expected that PVO activities will continue to fall into two broad categories. The first category of activities will focus on making a direct impact on a well defined group of beneficiaries. Such activities may come in response to an appeal for assistance in satisfying a pressing basic human need. These beneficiary groups are likely to be rural poor, but in addition to their low economic status, they may have other characteristics that increase their need for special development assistance. The second category of activities will be those directed toward testing a new development methodology or innovative technology. While these projects will also impact on a group of beneficiaries, their real objective will be to test an innovation for later application to a larger group or groups.

Believing that the most important product of any effort is the experience people get from working in it, in addition to socioeconomic impact, we are also interested in the learning process that takes place. Therefore, where appropriate and to the extent feasible, it is expected that beneficiaries will become involved in all phases of the development activities, including identification of needs, planning and designing of measures to satisfy such needs, mobilization of resources to carry out the activities, implementation and continuation of activities, and maintenance of the facilities and infrastructure created by the project. Such participation is expected from beneficiary groups in which the PVO has been successful in establishing the capacity and skills to undertake further development activities. This beneficiary involvement may be spontaneous or with reduced levels of assistance from the outside.

Because of the ingrained patron/client attitude toward development where the patron controls the resources and enjoys the authority to use them, beneficiaries may regard the PVO as a patron, a benefactor, and look to the organization to assume all responsibility for providing the resources and expertise for planning, design, and implementation of a proposed activity. However, because PVOs work directly with beneficiaries, they are afforded the opportunity to bring about greater beneficiary involvement in all phases of development with the hope that beneficiaries will begin to see themselves as full participants rather than mere recipients.

2. Environmental Analysis

The determination of the initial environmental examination of the PVO Co-Financing Project was negative; the project is not a major action which will have a significant effect on the human environment and is, therefore, an action for which an environmental assessment is not required.

Individual PVO subprojects co-financed under the project, however, could possibly have environmental implications, although they would tend to be localized with no significant wider environmental impact. Consequently, the AID PVO Project Review Committee will consider environmental implications of individual PVO subprojects at the time of formal AID review of each subproject proposal.

3. Technical, Economic and Administrative Feasibility

a. Technical Feasibility

PVOs submitting proposals will be required to explain thoroughly the technology they intend to employ in their project. Considerations such as employment effects, energy demand, the beneficiaries' ability to utilize and maintain the technology used in the project, etc. will be examined as appropriate during review of each proposal.

Ongoing AID guidelines (See Annex B, Section III, C) insure that each subproject proposal submitted to AID receives an appropriate level of technical review during its informal and formal review by the AID PVO Project Review Committee. Whether or not the project and its technological implications are appropriate for the specific time and place for which the project is proposed, and a judgment as to whether the project is reasonably priced and designed, are basic queries of the AID review. Depending on the depth of the technical question at hand, AID technical expertise is integrated into the review, and at times the technicians make a preliminary informal judgment of a subproject idea, or actually visit a proposed project site to review more thoroughly the project's technical aspects as part of the formal AID review.

b. Economic Feasibility

Due to the nature of the project, an economic analysis cannot be performed prior to the design of each subproject. Each PVO proposal will include a statement of the expected economic effect of the planned activities on the intended beneficiaries and the per capita costs of achieving this benefit. In its review of the proposal, AID will be comparing the benefits of the project with the cost of the proposed effort. To the extent the PVO can supply information to assist the comparison, review of the project will be facilitated.

It is roughly estimated that the co-financing subprojects anticipated under this project will favorably affect about 500,000 targeted beneficiaries at a AID cost of \$20 per beneficiary.

In many areas the PVO approach is able to tap volunteer assistance and to integrate valuable local private expertise, and resources into local development projects, resulting in a more cost-effective effort than regular government programs.

c. Administrative Feasibility

(i) Grant Recipients

This project will be carried out by Private Voluntary Organizations. Only those U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations that have been registered by AID/Washington and those Indonesian Private Voluntary Organizations that have been registered by USAID/Indonesia are eligible to receive co-financing grants.

The process of registration includes an examination of the management capabilities of the organization. As PVOs submit proposals for grants, the Mission will first determine whether the PVO is registered. Further, when receiving a PVO proposal, the Mission will examine local staff capabilities and administrative procedures and judge whether they are adequate to effectively manage the activities indicated.

PVO grantees will occasionally be working in association with a local institution or group which will be required to contribute services and/or resources to the project and may be responsible for certain design or implementation elements of the project. In such cases, it will be the responsibility of the grantee PVO to satisfy the Mission that their associate has the capability to provide the technical services, resources, and/or design/management inputs attributed to them in the project proposal.

The Grantee will have the sole responsibility for management of AID resources and all project activities including those performed by organizations working in association with them.

Where a project demands special organizational or staff capability such as the ability to contract for services or procure commodities and equipment, and the Mission has not already examined and determined that these procedures are adequate, such an examination will be made.

(ii) AID

The project is simple in concept and its operation is well within USAID staff capabilities. However, due to the number of individual PVO proposals expected, and the funded projects on

line at any one time, the workload on permanent hire staff is considerable. In order to alleviate this situation, the Mission may need to contract for certain functions in connection with the implementation of the project. The contractor(s) would be responsible to the project manager and would perform certain of the following functions:

- (1) Develop and maintain liaison with U.S. and Indonesian private voluntary organizations in Indonesia.
- (2) Gather information about PVOs, including the nature of their organization, staff capabilities, resource availabilities, volume and cost of their development activities and other information as necessary to determine the number of PVOs involved in development, the nature of their efforts and resources they have committed.
- (3) As required by the project manager, disseminate to PVOs information concerning Co-Financing project provisions, development methodologies and techniques, monitoring and evaluation requirement, etc.
- (4) Prepare initial analysis of each PVO proposal pointing out issues to Mission staff.
- (5) Gather comments of Mission staff on each proposal and compile them for project director.
- (6) Make visits to project sites before or after project initiation and report on observations to project manager.
- (7) Prepare reports and gather data to track project implementation.
- (8) Provide assistance to PVOs in areas of project design, implementation evaluation and management.
- (9) Serve as member of evaluation team for PVO Co-Financing and individual PVO projects as required.
- (10) Review PVO registration requests. If necessary, collect information necessary for USAID to make a determination on suitability of PVO for co-financing and/or other U.S. Government assistance.

In all of the above functions the contractor(s) will be supervised by the project manager. The contractor(s) should be knowledgeable of AID program requirements, AID and Government of Indonesia development objectives, PVO organizations, their capabilities and objectives.

4. The Financial Plan

This project will provide 11.25 million U.S. dollars to be used with non-U.S. Government resources in cash or in kind to defray the cost of acceptable PVO development activities in Indonesia.

At least \$10.25 million will be used to provide grants to PVOs. This will cover approximately 50% of the total costs of the PVO projects financed. It will be the responsibility of each PVO grantee to acquire non-U.S. Government resources to cover the remaining costs. Possible sources of support are:

Outside Indonesia

- International agencies
- Private U.S. or foreign resources by general or specific grants for the project
- Foreign governments

In Indonesia

- Cooperating agencies of the Indonesian Government
- Private organizations, institutions or individuals
- Contributions by beneficiaries

Non-U.S. Government contributions may be in cash or in kind. PVOs are encouraged to mobilize private Indonesian resources, especially from among beneficiaries, as evidence of the beneficiaries' willingness to participate in the development activities. Mobilization of private resources will result in an increase in the total resources devoted to development in the country.

Cost Sharing: Grantees and/or local collaborators should be expected to contribute a reasonable share of project inputs on a case-by-case basis. It is now agency policy that a minimum 25 percent contribution to total life-of-project costs from non-AID sources will be made for all co-financing grants. This includes cash and in-kind contributions from PVOs, local collaborators and other non-governmental donors as well as from host governments, other governments and international organizations. The merits of competing co-financing proposals being comparable, preference is to be given to those containing a larger contribution from private sources.

A minimum cash (as distinct from in-kind) contribution is established for the PVO's own contribution as follows:

a. Regular Co-Financing Grants - The PVO will be expected to make a cash contribution to the grant equal to a percentage of the cash contribution which AID is being asked to make over the life of the grant:

Grants in FY 82 5 percent plus	Grants in FY 83 10 percent plus	Grants in FY 84-86 15 percent plus
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b. Multi-Project Support - The PVO will be required to make a contribution (cash and/or kind) to the MPS grant equal to a percentage of the cash contribution which AID is being asked to make over the life of the grant:

Grants in FY 82 10 percent plus	Grants in FY 83 15 percent plus	Grants in FY 84 20 percent plus
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The requirements for PVO cash contribution to MPS grants may be waived by the AID Director in Indonesia. However, in all cases, PVO's total contribution in cash and kind should be equal to 50 percent of AID's contribution in all years.

Recurring Costs: Most PVO projects will be directed toward activities in the private sector. If the activities result in a liability for recurring costs, we expect that the responsibility for underwriting these costs will be met by participating private organizations and/or groups, probably the beneficiaries themselves. We intend to examine all proposals that place a recurring cost liability on a Government organization to determine whether all possible alternatives have been examined, the recurring cost liability is understood and accepted by the Government, the action is not only appropriate but necessary to meet a government program objective, and the Government will have the resources to cover the recurring costs.

Expenditures: Each grant proposal will include a budget estimate on which total grant amount will be determined. The Grant proposal will also include a schedule of expenditure of grant funds over the life of the project. Based on this and other factors, AID will arrange Grant fund disbursements sufficient to cover expenditures. After the initial disbursement, succeeding disbursements will depend on the PVOs' drawdown of funds already in hand and anticipated expenditures for the forthcoming period.

