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Annual Budget Submission

FY 1984

PANAMA

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BEST AVAILABLE

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FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT ($ Thousands)

Country/Office USAID/Panama

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	FY 1982 EST	FY 1983 EST	FY 1984 REQUEST	PLANNING PERIOD 1985	1986	1987
Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition	4948	6500	5850	7050	9900	9800
Grants	748	1100	850	750	900	1200
Loans	4200	5400	5000	6300	9000	8600
Population	704	636	434	25	15	15
Grants	704	636	434	25	15	15
(of which centrally procured commodities)*	(135)	(111)	(94)			
Health	45					
Grants	45					
Education	2040	2977	3250	3725	710	435
Grants	1040	977	1250	725	710	435
Loans	1000	2000	2000	3000		
Selected Dev. Activities	1654	887	6466	200	7375	8750
Grants	534	887	1766	1500	1375	750
Loans	1120		4700	4700	6000	8000
SUBTOTAL FUNC. ACCOUNTS	9391	11000	11000	17000	18000	19000
Grants	3071	3600	4300	3000	3000	2460
Loans	6320	7400	11700	14000	15000	16600
Other DA ACCTS. (Specify)						
Grants CF	103					
TOTAL DA ACCTS.	9494	11000	16000	17000	18000	19000
Grants	3174	3600	4300	3000	3000	2400
Loans	6320	7400	11700	14000	15000	16600
TOTAL DA AND ESF		11000	16000	17000	18000	19000
PL 480 (non-add)	2100	1400	1200	960	720	480
Title I						
(of which Title III)						
Title II	2100	1400	1200	960	720	480
Housing Guaranties (non-add)		25000	15000		15000	
TOTAL PERSONNEL	71.3	65.4	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
USDH (workyears)	19.5	17.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
FNDH (workyears)	51.8	47.6	43.7	43.7	43.7	43.7

* USAID/P estimate, AID/W data not available.

TABLE I NARRATIVE

Based on the strategy established in the FY 1984 CDSS, the Panama program is going from an OYB of a little more than $9 million in 1982 to a planning level of $16 million in 1984. It reflects a continuing phase out of the social sectors (education, health and nutrition), a continuation in agriculture and a relatively heavy expansion of employment generation through the private sector. CBI activities are included in the expansion. This program is to be managed with a Mission staff reduced to 17 DH and 48 FNDH in FY 82 and again reduced in FY 84 to 43 FNDH. This represents a 29% reduction in staff from FY 81 (24 USDH and 55 FNDH).

As pointed out in our CDSS, an OYB of $9 million is not realistic for a meaningfull program in Panama. Given the need to cover our incremental funding requirements this level does not permit the funding of even one significant project in either of our areas of concentration: employment and agriculture. It also will not permit us to advance the policy dialogue with the Government in these two critical areas. Finally, it will not permit us to complete our shift in strategy and initiate our CBI and other private sector initiatives. If we are to successfully pursue our strategy, we must be able to maintain our project funding in the $15 to $20 million range in FY 82 and FY 83. Consequently, we have not been able to follow forward funding guidelines due to inadequate funding levels.

Two agriculture projects under intensive development for initial funding in the operational year have a combined life-of-project cost of $14.9 million, and only some $4.2 million is available for these projects within the OYB. An Education/HRD project (Workforce Development), essential to the goal of employment generation in the private sector, is being developed for initial funding early in FY 1983 with a life-of-project cost of $7 million. Without considering other new projects or ongoing ones that will require incremental funding, these three projects alone will account for $17.7 million out of the FY 83/84 total funding of $27 million.

Program management considerations and our CDSS strategy demand that the Panama program move toward a smaller number of larger projects that are focussed on the two goals of increasing agricultural production and employment generation through development of the private sector. However, we cannot wipe the slate clean and make a fresh start, nor can we space our new projects over 5 or 6 years if we are serious about our strategy and wish to take advantage of the opportunities and the momentum that exist now. Our present mortgaging problem makes the wisdom of the new forward funding guidelines apparent. The most reasonable way to deal with the problem, and to permit full compliance with the guidelines in FY 1985 and subsequent years, would be full forward funding this year of the two new agriculture projects. This would bring the OYB to approximately $20 million but would provide an average annual level of

funding of less than $16 million for the three years 1982 through 1984. A further advantage of this proposal is the fact that it would allow maximum availability of funding for major, new projects within the 1985 planning level at what could be an opportune time, immediately following installation of the new Panamanian administration after the 1984 election.

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TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office: USAID/Panama

