

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 83

JAMAICA

JUNE 1981

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

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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

Country/Office JAMAICA

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	FY 1981 EST	FY 1982 EST	FY 1983 REQUEST			PLANNING PERIOD			
			MIN	CURR	APPL	1984	1985	1986	1987
<u>ARDN</u>									
Grants	1,115	1,262			487	50	50	50	50
Loans	4,700	8,000			4,500	2,500	4,500	3,500	3,000
Subtotal	5,815	9,262			4,987	2,550	4,550	3,550	3,550
<u>PN</u>									
Grants	193 ^{1/}	1,320			1,320	1,320	1,060	1,520	1,520
Loans	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	193	1,320			1,320	1,320	1,060	1,520	1,520
(of which centrally procured commodities) ^{2/}		(347)			(383)				
<u>HE</u>									
Grants	-	20			20	20	20	20	20
Loans	3,000 ^{3/}	-			2,200	2,000	-	-	-
Subtotal	3,000	20			2,220	2,020	20	20	20
<u>EHRD</u>									
Grants	399	950			1,640	1,325	1,275	875	1,075
Loans	-	1,000			4,000	7,000	5,000	1,500	1,500
Subtotal	399	1,950			5,640	8,325	6,275	2,375	2,575
<u>SDA</u>									
Grants	186	1,150			800	785	595	1,035	835
Loans	-	7,500			5,000	5,000	2,500	1,500	2,000
Subtotal	186	8,650			5,800	5,785	3,095	2,535	2,835
<u>TOTAL DA ACCOUNTS</u>									
Grants	1,893	4,702			4,267	3,500	3,000	3,500	3,500
Loans	7,700	16,500			15,700	16,500	12,000	6,500	6,500
Total	9,593 ^{4/}	21,202			19,967	20,000	15,000	10,000	10,000
<u>Economic Support Funds</u>									
Grants	1,000	3,000			3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
Loans	40,000	40,000			38,000	38,000	23,000	-	-
Subtotal	41,000	43,000			41,000	41,000	26,000	-	-
<u>TOTAL DA & ESF</u>									
Grants	2,893	7,702			5,267	4,500	4,000	3,500	3,500
Loans	47,700	56,500			55,700	56,500	37,000	6,500	6,500
Total	50,593	64,202			60,967	61,000	41,000	10,000	10,000
PL 480 (non-add)									
Title I	15,000	10,000			10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
Housing Guarantees (non add)	15,000	25,000			10,000	20,000	-	20,000	-
TOTAL PERSONNEL	48.3	57			57	57	57	57	57
USDH (work years)	21.6	25			25	25	25	25	25
FNDH (work years)	26.7	32			32	32	32	32	32

- 1/ Project start date delayed until FY 1981. FY 1981 OYB for PN Account reduced by \$1.027 million
- 2/ Reflects cost of commodities required for FY 1982 and FY 1983 based on Mission's most recent analysis, taking into consideration decision to start follow-on Population and Family Planning Services project (532-0069) in FY 1982 rather than FY 1981.
- 3/ Assumes availability of \$3.0 million for project in FY 1981.
- 4/ Includes \$3.0 million for Health Management Improvement (532-0064)
Excludes \$1.027 million for Population and Family Planning Services (532-0069)

TABLE I LONG RANGE PLAN NARRATIVE

PART I Deviations From The Full Forward Funding Guideline

If we assumed no new initiatives for FY 83, our current and projected projects initiated before FY 83 would require approximately 5 million in Direct Loan assistance and another 2 million in Grant assistance in FY 83. These figures represent almost one third and one half of the AAPL figures. We could not stay within the AAPL and then fully fund our proposed new initiatives such as agricultural education (full forward funding total of 8 million), the basic skills training loan (full funding total of 8½ million) the community and voluntary organization skills development projects (full funding request of 8.5 million) and the small business development loan of 5 million. Together these initiations would require almost 29 million dollars in new DL commitment authority in addition to the then ongoing projects all in FY 1983.

All of these new initiatives support the key CDSS objectives of attempting to help to eliminate "the important bottlenecks to economic recovery and growth in the productive sectors and in the area of public management and administration...(See page 37 of the FY 83 CDSS). We believe that the clear determination of our government to support the Jamaican recovery effort to the greatest extent possible requires the support of these new initiatives that: (1) support and strengthen the Jamaican private sector; (2) support and strengthen personpower training efforts to reduce critical shortages of trained people in both the public and the private sectors; and (3) finally efforts which support and strengthen the institutional process to disseminate vital extension and research data to front-line Jamaican farmers, especially the small farmers. Prudence and budget realities dictate that these vital new initiatives be phased in over more than one fiscal year for budgetary purposes. Need and U.S. interests in Jamaica necessitate that they all be started as soon as possible. The specific need we are referring to is the dismal prospects for major short term employment gains even if we assume a turn around from eight straight years of negative growth and projected growth rates of 2, 4 and 5 % over the next 3 years (which include FY 83)...(see page 13 and 14 of CDSS). Thus our new initiatives although not sufficient conditions for meeting our objectives mentioned above are certainly a necessary condition for meeting the objectives.

PART II Deviation From The Personnel Planning Level In The AAPL

It is important to note for the record that our FY 82 ABS projected and requested a USDH staff of 22 and a FNDH staff of 28 for FY 83.

Our request for personnel was 2 USDH employees less than the AAPL figure that we were given for FY 83 planning purposes at that time. During the last year a great deal has happened. We are now much better able to determine personnel planning requirements over the long term than we were last year at this time. Keeping in mind the Administrator's and the Agency's Commitment to reduce 13% of our USDH staff by FY 86, we have determined that the higher figures are our minimum need.

We are requesting one additional USDH and 4 additional FSNDH positions above the workyear planning level figures for FY 83. We feel that the workyear figures for FY 82 grossly underestimate a program that has expanded many times the program prior to FY 81. At a minimum the FY 82 FSNDH level would be 28.

The additional USDH is to add an economist to belatedly replace our direct hire economist who was transferred in September of 1980. This economic advisor position is crucial for a Mission such as ours that is deeply involved in monitoring and negotiating ESF funded balance of payments assistance and a great deal of project development activity at the same time. The position also responds to Administrator McPherson's third point in his field guidance message (that 102132). This additional person is needed in FY 82 as well as FY 83.