Summary Cost Estimate and Financial Plan
(\$000)

	<u>AID^{1/}</u> <u>(FX+LC)</u>	<u>Other Donors^{2/}</u> <u>(FX+LC)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Grants to PVOs	10.25	13.75 ^{3/}	24,000
2. Project consultant ^{4/}	500	-	500
3. Technical Assistance ^{5/}	200	-	200
4. Evaluation	175	-	175
5. Training ^{6/}	100	-	100
6. Contingencies	25	-	25
7. Inflation factor ^{7/}	-	-	-
TOTAL	11.25	-	25,000

- ^{1/} Until PVO proposals are submitted, it is not possible to estimate the foreign exchange and local cost requirements under this project.
- ^{2/} Other donors may include any of the following: (a) International Agencies, (b) Foreign Governments, (c) U.S. PVO resources, (d) Government of Indonesia, (e) Indonesian PVOs, (f) other private Indonesian sources, (g) Beneficiaries of project activities. Contributions may be in the form of foreign exchange, local currency or in kind.
- ^{3/} While the ratio between U.S. Government non-U.S. Government contributions will vary, it is expected that non-U.S. Government contributions will cover approximately 50% of the total cost of all the PVO-sponsored projects.
- ^{4/} Personal Services Contract.
- ^{5/} Technical consultants required from time to time for specific duties relating to the project. Amounts listed for Project Consultant, Technical Assistance, Evaluation, and Training are planning estimates. Funds not used for these purposes will be used for grants to PVOs.
- ^{6/} In-country training costs associated with improving PVO staff capability in project design, management and evaluation.
- ^{7/} Since the project establishes a fund not based on costs but on assumed levels of PVO activity, the inflation factor cannot be applied. Inflation will be taken into account for each PVO proposal received.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1. Implementation Plan

Implementation steps in the Co-Financing project will continue to be:

1. Establish Co-Financing fund - AID
2. Development of Co-Financing project proposals - PVOs
3. Review of Project Proposals - AID
4. Prepare grant agreement for PVO project - AID, PVO
5. Implementation of PVO project - PVO
6. Monitor and evaluate PVO project and overall Co-Financing project - PVO, AID

When AID has prepared a grant for a specific PVO project, implementation plans will be described and monitoring/evaluation schedules will be determined.

It is expected that 60-80 PVO projects will be initiated during the five years of this project. These projects are likely to involve 10-20 PVOs depending on the number of grants received by any one PVO.

If funds are available according to the project plan (FY 82 - \$1.75 million) 10-15 PVO projects can be funded each year.

2. Evaluation Plan

This project, being a cluster of small, diverse subgrants, will be evaluated on two levels. On the overall project level, AID will evaluate whether or not AID has been able to engage the expertise of PVOs working in Indonesia and whether or not the AID contribution has resulted in a net increase in PVO sponsored development activity. In order to do this, data collected at the beginning of the project will establish the base against which additional PVO activity can be measured as the project progresses.

PVO sponsored projects carried out with the involvement of groups of potential beneficiaries will help in developing within these groups the capabilities necessary to continue the development process on their own or with reduced assistance from outside. One good indicator might be that the development undertaken with PVO assistance is continuing and/or the group has branched into different activities without any outside assistance or with a lower level of assistance than previously.

Not all subprojects will be involved in setting the conditions necessary for groups to continue development on their own. A project may test a new technology or system that is to be adopted by a government organization or other agency for broader application in the country. In this case, project results will be examined to determine whether or not the technology or system proved to be appropriate and whether it, in fact, has been or will be adopted by the agency or organization for whom it is

intended. Again this sort of evidence will not be apparent until the particular subproject is completed. If success depends on the adoption of the particular strategy, system or technology, evidence may not be available for some time after this. The fact that a particular strategy, system or technology has not been adopted will have to be looked at in depth to determine if the fault lies with the sponsoring organization and the project activities pursued or if it lies with factors outside the organization's control. Before entering such a project, AID and the sponsoring agency will have to examine rigorously the assumptions related to adoption of the project results.

U.S. voluntary organizations are encouraged to continue to enter into joint ventures with indigenous voluntary organizations. Our aim is to increase the capability of indigenous agencies to plan, design, implement and evaluate development activities on their own. AID also wishes to see increased ability among these groups to mobilize private resources for development. A measure of successful action toward this objective will be the number of projects sponsored by U.S. voluntary organizations as a joint venture with indigenous PVOs. A positive trend here will, however, only indicate that the U.S. PVOs are willing to try this approach. It will not be until joint ventures are completed and the capabilities of the indigenous partner examined that we will have indications that the objective is attained. A partial test will be that the indigenous organization can meet the requirements for registration with the Mission. It will not be until the capabilities established have been proved by successful completion of a development project on its own that an indigenous agency can be certified as definitely qualified and our objective attained.

All of the measures indicated above are designed to determine the extent to which this project has reached its multiple objectives. The various reviews will be scheduled to take place when appropriate evidence is available. The evaluation process will continue to examine evidence from ongoing or completed project activity funded under the first two phases of co-fund activities. Elements of this sort of evaluation have been used to further develop this project. In addition, data will be collected during the project to measure additional PVO activity, increased funding, etc., for comparison at a later stage of the project. Most of the evaluation exercise during the first will be performed by Mission staff with perhaps some local contractor assistance in gathering data.

The second level of evaluation involved is subproject specific. Each subproject will be evaluated to measure the degree to which the project purpose has been achieved. Scheduling and designing each evaluation will be the responsibility of the sponsoring PVO. Project funds will be set

aside in the grant budget to cover the cost of these evaluations. AID does not intend to require a rigid format for evaluations. However, in assessing the relative merits of individual proposals, serious attention will be given to the evaluation plan developed by the PVO.

A prerequisite for funding a proposal will be AID acceptance of the sponsoring PVO's evaluation plan and schedule. As in all other aspects of project design, AID will, as requested, provide assistance in preparing evaluation designs and schedules. AID staff will be available to carry out certain aspects of subproject evaluations depending on need, availability of personnel and agreement with the sponsoring PVO.

REGISTRATION OF LOCAL PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION

1. Registration is open to any philanthropic and/or public service organization that is non-profit, non-political and non-governmental in nature. To qualify for registration, an organization must demonstrate that it meets the criteria outlined below, that it is financially viable and that it has sufficient management capability to engage in development oriented assistance to disadvantaged groups.
2. An organization that meets all of these conditions will be certified as "eligible to receive U.S. Government Assistance" and will be added to the register of qualified Private Voluntary Organizations maintained by the Agency for International Development in Washington, D.C.
3. Interested organizations can apply for registration by letter addressed to The Director, USAID/Indon. The letter should describe the type of development activities normally undertaken or intended to be undertaken by the organization and indicate in general terms the type of activity intended to be carried out with AID assistance. Copies of the documents listed in the attached "Conditions and Documentation Requirement" should be sent with the letter. If the specific document listed is not available, alternate documentation establishing that the organization is in substantial compliance with the corresponding condition may be submitted.
4. Registration establishes an organization's eligibility to receive AID assistance but does not guarantee it. The granting of assistance to a registered organization will be based on a separate application which must include a detailed description of the development activities the organization proposes to implement with AID Assistance.
5. To remain registered, an organization must submit annually an audit prepared by an independent certified public accountant, a report of income and expenditures, an annual report of activities and a statement that all other conditions described in the original material remain unchanged except as noted. AID may terminate eligibility upon receipt of information which calls into question the organization's ability to meet these criteria.

CONDITIONS AND DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

If the organization:	then the documentation required is:
A. Is a legal entity, organized under Indonesian law for philanthropic and/or public service purposes.	A. Articles of Incorporation, constitution, by laws, relevant documents establishing its legal status.
B. Is private (non-governmental).	B. Articles, constitution, by laws other relevant documentation.
C. Is non-profit.	C. Audited financial statement (see E below) or certificate of tax exemption.
D. Is engaged in or anticipates becoming engaged in voluntary charitable or development assistance operations (other than religious) including but not limited to services of relief, rehabilitation, disaster assistance, welfare, training and/or program support and coordination for such services, in the fields of health, education, population planning, nutrition, agriculture, industry, environment and ecology.	D. Annual Report (or document of similar import), third party descriptive information of what they do; letter stating reasons for seeking registration.
E. Accounts for its funds in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable Indonesian regulations pertaining to Certified Public Accountants.	E. Audit, prepared by independent Certified Public Accountant (CPA), disclosing administrative, program and fund raising costs (the latter, where applicable), and providing complete information on financial position as evidenced by liabilities and assets. NOTE: New organizations - (organizations which have been established less than a year) must provide an independent CPA's statement that an accounting and financial reporting system consistent with the IICPA guidelines has been installed, along with an unaudited financial statement covering the period between establishment and application for

registration. The Certified Public Accountant's statement for new organizations will also indicate whether the organization has installed internal controls to engage the execution of an audit in accordance with the applicable guidelines at the end of the first year of operations.

- F. Exercises financial planning through submission of an annual budget for the year subsequent to that covered in the annual audit.
 - G. Has a functioning board or governing body which is the highest authority of the organization, is legally responsible, whose members serve without compensation for such service, and that paid officers do not constitute a majority in any decision of such a body.
 - H. Provides compensation for top five headquarters positions.
- F. A Budget, for the year subsequent to that covered in the audit, prepared in a manner consistent with the format used in the audit.
 - G. By laws/articles; non-compensation statement; names and addresses. (In the case of a Corporation desiring to register, suitable evidence must be submitted to the satisfaction of USAID to ensure that the governance of the organization is such that the nature of the organization's functions and purposes shall not change during the life of any USAID assistance.)
 - H. A list of salaries and allowances of the top five positions.

CO-FINANCING GRANT PROPOSAL OUTLINE

This annex describes the information a PVO project proposal might include if it is to be considered for a Co-Financing grant. While no specific format must be followed when presenting this information use of the format provided herein will facilitate USAID review of the proposal.

Project Title: _____ Life of Project: _____
(yrs.)

PVO Name and Address: _____

PVO Director: Name: _____
Title: _____ Tel. No.: _____

Date of Presentation to USAID: _____

Organizations Cooperating in project: _____

Total Project Cost: _____

Amount of Grant Request: _____

A. PURPOSE

The purpose is a statement of what is expected to be achieved if the project is completed successfully and on time. It expresses in quantitative or qualitative terms (capable of verification) that which you hope to create, accomplish or change.

B. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Describe the development problems or objectives to be addressed citing any relevant studies or other material that would help to establish that the problem exists and its effect on the beneficiaries. Explain how your organization became aware of

the problem and briefly describe your experience implementing this type of activity or related activities. Describe similar activities (if any) of the Government or other development organizations and explain how your project complements or supplements these activities. Explain the relationship of your proposed project to the Government of Indonesia development objectives.

C PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Provide a general description of the activities you intend to carry out. Describe the group or groups who will benefit as a result of this project. If the project objective is to test a new development methodology or innovative technology, explain how you will go about testing or proving that the methodology or technology is appropriate for the problems it is to solve and how, if successful, it can be utilized to benefit additional beneficiaries in Indonesia and/or other developing countries. Describe the conditions expected at the end of the project.

D. PROJECT ANALYSIS

1. Economic: If appropriate, statement of the economic effects of the project (a) on its major intended beneficiaries, (b) on related groups, and (c) the potential to reach beneficiaries at low per capita cost. Such effects could include such desirable purposes as increased income and employment; enhanced job opportunities through encouragement of labor intensive, low cost systems of production and services; improve literacy, and better forms of education and training to help people qualify for opportunities. In its review of the proposal, AID will be comparing the benefits of the project with the cost of the proposed effort. To the extent the PVO can supply information to assist the comparison, review of the proposal will be facilitated.

2. Technology: If appropriate, describe the technology to be used. Provide evidence that your organization has the capability to implement the technology. Indicate that the beneficiary groups or organizations have the ability to use and maintain the technology once the project is over.

3. Socio-Culture Feasibility: Provide a profile of the beneficiaries of the project. This profile should include the approximate number of beneficiaries that will be directly affected, and if appropriate, the approximate number of beneficiaries that will be indirectly affected. Describe other beneficiary characteristics such as income level, ethnic groups, age, location, employment, sex, organization and community group membership, etc. that are known to you and will identify the groups or individuals you plan to benefit.

AID understanding of who the beneficiaries are and what effect the project activity will have on them is crucial to review of the project. PVOs should provide as much information as needed to explain the socio-cultural factors that will affect project activities and influence the degree of benefit that will accrue to the beneficiary group and the impact the project will have on cultural traditions and values. As part of this analysis the PVO should indicate whose interests may be harmed by the project and whether their opposition will be critical.

4. Environmental Analysis: The PVO should describe (if appropriate) the impact project activities will have on the physical environment. If no negative impact is expected the proposal should contain a statement to this effect.

5. Administrative Feasibility: The PVO should include information about its management capabilities to substantiate its claim that it has the ability to manage AID grant resources effectively and has the management and technical capability to carry out the proposed activities.

If an intermediate organization (perhaps acting as a subgrantee) is expected to manage some or all project activities, include information on this organization and its administrative and management capabilities.

If beneficiaries will be expected to carry out some implementation functions and/or be directly involved in planning and project design and evaluation of project results, describe the capabilities that exist within the beneficiary group which can be employed on the project. If part of the project activity is to assist the beneficiary group gain needed capability, explain how this will be accomplished in the section titled "Project Description."

For any project activities that result in something such as a road, water system, a business (pig raising, etc.) or a system of services that must be maintained by the beneficiary group, describe how you will ensure that the beneficiaries have the ability to shoulder these responsibilities once the project is completed.

E. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- describe how the project will be carried out and whether or not subgrants or contracts will be made.
- describe how you plan to provide for technical assistance i.e. use of volunteers, staff from cooperating organization, or consultants.

- describe the type and amount of commodities needed and proposed procurement procedures.
- provide a schedule of actions required, their timing and interrelationship, and the organization responsible for carrying them out.
- describe how you (PVO grantee) intend to monitor the above described activities.

F. FINANCIAL PLAN

Prepare an analysis of the entire cost of the project. This should include the cost of all activities, commodities, services, etc. needed for successful completion of the project. All costs to be incurred from the date of signature of a grant agreement with AID until the project is completed should be included no matter what source or type of contribution will cover them. If beneficiaries and/or any other contributor is going to supply labor, commodities, technical assistance, etc. in kind, the cost of these items should be expressed in rupiahs or dollars. List all contributions whether they are in the form of cash or kind. For contributions made by organizations other than the grantee PVO and USAID, provide suitable evidence to assure the contribution will be available in the amount listed and on time.

Budget presentations should be broken down to various line items as appropriate to the specific project. Projects will include most of the following line items:

Personnel Costs

1. Local personnel
2. U.S. technician, etc.
3. Third country personnel

Training Costs

(include transportation and subsistence by dollars or rupiahs and man months)

Commodity Costs

1. U.S. procured
2. Locally procured
3. U.S. surplus property

Other Costs

1. Office space
2. Fuel
3. Transportation
4. Office supplies, equipment, etc.
5. Other costs including overhead where applicable
6. Evaluation costs (see Evaluation)

Proposed expenditures should also be broken down by year. It is recommended that dates (1982, 1983, etc.) not be used. Use year 1, 2, etc. to signify each full year of the project.

G. EVALUATION

Evaluation is the responsibility of the PVO grantee. AID will assist with evaluation design and implementation as required. Each proposal submitted must include an evaluation plan. This plan should tell AID what you plan to evaluate (end of project status) and how you plan to go about carrying out this evaluation. We are interested in identification of the indicators that you will look at to see if your project purpose has been achieved. If baseline data against which progress is to be measured is not available, tell how you plan to acquire it. We are also interested in who (PVO staff, outside consultants, etc.) you plan to use to perform the evaluation and when it will be scheduled. Most projects that extend for more than one year should be evaluated at various stages during implementation. Include an evaluation schedule supporting the timing of evaluations by indicating the facets of the project that will be examined in each evaluation.

Evaluations add to the cost of a project. In order to ensure that the costs have been included in the overall estimate of project, a separate line item should be included in the budget. This is especially necessary if outside consultants will be required to carry out the evaluation.

USAID ORDER

UNITED STATES A. I. D. MISSION TO INDONESIA

DATE ISSUED October 30, 1979	EFFECTIVE October 30, 1979	OFFICE VHP Issuance No. 32	ORDER No. 1300.1
SUBJECT: Procedures for Approval of PVO Projects within USAID Project 497-0225		SUPERSEDES Issuance No. 32 Order dated June 6, 1977	

I. PURPOSE

This Order establishes USAID/Indonesia policy and procedures for approval of project proposals submitted by eligible U.S. and Indonesian private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) under its PVO Co-Financing program.

II. BACKGROUND

The purpose of "PVO Co-Financing" is to help increase and improve local-level development efforts in the Government of Indonesia (GOI) and AID priority areas of agriculture/rural development, population/health, and education/human resource development. The program makes available AID financial assistance to Indonesia's development which is in addition to the on-going Government-to-Government program. The AID financial assistance is matched with similar contributions from the PVOs and cooperating local groups to co-finance socio-economic development projects which are planned, proposed, and implemented by the PVOs.

To be eligible for participation in the PVO Co-Financing program, a PVO must have an appropriate basic operating agreement with the GOI permitting the PVO to engage in development activities, and the PVO must be formally registered with AID/Washington. The PVO Co-Financing program is conducted entirely within the review, approval, and funding authority of USAID/Indonesia.

III. APPROVAL OF PROJECT PROPOSALS

- A. The USAID PVO Project Review Committee is established to (1) review PVO Co-Financing proposals formally

submitted by eligible PVOs, and (2) to recommend approval or disapproval to the USAID Director who makes the final decision on project proposals.

- B. The basic Committee, which will review each formally submitted proposal, is composed of representatives of the Office of Voluntary & Humanitarian Programs (VHP), which will chair all Committee meetings, the Office of Program (PRO), and the Office of Rural Development (RD).
- C. VHP, however, is responsible for assuring that all appropriate USAID staff competence is brought to bear in considering proposals. Consequently, other USAID technical offices will be requested to participate, when appropriate in the judgement of VHP, on an ad-hoc basis in the review of a specific proposal. It is not intended that USAID technical offices always make an indepth study and evaluation of these project proposals, nor that they always be required to certify the feasibility of a given project. Proposals for relatively small-scale development projects would not warrant the expenditure of extensive technical staff time for the evaluation of project merits and feasibility. On the other hand, a brief technical review of a project proposal might reveal a major impediment to the possible success of the project.
- D. The guidelines for "Processing of Private and Voluntary Organization (PVO) Co-Financing Proposals" are attached to this Order.
- E. PVO Co-Financing project proposals are the responsibility of the PVOs and their counterpart organizations. Proposals submitted for USAID consideration will be reviewed in accordance with the guidance offered in Appendix 6A ("Procedures for PVO's on Operational Program Grants--OPG's") of AID Handbook 3 ("Project Assistance"). Project Proposals should generally follow the form and substance of Attachment B to the Appendix entitled "Operational Program Grant (OPG) Proposal Outline".

IV. PROJECT CRITERIA

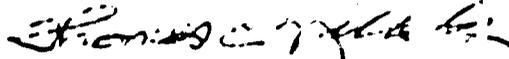
In evaluating project proposals, the Committee will give preference to PVO development activities which:

- A. Help bring about one or more of the following changes in communities and target groups--increased agricultural productivity per unit of land through small-farm, labor intensive agriculture; reduced infant mortality; controlled population growth; greater equality of income distribution; reduced rates of unemployment and underemployment; and increased literacy.
- B. Directly improve the lives of the communities and target groups, especially the rural poor;
- C. Have an education and training component, and help increase the capacity of communities and target groups to plan and execute self-help local development projects
- D. Promise continued benefits following the end of the project, and can be replicated elsewhere in Indonesia and/or the developing world
- E. Encourage and bring about local participation and financial support which, along with the PVO's own contribution, would comprise a minimum of 25% of total project in-kind and financial costs, merits of co-financing proposals being comparable, preference will be given to proposals having larger non-AID and sponsoring PVO contributions;
- F. Are administratively and financially feasible, and which are designed to be administratively and financially viable after the period of planned USAID assistance;
- G. Fit the established priorities of the Government of Indonesia and USAID (see letter A. above).

V. GRANT AGREEMENT

In those cases where the Committee's recommendation of approval of a PVO's Co-Financing proposal has been accepted by the USAID Director, USAID/VHP will draft a Grant Agreement in accordance with the current guidance of AID Handbook 13 ("Grants"), particularly Chapter 4, "Specific Support Grants.

Prior to submission of the Grant Agreement to the Director for his final approval and signature the Agreement is to be submitted for clearance by the following USAID offices: the Program Office, the Office of Management and Finance, the Legal Advisor and the Deputy Director.