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	LIFE OF PROJECT COST AUTH	LIFE OF PROJECT COST PLAN	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/81	FY 1982 OBL	FY 1982 EXP	FY 1983 OBL	FY 1983 EXP	FY OBLIGATIONS 1984 AAPL	FY OBLIGATIONS FUNDED TO MO/YR	FY OBLIGATIONS 1985	FY OBLIGATIONS 1986	FY OBLIGATIONS 1987	FY OBLIGATIONS FUTURE YEAR	ITEM #
	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV AND NUTRITION																	
525 0178	GRAINS AND PERISHABLES MARKETING	L	75	75	6200	6200	4941	0	4000	0	941	0	-	0	0	0	0	
525 0180	AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY	G	79	81	1000	1000	987	0	55	0	500	0	-	0	0	0	0	
	DEVELOPMENT	L	79	81	6000	6000	5776	0	700	0	3000	0	-	0	0	0	0	
525 0185	GROWTH AND SERVICE CENTERS DEVELOPMENT (URBE)	L	78	78	10000	10000	7244	0	3000	0	4244	0	-	0	0	0	0	
525 0186	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	77	77	9700	9700	9493	0	1000	0	3000	0	-	0	0	0	0	
525 0187	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	-	-	60	406	316	150	150	150	3/85	200	200	200	C	
525 0191	WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	L	79	79	10000	10000	6556	0	2600	0	3956	0	-	0	0	0	0	
525 0192	ACCESS ROADS	L	78	78	10000	10000	7028	0	5000	0	2028	0	-	0	0	0	0	
525 0200	GUAYMI DEVELOPMENT	G	79	79	500	500	315	0	220	0	95	0	-	0	0	0	0	
525 0216	MANAGED FISH	G	80	83	992	992	427	342	350	50	469	0	-	0	0	0	0	
525 0222	RURAL CO-OP MARKETING	L	82	84*	-	7500	0	2000	50	3000	1800	2500	10/87	0	0	0	0	
525 0227	AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	L	82	84	-	7100	0	2200	0	2400	1700	2500	10/87	0	0	0	0	
		G	92	84	-	300	0	0	0	300	150	0	-	0	0	0	0	
525 0231	AGRICULTURAL POLICY PLANNING	G	83	84	-	1300	0	0	0	600	200	700	12/85	0	0	0	0	
	APPROPRIATION TOTAL				54392	70592	42827	4948	17291	6500	22233	5850		200	200	200	0	
	GRANT				2492	4092	1789	748	941	1100	1564	850		200	200	200	0	
	LOAN				51900	66500	41038	4200	16350	5400	20669	5000		0	0	0	0	
	POPULATION PLANNING																	
525 0204	POPULATION II	G	79	84	3250	3250	1130	679	505	611	1000	409	9/84	0	0	0	0	
525 0226	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	81	C	-	-	15	25	20	25	30	25	12/84	25	15	15	C	
	APPROPRIATION TOTAL				3250	3250	1145	704	525	636	1030	434		25	15	15	0	
	GRANT				3250	3250	1145	704	525	636	1030	434		25	15	15	0	
	LOAN				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	

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	HEALTH																
525 0181	RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM	L	77	77	9500	9500	1529	0	1529	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
525 0188	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	-	-	49	45	20	0	74	0	-	0	0	0	0
	APPROPRIATION TOTAL				9500	9500	1578	45	1549	0	74	0	-	0	0	0	0
	GRANT				0	0	49	45	20	0	74	0	-	0	0	0	0
	LOAN				9500	9500	1529	0	1529	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES																
525 0164	TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	72	79	1778	1778	39	1/(41)	(2)	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
525 0179	EDUCATION SECTOR II	L	76	78	1350	1350	2074	0	-2074	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
525 0189	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	-	-	15	90	90	50	50	50	3/84	50	50	0	0
525 0198	TRAINING OF RURAL YOUTH - OPG (I)(N)	G	78	78	222	222	48	1/(3)	45	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
525 0203	GOODWILL REHAB. CENTER - OPG (I)(N)	G	79	79	59	59	21	1/(1)	20	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
525 0209	DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	L	81	82	3500	3500	2500	1000	250	0	1600	0	-	0	0	0	0
525 0214	WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	L	83	85*	-	7000	0	0	0	2000	500	2000	12/85	3000	0	0	0
525 0219	EDUCATION FOR RURAL DEV.	G	81	82	490	490	250	240	100	0	262	0	-	0	0	0	0
525 0225	ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT-OPG (I)(N)	G	80	82	485	485	277	160	175	0	262	0	-	0	0	0	0
525 0229	EMPLOYMENT TRAINING FOR WOMEN-OPG (U)(R)	G	81	83	476	476	99	150	75	227	175	0	-	0	0	0	0
525 0233	PRIVATE ENTERPRISE TRAINING	G	83	85*	-	2200	0	0	0	500	200	1100	3/86	600	0	0	0
525 9999	PVO's - OPG's (I)(N), (U) (R)	G	78	C	-	-	0	400	80	200	350	100	12/86	100	100	100	C
	APPROPRIATION TOTAL				20510	29710	5323	2040	2907	2977	3399	3250		3750	150	100	0
	GRANT				3510	5710	749	1040	583	977	1299	1250		750	150	100	0
	LOAN				17000	24000	4574	1000	2324	2000	2100	2000		3000	0	0	0

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PROJECT NUMBER	TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	LIFE OF PROJECT COST ACTUAL	LIFE OF PROJECT COST PLAN	CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/81	FY 1982 OBL	FY 1982 EXP	FY 1983 OBL	FY 1983 EXP	FY OBLIGATIONS 1984 AAPL	FY OBLIGATIONS FUNDED TO MO/YR	FY OBLIGATIONS 1985	FY OBLIGATIONS 1986	FY OBLIGATIONS 1987	FY OBLIGATIONS FUTURE YEARS
							ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000)										
	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES																
525 0101	SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	64	C	-	-	16	50	41	50	54	50	9/85	50	50	50	C
525 0190	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	64	C	-	-	42	44	71	202	100	200	9/85	200	200	200	C
525 0207	ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES	G	79	81	825	825	517	0	280	0	237	0	-	0	0	0	0
525 0221	EMPLOYMENT PLANNING AND	G	81	83	975	975	325	440	100	210	300	0	-	0	0	0	0
	GENERATION	L	81	83	5000	5000	3880	1120	2000	0	3000	0	-	0	0	0	0
525 0239	CBI - NATIONAL INVESTMENT COUNCIL	G	83	85	-	1225	0	0	0	425	200	600	12/85	200	0	0	0
525 0240	SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT	G	84	85	-	800	0	0	0	0	0	500	9/85	300	0	0	0
		L	84	85	-	9400	0	0	0	0	0	4700	12/85	4700	0	0	0
525 0999	PVO's - OPG's (I) (N)	G	84	86	-	766	0	0	0	0	0	316	3/86	300	150	0	0
	APPROPRIATION TOTAL				6800	19491	4780	1654	2492	887	3891	6466		6150	400	250	0
	GRANT				1800	5091	900	534	492	887	891	1766		1450	400	250	0
	LOAN				5000	14400	3880	1120	2000	0	3000	4700		4700	0	0	0
	COUNTRY TOTAL				94452	132543	55653	9391	24764	11000	30627	16000		10125	765	565	0
	GRANT				11052	18143	4632	3071	2561	3600	4858	4300		2425	765	565	0
	LOAN				83400	114400	51021	6320	22203	7400	25769	11700		7700	0	0	0
	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES Additional Projects Above FY 1983 CP level																
525 0242	REVERTED AREAS PLANNING	G	83	84		500				100		400	3/85				
525 0243	INDUSTRIAL AND EXPORT DEV.BANK	L	84	84		4000						4000	6/86				