The four additional FSNDH employees are: first, a high level private sector specialist to work with our ESF grant in its attempt to reduce public sector bottlenecks to the private sector and with our other private sector initiatives. Second, we need a secretary for our proposed USDH economist. Third we need an additional accounting technician position and an additional secretary for our EHRD division because of the greatly expanded program. In conclusion two of the additional FSH requests support other high priority initiatives (such as the strengthening of the private sector and better economic analysis) or a greatly expanded program.

We also need the services of an engineer for both project design and implementation. We would prefer to see a regional engineer stationed here in Jamaica. We therefore have not requested an additional ceiling for this position.

Consistent with our past practice we will continue to use a number of intermediaries such as the Bureau of the Census in Health and Agriculture, the DOL in our Manpower Planning Project and our use of Universities such as Michigan, Ohio State, Cornell, Kentucky and Auburn. We will also continue our close collaboration with the Peace Corps.

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
 FY 1981 to FY 1983
 (\$ thousands)

Country/Office JAMAICA

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1981	FY 1982	FISCAL YEAR 1983		
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
532- <u>ARDN</u>					
0000 Program Dev. & Support G	50	90			75
0059 Fish Prod. System Dev. G	465	422			--
0060 Agricultural Marketing L	4,700	5,000			3,000
0061 Agricultural Planning G	600	750			412
0081 Agribusiness Development L	--	3,000			--
0082 Agricultural Education L	--	--			1,500
SUBTOTAL	5,815	9,262			4,987
G	1,115	1,262			487
L	4,700	8,000			4,500
<u>PN</u>					
0000 Program Dev. & Support G	20	20			20
0041 Family Planning Service G	173	--			--
0069 Population and Family Planning Services (of centrally procured commodities) G	--	1,300 (347) ^{1/}			1,300 (383) ^{1/}
SUBTOTAL	193 ^{2/}	1,320			1,320
G	193	1,320			1,320
L	-	-			--
<u>HE</u>					
0000 Program Dev. & Support G	--	20			20
0064 Health Management Improve- ment L	3,000	--			2,200
SUBTOTAL	3,000 ^{3/}	20			2,220
G	--	20			20
L	3,000	--			2,200

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
 FY 1981 to FY 1983
 (\$ thousands)

Country/Office JAMAICA

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1981	FY 1982	FISCAL YEAR 1983		
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
532- <u>EHRD</u>					
0000 Program Dev. and Support G	25	100			90
0047 Manpower Planning, Training and Employment G	144	--			--
0070 Vocational Skills Train- ing (OPG) G	230	--			--
0077 Special Services for Handicapped (OPG) G	--	200			300
0083 Basic Skills Training G	--	250			200
L	--	1,000			2,000
0084 Administrative Reform/ Management Training G	--	--			250
L	--	--			1,000
0085 Community and Voluntary Agency Skills Dev. L	--	--			1,000
0086 Youth Skills Training/ Vocational Arts (OPG) G	--	200			300
0087 Youth Skills Training/ Crafts (OPG) G	--	200			300
9997 Proposed OPGs G	--	--			200
SUBTOTAL	399	1,950			5,640
G	399	950			1,640
L	--	1,000			5,000
<u>SDA</u>					
0000 Program Dev. & Support G	111	200			150
0009 Special Dev. Activities G	75	200			200
0065 Energy Management L	--	7,500			--

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
FY 1981 to FY 1983
(\$ thousands)

Country/Office JAMAICA

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT		FY 1981	FY 1982	FISCAL YEAR 1983		
				MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
532 -						
0067	Urban Development	G	--	250		250
0080	National Dev. Foundation (OPG)	G	--	500		--
0088	Small Business Dev.	L	--	--		5,000
9997	Proposed OPGs	G	--	--		200
	SUBTOTAL		186	8,650		5,800
		G	186	1,150		800
		L	--	7,500		5,000
	Total Development Assistance		9,593 ^{4/}	21,202		19,967
		G	1,893	4,702		4,267
		L	7,700	16,500		15,700
	<u>Economic Support Fund</u>					
0063	Production and Employment	L	40,000	40,000		
0079	Technical Consultancies and Training	G	1,000	3,000		
0089	Prod. & Employment II & III	L				38,000
0090	Tech. Consultant Trg. II & III	G				3,000
	SUBTOTAL		41,000	43,000		41,000
		G	1,000	3,000		3,000
		L	40,000	40,000		38,000
	<u>Total DA & ESF</u>		50,593	64,202		60,967
		G	2,893	7,702		5,267
		L	47,700	56,500		55,700

1/ Reflects cost of commodities required for FY 1982 and FY 1983 based on Mission's most recent analysis, taking into consideration decision to delay start of Population and Family Planning Services project (532-0069) until FY 1982.

2/ Excludes \$1.027 million originally budgeted in FY 1981 for Population and Family Planning Services project.

3/ Assumes availability of \$3.0 million in FY 1981 for Health Management Improvement loan (532-0064)

4/ Total includes \$3.0 for Health Management Improvement; excludes \$1.027 million for Population and Family Planning Services.

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office
JAMAICA

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT COST	PLAN	CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)											
						FY 1981 OBL	FY 1981 EXP	FY 1982 OBL	FY 1982 EXP	1983 AAPL	1984	1985	1986	1987	FUTURE YEAR		
532-	ARDN																
0000	Program Dev. & Support	69	-	-	70	50	90	90	100	75	50	50	50	50	-	-	-
0046	Integrated Rural Dev.	77	2,000	2,000	709	-	709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		77	13,000	13,000	10,120	-	2,700	-	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0059	Fish Production Sys. Dev.	79	1,367	1,367	419	465	150	422	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		79	2,740	2,740	2,368	-	1,150	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0060	Agricultural Marketing	81	4,700	12,700	-	4,700	100	5,000	3,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0061	Agricultural Planning	79	2,328	2,328	457	600	345	750	500	412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0081	Agribusiness Development	82	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0082	Agricultural Education	83	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,500	3,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal				14,143	5,815	5,244	9,262	10,200	4,987	1,550	3,550	1,550	50	-	-	-
					1,655	1,115	1,294	1,262	900	487	50	50	50	50	-	-	-
					12,488	4,700	3,950	8,000	9,300	4,500	1,500	3,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
	PN																
0000	Program Dev. & Support	69	-	-	10	20	20	20	25	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-
0041	Family Planning Service	77	3,100	3,059	1,312	173	1,100	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0069	Population and Family Planning Services 2/	82	-	4,940	-	-	-	1,300	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,040	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal				1,322	193 ^{2/}	1,120	1,320	1,237	1,320	1,320	1,060	20	20	-	-	-
					1,322	193	1,120	1,320	1,237	1,320	1,320	1,060	20	20	-	-	-