Thomas C. Niblo
Director

ATTACHMENT

Processing of Private and Voluntary Organization (PVO)
Co-Financing Proposals

<u>USAID ACTION STEPS AND RESPONSIBLE OFFICE</u>	<u>MAXIMUM TIME FOR ACTION</u>
1. Initial informal discussion and screening of project idea with PVO; establish basic feasibility and appropriateness for AID financing. (VHP)	N/A
2. Translation, duplication and distribution of formal PVO project proposal to members of basic USAID PVO Project Review Committee, CMF and other appropriate USAID Technical Offices. (VHP)	1 week
3. Review of formal proposal and written or oral comments by Committee and Technical Office(s) provided to V/P, or directly to the PVO if the PVO is available to participate in the formal review. (PVO Project Review Committee and Technical Offices)	2 weeks
4. Substance of Committee comments submitted to PVO for response, if the PVO was not present for the formal review, (V/P)	1 week
5. After receiving and reviewing the response of the PVO, the Committee will offer suggestions and guidance on further development of the proposal, accept the proposal as submitted, or reject the proposal. (PVO Project Review Committee)	1 week
5a. If further development of the proposal is required it will be returned to the PVO for resubmission. In this case steps 1-4 will be repeated.	N/A

ATTACHMENT

<u>USAID ACTION STEPS AND RESPONSIBLE OFFICE</u>	<u>MAXIMUM TIME FOR ACTION</u>
6. Upon Committee acceptance of the proposal, an Action Memorandum cleared by each office on the formal review Committee will be submitted through the Deputy Director to the Director with the Committee's recommendation. (VHP)	1 week
7. Approval by the Director. (DIR)	1 week
8. Prepare Grant Agreement (VHP)	2 weeks
a. Obtain clearance of the OMF Contract and Finance officers	
b. Obtain clearance of the Program Officer	
c. Obtain clearance of Legal Advisor	
d. Obtain clearance of Deputy Director	
e. Arrange for signing of Grant Agreement by Director and PVO representative.	
9. Notify AID/W of the execution of Grant Agreement and distribute copies of Agreement to AID/W and other concerned parties. (VHP)	1 week
10. Process required documentation for payment, waiver, etc. as provided for in Agreement. (VHP)	1 week
11. Monitor PVO project progress, assure timely submission of reports as specified in Grant Agreement, and take corrective action as necessary. (VHP)	Life of Project

PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Evaluation
for Period: FY 82 to FY 86

Date Prepared: August 1981

Project Title: THE MALAYSIANS (1987-2102)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objectives to which this project contributes:</p> <p>A. <u>USAID</u> Theme 3 Mr. PLAN through both public and private sectors, raise the general standard of living.</p> <p>B. <u>USAID</u> Support self-help development activities to improve the lives of the poorest.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased access to, and attainment of, training and education opportunities. 2. Reduced rates of unemployment and under-employment. 3. Increased levels of national income accompanied by a more equitable distribution of national income. 4. Reduced infant mortality and controlled population growth. 	<p>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National, regional, and local data, on incomes, education, health and employment. 	<p>IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS</p> <p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the national 5 year plan reflects as facts government priorities. 2. That individuals and their communities perceive the future as changeable, and accept primary responsibility for creating that change. 3. That national, regional, and local governments help ensure that individuals and their communities have reasonably equitable access to public resources available to assist that change. 4. That the effectiveness of national, regional, and local project and financial management (public and private) will steadily improve.
<p>Project Purpose: To multiply and improve local-level development efforts in Indonesia within the priority areas of AID activities (Food and Nutrition, Health and Population, Education and Human Resource Development) by contributing USAID financial support for projects planned and implemented by U.S. and Indonesian PWOs.</p>	<p>Conditions Expected at End of Project</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased number of U.S. and Indonesian PWOs collaborating with local counterparts in local development projects. 2. Increased capacity of PWOs to design and implement local development projects. 3. PWOs working in increasing number of SDC and AID policy areas. 4. Increased direct development impact on targeted beneficiaries from PWO/USAID development assistance programs in Indonesia. 5. Increased PWO/USAID emphasis on impact analysis and evaluation of their projects. 	<p>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. USAID reviews of project progress. 2. Annual data collected from PWOs on their economic and social development project financed from their own funds and/or with other non-AID donors, and with the USAID co-financing program. 3. Assessment of the quality and content of PWO project proposals submitted for co-financing and PWO semi-annual management and financial reports on subproject progress. 4. Survey of PWO annual reports for development projects program mix and budget allocation. 5. Baseline data surveys before subproject implementation, analysis of changes project life. 	<p>IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS</p> <p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That USAID co-financing funds will be added to, not substituted for, the PWOs own development program budgets. 2. That both USAID and PWOs develop a policy and capability for increased and effective impact analysis. 3. That AID policy areas continue to coincide with the policy areas of PWOs. 4. That voluntarism remains both a U.S. and Indonesian tradition; and receives corresponding manpower and financial support from the private sector.
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of PWOs participating in USAID co-financing program. 2. Co-financing funded projects undertaken. 3. Number of direct beneficiaries of subprojects. 4. Number of training interventions. 	<p>Magnitude of Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participating PWOs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. American: 11 - 20 B. Indonesian: 5 - 10 2. Projects undertaken: 60 - 80 3. Beneficiaries: 400 - 600,000 4. Training interventions: 6 - 10 	<p>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quarterly status reports by USAID/WFP on overall project progress. 2. USAID review of overall project progress. 3. Periodic audit by USAID and independent auditors on both overall and subprojects. 4. On-site evaluations by PWOs, and at least one on-site visit by USAID during project life. 5. Semi-annual and final PWO financial and narrative project progress reports on individual subprojects. 6. Reports of training interventions. 	<p>IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS</p> <p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That U.S. and Indonesian PWOs will continue to be able to operate in Indonesia. 2. That PWOs can develop and maintain adequate managerial and financial capacity for project implementation. 3. That PWOs are willing to collaborate with USAID in development, and that the USAID maintains its policy of support to the development programs of PWOs. 4. That realistic project targets and implementation schedules are identified by PWOs and approved by USAID. 5. That training needs of PWOs will be identified and can be satisfied with available resources.
<p>Inputs:</p> <p><u>USAID:</u> 1. Grant Funds; 2. Excess Property; 3. Consulting services T.A.; 4. Training PWOs; 5. Planning, design and implementation management including evaluation; 6. Funds; 7. <u>USAID</u> (baseline services)</p> <p><u>Other Donors:</u> 1. Design, implementation, evaluation 2. Resources (in kind or funds)</p> <p><u>Beneficiaries:</u> 1. Design, implementation, evaluation 2. Funds and/or in kind resources.</p> <p><u>Other Donors:</u> Funds and/or in kind resources</p>	<p>Implementation Schedule (Target Dates)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>USAID:</u> 1. as needed; 2. as needed and available; 3. as needed; 4. as needed 2. <u>PWOs:</u> 3. <u>SDCs:</u> 4. <u>Cooperating Local Private Organizations:</u> 5. <u>Beneficiaries:</u> 6. <u>Other Donors:</u> <p>* The resource contributions from these sources are expected to equal or exceed the grant contribution of USAID. The nature and quantity of resources contributed will be determined by the requirements of the project to be implemented and the nature of the resources at the disposal of the participating organizations. The involvement of 3 through 5 will depend on the nature of the project undertaken.</p>	<p><u>USAID:</u> 1. Signed grants; 2. Commodities/equipment delivered; 3. Consultant contracts completed; 4. Training sessions held; 5. Regular reports.</p> <p><u>PWOs:</u> Quarterly and semi-annual reports</p> <p><u>SDC</u></p> <p><u>Cooperating Local Private Organizations</u></p> <p><u>Beneficiaries</u></p> <p><u>Other Donors</u></p> <p>Project proposals, grant agreement, progress reports, financial expenditure reports.</p>	<p>IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS</p> <p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>USAID:</u> 1. Allocations sufficient to fund project activities are available to the Mission; 2. Excess property is available; 3. USAID thru staff and/or contractor can supply TA consultative assistance not available through PWO channels; 4. That training requirements can be met USAID staff and contractors. <u>Other Donors:</u> That beneficiaries and other private sources have resources that can be mobilized for development activities; That grantee PWOs will be able to mobilize non-U.S. Government resources in cash or in kind to meet approximately 20% of total project costs; That all participants in a development project will have the resources and technical/managerial capacity to perform their part of the project as described in the grant agreement.

BACKGROUND AND PROGRESS TO DATE: SINCE FY 74, AID PROGRAM STRATEGY HAS EMPHASIZED INCREASED COLLABORATION WITH PVOS IN DEVELOPMENT TO ACHIEVE "NEW DIRECTIONS" POLICY REQUIREMENTS WHICH SEE DEVELOPMENT AS PRIMARILY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES; ENCOURAGE AID ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT (NOT SUBSTITUTE FOR) SELF-HELP EFFORTS; AND GIVE HIGHEST PRIORITY TO UNDERTAKINGS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE DIRECTLY THE LIVES OF THE POOR AND INCREASE THEIR CAPACITY TO PLAN AND PARTICIPATE IN THEIR OWN DEVELOPMENT.

THROUGH FY 81, OVER \$7.5 MILLION WILL HAVE BEEN GRANTED TO 20 U.S. PVOS FOR 95 PROJECTS IN INDONESIA. THE AID CONTRIBUTION HAS AVERAGED ABOUT 45 PERCENT OF TOTAL PROJECT COSTS. THESE SUBPROJECTS HAVE BEEN IN THE FIELDS OF NUTRITION, COMMUNITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT, RURAL PUBLIC WORKS, PUBLIC HEALTH, AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, BOOK PUBLISHING AND APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY.