*CHANGE FROM FY 83 CP

1/ NON-ADD, REPRESENTS DEOBLIGATIONS OF FUNDS OBLIGATED PRIOR TO 9/30/81

PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT: Agricultural Policy Planning (525-0231)

FUNDING:	FY 83	FY 84	Total
Grant	600	700	1300

APPROPRIATION: Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

PURPOSE: To enable the GOP to define its key objectives in the agricultural sector and to rationalize its policies so as to facilitate achievement of those objectives.

BACKGROUND: USAID/Panama has been working closely with the GOP for several months in outlining the conceptual framework for an integrated policy analysis/institutional strengthening effort. Starting in December 1981, AID furnished technical assistance to Panama to help develop the terms of reference for a comprehensive sector assessment and institutional improvement program concentrated on the Ministry of Agricultural Development's Sectoral Planning Division. Due to the fact that 1980 population and 1981 agriculture census data was not yet available the GOP decided to postpone proceeding with the sector study. However, Government interest in the idea of policy analyses relating to agriculture was stimulated during discussions between the AID Administrator and top level Panamanian officials in May of this year. These talks clearly indicated that the GOP is prepared to review various policy issues and explore alternative policy options affecting farmer productivity, income, and overall sector development.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Foremost among the policy issues proposed for study is GOP price policy which, in Panama, as in many other countries, is weighted in favor of the urban consumer and large agricultural producer. Numerous GOP and private sector spokesmen have expressed the desire to adjust price policies to better accommodate the needs of Panama's 52,000 small-medium farmers, however, there is little agreement on what should be done or how price policy changes should be implemented. Moreover, government officials and private sector representatives alike are conscious of the probable political implications of raising food prices, and other controversial policy shifts prior to the 1984 Presidential elections. The proposed activity offers a convenient and effective mechanism through which price policy and other crucial agricultural issues can be analyzed in depth so as to provide GOP decision-makers with the information and guidance necessary to revise policies that conflict with each other and with the government's programs and priorities for the agricultural sector.

In addition to price policy, there are also critical production, tax and

credit policy issues which need to be analyzed and their bearing of key sectoral objectives made clear. Another subject for examination is the feasibility of continued government subsidy for the "asentamientos" (state-supported farms). Among the factors that must be considered in determining the appropriateness of policy revisions is the priority which the GOP attaches to reducing the incidence of serious malnutrition, especially as U.S. food assistance is to be phased out.

The policy changes expected to result from the project will be evolutionary, and their effects will take place over a period of years. A principal problem will be achieving the continuity of policies that is necessary for them to be effective in the face of the coming election and the frequent changes of key officials to which the GOP has been prone. Linking policies to key objectives that are reasonable, politically advantageous, and toward which visible progress can be made within a time frame of a few years is one technique for assuring their continuity. Another is increasing the capacity of GOP institutions to analyze policy issues, formulate alternative policies, and evaluate the effects of policy changes. Because politics and policies are inseparable, some setbacks are to be expected. However, if there are people in the government below the political level, who can demonstrate the logic of policies and measure their practical effects, those policies are less likely to be reversed when political changes take place.

Our assistance will be in the form of long and short-term advisory and consultant services, studies and analyses of policy issues and organization of structured dialogues to air conflicting views of officials and different groups affected by agricultural policies. It will be provided through host-country contracts.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT: Small Business Credit (525-0240)

FUNDING:	FY 84	FY 85	Total
Grant	500	300	800
Loan	4700	4700	9400

APPROPRIATION: Selected Development Activities

PURPOSE: To establish an institutional capacity to provide a substantial volume of financing and complementary technical assistance for small enterprise development on a cost effective basis.

BACKGROUND: Small enterprises play an important role in employment generation. They tend to create jobs at lower costs than larger, more capital intensive undertakings; they use relatively more labor-intensive technologies that are appropriate to the skill levels of the lower income strata of the labor force. USAID experience with three different programs on a small scale indicates average investment per job created from just over $2000 to $4600.

Under the ongoing URBE project (525-T-047) the Ministry of Commerce and Industry administers a small business loan fund serving urban centers outside the canal corridor. A larger program serving somewhat larger businesses is administered by the Banco Nacional de Panama in the Panama City area. There is a large potential demand for credit to smaller enterprises that cannot be met at present. An effective program to meet this demand must deal with the following constraints affecting the smallest entrepreneurs: 1) limited availability of funds for small business lending, 2) limited knowledge of basic management practices among potential clients, 3) lack of access to improved technology, 4) lack of efficient distribution channels, and 5) price, labor and tax policies of the GOP which work to the particular disadvantage of the smallest entrepreneurs. These problems have to be addressed in a coordinated fashion if the potential of the small business sector for creating employment is to be realized.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is prepared to give autonomy to the organization administering its present program, which is well staffed and reasonably effective. A mixed Board of Directors representing government, banking and industry is contemplated for the autonomous organization. Its program would be closely coordinated with related activities of other public and private organizations. A portion of

the AID loan would be made available to the new institution for expanded lending operations for the financing of new small enterprises. In addition, loan funds will be used to establish and test an investment guarantee program in conjunction with a number of interested private banks. This will serve not only to involve the private sector in the lending operations but should also expand the credit resources available for small enterprises.