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT COST	PLAN	CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$'000)														
						FY 1981		FY 1982		FY OBLIGATIONS										
						OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	FUTURE YEAR					
532	HE																			
0000	Program Dev. & Support ₃ /	69	C	-	56	25	35	100	80	90	75	75	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
0064	Health Mgt. Improvement	81	C	7,200	-	3,000-3/	100	-	2,000	2,200	2,000	2,000	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	Subtotal				56	3,000	145	20	2,030	2,220	2,020	2,000	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
						3,000	100	-	2,000	2,200	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>EHRD</u>																			
0000	Program Dev. & Support	69	C	-	16	25	35	100	80	90	75	75	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	Rural Education Sector	74	L	11,200	16	3,200	540	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0047	Manpower Planning Training and Employment	78	G	950	447	144	540	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0070	Vocational Skills Training (OPG)	79	G	500	197	230	233	-	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0077	Special Services for Handicapped (OPG)	82	G	500	-	-	-	200	100	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0083	Basic Skills Training	82	G	-	-	-	-	250	150	200	450	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
0084	Administrative Reform/ Management Training	83	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	500	3,000	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
0085	Community and Voluntary Organization Skills Dev.	83	L	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Office
JAMAICA

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office

JAMAICA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE	LINE OR PROJECT COST	PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$'000)							FUTURE YEAR								
					FY 1981		FY 1982		FY OBLIGATIONS											
					OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1983	1984	1985		1986	1987						
532																				
0086	Youth Skills Training/ Vocational Arts (OPG)	82	500	-	-	-	200	150	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0087	Youth Skills Training/ Crafts (OPG)	82	500	-	-	-	200	100	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9997	Proposed OPGs	83	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	200	300	200	300	300	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal			4,435	399	4,008	1,950	1,900	5,640	8,325	6,275	375	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				660	399	808	950	825	1,640	1,325	1,275	375	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				3,775	-	3,200	1,000	1,075	4,000	7,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SDA																			
0000	Program Dev. & Support	69	-	87	111	176	200	175	150	100	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0029	Special Dev. Activities	66	-	8	75	60	200	185	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
0055	Strengthening of Social Services Delivery Systems (OPG)	78	249	103	-	70	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0065	Energy Management	82	15,000	-	-	-	7,500	2,000	-	5,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0067	Urban Development	82	500	-	-	-	250	50	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0080	National Development Foundation (OPG)	82	500	-	-	-	500	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0088	Small Business Dev.	83	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	300	200	300	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
9997	Proposed OPGs	83	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	200	300	200	300	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal			198	186	306	8,650	2,593	5,800	5,600	2,950	550	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				198	186	306	1,150	593	800	600	450	550	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	7,500	2,000	5,000	5,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office
JAMAICA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT COST	PLAN	CUM AS OF PIPELINE 9/30/80	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)									
						FY 1981 OBL	FY 1981 EXP	FY 1982 OBL	FY 1982 EXP	1983 AAPL	1984	1985	1986	1987	PICTURE YEAR
532	Total : Development/ Assistance				20,154	9,593 ^{4/10}	823	21,202	17,960	19,967	18,815	13,855	2,515	1,415	-
	G				3,891	1,893	3,573	4,702	3,585	4,267	3,315	2,855	1,015	1,415	-
	L				16,263	7,700	7,250	16,500	14,375	15,700	15,500	11,000	1,500	-	-
	Economic Support Fund														
0063	Production and Employment	L	81	82	40,000	80,000									
0079	Technical Consultants and Training	G	81	82	4,000		1,000								
0089	Prod. & Employment III&III	L	83	84		76,000									
0090	Tech. Consult. & Trg. III& III	G	83	84		6,000									
	Total DA and ESP	G				20,154	50,593	51,073	64,202	59,710	60,967	59,815	13,855	2,515	1,415
		L				3,891	2,893	3,823	7,702	5,335	5,267	4,315	2,855	1,015	1,415
		L				16,263	47,700	47,250	56,500	54,375	55,700	55,500	11,000	1,500	-

* Estimated date of final obligation differs from FY 1982 Congressional Presentation.
 1/ Does not include projects with pipeline of less than \$50,000 as of 9/30/80.
 2/ Project start date delayed until FY 1981. FY 1981 total for this account reduced by \$1.027 million
 3/ Assumes availability of \$3.0 million for project in FY 1981.
 4/ Includes \$3.0 million for Health Management Improvement (532-0064). Excludes \$1.027 million for Population and Family Planning Services (532-0069)

Project Number and Title: Agribusiness Development Project (532-0081)

Appropriation Account: FN

FY 1982 Funding: G
L \$3,000,000

Life of Project Cost: G
L \$3,000,000

Project Purpose: The purpose of this project is to strengthen and stimulate the development of the agribusiness subsector of Jamaica in such a way that a variety of needs can be fulfilled, such as increasing food production, increasing foreign exchange earnings, and forging linkages between small farmers and agribusiness firms to their mutual benefit.

Problem: Since the early 1970s the Jamaican economy has deteriorated significantly. The decline has been widespread and prevalent throughout the whole economy. Between 1973 and 1980, the GDP in real terms declined by a total of 29%, with each year's performance being worse than the previous year. Out-migration of the middle class and trained professionals accelerated and had a serious impact on the economy. Real per capita income in the 1973/80 period declined by 24%. As might be expected, the already high unemployment rate of 21% in 1974 increased to 31% by 1979. In real terms production fell in all sectors of the economy between 1974 and 1980. An ambitious public investment strategy of the government met problems as revenues failed to keep pace with expenditures in the fact of the severe economic slump. Budget deficits reached the point where in 1977 the deficit equalled 19% of the GDP. Likewise, due to recurring balance of payments disequilibria, the liquid foreign exchange reserves of Jamaica reached almost zero near the end of 1980.

Despite its ideal agricultural climate and good soil conditions, Jamaica's agricultural sector also performed at an unimpressive rate, although not as poorly as some of the other sectors of the economy. Over the 1974/80 period, the agricultural sector has grown in real terms by 8%. While it employs about a third of the labor force of the country, it represents only 9% of GDP. About a third of agricultural production is sold for export, but despite the Government goal that the agricultural sector become a net earner of foreign exchange, it continues to not even cover the costs of imported foods.

Small farmers make up the bulk of farms in the country, with farms of 10 acres or less representing 91% of all farms in 1968. These farms, however, represented only 26% of the land being farmed. Their technology is poor and outmoded because of their lack of access to or unwillingness to incur credit obligations to obtain essential services and inputs, lack of access to proven market oriented technology adapted to local conditions, lack of access to needed inputs, insecure tenure, and undependable markets.