SIX YEARS OF U.S. PVOS AND USAID EXPERIENCE WITH PVO CO-FINANCING HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT: DECENTRALIZATION OF THE PVO/AID RELATIONSHIP TO THE FIELD HAS CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED THE EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF AID GRANTS TO PVOS; AND SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS OF PVOS IS AN EFFECTIVE WAY TO ADDRESS DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS ON A LIMITED SCALE. COMPLEMENTARITY WITH ODSS GOALS AND ACTIVITIES, ESPECIALLY AG AND RD, HAS BEEN A CONTINUING EMPHASIS.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: THE OTHER 55 PERCENT OF TOTAL PROJECT CONTRIBUTION HAS COME FROM THE U.S. PVOS, COOPERATING LOCAL PVOS, AND/OR OTHER DONORS (35 PERCENT), VILLAGE FINANCIAL AND IN-KIND GOODS AND SERVICES (5 PERCENT) AND CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL AND IN-KIND GOODS AND SERVICES (15 PERCENT).

BENEFICIARIES: IT IS ESTIMATED THAT COMPLETED PVO PROJECTS AS OF FY 81 WILL HAVE DIRECTLY AND FAVORABLY AFFECTED THE LIVES OF APPROXIMATELY 423,000 RURAL INDONESIAN OR APPROXIMATELY 96,000 FAMILIES. TWENTY OF THE 95 SUBPROJECTS

LAUNCHED AS OF FY 81 WILL HAVE ESPECIALLY BENEFITTED RURAL WOMEN, PRIMARILY MOTHERS WITH SMALL CHILDREN. PROJECT COST

PER FAMILY BENEFITTED IS APPROXIMATELY \$40. MOREOVER, THE PROJECT DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION CAPACITY OF THE U.S. PVOS, AND THEIR INDONESIAN COUNTERPARTS/SUBGRANTEES HAS BENEFITTED, AND WILL CONTINUE TO DIRECTLY AND INCREASINGLY BENEFIT, FROM THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE USAID PVO CO-FINANCING PROJECT.

FY 82-86 PROGRAM: THE PROPOSED PROJECT IS AN EXPANSION AND CONTINUATION OF TWO PREVIOUS PHASES OF USAID COLLABORATION WITH PVOS IN INDONESIA DEVELOPMENT -- THE VOLUNTARY AGENCY CO-FINANCING PILOT PROJECT (FY 74 - 77), AND THE PVO CO-FINANCING PROJECT (FY 78 - 81). THE ENVISIONED EXTENSION DEVIATES FROM THE PRIOR PROJECT MOST SUBSTANTIALLY IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS: WELL ESTABLISHED INDONESIAN PVOS WILL BE MORE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN CO-FINANCING GRANT MANAGEMENT. CONSULTANT SERVICES MAY BE USED (A) TO PROVIDE MANAGEMENT AND OTHER TRAINING TO PVOS, AND (B) TO ASSIST AID TO EVALUATE SUBPROJECT PERFORMANCE AND IDENTIFY SUITABLE GRANT OPPORTUNITIES. SELECTED AMERICAN PVOS MAY BE GIVEN A SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT CO-FI GRANT TO SUPPORT THEIR IN COUNTRY PROGRAMS. SUCH GRANTS WOULD SUPPORT A WIDE RANGE OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES OF THE PVO. THESE ACTIVITIES WILL CONFORM TO BROADLY AGREED UPON GUIDELINES TO BE DEFINED IN THE GRANT AGREEMENT. THIS APPROACH RECOGNIZES THE EVOLUTION OF THE PVO/VHP RELATIONSHIP OVER THE LAST SIX YEARS. THOSE PVOS WHO HAVE REPEATEDLY DEMONSTRATED STRONG MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY IN THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS WILL QUALIFY FOR PARTICIPATION UNDER THE SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS. THE STRENGTH OF THESE PVOS HAS BEEN REFLECTED IN THE QUALITY OF THEIR REPORTING, GRANT APPLICATIONS AND PROGRAM EVALUATIONS. SUCH AN APPROACH WILL ALLOW VHP TO GIVE MORE MANAGEMENT ATTENTION TO ESTABLISHING NEW RELATIONSHIPS WITH IPVOS AND TO ENCOURAGING THE EFFORTS OF NEW AND LESS EXPERIENCED AMERICAN PVOS. A NEW PROJECT NUMBER IS ASSIGNED FOR THIS PROJECT 497-0336 OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, STARTING IN FY 82, \$11.25 MILLION AS REQUESTED TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO U.S. AND INDONESIAN PVOS FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN AID'S PRIORITY SECTORS OF ASSISTANCE AS SET FORTH IN CISS. ANNUAL GRANT AMOUNTS WILL INCREASE FROM \$1.75 MILLION IN FY 82 TO \$2.75 MILLION IN FY 86.

MAJOR OUTPUTS: 25 PVOS PARTICIPATING IN THE USAID PVO CO-FINANCING UMBRELLA PROJECT TO IMPLEMENT APPROXIMATELY 75 DEVELOPMENT SUBPROJECTS BENEFITTING APPROXIMATELY 500,000 INDONESIANS OR APPROXIMATELY 100,000 FAMILIES.

ALL FINANCED INPUTS: GRANTS TO U.S. AND INDONESIAN PVOS, PRIMARILY FOR LOCAL COST FINANCING OF SERVICES, EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES, TRAINING AND ADMINISTRATION USED IN THEIR SUB-PROJECTS.

VHP CHIEF, BOSS COGGINS, WILL BE IN WASHINGTON AREA DURING OCTOBER. HE WILL BE AVAILABLE TO ATTEND APAC MEETING WFFY OF OCTOBER 5 OR OCTOBER 12.

CONSIDERABLE PRELIMINARY WORK ON PP HAS ALREADY BEEN COMPLETED. WITH PID REVIEW COMMENTS RECEIVED AT MISSION

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BY MID SEPTEMBER, MISSION BELIEVES PP CAN BE POUCHED TO
AID/W BY SEPTEMBER 21. MASTERS
BT

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AID HANDBOOK 3, App 5C(2)	TRANS. MEMO NO. 3:41	EFFECTIVE DATE December 16, 1980	PAGE NO. 5C(?) - 1
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5C(2) PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable generally to projects with FAA funds and project criteria applicable to individual funding sources: Development Assistance (with a subcategory for criteria applicable only to loans); and Economic Support Fund.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE?
HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED FOR THIS PROJECT?

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Continuing Resolution Unnumbered; FAA Sec. 634A; Sec. 653(b).

(a) Describe how authorizing and appropriations Committees of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project; (b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that amount)?

a. Presented in FY 1982 CP for Asia.

b. Yes

2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to obligation in excess of \$100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?

a. Yes

b. Yes

3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?

N/A

PAVE NO. 5C(2)-2	EFFECTIVE DATE December 16, 1980	TRANS. REF. NO. 3:41	AID HANDBOOK 3, App 5C(2)
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- A. 4. FAA Sec. 611(b); Continuing Resolution Sec. 501. If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as set forth in the Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources, dated October 25, 1973? N/A
5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified and Regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project? N/A
6. FAA Sec. 209. Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. Yes
7. FAA Sec. 601(a). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; and (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, and credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions. The project expects to develop appropriate human resource skills in various aspects of agriculture and education, foster private initiative as well as encourage the development of cooperatives. Other items not applicable.
8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. The purpose is to encourage private US participation in foreign assistance programs.

AID HANDBOOK 1, App 5C(?)	TRANS. MEMO NO. 3:41	EFFECTIVE DATE December 16, 1980	PAGE NO. (17)
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a. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).

9. FAA Sec. 612(b), 636(h); Continuing Resolution Sec. 508. Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu of dollars.

Financial and in-kind contributions of both private and governmental local organizations are an integral part of project budgeting.

10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?

No

11. FAA Sec. 601(e). Will the project utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise?

N/A

12. Continuing Resolution Sec. 522. If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar or competing commodity?

No

B. FINDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(h), 111, 113, 281(a). Extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-

Project will benefit the poor and disadvantaged by allowing PVOs to increase their work with these groups.

PAGE NO. 5C(2)-4	EFFECTIVE DATE December 16, 1980	TRANS. MEMO NO. 3:41	AID HANDBOOK 3, App 5C(2)
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B.1.a. intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using the appropriate U.S. institutions; (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (c) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (d) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (e) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries?

b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 107. Is assistance being made available; (include only applicable paragraph which corresponds to source of funds used. If more than one fund source is used for project, include relevant paragraph for each fund source.)

(1) [103] for agriculture, rural development or nutrition; if so (a) extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; 103A if for agricultural research, full account shall be taken of the needs of small farmers, and extensive use of field testing to adapt basic research to local conditions shall be made; (b) extent to which assistance is used in coordination with programs carried out under Sec. 104 to help improve nutrition of the people of developing countries

Yes

AID HANDBOOK 3, App 5C(2)	TRANS. MEMO NO. 3:41	EFFECTIVE DATE December 16, 1980	PAGE NO. 5C(2)-5
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B.1.b.(1) through encouragement of increased production of crops with greater nutritional value, improvement of planning, research, and education with respect to nutrition, particularly with reference to improvement and expanded use of indigenously produced foodstuffs; and the undertaking of pilot or demonstration of programs explicitly addressing the problem of malnutrition of poor and vulnerable people; and (c) extent to which activity increases national food security by improving food policies and management and by strengthening national food reserves, with particular concern for the needs of the poor, through measures encouraging domestic production, building national food reserves, expanding available storage facilities, reducing post harvest food losses, and improving food distribution.

(2) (104) for population planning under sec. 104(b) or health under sec. 104(c); if so, (i) extent to which activity emphasizes low-cost, integrated delivery systems for health, nutrition and family planning for the poorest people, with particular attention to the needs of mothers and young children, using paramedical and auxiliary medical personnel, clinics and health posts, commercial distribution systems and other modes of community research.

Yes

(4) (105) for education, public administration, or human resources development; if so, extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, or strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development;

Yes

PAGE NO. 5C(2)-6	EFFECTIVE DATE December 16, 1980	TRANS. MEMO NO. 3:41	AID HANDBOOK 3, App 5C(2)
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8.1.b.(4) and (ii) extent to which assistance provides advanced education and training of people in developing countries in such disciplines as are required for planning and implementation of public and private development activities.