What is lacking in present lending programs and what is needed to successfully expand them to more of the smallest entrepreneurs is the means of dealing with the various other constraints that have been cited. Alternative mechanisms for providing training and technical assistance at minimal cost to borrowers or to the lending institutions will be examined during project development. One of these mechanisms is the use of small private consulting firms for management and marketing assistance. Some project funds may be used to support a small productivity center which an organization of Panamanian industrialists is interested in establishing. Such a center would be a source of improved technology for small businesses. Grant funds would also be used to conduct studies of policy issues and organize activities involving government officials and private sector leaders in efforts to remove or minimize the obstacles they present to small business ventures.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT: Private Enterprise Training (525-0233)

FUNDING:	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	Total
Grant	500	1,100	600	2,200

APPROPRIATION: Education and Human Resources

PURPOSE: To provide the human resources necessary for the growth of the Panamanian private sector through assistance for technical and managerial training administered by a private sector fundation.

BACKGROUND: A number of skills essential to the growth of productive private enterprises in Panama are in very short supply. Much of the progress that has been made by the government of Panama in raising levels of public services for the people would not have been possible were it not for substantial investment over many years in technical and managerial training in the public sector, an investment made in large part through foreign assistance programs. Opportunities for such training in the private sector must be broadened if employment generation objectives are to be attained. Reliance for future leadership in the private sector cannot be placed solely on the few who will obtain the necessary preparation without assistance. In addition to providing needed skills, the project will evidence our interest and that of the Panamanian private sector in those for whom the Soviet-bloc countries are now a principal source of assistance for foreign study.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project will establish a foundation under the aegis of an existing, broadly based, private sector organization to identify training needs, select trainees, and administer financial assistance on a grant and loan basis. A total of approximately 120 persons who are filling or have the potential to fill positions in key technical, managerial and administrative areas of the private sector will be selected and trained. Of this number it is estimated that 18 will receive long-term (2 years) U.S. training and 102 will be trained for short periods, generally no more than 3 months. Areas of principal interest are expected to be aspects of personnel management, business administration, marketing, export/import operations, industrial management, and technology related to specific industries.

The foundation will be responsible for: 1) raising additional funds from the private sector, 2) identifying training needs and setting priorities, 3) establishing selection criteria, 4) providing for English language training as required, 5) administering funds, and 6) evaluating results of training. It is expected that an educational institution in the U.S. would be retained

under contract to assist in organizing the foundation's program and perform all necessary services in the U.S., such as orientation, placement, and monitoring progress of participants.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT: CBI: National Investment Council (525-0239)

FUNDING:		FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	Total
	Grant	$ 425	$ 600	$ 200	$1,225

APPROPRIATION: Selected Development Activities

PURPOSE: To establish a National Investment Council which will plan, lead and direct a coordinated and sustained effort by the GOP and Panamanian private sector to expand domestic and foreign investment in enterprises that generate jobs.

BACKGROUND: As the economy is currently structured, most observers fear that real GDP growth rates of even 5% will not prevent unemployment levels from reaching 20-25%, with no hope of improvement until the late 1990s. Unfortunately, the current efforts to stimulate and promote domestic investment, industrial and commercial growth, exports, and employment are weak, uncoordinated, sometimes conflicting, and certainly diffused among a variety of government and private sector organizations. In recognition of these inefficiencies and the urgent need to stimulate the restructuring of the economy, the GOP plans to form a National Investment Council whose purpose will be to centralize, improve, and better coordinate the investment/employment generation activities carried-out in the private and public sectors.

As a result of the potentially high direct and indirect employment effects of these activities, the program merits USAID support as the focal point of its employment generation program.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project will support the organization and operation of the National Investment Council which will establish national investment promotion policy and provide "one stop" investor services. It will coordinate agencies involved with various aspects of export industry development and operations. Managed by a board of directors representing industry, government and labor, the NIC will provide a forum in which these three sectors can air points of view and facilitate policy evolution. The NIC will provide a research, evaluation and planning resource to support its policy making funtion.

The NIC will also play a key role in supporting and harmonizing the various agencies and private groups involved in export promotion and investor search activities. In this role, the NIC is expected to manage the existing

small assembly industry program and supervise its expansion and application to new areas within Panama.

AID assistance will consist primarily of contracts for experts in all aspects of the organization and operation of major investment promotion programs. It will include training of Council personnel and technical resources for planning and carrying out an initial demonstration of market identification and investor search techniques designed to show the potential of the Council. Additional technical assistance will be provided through the Council to organizations participating in complimentary activities under the Council's coordination. An automated system will be set up in the Council to compile, access and analyze data on products, costs, markets, and potential investment sources.

A feasibility study and design for organization of the Council, financed by the GOP, is the basis for present planning by the Government, and a substantial allocation for the project in the CY 1983 budget is anticipated. AID's assistance will, besides adding early impetus to the project, finance necessary elements which the GOP would have difficulty including in its own initial budgeting for the Council.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT: Private and Voluntary Organizations - OPGs (525-9999)

FUNDING:	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	Total
Grant	316	300	150	766

APPROPRIATION: Selected Development Activities

PURPOSE: To strengthen private sector organizations and enhance their contribution to employment generation.

BACKGROUND: The Mission's strategy in addressing the unemployment problem is aimed at increasing the economic vitality of the private sector. This includes encouraging private organizations to better define their role in this process, especially in relation to the government.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Grants will be made to private sector organizations such as chambers of commerce, trade associations and small business organizations for such activities as:

- An action program to improve the public-policy and community image climate for business by developing positive working relationship with public officials and governmental programs.
- Providing planning and organizational guidance as well as economic research, technical assistance and training for new and existing enterprises.
- Assist small business organizations in expanding their capability to function as spokesmen for this sector and act as intermediaries in securing financial and technical assistance and other services for their members.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT: Export Promotion (525-0241)

FUNDING:	FY 84	FY 85	Total
Grant	100	400	500

APPROPRIATION: Selected Development Activities

PURPOSE: To increase quality and quantity of traditional exports and to induce the production of a wide variety of new exports.