The marketing system of higglers and the Agricultural Marketing Corporation are inadequate for the small farmer to move increased or high value crop production into the domestic or international food system. While high value crop production could increase the incomes of small farmers as well as employment demand, the system does not provide secure markets which will allow them to specialize production for fear of the consequences of market disruptions and imperfections.

The agribusiness subsector can, for convenience, be divided into two classes of activities. The first is operations which process traditional plantation crops and some non-traditional products. They are generally statutory bodies which enjoy state monopolies. The second class is a wide variety of private firms, large and small, which deal with mostly non-traditional products. Agribusiness involved in supplying inputs to farmers is dominated by 7 or 8 large firms which import a significant portion of their product. Food processing firms are represented by the full scale of size and sophistication. Some have quite integrated operations and form continuing relationships with farmers for supplying raw agricultural materials.

The agribusiness subsector suffers from a number of key constraints. The scarcity of foreign exchange has negatively impacted the subsector. Plant and equipment are often obsolete and spare parts are badly needed to keep plant operations properly functioning. Equally important is the lack of a stable and adequate source of raw agricultural materials. The marketing system of Jamaica does not efficiently allocate agricultural products in the market place so as to encourage consistent production levels at stable prices. Higglers take the highest quality items of a farmer, and the Agricultural Marketing Corporation tends to buy the remainder without proper regard to quality or equilibrium market prices. The result is to leave agribusiness without a source of supply it can depend on over a long period of time. Nor can it predict what the price structure will be.

A third problem area of agribusiness is that of government policy, such as just illustrated with the Agricultural Marketing Corporation. The GOJ has a history of strong interventionism in the market place which has tended to scare off private investors. More recently the subsector has received an unusual amount of attention, both by local and foreign investors, because the change of administration has appeared to have brought about a policy change. The signals are quite mixed as to whether this is rhetoric or real, and future activity by the private sector will depend a great deal on the decisions the government takes in the near future.

Another area of considerable problems for the agribusiness subsector is the lack of availability of technical skills. Jamaica has a number of advantages in entering agribusiness development strongly, such as good agricultural climate, soils, proximity to the U.S. market, and a tradition of entrepreneurship. In part because of the emigration of professional people under the Manley administration and in part because of the size of the country, agribusinesses need to import short term skilled technicians in order to develop viable projects and to keep them operational. The larger agribusinesses know how to locate such help and are willing to pay for it, but they cannot obtain the foreign exchange to bring consultants into the country and pay in dollars. Medium sized agro-industries have the same (as well as other types of) problems. They do not know where to find foreign technicians, nor do they know how to adequately evaluate potential new investments or expand current operations, etc.

A final problem is institutional. The apparent shift of GOJ policy regarding foreign and domestic private investment in agribusiness has led to a flood of interest from abroad and at home. About 130 projects have been submitted to the GOJ for consideration in the area of agriculture and industry. To determine which of those projects to actively promote, the government wants to evaluate which of those proposals best serve their own development goals (e.g. foreign exchange earners, beneficial to local joint venture partners, etc.) and which have the greatest chance for success. The government does not have a mechanism which can determine the most appropriate areas in which it would like to encourage investment and then promote such areas. This responsibility has been given to the ADC, but that agency lacks both the experience and a staff trained to carry out this function.

Project Description: To achieve its purposes, the project consists of two major components; institution building, and the funding of technical assistance to, principally, private sector agribusiness firms. The institution building part of the project focuses on the Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) of the Ministry of Agriculture. This agency has been given the responsibility of coordinating and facilitating agribusiness development in Jamaica. The project would provide long and short term training personnel to assist ADC in increasing its institutional capability in such areas as the following: (i) the formulation of a policy framework and strategy for agribusiness development; (ii) application of methods for the analysis and identification of viable, priority areas of investment; (iii) preparation, appraisal and evaluation of prefeasibility and feasibility studies of agribusiness projects; (iv) facilitating and screening foreign and local joint venture projects and partners, and (v) the promotion of agribusiness opportunities identified by the ADC.

The second component of the project will consist of funding, through the ADC, needed foreign technical assistance in the form of short term consultancy services. The services will be supplied principally to private sector agribusinesses which need technical services that cannot be obtained locally. The dollar fund would be available to firms working with the ADC to develop viable new projects as well as to any agro-industrial firm engaging in activities consistent with the ADC's agribusiness strategy. The fund will principally finance foreign consultants to assist firms in carrying out the following functions: (i) the preparation of prefeasibility and feasibility studies; (ii) the installation and start-up of new operations, and (iii) the trouble shooting of process technology and management problems of on-going operations.

After further analysis, a PID, to be submitted by July 31, 1981, will clearly define this project, the target groups, host country entities involved and the major issues to be resolved.

Project Number and Title: Agriculture Education (532-0082)

Appropriation Account: FN

FY 1983 Funding: G
L 1,500,000

Life of Project Cost: G
L 8,000,000

Project Purpose: The purpose of the project is to expand and improve the institutional capability of the Jamaica School of Agriculture to train professional agriculturalists.

Problem: A critical shortage of trained agricultural manpower exists in Jamaica. If the Government of Jamaica is to successfully carry out its agricultural development programs as announced in various planning documents, it will first need to give high priority to strengthening its capacity to educate the manpower needed to implement these programs. As the GOJ shifts responsibility for development to the private sector, the already existing scarcity of adequately trained agriculturalists for this sector will become even more severe. The Jamaica School of Agriculture (JSA), the primary source of this manpower, lacks the capacity to prepare agriculturalists in sufficient quantity and quality to meet Jamaican requirements.

The professional qualifications of the JSA faculty are not commensurate with their instructional responsibilities. Of the 35 active full-time academic faculty members, only seven have master's degrees. Three of the seven department heads do not hold baccalaureate degrees in the same fields as their areas of responsibility. Some faculty members have had little or no practical field experience in the areas for which they are preparing students.

It appears most unlikely that JSA can prepare the quantity of agricultural teachers envisioned in the Five-Year Education Plan (280 by 1982-83), or provide the projected numbers of agriculturalists implicit in the Five Year Plan for agriculture, or even supply all the replacements for those who currently leave the system each year. Annual turn-over rates for teachers approximate 50 percent; extension personnel, 20 percent. It appears that a JSA's annual output of graduates (127 in 1978) is insufficient to maintain the current number of professional personnel in the agricultural sector.