(5) [106; ISDCA of 1980, Sec. 304] for energy, private voluntary organizations, and selected development

Yes

activities; if so, extent to which activity is: (i) (a) concerned with data collection and analysis, the training of skilled personnel, research on and development of suitable energy sources, and pilot projects to test new methods of energy production; (b) facilitative of geological and geophysical survey work to locate potential oil, natural gas, and coal reserves and to encourage exploration for potential oil, natural gas, and coal reserves; and (c) a cooperative program in energy production and conservation through research and development and use of small scale, decentralized, renewable energy sources for rural areas;

Yes

(ii) technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary or regional and international development, organizations;

(iii) research into, and evaluation of, economic development process and techniques;

(iv) reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster;

(v) for special development problems, and to enable proper utilization of earlier U.S. infrastructure, etc., assistance;

(vi) for programs of urban development, especially small laborintensive enterprises, marketing systems, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.

Yes

AID HANDBOOK 3, App 5C(2)	TRANS. MEMO NO. 3:41	EFFECTIVE DATE December 16, 1980	PAGE NO. 5C(2)-7
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B.1. c. [107] is appropriate effort placed on use of appropriate technology? (relatively smaller, cost-saving, labor using technologies that are generally most appropriate for the small farms, small businesses, and small incomes of the poor.)

Yes

d. FAA Sec. 110(a). Will the recipient country provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or has the latter cost-sharing requirement been waived for a "relatively least developed" country)?

PVO will provide at least 25% of costs of overall project through in-kind human resource personnel, facilities in country. AID will contribute a maximum of 75%.

e. FAA Sec. 110(b). Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? If so, has justification satisfactory to Congress been made, and efforts for other financing, or is the recipient country "relatively least developed"?

N/A

f. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civil education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental processes essential to self-government.

The project will specifically address local problems identified by the local people.

g. FAA Sec. 122(b). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth?

Yes

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria (Loans Only)

a. FAA Sec. 122(b). Information and conclusion on capacity of the country to

N/A

PAGE NO.	EFFECTIVE DATE	TRANS. MEMO NO.	AID HANDBOOK
5C(2)-8	December 16, 1980	3:41	3, App 5C(2)

B.2.a. repay the loan, at a reasonable rate of interest.

b. FAA Sec. 620(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete with U.S. enterprises, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20% of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan?

N/A

3. Project Criteria Solely for Economic Support Fund

a. FAA Sec. 531(a). Will this assistance promote economic or political stability? To the extent possible, does it reflect the policy directions of FAA Section 102?

N/A

b. FAA Sec. 531(c). Will assistance under this chapter be used for military, or paramilitary activities?

N/A

PVO CO-FINANCING & OPG STATUSOctober 1, 1981

PVO	PROJECT TITLE/GRANT NO.	OBJECTIVES	STATUS	REQUIRED ACTION
CLUSA	1. Cooperative Development AID/ASIA-C-1180	<p>1. Establish a model cooperative program in Indonesia.</p> <p>2. Increase the capability of the office of the Director General of Cooperatives of the national, regional and kabupaten levels.</p>	<p>1. Very difficult to measure the progress made by this project as most of its programs are for training.</p> <p>2. Too many changes in program description, implementation and budget.</p> <p>3. Amended 16 times.</p>	<p>1. Closer monitoring.</p> <p>2. Audit</p>
TAF	2. Community Health and Development (YIS) AID/ASIA-C-1191	Assist the Grantee with its program to develop the institutional capability of the foundation for a Prosperous Indonesia (YIS) with programs in health, nutrition, family planning and community development.	Based on quarterly reports and observations by other AID officers, the project activities are moving well.	A visit should be scheduled by VIIP to review the project
SCF	3. Community Based Integrated Rural Development, Aceh (77-1)	<p>1. Develop a Community Based Integrated Rural Development (CBIRD) system.</p> <p>2. Improve the economic and social well-being, including income, health and education of rural poor people.</p>	<p>Various visits conducted by both AID/W and Indonesian officials. All reported that the project is quite effective, though in some places the activities are rather slow.</p> <p>No report on GOI input.</p> <p>Delays in submitting both narrative and financial reports.</p>	Assure that GOI input is reported to AID as required by Grant

PVO	PROJECT TITLE/GRANT NO.	OBJECTIVES	STATUS	REQUIRED ACTION
WE	4. Technical Support Service AID/ASIA-G-1269	<p>1. Establish a Non-Formal Education technical support service unit within the BPKB/Jayagiri.</p> <p>2. Strengthen the BPKB/Jayagiri on-going pilot community education program.</p>	<p>On schedule and moving well.</p> <p>Delays in submitting their narrative and financial reports.</p>	
HKI	5. Blindness Education /AID/ASIA-G-1299	To upgrade and extend services for blind children.	<p>On schedule and moving well.</p> <p>No reports on COI input.</p>	Inform HKI GOI input should be reported to AID.
TAF	6. Aceh Social Development (78-5)	<p>1. Strengthen Syiah Kuala University's institutional capabilities to train new leadership for rural development.</p> <p>2. Establish Rural Development and Rural Technology Center.</p> <p>3. Develop educational programs for women.</p>	<p>On schedule.</p> <p>Project outcomes are not as directed to the rural poor as had been expected.</p>	
TAF	7. Indonesian Legal Aid (79-15)	Improve the scope and quality of Legal institutions throughout Indonesia.	Making strong contribution to establishment of legal aid movement through outreach activities, research and documentation.	A review should be conducted.
CES	8. Sehat Project, Sanggau (77-9)	Rural development training in agriculture for 300 young people annually.	<p>On schedule.</p> <p>In the beginning the project activities were moving slowly because of problems recruiting personnel.</p>	

PYO	PROJECT TITLE/GRANT NO.	OBJECTIVES	STATUS	REQUIRED ACTION
CRS	9. Ujung Gagak Rural Development (77-10)	Assist the villagers of Ujung Gagak in gradually changing their means of living from fishing to farming and animal husbandry	The project is moving slowly but surely. The digester project is not yet functioning.	Monitor.
TAF	10. Irian Jaya Human Resource Development (78-6)	Extend practical development training and economic opportunities to both indigenous people and transmigrants.	Nutritionist just hired. Very difficult to measure progress. The project is far behind schedule. None of USAID staff has ever been at site.	A review with TAF and a to site visit needed.
SAWS	11. ITKA, Child Health and Education Project (78-8)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand service of the under five clinic. 2. Establish a mother-craft center. 3. Implement a college and village health education program. 	On schedule after shift of project site. Lacks COI recognition.	Monitor
CRS	12. Natural Family Planning (78-10)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish approximately 20 PUSMOs (Pusat Method Ovulasi) in C. Java. 2. Train approximately 50 to 100 OM teachers. 3. Initiate and maintain about 1500 - 2,000 acceptors. 4. Print and distribute brochures in Indonesian which explain the natural family planning program. 	Moving very slowly/ questionable methodology.	Monitor

PVO	PROJECT TITLE/GRANT NO.	OBJECTIVES	STATUS	REQUIRED ACTION
TAF	13. Rural Urban Development Studies (78-11)	To assist the Social Science Foundation of Indonesia (Yayasan Ilmu2 Sosial (YIIS) to publish up to 65 books in the Indonesian language.	Behind schedule.	Project review in process. Encourage adherence to schedules
CRS	14. Transmigrant Agricultural Extension	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain 3 transmigrant community development locations at Way Abung I and II 2. Providing the farmers with agricultural equipment, fertilizer. 3. Establish farmers' groups for approx. 500 farmers and provide training in agri and cooperatives. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Behind schedule. 2. Credit scheme seems unsuccessful. 	Project Review.
ICA	15. Bubun Human Development (79-4)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engagement residents of Bubun in a comprehensive development scheme. 2. Carry out (A) 16 interrelated development programs, (B) 7 social programs, (C) 2 physical programs to improve physical environment, (D) 7 economic programs to establish a new economic base. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activities are not always implemented fully in accordance with Grant agreement. 2. In particular economic benefits of project remain unclear. 3. Recent audit visit confirmed concerns on expenditures controls. 	<p>Grant expires in December.</p> <p>Close audit recommendations related to project expenditures</p>
ICA	16. Bontoa Human Development (79-5)	Same as above (precisely)	Same as above	

PVO	PROJECT TITLE/GRANT NO.	OBJECTIVES	STATUS	REQUIRED ACTION
OBOR	17. Basic Books and Training Materials for Development (79-8)	Produce and distribute major books on social sciences for rural development workers.	Behind schedule.	Project review with US director in November.
CRS	18. International Year of the Child (79-9)	Produce Radio and TV programs, as part of Indonesian's participation in the IYC	Program recently revamped to overcome scheduling problems of past.	
CARE	19. NTB Area Development Rural Infrastructure (79-10)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct 3 small bridges and 4 km of village road. 2. Design of one agri-union scheme. 3. Construct 4 domestic water supply systems. 4. Design 2 malarin control programs. 5. Construct 3 primary schools. 6. 2 Public education programs dealing with clean water use, sanitation and facilities maintenance. Home gardening animal husbandry & nutrition. 	<p>Good reporting and administration.</p> <p>Achieving objectives.</p>	An evaluation should be conducted on first and second year accomplishments.
CARE	20. Bali Community Development Water Supply and Sanitation (79-11)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make available 20 liters of safe drinking water per person per day to 300 families. 2. Improve nutritional status of 300 families. 	On schedule.	An evaluation should be conducted on first and second year accomplishments.
CARE	21. West Java Village Water Supply and Sanitation (79-12)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct 2 small scale water systems. 2. Conduct 24 health education meetings. 	On schedule.	Same as above.

PVO	PROJECT TITLE/GRANT NO.	OBJECTIVES	STATUS	REQUIRED ACTION
CARE	22. NTB Community Development Water Supply and Sanitation (79-13)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve 28 water resources. 2. Assist with establishment of home gardens for up to 3,850 families. 3. Assist with implementation of animal raising for 1,000 families. 4. Conduct 9 public courses relating to potable water use, sanitation etc. 	On schedule.	Same as above.
IIDI	23. Water Supply and Livestock Breeding Pilot Project (79-14)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a water and maintenance system which will provide water for house use, cultivation and animal husbandry. 2. Initiate a livestock breeding and distribution system of initial stock of approx. 100 cattle and goats. 	<p>On Schedule</p> <p>Responsibility for maintenance is still uncertain.</p>	
IIDI	24. Tina Raksa Community Social Development (80-1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purchase approx. 1,025 goats. 2. Purchase approx. 3,000 ducklings. 	Long delays in submitting both financial and narrative reports.	An evaluation should be conducted by USAID.
HEI	25. A Program of Intervention for Control of Vit. A Deficiency and Prevention of Nutritional Blindness (80-2)	Assisting GOI to develop and prepare national program in reducing and controlling Vitamin A deficiency and nutritional blindness.	On schedule.	