BACKGROUND: The export product mix of Panama is largely limited to primary commodities. Those commodities and their by-products, if prepared and packaged for burgeoning international markets, could be sold in far greater quantities. New products based upon Panamanian raw materials and/or manpower endowments could find ready markets provided that those products that are designed to response to known demands and are marketed through appropriate channels. The re-direction of resources to expand traditional exports and to initiate production of non-traditional products responds to CBI program requirements and to employment generation objectives of the USAID.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project would consist of two elements: (1) assistance to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in market identification and market access; (2) the provision of T.A. to trade association and individual enterprise in producing export goods to specifications and price criteria required by international buyers.

The project would utilize U.S. consulting firms to demonstrate the market identification function and to train Ministry personnel in continuing the identification process. T.A. to associations and individual enterprises would be channeled through the Ministry, but provided by U.S. consultants, and private and voluntary agencies.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT: Reverted Areas Planning (525-0242)

FUNDING:	FY 83	FY 84	Total
Grant	100	400	500

APPROPRIATION: Selected Development Activities

PURPOSE: To enable the GOP and Private Sector to develop an action plan for the rational and effective utilization by the productive sectors of lands and facilities reverted to Panama under the 1977 Canal Treaties.

BACKGROUND: The Panama-Colon metropolitan area adjacent to the Canal comprises almost half of the nation's population. It has a serious and growing unemployment problem demanding joint effort by the Government and the private sector to spur greater private domestic and foreign investment that will increase employment opportunities. The metropolitan area also suffers from a unique spatial problem resulting from the limitations imposed by the former Canal Zone, which made physical expansion of Colon virtually impossible and imposed a sprawling, crazy-quilt growth pattern on Panama City. The legal disappearance of the Zone now permits the expansion of both cities into hitherto unavailable areas, it permits the utilization and rational exploitation of housing and industrial facilities in the old Zone, which are reverting to Panama and it imposes new responsibilities on Panama for the adequate planning and use of these facilities, as well as for the protection of watershed areas critical to Canal operations.

While Panama has so far been unable to effectively tap the resources that are available and incorporate the old Canal Zone into the national economy, a consensus is emerging among GOP and private sector leaders on the need to develop an action plan for the accelerated utilization of reverted facilities. However, little experience exists in Panama for the development of a complex plan which would link employment generation, housing, infrastructure development and upgrading, and natural resource management requirements and objectives in one document which will establish the parameters for Canal area development into the next century.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed two-year project would help the GOP establish a special high-level GOP-Private Sector unit which will: (1) prepare a master action plan for the short and long-term development and utilization of the phyiscal and natural assets reverting to Panama under the 1977 Canal Treaties, (2) establish mechanisms, including legal requirements and incentives, that will serve to attract and promote private investment in

identified priority sectors (e.g. labor intensive industries, low and medium income housing, transportation and communications), (3) plan for the upgrading, divestiture or other disposition of facilities inherited by the GOP (e.g. railroads, ports, recreational facilities, housing, industrial facilities), and (4) propose mechanisms for the on-going review and adjustment of the master plan, as well as provide enforcement procedures. The master plan would emphasize the investment generating potential of the reverted assets and would contemplate the spatial and urban development requirements of the population centers adjacent to the former Canal Zone. Further, it would give particular attention to insuring that the requirements for operating the existing Canal at an efficient level are protected and unhindered by proposed development schemes in the Canal area (i.e., protection of the watershed and waterways). Financial requirements and options for the adaptation and/or renovation of facilities for optimum use will receive prominent attention in the plan.

This high-level coordinating unit will include representatives from the GOP ministries of Planning, Finance, Housing, Commerce and Industry and the Presidency; the proposed National Investment Council, and various private sector organizations including the National Private Enterprise Council (CONEP), Panamanian Chamber of Construction (CAPAC) and the Syndicate of Industrialists (SIP).

PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT: Industrial and Export Development Bank (525-0243)

FUNDING:	FY 84	Total
Loan	4,000	4,000

APPROPRIATION: Selected Development Activities

PURPOSE: Redefine and strengthen a privately owned Industrial Development Bank, to provide; pre-investment financing, capital and export financing and trading company services in order to increase industrial production, exports and employment in Panama.

BACKGROUND: Desarrollo Industrial, S. A. (DISA), a private Panamanian development bank initiated with AID assistance (2 loans totaling $9.1 million) in 1965, is no longer playing an aggressive development banking role envisioned at its creation. The reasons for this are financial and political. The national legislation, under which private development banks are governed, established a maximum permissible lending rate (9%) which in an era of high interest rates became uneconomic for the institution to continue lending. It was more profitable to invest in tax-free certificates of deposit or banks. In addition, the founders and directors of the Bank fell out of political favor with the change of government in 1968, which made it impossible to change the law.

The situation in Panama has evolved significantly and the government has reached a turning point and realizes it must work in cooperation with the private sector, in order to alleviate the unemployment problems. Parallel to the local situation the Caribbean Basin Initiative supplies tools and guidelines which provide opportunities for increased private sector investment, production, exports and job creation.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: As currently envisioned, the proposed project would be designed to fund small and medium size pre-investment studies funds to finance intermediate goods and spare parts needed for production purposes, as well as export financing to meet the short term working capital requirements of the private industrial sector. In addition, the Bank would provide trading company services. Drawing upon Japanese Trading Company models, which successfully facilited the participation of small and cottage industry in the export markets, the proposed company could serve identical purposes for Panama. The trading company that is envisioned would also function as a search-mechanism for new markets. Through contacts with other trading companies in the U.S., the Caribbean and Europe it would be able to precisely

define markets for manufactures which could be competitively produced in Panama. Disemination of such information to the industrial community could give rise to new production activities.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE V - FY 1984 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

Country/Office [illegible]