In recent years during a period of rapid inflation and increasing student numbers, JSA's budget has increased only moderately. This, combined with chronic need for improved personnel and fiscal management during the past decade, has had a devastating effect on the School's operational capacity. Consequently, campus structures are in dire need of repair, equipment cannot be used for lack of spare parts and maintenance, and "hands on" learning experiences have been curtailed. The school also needs additional land for instructional purposes, and perhaps because of this and its growing isolation from rural life should be relocated in a rural area.

Project Description: Through a Title XII collaborative assistance arrangement with a U.S. Land Grant University and JSA, the project will be geared to:

1. Upgrade the JSA faculty over the next five years so that all instructional personnel will have acquired at least baccalaureate degrees and at least 50 percent will have acquired graduate degrees in their assigned fields of professional responsibility;
2. Further strengthen the new three-year diploma program at JSA by:
 - a) Providing better classroom, farm, office, and transportation equipment, improved library collections, and adequate instructional materials;
 - b) requiring all students to complete at least six (6) months of supervised agricultural or home economics work experience during their thirty-six (36) months at JSA; and
 - c) placing more emphasis on practical experience and background in admission of both agricultural and home economics students with special consideration given to graduates of the regional vocational and technical high schools as proposed in the recently prepared Ministry of Education planning document entitled "Agricultural Education as a Component of the National Agricultural Programme".
3. Within two years, assess the necessity and feasibility of expanding the three-year diploma program at JSA into a four-year program leading to a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture by 1990. Consideration should be given to eventually re-establishing a two-tier system at JSA with programs leading to both the Associate of Science and Bachelor of Science degrees in Agriculture. This arrangement might better serve the diverse needs of Jamaican agricultural and optimize the use of faculty and facilities at an upgraded JSA. In order to make more efficient use of the physical facilities, staff, and faculty of JSA, a year-round academic program should be established. This will permit an expansion of the number of students and/or the intensification of the practical components of the curriculum.

After further analysis, USAID will more clearly define the project and target group and identify major issues to be resolved - all to be submitted in a PID by January 1982.

Project Number & Title: Basic Skills Training (532-0083)

Appropriation Account: EH:

FY 1982 Funding: G \$ 250,000
L \$ 1,000,000

FY 1983 Funding: G \$ 200,000
L \$ 2,000,000

Life of Project Cost: G \$ 1,400,000
L \$ 8,500,000

Project Purpose: The purpose of this project is to provide numerous unemployed youths with marketable skills, thereby reducing the high level of unemployment and increasing the opportunities for self-employment.

Problem: There is a need to develop those basic skills in which there are the greatest shortages. The training offered should be practical and should aim at existing and potential job areas without increasing migration to cities.

Project Description: A comprehensive program will be developed to include the maximum use of existing staff resources, physical facilities and proven initiatives both in the public and private sectors. The skills selected will serve to militate against rural-urban migration.

Target Group: Unemployed youth who lack practical skills (wherever they live, in rural as well as urban areas).

Host Country Entities: Trade development centers and other institutions, both public and private, that have shown initiative and creativity in developing and staffing practical skills programs. These are chosen throughout the country and not just in Kingston.

Major Issues: The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) will need to develop its managerial and administrative systems in order to effectively undertake this program, and set an example by providing service to public and private training institutions.

Project Number & Title: Administrative Reform/Management Training (532-0084)

Appropriation Account: EH.

FY 1982 Funding: G:-0-

FY 1983 Funding: G: 250,000
L: 1,000,000

Life of Project Cost: G: 1,250,000
L: 3,500,000

Project Purpose: The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) is currently faced with the problem of restoring the country's economic growth. This can only be successful with proper management skills at the lower, middle and upper echelons of the public sector. This project addresses management at the latter two levels and will stimulate administrative reforms (such as the USG's OMB approach) in the GOJ.

Problem: For Jamaica to succeed economically it must strengthen management at the middle and executive levels both in the public and private services without adding to the brain-drain. The GOJ also needs a system to serve it in prioritizing decision-making on economic and development efforts.

Project Description: Strengthen middle and upper level management of both GOJ and private sector in order to increase efficiency in general and in project management in particular. This will include help in planning, implementation and evaluation. Institutions will be helped in staff training, equipment, curriculum development, construction and in conduct of training courses in Jamaica. This will entail installing an OMB and possibly PPBS budgetting in the GOJ.

Target Group: The middle and upper levels of management will be the target group.

Host Country Entities: Institutional training capacity, availability of trainers and potential needs for particular skills are being analysed under the present Manpower Planning, Training and Employment (MPTE) project. Help will be given to and through the College of Arts, Science and Technology (CAST), The Administrative Staff College of the Ministry of Public Service (ASC), University of the West Indies(UWI), and the Private Sector of Jamaica (PSOJ).

Major Issues:

The patterns for providing the relevant training need to be explored owing to the diversification of the tasks handled by the public and semi-public agencies and the private sectors. They will need assistance in identifying and determining specific manpower and training needs at this level. Conditions Precedent (CPs) will need special attention to be sure that the GOJ will fully participate and will really utilize the OMB approach.

Project Number & Title: Community and Voluntary Organizations
Skills Development (532-0085)

Appropriation Account: EH

FY 1982 Funding: -0-

FY 1983 Funding: G: -0-
L: \$1,000,000

Project Purpose: Provide local-initiative skills-training project for youth, through loans to community groups of proven qualities (vision, organizational strength, staying power, integrity).

Problem: High youth unemployment, especially for girls, due to lack of saleable skills. Youth need to learn trades in local settings, conducted in a low cost manner, with opportunities for youth and training institutions to make money selling items produced in training sessions, so that the institutions will be either self-sufficient or close to it in the future.

Target Group: Out-of-school unemployed boys and girls.

Host Country Entities: Community groups (PVO's) with proven track records. Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth or Ministry of Labour may handle loans for USAID/J.

Major Issues: USAID/J and GOJ must identify strong community groups that are good loan risks with the capacity for and interest in training youth in practical skills (Example: A good candidate may be Operation Friendship which has been performing well with the OPG.) Such groups must have realistic training plan. These plans must include a way to sell a product manufactured in the training classes at a profit such that they could eventually pay back the soft loans furnished in the project.

Project Number & Title: Special Services for the Handicapped (OPG)

Appropriation Account: EH

FY 1982 Funding: G: \$200,000

FY 1983 Funding: G: \$150,000

Life of Project Cost: G: \$150,000

Project Purpose: Establish service to all population centers of Jamaica to identify children with various types of handicaps; work with parents, teachers and local authorities, guiding them in practical ways so that they may fully utilize available services and work together with all levels of public and private agencies for better coordination and service.