PYO	PROJECT TITLE/GRANT NO.	OBJECTIVES	STATUS	REQUIRED ACTION
SAWSD	26. Primary Health Care and Nutrition (80-3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish or upgrade 5 class A centers with Village Aide Training and Supervision. 2. Establish 4 class B centers. 3. Train approx. 100 Village Health Aides and 55 Village Midwives. 4. Establish a lending library of health education. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Far behind schedule due to medical evacuation of project director. Now reorganized and regaining momentum. 2. Cumbersome administrative structure (everything through U.S. office). 	Communicate to US office that project management should be handled at one point in Indonesia.
IDI	27. Jagel Babang Community Health Project (80-4)	To provide support for a project to treat and care for the sick and injured, prevent disease and upgrade health standards of approx. 1,700 rural poor.	On Schedule.	
ADC	28. Rural Dynamics Study Constraints to Reaching the Rural Poor (80-5)	To provide support to the Rural Dynamics studies Component of the Agro-Economic Survey Foundation.	On schedule.	
WE	29. Strengthening the Program Development and Delivery Capacity of the BPKB SKB System through replication of the USPI Program Experience (1014)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish 27 Mini-USPI at the 27 provincial SKBs. 	Just started. Training and preparation of materials on schedule	Discuss evaluation methodology with WE.
TAF	30. Dian Desa Community Education Materials Dev. Unit (1054)	To establish a Community Education Materials Development Unit at Dian Desa.	Just started.	

PVO	PROJECT TITLE/GRANT NO.	OBJECTIVES	STATUS	REQUIRED ACTION
TAF	31. Pondok Pesantren Based Village, Tech. Services & Development Center (1055)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination of information on appropriate village level technologies. 2. Follow-up on earlier training activities by developing new materials for use in ten-day training courses at six pesantren for 10-15 participants. 3. To establish 6 functional village technology resource service centers. 	Just started.	
	32. AID Loan No. 497-T-040A Technical Assistance Consulting Service Loan Pondok Pesantren Study/Training Program (\$115,000)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LP3ES will evaluate and revise Departement Agama skills training programs in Pesantren. 2. 10 Indonesian government officials and religious leaders observe religious institutional involvements in other Asia Countries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study in proces. 2. First group departs Sept. 23 to Phillipines and Korea. 	Malaysian tour needs arranging.
CRS	33. East Timor Agricultural Development Program (1064)	To work with East Timorese subsistence farmers in three selected river basin areas through the provision of knowledge and means to increase agricultural production.	Phase I feasibility study just beginning.	

Some Data and Analysis of Official Correspondence
Handled Among Offices in USAID/Indonesia

How much official correspondence comes to USAID/Indonesia each year, and how is it allocated among the USAID offices for official response?

The two USAID/C&R 1980 official log books for letters and cables were used to answer the questions, and to make some simple analysis of the answers. These two log books recorded all 1980 unclassified correspondence coming to USAID which was logged in, attached to an "Action Back," and assigned to a USAID office for official response. A hundred percent tally was done of all the correspondence, and it was recorded by office receiving the action assignment. Those results were compared with USAID's total U.S. and Indonesian staff as of December 1980.

Attached is a table summarizing the total correspondence received, amounts assigned to various USAID offices, and a simple analysis of resultant office per capita workloads.

The analysis for 1980 is summarized in three questions:

I. Which USAID Offices Received the Most Action Assignments?

Simply taking the absolute number of official letters and cables assigned to offices, the top four were--

1. OMF -- 1,163 Letter and Cable Actions for the year
2. EHR -- 1,119
3. RD -- 847
4. VHP -- 766

II. Which Offices Had the Highest Per Capita USDH Workload?

Assuming that a USDH must at least review and sign off on every piece of official letter and cable correspondence, the top four were--

1. VHP -- 255.3 Actions for the year per each USDH
2. EHR -- 186.5
3. PTE -- 96.3
4. OMF -- 83.0

III. Which Office Had the Highest Correspondence Per Capita
USDH + FSN Workload?

Assuming that official letter and cable correspondence assigned to an office requires the attention of all office staff (U.S. and Indonesian), the top four were--

1. VHP -- 85.1 Actions for the year per each USDH and FSN
2. POP -- 52.0
3. EHR -- 50.9
4. HN -- 43.0

As always, simple division does not give the complete fact. There are a number of factors which would mitigate the workload implications suggested by the above data. The more immediately obvious are: (a) classified actions are excluded; (b) offices which may not be assigned actions nevertheless have heavy clearance and approval workloads, especially DIR, DD, LA, PRO, OMF; and (c) no account is made of the amount of time each and varied actions require in various offices.

Nevertheless, it is suggested that if the data does not present the whole story, it does present a basic one.

Louis H. Kuhn

Tendy Mainardi

Attachments

USAID/Indonesia
April, 1981

USAID/INDONESIA

**TOTAL USMI AND FSN STAFF AND
TOTAL ACTION CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED
BY USAID OFFICE, CALENDAR YEAR 1980**

ACTION OFFICE	USAID STAFF*		1980 ACTION CORRESPONDENCE			PER CAPITA ACTION LOAD	
	USMI	FSN	LETTERS	CABLES	TOTAL	USDI ONLY	USDI + FSN
1. ONF	14	78	267	896	1,163	83.0	12.6
2. EHR	6	16	144	975	1,119	186.5	50.9
3. RD	15	20	629	218	847	56.5	24.2
4. VHP	3	6	544	222	766	255.3	85.1
5. ACR	10	8	421	333	754	75.4	41.9
6. PTE	7	10	530	144	674	96.3	39.6
7. POP	6	3	144	324	468	78.0	52.0
8. PRO	8	2	86	307	393	49.1	39.3
9. ES	5	4	155	232	387	77.4	43.0
10. DIR/DO/LA/ECON	4	2	14	152	166	27.7	20.8
TOTALS	80	149	2,934	3,603	6,737	-	-

Notes: * Includes 41 PSC contract personnel (6 U.S., 35 Indonesian)

Source: USAID/Indonesia Office of Management and Finance records

ABBREVIATIONS

- USDH -- U.S. Direct Hire employees, i.e. AID U.S. career employees.
- FSN -- Foreign Service National, i.e. locally hired Indonesian AID career staff.
- PSC -- Personal Service Contract, i.e. U.S. and/or Indonesian staff hired on temporary or non-career appointments and working in USAID offices (not in the field).
- OMF -- USAID Office of Management and Finance.
- EHR -- USAID Office of Education and Human Resources; includes divisions which have since become Offices, namely, STE, Science, Technology and Energy and DA, Development Administration.
- RD -- USAID Office of Rural Development.
- VHP -- USAID Office of Voluntary & Humanitarian Programs.
- AGR -- USAID Office of Agricultural Development.
- PTE -- USAID Office of Power, Transport, & Engineering.
- POP -- USAID Office of Population.
- PRO -- USAID Office of Program.
- HN -- USAID Office of Health and Nutrition.
- DIR -- USAID Office of the Director, which includes the Deputy Director, the Legal Advisor, and the Economist.
- C & R -- USAID Communications and Records Branch of the USAID/OMF Office.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION
(PVO) DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
INDONESIA - RECAP
FY 74 - FY 81

As of September 30, 1981

PROGRAM	TOTAL PROJECT COST (\$)	CONTRIBUTION (\$)	USAID FUNDS DISBURSED (\$)	PROJECTS	ACTIVE	COMPLETED	NO. OF PVOs*
A. PVO CO-FINANCING (4979-0725)	11,777,021	6,328,791	3,771,650	75	24	51	15
B. OPERATIONAL PROGRAM GRANTS (498-0031)	13,586,390	2,826,950	2,707,892	9	8	1	6
GRAND TOTAL	25,383,411	9,215,641	6,478,952	84	32	52	17*

ABBREVIATIONS

A/D/C (Agricultural Development Council)
 CARE
 CLESA (The Cooperative League of the USA)
 CBS (Catholic Relief Services)
 CWS (Church World Service)
 DAS (Development Assistance Services)
 ERI (Euler-Keller International, Inc.)
 ICA (Institute of Cultural Affairs)

IIDI (Institute for International Development, Inc.)
 OBOR (Obor, Inc.)
 PLAN (Foster Parents Plan)
 SCF (Save the Children Federation)
 SAWS (Seventh Day Adventist World Service)
 SAWSO (Salvation Army World Service Office)
 TAF (The Asia Foundation, Inc.)
 WEI (World Education, Inc.)
 YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association)

Notes: The above funds represent both on-going
and completed projects.

* 5 PVOs have both Co-Financing and OPC Grants

DATE/TYP: 9/30/81

QUARTERLY STATUS REPORT
 OPERATIONAL PROGRAM GRANT (OPG)
 PROJECT NO.: 498-0251
INDONESIA

Page 1 of 2

As of September 30, 1981

FYD & FY	Project Title, Location and Grant Number Duration	Total Project Cost (\$)	USAID Contribution (\$)	USAID Funds Disbursed (\$)	Project		Status Required Action
					Began	Ends	
CLOSA-76	1. Cooperative Development Jakarta; OPG NO. AID/ASIA G-1180 (64 mos)	1,64,053	676,470(OPG) 139,764(COPI) <u>816,234</u>	630,153	9/1/76	6/30/82	Financial report due 6/30/81; Nar- rative report due 3/31/81.
YAF-76	2. Community Health and Development: Family Plan- ning Jakarta (Foundation for Prosperous Indonesia/ YIS/OPG. NO. AID/ASIA-G- 1191 (64 mos)	310,812	220,350	220,350	9/30/76	2/25/80	First phase of Grant 9/30 - 2/25/ 80 completed.
	- Amendment No. 5 Grant Extension (30 mos)	326,045	61,082 (OPG) <u>185,250(COPI)</u> 246,332	61,082(OPG) 72,221(COPI) 133,303	10/1/80	3/31/83	Financial and Nar- rative reports due 9/30/81.
SCY-77	3. Community Based Inte- grated Rural Development, Aceh (Tangse, Lam Teuba, Aceh Besar) CA 77-1 (78 mos)	1,122,076	242,376(OPG) <u>240,000(COPI)</u> 482,376	242,376(OPG) 96,049(COPI) <u>338,425</u>	12/8/76	6/30/83	Financial report due 9/30/81; Narrative report due 8/31/81.
WE-77	4. Technical Support Service Unit, Lembang, Bandung, West Java; OPG NO. AID/ASIA-G-1269 (48 mos).	436,060	244,800(OPG) <u>37,380(COPI)</u> 282,180	244,800(OPG) 16,925(COPI) <u>261,725</u>	8/23/77	12/31/81	Financial Report due 3/31/81; Narrative report due 4/30/81.