RANK	PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM
1	525-0239 CBI -National Investment Council	0	G	SDA	600	1025
2	525-0231 Agricultural Policy Planning	0	G	ARDN	700	1300
3	525-0214 Workforce Development	0	L	EHR	2000	4000
4	525-0227 Agricultural Technology Transfer	0	L	ARDN	2500	7100
5	525-0233 Private Enterprise Training	0	G	EHR	1100	1600
6	Housing Guaranty Program	0	HG	HIG	(25000)	(25000)
7	525-0222 Rural Cooperative Marketing	0	L	ARDN	2500	7500
8	525-0240 Small Business Credit	N	G	SDA	500	500
	" " "	N	L	SDA	4700	4700
9	525-0241 Export Promotion	N	G	SDA	100	100
10	525-0204 Population II	0	G	PN	409	2829
11	PL 480 Title II Program	0			(1200)	
12	525-0190 Project Development Support - SDA	0	G	SDA	200	488
13	525-0187 Project Development Support - ARDN	0	G	ARDN	150	766
14	525-9999 Private & Voluntary Organizations-OPGs	N	G	SDA	316	316
15	525-9999 Private & Voluntary Organizations-OPGs	0	G	EHR	100	700
16	525-0204 Project Development Support - PN	0	G	PN	25	90
17	525-0189 Project Development Support - EHR	0	G	EHR	50	205
18	525-0101 Selected Development Activities	0	G	SDA	50	166
19	525-0243 Industrial & Export Development Bank	N	L	SDA	4000	4000

TABLE V NARRATIVE

The upper portion of the ranking in the accompanying Table is based on the importance of the projects to the development strategy. Most of the top projects are related to the primary objective of increasing employment opportunities. This can be done most rapidly and efficiently in Panama through private enterprise development, particularly the expansion of light industry. The creation of an effective National Investment Council is essential to attract industrial investment and coordinate the efforts of other public and private sector organizations pursuing similar objectives. The Housing Guaranty program contributes heavily to the amelioration of the problem of rapid urban growth while creating employment and freeing domestic investment capital for other productive purposes.

Recent events have presented the prospect of a review by the GOP of its policies affecting the agricultural sector with the possibility of changes that would have greater impact on future production than any other program that AID might join in. Our participation through a relatively modest grant program could have far-reaching effects.

The two agriculture projects to be initiated in FY 1982 fall in the middle of the list because it would probably be possible to postpone incremental funding from 1984 to 1985 if necessary. Those below are small and marginal in their effects. Another consideration in placing OPG and Special Development Activities projects low in the ranking is the fact that they absorb an inordinate amount of staff time relative to their importance.

USAID cannot accept a reduction to 16 U.S. Direct Hire personnel. In effect that is the number authorized prior to the most recent cut, since the Contract Officer who, in fact, serves the region, is assigned to the Mission. The development strategy demands that the program change direction, which we must do not only with fewer personnel but without the skills that are appropriate to the kinds of projects we must undertake. Difficult as it is to absorb the sharp cut in FSN personnel, we will do so, but adding an IDI to be trained while taking away a career staff position is totally unrealistic. An IDI is not a substitute for anyone but an additional responsibility to be assumed by an already overburdened staff. Only at the proposed level of 18 USDH could USAID even consider taking on an IDI.

Country/Office: USAID/PANAMA

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

	FY 1982				FY 1983			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	1,180.9	-	982.8	19.5	1,390.7	-	957.4	17.8
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	1,116.2	-	-	52.8	1,146.6		-	48.6
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	199.6	-	-	XXXXX	286.1		-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	332.4	-	-	21.5	371.6		-	20.0
OFFICE OPERATIONS	883.9	-	20.7	XXXXX	1,012.9		22.7	XXXXX
TOTAL	3,713.0	-	1,003.5	XXXXX	4,207.9		980.1	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	1,003.5	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	980.1	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	2,709.5	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	3,227.8	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

Includes all costs associated with Regional Contracting Officer assigned to Panama and all costs for RIG/A/LA/Panama.

The dollar is the currency used in Panama; therefore, there are no local currency costs.

Country/Office: USAID/PANAMA

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

	FY 1984 MINIMUM				FY 1984 CURRENT			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	1,381.8	-	953.8	17.5	1,424.6	-	969.5	17.8
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	1,179.4	-	-	44.7	1,179.4	-	-	44.7
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	128.0	-	-	XXXXX	178.0	-	-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	405.0	-	-	19.7	415.9	-	-	20.0
OFFICE OPERATIONS	1,080.3	-	25.1	XXXXX	1,440.5	-	25.1	XXXXX
TOTAL	4,174.5	-	978.9	XXXXX	4,638.4	-	994.6	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	978.9	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	994.6	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	3,195.6	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	3,643.8	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

Includes all costs associated with Regional Contracting Officer assigned to Panama and all costs for RIG/A/LA/Panama.

Country/Office: USAID/PANAMA

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

	FY 1984 PROPOSED			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	1,483.7	-	996.5	18.8
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	1,179.4	-	-	44.7
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	178.0	-	-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	437.3	-	-	21.0
OFFICE OPERATIONS	1,443.5	-	25.1	XXXXX
TOTAL	4,712.9	-	1,021.6	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	1,021.6	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	3,700.3	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

Includes all costs associated with Regional Contracting Officer assigned to Panama and all costs for RIG/A/LA/Panama.

Country/Office: USAID/PANAMA
Sub-Budget: RIG/A/LA/PANAMA

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

	FY 1982				FY 1983			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	28.5	-	-	1.0	33.8	-	-	1.0
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	-	-	-	XXXXX	-	-	-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OFFICE OPERATIONS	15.3	-	-	XXXXX	21.0	-	-	XXXXX
TOTAL	43.8	-	-	XXXXX	54.8	-	-	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	-	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	-	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	43.8	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	54.8	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

The dollar is the currency used in Panama; therefore, there are no local currency costs.