Problem: Current services are fragmented, and in rural areas and towns are virtually non-existent; teachers are grossly undertrained and are inadequate to cope with handicapped.

Project Description: A mobile van will be equipped and scheduled to rotate through the island. Materials for testing and teaching will be prepared for teachers and parents for all types of handicaps. Inservice training programs will be conducted in areas untouched by professionals in the field. Communities will be helped to mobilize forces at all levels in all relevant areas.

Target Group: 10% of the school-aged children of Jamaica. This is the ratio determined by a USAID/J-financed survey in 1980. The large majority receive no special help and are a burden to an already overburdened society.

Host Country Entities: Most of the entities are private, non-profit classes, inadequately supported by generous people with small resources.

Major Issues: How to reach the most with limited funds; how to identify without frustrating; how to get a multiplier effect with maximum use of audio-visual aids.

Project Number & Title: Practical Arts (OPG)

Appropriation Account: EH

FY 1982 Funding: G: \$300,000

FY 1983 Funding: G: \$200,000

Life of Project Cost: G: \$500,000

Project Purpose: Help the high percentage of youth who are unemployed and unskilled through practical arts training, cottage industries, small business or entrepreneurship information and assistance.

Problem: A high percentage of boys (18%) and girls (39%) who are out of work cannot get skills training and have virtually no family support. This is a powder keg that must be defused.

Project Description: Saturday meetings over the next two months will determine exact description and methodology. Representatives of key groups and social agencies are giving their time to study and choose most practical way to reach the most needy.

Target Group: High-school-aged group, who are unemployed due to lack of skills but who are trainable.

Host Country Entities: Social agencies represented on the Jamaica Partners Board of Directors.

Major Issues: Determination of exact area and method of selection of youth. Anticipated thrust is urban.

Project Number & Title: Crafts Production (OPG)

Appropriation Account: EH

FY 1982 Funding: G: \$200,000

FY 1983 Funding: G: \$200,000

Life of Project Cost: G: \$200,000

Project Purpose: Capitalize on current interest in crafts production and the evident marketability of crafts made in Jamaica, in an effort to help the economy and to reduce unemployment.

Problem: Help in small centers and homes to relieve the feelings of hopelessness and frustration as well as the economic need of unskilled and isolated people.

Project Description: Through training in small centers including homes, enable young mothers and others to gain skills and get set-up in productive activities.

Target Group: Young mothers, rural youth, early school-leavers, unemployed, especially those not in the cities.

Host Country Entities: Private groups of a social welfare nature.

Major Issues: Determination of exact area and method of selection of youth. Anticipated thrust is rural.

Project Number and Title: Urban and Shelter Development (532-0067)

Appropriation Account: SDA

FY 1982 Funding: G: \$250,000
L: -0-

FY 1983 Funding: G: \$250,000
L: -0-

Life of Project Cost: G: \$500,000
L: -0-

Project Purpose: To improve the planning and implementation of integrated urban and shelter development programs featuring the timely and coordinated provision of shelter, urban services and employment programs.

Problem: Over 50% of Jamaica's 1 million urban residents live in conditions of increasing poverty characterized by inadequate shelter, water, sanitation, food and employment. Rising prices, inflation, increased population growth, limited rural employment opportunities and shortage of professional skills have combined to overwhelm the fragmented and under-staffed shelter and urban development institutions. Urban sprawl is apparent in large and small towns, increasing service and infrastructure costs. Public and Private planning follows an ad hoc process, diluting both impact and resources. Basic needs are not being met nor are potential investment opportunities being realized.

Project Description: As a part of a multi-faceted urban revitalization effort which includes new Housing Guaranty programs of low income shelter, infrastructure and urban services and facilities, USAID will provide technical assistance and in-service training to improve the planning, coordination and implementation capacities of those GOJ institutions responsible for the initial integrated urban and shelter development program. Technical assistance will focus on inter agency coordination, counterpart skill training and development of policies and strategies for encouraging maximum private sector participation.

- Target Group: The principal beneficiaries of the program will be the thousands of urban poor in both Kingston and selected small towns. Selected public and private sector institutions will benefit from the technical assistance which will provide not only individual skill training but exposure to and experience with varied planning and management processes.
- Host Country Entities: Ministry of Construction, National Housing Trust, Jamaica Mortgage Bank, National Water Commission, Kingston & St. Andrew Corporation, Building Societies.
- Major Issues:
- (a) Should AID share the risks and rewards of a program of sizeable impact, perhaps joining the GOJ in a prior "fast track" demonstration project? Does AID have the resources for a large-scale program?
 - (b) Will the GOJ designate the authority to one organization or group necessary to coordinate and manage an integrated project?

Project Number and Title: Small Business Development (532-0000)

Appropriation Account: SDA

FY 1982 Funding: G -0-
L

FY 1983 Funding: G -0-
L -0-

Life of Project Cost: G -0-
L \$5 million

Project Purpose: To strengthen the contribution the small business sector can make to economic recovery and development through a program of credit and technical assistance to small business.

Problem:

In order to bring about economic recovery and development, Jamaica's private sector will have to play a leading role. Within that sector, the small business community can make a significant contribution.

The small business sector comprises approximately 40,000 establishments and employs almost 80,000 persons (11% of total employees). It has the potential to lower the 35% unemployment rate of Jamaica through the creation of new jobs. Several obstacles, however, stand in the way of the realization of the full impact of new development initiatives in the small business sector. Entrepreneurial and management skills are lacking. Financial and shortages of raw materials hamper small businesses even more than large ones. Government of Jamaica efforts to assist this sector have not been particularly effective, although recently a new organization has been found (Small Industries Finance Company - SIFCO) which shows promise in meeting some of the sector's needs.

In addition, USAID is presently considering two small OPG projects in the small business sector, one to the Pan American Development Foundation to establish a program of credit and technical assistance and the second an effort to strengthen the institutional capabilities of the Small Business Association, the primary private-sector group representing small businesses. This project will build upon the USAID assistance to these two PVOs.

Project Description:

USAID will provide consultants, credit and training to assist in developing an integrated approach to assisting the small businesses sector. USAID will provide funds for a credit program designed to provide loans to those who cannot meet the requirements of the usual financial institutions providing loans to the small business sector. Utilizing Jamaican private sector organizations as implementing agencies wherever possible, a program of technical assistance will be developed to assure that small business firms receiving loans can effectively utilize them. Support will also be given to the National Small Business Development Council in its attempts to serve as a coordinating body for the small business sector.