As of September 30, 1981

PTO & FY	Project Title, Location and Grant Number Duration	Total Project Cost (\$)	USAID Contribution (\$)	USAID Funds Disbursed (\$)	Project		Status Required Action
					Began	Ends	
NEI-78	5. Bilingual Education, Semarang, West Java, OPG NO. AID/ASIA-C-1299 (60 mos)	1,843,600	247,600(OPG) 485,141(COPI) <u>732,741</u>	247,600(OPG) 171,297(COPI) <u>418,897</u>	1/12/78	12/31/82	Financial report due 9/30/81; Narrative report due 9/30/81.
TAF-78	6. Arab Social Development Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh; CA 78-5 (21 mos)	313,627	347,127(OPG) 110,500(COPI) <u>457,627</u>	347,127(OPG) 66,714(COPI) <u>413,841</u>	5/5/78	9/30/81	Financial report due 9/30/81; Narrative report due 9/30/81
TAF-79	7. Indonesian Legal Aid Assistance Program, Jakarta; CA 79-15 (24 mos)	702,300	508,279	504,184	8/31/79	8/31/81	Awaiting both final financial and narrative reports.
ORS-81	8. East Timor Agricultural Development Program Grant No. 1044 (12 mos)	6,250,000	1,500,000(OPG)	NIL	9/24/81	9/24/81	First financial report due 12/24/ 81; first narra- tive report due 3/24/82.
TOTALS:		<u>12,948,207</u>	4,048,078(OPG) 1,198,035(COPI) <u>5,246,113</u>	<u>2,920,878</u>			

QUARTERLY STATUS REPORT
PVO CO-FINANCING
PROJECT NO. 497-0225
INDONESIA

Page 1 of 5

As of September 30, 1981

PVO & FY	Project Title, Location and Grant Number Duration	Total Project Cost (\$)	USAID Contribution (\$)	USAID Funds Disbursed (\$)	Project		Status Required Action
					Begin	Ends	
CRS-77	1. Sehat Project, Sanggau, West Kalimantan CA 77-5 (48 mos)	446,825	98,565	98,565	9/24/77	9/24/81	Financial and nar- rative reports due 6/30/81.
CRS-77	2. Ujung Cagak Rural Development Plan, Cilacap, Central Java. CA 77-10 (48 mos)	117,415	67,735	65,625	9/28/77	9/28/81	Financial report due 9/24/81; Narrative report due 6/30/81
TAF-78	3. Irian Jaya Human Resources Development, West Irian. CA 78-6 (45 mos)	442,950	300,000(COPI) 42,870(OPG) <u>342,870</u>	153,366	5/8/78	5/8/82	Financial report due 10/31/81; Narrative report due 5/1/81.
SAMS-73	4. ITXA Child Health and Education Project, Cisarua Bandung, West Java. CA 73-P (65 mos).	247,691	150,000	26,186	7/15/78	12/31/83	Financial and nar- rative reports due 10/31/81.
CRS 79	5. Natural Family Planning (PUSHO) Cilacap, Central Java. CA 78-11 (31 mos)	39,479	22,500	20,105	9/26/78	9/26/82	Financial report due 6/30/81; Narrative report due 9/30/81.

FVO & FX	Project Title, Location and Grant Number Duration	Total Project Cost (\$)	USAID Contribution (\$)	USAID Funds Disbursed (\$)	Project		Status Required Action
					Began	Ends	
IAP-78	6. Rural Urban Development Studies, Indonesia Language Books Publishing Jakarta. CA 78-11 (34 moe)	479,838	295,000(COPI) 85,676(OPC) 380,676	205,247	9/19/78	7/31/81	Financial report due 10/31/81; Narrative report due 8/31/81. Extension up to 4/30/82 under preparation.
CRS-78	7. Transmigrant Agricul- tural Extension, May Abung Lampung, Sumatra. CA 78-13 (47 moe)	144,899	75,000	58,074	9/29/78	9/29/81	Financial report due 8/30/81; Narrative report due 3/31/81.
ICA-79	8. Rural Urban Development Tanjung Pura, North Sumatra. CA 79-4 (33 moe)	204,500	124,800	104,585	3/2/79	12/31/81	Financial report due 6/30/81; Narrative report due 9/30/81.
ICA-79	9. Roteas Urban Development Renee Kacamatan, South Sulawesi. CA 79-5 (33 moe)	219,200	110,000	91,200	3/2/79	12/31/81	Financial and nar- rative reports due 6/30/81.
OBCE-79	10. Basic Books and Train- ing Materials for Develop- ment, Jakarta. CA 79-8 (34 moe).	197,950	165,000	85,000	8/13/79	8/13/82	Financial report due 11/13/81; Narrative report due 8/13/81.

As of September 30, 1981

FYO & FT	Project Title, Location and Grant Number Duration	Total Project Cost (\$)	USAID Contribution (\$)	USAID Funds Disbursed (\$)	Project		Status Required Action
					Began	Ends	
CRS-79	11. International Year of the Child, Radio and T.V. Programming, Sanggar Prathivi, Jakarta. CA 79-9 (30 mos).	82,614	25,794	16,170	8/28/79	2/28/82	Financial and nar- rative reports due 4/30/81.
CARE-79	12. NTB Area Development Irrig. Infrastructure, West Besa Tenggara. CA 79-10 (24 mos)	334,938	148,414	128,859	8/31/79	10/31/81	Financial report due 8/15/81; Narrative/PIE re- port due 10/31/81.
CARE-79	13. Bali Community Develop- ment Water Supply and Sanitation, Bali. CA 79-11. (24 mos)	407,266	265,081	191,422	8/31/79	10/31/81	Financial report due 8/15/81; Narrative/PIE re- port due 10/31/81.
CARE-79	14. West Java Village Water Supply and Sanitation. Bandung, West Java. CA 79-12 (30 mos)	769,867	342,359	313,645	8/31/79	10/31/81	Financial report due 10/15/81; Narrative/PIE re- port due 10/31/81.
CARE-79	15. NTB Community Develop- ment Water Supply and Sanitation, West Besa Tenggara. CA 79-13 (24 mos).	315,812	131,848	18,077	8/31/79	10/31/81	Financial report due 8/15/81; Narrative/PIE re- port due 10/31/81.
IIDI-79	16. Water Supply and Live- stock Breeding Pilot Project, Jingsang and Cikarame Villages, Sumedang, West Java. CA 79-14 (24 mos)	211,292	63,083	63,085	8/30/79	8/31/81	Amount of \$962 un- used money will be returned to USAID; final narrative report under preparation.

As of September 30, 1981

PTO & FT	Project Title, Location and Grant Number Duration	Total Project Cost (\$)	USAID Contribution (\$)	USAID Funds Disbursed (\$)	Project		Status Required Action
					Began	Ends	
YIDI-80	17. Tipe Nalas Community Social Development, Tangerang, West Java CA 80-1 (36 mos)	573,337	87,018	44,671	12/1/79	11/30/82	Financial report due 5/28/81; narrative report due 5/29/81.
NTI-80	18. A Program of Interve- tion for Control of Vit. A Deficiency and, Prevention of Nutritional. CA 80-2 (42 mos)	655,000	293,000	59,010	2/1/80	6/30/83	Financial and nar- rative reports due 9/30/81.
SAVSO-80	19. Primary Health Care and Nutrition, Palu, Kulawi, Kantawa, Ampara and Cimpulia, Central Sulawesi. CA 80-3 (12 mos)	191,520	101,600	28,645	4/1/80	4/1/82	Financial and nar- rative reports due 6/30/81.
YIDI-80	20. Jagoi Bahang Community Health Project, Selus Kecamatan, Sembus Kabupaten West Kalimantan. CA 80-4 (37 mos)	116,000	42,000	12,000	9/1/80	9/1/83	Financial report due 9/30/81; narrative report due 5/31/81.
ADC-80	21. Rural Dynamics Study Constraints to Reaching the Rural poor, Bogor, West Java. CA 80-5 (19 mos)	762,890	500,000	50,000	9/26/80	4/26/82	Financial report due 3/26/81; narrative report due 9/30/81. Evaluation due in October 1981.

As of September 30, 1981

FWD & FT	Project Title, Location and Grant Number Duration	Total Project Cost (\$)	USAID Contribution (\$)	USAID Funds Disbursed (\$)	Project		Status Required Action
					Began	Ends	
WFI-80	22. Strengthening the Program Development and Delivery Capacity of the BPRB-SK System thru Replication of the USPI Program Experience. Grant 1014 (24 mos)	129,782	103,624	NIL	1/1/81	1/1/83	Financial and narrative reports due 4/1/81.
TAF-81	23. Dias Desa Community Education Materials Development Unit. Grant 1054 (12 mos)	64,835	50,835	NIL	8/3/81	8/3/82	First financial report due 11/3/81 narrative report due 2/3/82.
TAF-81	24. Pondok Pesantren Based Village Technology Service and Development Centers. Lembaga Penelitian, Pendidikan dan Penerangan Ekonomi Sosial (LPJES). Grant 1055 (6 mos)	106,649	49,674	24,837	8/3/81	2/3/82	First financial report due 11/3/81 narrative report due 2/3/82.
		<u>7,265,549</u>	3,636,772 (COPI) 128,546 (OPG) <u>3,765,318</u>	<u>1,958,574</u>			