Country/Office: USAID/PANAMA
Sub-Budget: RIG/A/LA/PANAMA

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

	FY 1984 MINIMUM				FY 1984 CURRENT			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	38.5	-	-	1.0	38.5	-	-	1.0
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	-	-	-	XXXXX	-	-	-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OFFICE OPERATIONS	23.0	-	-	XXXXX	23.0	-	-	XXXXX
TOTAL	61.5	-	-	XXXXX	61.5	-	-	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	-	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	-	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	61.5	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	61.5	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

Country/Office: USAID/PANAMA
Sub-Budget: RIG/A/LA/PANAMA

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

	FY 1984 PROPOSED			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	-	-	-	-
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	38.5	-	-	1.0
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	-	-	-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	-	-	-	-
OFFICE OPERATIONS	23.0	-	-	XXXXX
TOTAL	61.5	-	-	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	-	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	61.5	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

- USAID/PANAMA -

FY 84 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII(a)
OBLIGATIONS OF ADP SYSTEMS
($000)

	Fiscal Year		
A. Capital Investments	1982	1983	1984
1. Purchase of ADP Equipment	70	70	259
2. Purchase of Software	0	5	10
Subtotal	70	75	269
B. Personnel			
1. Compensation, Benefits, Travel	11	18	23
2. Workyears	1.0	1.5	2.0
Subtotal	11	18	23
C. Equipment Rental and Other Operating Costs			
1. ADP Equipment (ADPE) Rentals	9	20	25
2. Supplies and Leased Software	5	7	10
Subtotal	14	27	35
D. Commercial Services			
1. ADP Service Bureau	0	0	0
2. Systems Analysis and Programming	0	5	15
Subtotal	0	5	15
E. Total Obligations	95	125	342
F. Interagency Services			
1. Payments	0	0	0
2. Offsetting Collections	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
G. Grand Total (E+F)	95	125	342

1.& 2. Narrative Statement - ADP/WP

In order to continue, manage and monitor an AID development program in Panama under reduced US and FN personnel ceilings, management has made a full commitment to mission automation - a commitment which extends to all personnel, professional as well as secretarial.

Starting with a core of 3 trained persons in February 81, there are now 16 secretaries and 10 professionals able to make use of the WANG. With the advent of a mission-wide training program, we expect the number of personnel trained to reach 29 by the end FY 82, 50 by end FY 83, and 60 by end FY 84 (these figures including personnel from the Regional Housing Office - RHO/PSA - and the Regional Contracting Office - RCO).

During FY 82, the peripheral capacity (16) of the OIS 130 will be fully utilized and we intend to upgrade to a OIS 140-2 which has a peripheral capacity of 32 (24 workstations) in the last quarter of FY 82.

Looking towards the end of FY 1984, Panama intends to have the capacity for immediate introduction of the new automated Mission Accounting System; to have all EXO and general services operations including nxp property and excess property on the WANG; to be performing complex statistical and compuational analyses for project design and implementation; to be monitoring its projects on the WANG with all relevant professionals proficient in its use; to be able to perform computer services for the Embasssy and ICA as required; and to be available to undertake other regional tasks should political and economic instability require Panama to perform backup services for other LAC countries. In this regard, we feel further upgrading to a VS 80 by the second quarter FY 84 will be necessary and fully justified.

The following table summarizes equipment in place (FY 80/81), on order (FY 82), or for future purchase (FY 83/84) - all equipment is Mission or RHO/PSA owned:

SCHEDULE OF ADP EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION

WP/ADP Resources	Model Number	Year Purchased FY 80/81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
1. Basic WP System:					
WANG System 25/III	5525-3	X			
2. ADP Upgrade:					
WANG OIS 130A	6530A	X			
WANG OIS 140/Model 2	-		X		
WANG VS 80	-				X
3. WP/ADP Peripherals:					
Workstations	5536-3	8	4	8	5
Archiving Workstations	-	0	1	3	3
Daisy Wheel Printers	6581W	2	0	0	0
Dual Density Printers	-	0	1	2	1
High Speed Line Printers	-	0	0	0	1
Peripherals Purchased Each Year		10	6	13	10
Total Workstations On-line		8	13	24	32

PL-480 TITLE II PROGRAM

Malnutrition in Panama is still a widespread problem that is serious enough to require institutional attention on a national scale. It is estimated that about one third of all Panamanian children under five years of age are undernourished and about one third of Panamanian families consume insufficient foods to meet even 80% of their calorie requirements. In rural areas, the situation is worse; about one third of the rural districts have levels of 2nd and 3rd degree malnutrition equal to those found in El Salvador and Guatemala. Based on a preliminary report from a National Nutritional Survey, the estimated total of persons requiring supplemental-food assistance is about 130,000. The maternal child health program which absorbs the bulk of present Title II assistance provides for 60,000 of these.

The causes of malnutrition are varied, ranging from limited access by low-income people to nutritional foods at affordable prices to lack of awareness of the nutritive value of foods. The government of Panama is trying to reduce these causes through a number of action programs involving several GOP agencies and assistance from INCAP and UNICEF as well as AID. However, the Government's resources for these programs and for supplemental feeding are very limited, so the problem is likely to persist until efforts to raise levels of employment and agricultural production have had substantial effects.

Notwithstanding the continuing need for food assistance to Panama, USAID is prepared to begin a phase-over of the PL 480 Title II program in FY 1984, terminating our assistance at the end of FY 1987. We recognize that indefinite continuation of this small program is not in our longer-term interest or that of the Panamanian government, and that the only way responsibility for the present beneficiaries can be effectively transferred to the GOP is by a planned phase-over with a definite date for termination of our assistance.