Target Group:

Those small business persons who do not normally qualify for credit under the present credit programs established for small business sector.

Host Country Entities:

Small Industries Finance Company, National Small Business Development Council, perhaps others.

Major Issues:

- (a) Would establishment of another credit fund compete with those already in place, or expected to be put in place in the near future (e.g.) National Development Foundation proposed by PADF)?
- (b) Are there better interventions for USAID to make in the small business sector rather than credit and technical assistance?

Project Number and Title: Technical Consultants and Training Grants I & II
(0090)

Appropriation Account: ESF

FY 1982 Funding: G 3,000,000
L -0-

FY 1983 Funding: G 3,000,000
L -0-

Life of Project Cost: G 7,000,000
L -0-

Project Purpose: To provide Government of Jamaica and its Statutory Boards with technical assistance capabilities to address major constraints and bottlenecks limiting private sector investment, export promotion, management development and revenue collections.

Problem:

On page 6 the CDSS notes that the Government of Jamaica's fiscal position has deteriorated rapidly since 1974. As expected in this process Government revenues undermined by a declining economy and a weakened managerial capacity of the Government to collect revenue has resulted in chronic major budget deficits. Between Jamaican fiscal year 73/74 and Jamaican FY 76/77, public sector expenditures rose from 25% to more than 42% of nominal GDP. Even with a significant increase in revenue from the bauxite levy, over-all Government of Jamaica revenues have failed to keep pace with expenditures. Even steep increases in Jamaican Income Taxes, consumption taxes, and import duties have produced but small increases in revenue. One of the main reasons for the small increase in revenues is the weakening capacity of the Government of Jamaica to be able to enforce tax and revenue collections.

Project Description:

This project represents Phases II & III of the ESF funded Technical Consultations and Training Grant first initiated in FY 81. Phase I of the Grant has been aimed at barriers to outside private investment by providing technical assistance to organizations such as the Jamaica National Investment Corporation and the Kingston and Montego Bay Freeports. Other technical assistance has focused on support to organizations such as the Jamaica Trading Company and the Jamaica National Export Corporation. Phases II & III will focus more on technical assistance and possibly some commodities to help the Government of Jamaica tighten up and modernize their revenue collection and enforcement capabilities. This will entail providing US assistance first to efforts to improve Income Tax revenue collections. This will undoubtedly include support which will permit an updating of Government of Jamaica data processing facilities used for revenue collections. Later attention will be directed toward support to upgrade the Government of Jamaica Collector General Operation (Customs) and finally in the Third Phase attention will be given toward upgrading Government of Jamaica practices on land assessment and property tax collections.

Target Group:

The principal benefits of this effort will be the entire Jamaican population. Greater revenue increases will permit greater Government of Jamaica expenditures across the board. Both major political parties are strongly oriented toward public sector expenditures aimed at decreasing the burden on poor Jamaicans.

Host Country Entities:

Government of Jamaica, Ministry of Finance, Collector General's, Ministry of Local Government.

Major Issues:

- (a) Although the Prime Minister has mentioned his determination to tighten revenue collection enforcement, will there still be the strong resolve once major supporters of the party in power begin to feel the pinch?
- (b) Are the standards and practices of tax collection which have evolved from our U.S. experience really transferrable to Jamaica?

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE V. FY 1983 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	DNGOISG/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Workmonths)				
					INCR	CUM	USDH		FNDH		
							INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	
	PIPELINE PROJECTS New & Continuing Projects					(20,266)					
	Family Planning Services	0	G	PN	1,320						
	Agricultural Marketing	0	L	FN	3,000						
	Production & Employment	0	L	ESF	38,000						
	Technical Consultancies & Training	0	G	ESF	3,000						
	Small Business Development PL 480 Title I	N	L	SD	5,000	10,000					
	Special Development Activity	0	G	SD	200						
	Health Management Improvement	0	L	HE	2,200						
	Agricultural Planning	0	G	FN	412						
	Agricultural Education	N	L	FN	1,500						
	Administrative Reform, Mgt Training	N	L	EH	1,250						
	Basic Skills Training	N	L	EH	2,200						
	Vocational Arts	N	G	EH	300						
	Community & Voluntary Agency Skills Dev. -OPG	N	L	EH	1,000						
	Proposed - OPGs	N	G	EH	200						
	Youth Skills Crafts OPG	0	G	EH	300						
	Urban Development	N	G	SD	250						
	Special Services for the Handicapped -OPG	0	G	EH	300						
	Proposed -OPGs	N	G	SD	200						

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TABLE V FY 1983 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

The FY 83 CDSS (page 34) clearly states that AID objectives in Jamaica are to help Jamaica recover from its economic crisis, correct structural weaknesses that contribute to that crisis, and eliminate the principal constraints to sustained equity development and growth. The proposed program rankings address these objectives.

Let's examine these objectives a little more carefully. The economic crisis in Jamaica is greatly influenced by extremely high unemployment, low agricultural output which has resulted in high food imports, and severe foreign exchange limitations. Clearly a major factor contributing to the high unemployment in Jamaica is the high rate of population growth. Present data show that the total population has increased by 16% over the last nine years and even more significantly the working age population (15 - 64) grew by almost twice as much (28%). Our manpower experts tell us that approximately 42,000 Jamaicans would be entering the job market during this year. Under the most optimistic economic projections, jobs will not be created for more than a third of these potential applicants and these new applicants must compete with the high unemployment backlog that has built up over the last eight years of negative economic growth. Clearly population projects warrant our highest priority.

The high priority to our Agricultural Marketing Loan reflects the pressures on the foreign exchange of low agricultural output, high food imports which are exacerbated by our estimates of post harvest losses of 27% - 40% because of inadequate marketing practices and storage facilities. Thus the very high priority to the Agricultural Marketing Loan is apparent.

The structural weaknesses and constraints to growth that the CDSS refers to on page 34 include the following: inadequate institutional performance especially in the public sector; an inadequately trained labor force; inadequate information for management and policy making; inadequate foreign exchange resulting in production slow downs and under utilized plant capacity because of inadequate raw materials and spare parts. Many of the resulting projects address many of these structural weaknesses and constraints. The high priority given to the production and employment loan is to address the foreign exchange - raw materials - inadequate spare parts constraints. Numerous of the other projects are clearly

aimed at upgrading an inadequately trained labor force especially many of the young workers in the labor force and attempts to address the unemployment constraint.