FY 1987 is considered a realistic phaseover target date given: (1) the complexities of planning and managing an orderly transition; (2) the effect on public opinion and our relationships with GOP agencies of a premature and poorly planned move; and, (3) the budgetary problems that the government will face in replacing PL 480. (While the total cost of the current PL-480 Program in Panama to the U.S. Government is $2.1 million, it would cost the Ministry of Health an estimated $7-$8 million to replace the Title II commodities with equivalent locally produced foods. This amount represents 14% of the entire 1981 budget of the Ministry.)

With these considerations in mind, USAID/Panama will follow the course of action outlined below.

Course of Action

A. Informal Discussions

In August 1982, the Mission will inform the Ministers of Health, Labor and Planning and the Directors of CARE/Panama and CRS of the PL-480 phaseover, discuss with them the issues involved, and suggest that their agencies jointly prepare a four-year phaseover plan.

B. Formal Discussion and Initiation of Planning

In January 1983, USAID/Panama will formally notify the GOP of the scheduled termination of PL 480 assistance. It is expected that, during this month, the participating public agencies and the Volags will plan the actions to be taken prior to the initiation of the phaseover process and during the four years of implementation.

The timing for the formal discussions has been chosen in order to minimize disruptions to 1) the newly restructured administrative and logistical-support systems for the Ministry of Health supplementary-feeding program, 2) efforts by the Ministry to develop a multisectoral approach to nutrition; and 3) initiatives growing out of a National Food and Nutrition Workshop in September and a Regional Food and Nutrition Planning Seminar in November.

C. Implementation

1. During FY 1983 and FY 1984, the CRS Program will be maintained at 1982 levels, but it will be terminated at the end of FY 1984.
2. The general phaseover process will begin in FY 1984.
3. PL-480 support for school feeding will cease at the end of FY 1984.
4. No new PL 480 commodities such as cornmeal, sorghum and bulgar will be introduced during the phaseover period. These are inappropriate and unacceptable in Panama and an attempt to substitute them for the present commodities could negate efforts to carry out a smooth phaseover.
5. It is hoped that the MCH beneficiary level will remain constant at 60,000 throughout the phaseover period. The PL 480 commodities however, would be phased out one-by-one each year, to be replaced by the Ministry of Health with an equivalent, locally produced, GOP-purchased commodity.

6. Feeding of women participating in an employment training OPG project, to start in FY 1983, will remain at the 2,000-beneficiary level throughout the phaseover period. This program has been carefully planned as a part of the project, and to cancel or reduce it would cause very serious problems.

If the course of action described above is to be effective, it will require sound planning, careful management, and close coordination by the local agencies involved, as well as a cooperative and flexible approach on the part of AID. USAID Panama personnel, reduced in numbers and increasingly absorbed in major activities of higher priority, cannot give the Title II program the amount of attention it will require during the critical period of the phaseover; therefore, assistance from ROCAP and AID/W will be essential to its successful conclusion.

Note: PL 480 Title II figures for FY 1984 through FY 1985 in Table I represent a projected phaseover rate. Until plans can be made in FY 83 by the local agencies there is no reasonable means of predicting the composition and cost of the commodities required in subsequent years. For this reason Tables XIII for the CARE/MOH program FY 84-87 are omitted from this submission.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

Note: Tables XIII for CARE '84 thru '87 ommitted. Phaseover schedule reducing program each year will be prepared in FY '83.

I. Country PANAMA

Sponsor's Name CARE/Panama FY 1983

A. Maternal and Child Health...(Mother).....Total Recipients 20.

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
20,0000	NFDM	545	59,950
20,000	CSM	218	93,086
20,000	SFRO	218	79,788
20,000	Vegoil (cans)	108	96,876
Total MCH		1089	329,700

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients 45.

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
45,000	NFDM	287	31,570
45,000	CSM	287	122,549
45,000	SFRO	287	105,042
45,000	Vegoil (cans)	72	64,584
Total SF		933	323,745

C. Other Child Feeding (MCH/CHILD).....Total Recipients 40.

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
40,000	NFDM	1090	119,900
40,000	CSM	437	186,599
40,000	SFRO	437	159,942
40,000	Vegoil (cans)	216	193,752
Total MCH (Child)		2180	660,193

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars

Total Food for Work

E. Other (Specify) Low Income Mother/Child.....Total Recipients 1.0

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
1,000	NFDM	19	2,090
1,000	CSM	15	6,405
1,000	SFRO	15	5,490
1,000	Vegoil (cans)	10	8,970
Total FFW		59	23,065

II. Sponsor's Name

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country PANAMA

Sponsor's Name CRS/CARITAS/Panama FY 1983

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total MCH			

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding (Orphanages).....Total Recipients 0.6

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
610	SFCM	13.2	4,026
610	CSM	13.2	5,636
610	SFF	6.6	2,310
610	NFDM	13.2	1,452
610	VegOil (cans)	3.3	2,960
Total Other Child Feeding..		49.5	16,384

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Food for Work	-0-	-0-	-0-

E. Other (Specify). General Relief (Adult).....Total Recipients 1.0

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
1,020	SFCM	22	6,710
1,020	CSM	22	9,394
1,020	SFF	11	3,850
1,020	Vegoil(cans)	5.5	4,933.5
Total Other...		60.5	24,887.5

II. Sponsor's Name _____

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country PANAMA

Sponsor's Name CRS/CARITAS/Panama FY 1984

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total MCH			

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding (Orphanages).....Total Recipients 0.6

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
610	SFCM	13.2	4,026
610	CSM	13.2	5,636
610	SFF	6.6	2,310
610	NFDM	13.2	1,452
610	VegOil (cans)	3.3	2,960
Total Other Child Feeding..		49.5	16,384

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Food for Work	-0-	-0-	-0-

E. Other (Specify). General Relief (Adult).....Total Recipients 1.0

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
1,020	SFCM	22	6,710
1,020	CSM	22	9,394
1,020	SFF	11	3,850
1,020	Vegoil(cans)	5.5	4,933.5
Total Other...		60.5	24,887.5

II. Sponsor's Name _____