The heavy emphasis on OPGs in new project development is apparent. This reflects the fact that there are a number of private and voluntary organizations active in Jamaica that already play an important role in training but could play a significantly greater role if given more adequate support. We believe Jamaica may differ considerably from most other nations in LAC because of the significant potential and rich history of local PVO involvement.

The work force requirement to carry out the above programs is basically the same as our currently authorized personnel level plus a US direct hire economist and four additional FSN positions. As stated in the narrative to Table I, a USDH economist is necessary to fully develop the kind of analysis stressed by Administrator McPherson and to closely monitor and possibly help negotiate a program where a high priority is given to balance of payments assistance. Such a person is also necessary for help in new project design.

We stress once again the assumption that our need for engineering assistance can be met by a Regional Engineer located either in Kingston or elsewhere in the region. If this assumption is not valid then we wish to reopen our case for a USDH engineer.

The additional FSN employees reflect the need to support a rapidly increased workload with additional clerical positions and support for new initiatives in the private sector. Two of the employees are for clerical support for the Education and Human Resources Division (with its greatly increased workload in OPG's and extensive manpower and training projects), the General Development Office with its large number of private sector activities and for the new USDH economist. The other positions are for a high level private sector development specialist and

for an accounting technician for the Controller's office. Without these additional positions our ability to respond to the new directives is weakened. Likewise, our ability to support, to document and to monitor our existing extensive workload is also placed in jeopardy.

TABLE VIII
OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY

	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982	
	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
COST SUMMARIES						
US Direct Hire	20.8	51.0	21.6	48.4	25.	47.1
FN Direct Hire	24.6	7.5	26.7	9.8	32.	11.9
US Contract Pers.	.1	15.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FN Contract Pers.	.5	40.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Housing Expense	18.3	9.9	16.5	10.2	21.	13.5
Office Operations	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Total Budget	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx
FAAS	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Trust Fund	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx

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TABLE VIII

	FY 1983		FY 1983		FY 1983		FY 1983	
	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	(000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
<u>COST SUMMARIES</u>								
US Direct Hire	1,181.1	25.	1,181.1	25.	47.2	1,181.1	25.	47.2
FN Direct Hire	392.4	32.	392.4	32.	12.2	392.4	32.	12.2
US Contract Pers.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FN Contract Pers.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Housing Expense	289.6	21.	289.6	21.	13.8	289.6	21.	13.8
Office Operations	159.5	xx	159.5	xx	xx	159.5	xx	xx
Total Budget	2,022.6	xx	2,022.6	xx	xx	2,022.6	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	949.6	xx	949.6	xx	xx	949.6	xx	xx
FAAS	450.2	xx	450.2	xx	xx	450.2	xx	xx
Trust Fund	-	xx	-	xx	xx	-	xx	xx

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USAID/JAMAICA

Narrative Statement on Word Processing

With the major increase in the assistance program to Jamaica, coupled with our attempts to keep staffing at minimal levels, we have determined that the need for adequate word processing equipment is crucial. Our staff has been burdened by the extensive paper work requirements of preparing many new program request documents without the basic Word Processing equipment that would have saved much time, energy, and money.

USAID/Jamaica has benefitted from the private visit of an information expert who happened to be a close friend of one of our young foreign service officers. His visit demonstrated to us the tremendous advantages that would accrue from adequate word processing equipment. Specifically, he argued that our needs clearly justified the WANG 25 over the System 5. We have determined that 7 Work Stations are needed for our AID Mission. Note below that we have consolidated Consoles for joint use by Divisions where space permits.

We need to acquire this equipment as early as possible in FY 82. Kingston is a post where ICA had the leading role in the installation of joint interagency word processing equipment. It is now apparent that ICA will not be able to install the equipment before FY 84 or 85 under the most optimistic assumptions. This places the AID Mission in an intolerable position because our needs have required the equipment in FY 81. We place the priority high enough to include it in our minimum funding request. The Basic Cost information on the WANG 25 is as follows: Basic Cost of

the WANG 25 is \$20,000. Because there is no WANG representative or service capability in Kingston, there is a need to purchase minimum redundancies and spare parts. Result, therefore increases the Basic Cost for Kingston on the Central Processing Unit from \$20,000 to \$55,000.

WANG 25

(Basic Cost	\$20,000)
*Minimum Cost - Redundancies and Spare Parts	55,000

AID requires the following Work Stations:

1. CONT
2. CAP
3. PROG
4. MGT/DIR
5. ARDO
6. GDO/EHR
7. HNP

These Work Stations would be console terminals,

The current cost is \$4,500 each. Total = \$31,500 31,500

One printer could service all of the above

Work Stations at a cost of \$4,500 4,500

Total AID Request \$91,000

Since the W/P 25 can accommodate as many as 4 additional work stations and up to 2 additional printers, we have consulted with State and ICA and they are willing to buy their add-on terminals and printers and prorate joint costs as their budget permits.

USAID/JAMAICA

TABLE VIII (a)

Word Processing System
(\$000)

	FISCAL YEAR		
	1981	1982	1983
A. Capital Investment in W/P	-	\$ 91	-
B. WP Equipment Rental and Supplies	-	-	-
C. Other W/P Costs	-	-	-
D. Total	-	-	-
	-	\$ 91	-

TABLE IX
 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
 OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
 IN WORKMONTHS
 USAID/JAMAICA

US/ FN	FUNCTION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER & TITLE	LEVEL	PERSONNEL CATEGORY	WORK SCH	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN.	AT CURR.	AT APPL.	ABOVE PLAN LEVEL	FY 84	FY 85
U	10	011	1014 - Director	S		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
U	10	013	1018 - Assistant Director	S		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
U	10	073	1023 - Exec. Asst. (Secty)	F		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	10	050	A-01 - Senior Secretary	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F			A-02 - Senior Chauffeur	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
U	20	021	- Prog. Econ.	H		40	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
U	20	023	3012 - Program Officer	H		40	8	12	12	12	12		12	12
U	20	023	3022 - A/Program Officer	H		40	6	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	20	024	A-03 - Program Economist	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	20	024	A-04 - Prog. & Trg. Asst.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	20	024	A-05 - Program Assistant	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	20	050	A-06 - Senior Secretary	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	20	050	A-07 - Secretary	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	20	050	- Secretary	P		40	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
U	34	940	4012 - C. Res. Dev. Off.	H		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
U	34	940	4023 - Proj. Dev. Officer	H		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	34	990	A-08 - Cap. Dev. Spec.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	34	940	A-09 - Cap. Proj. Dev. Spec.	P		40	6	12	12	12	12		12	12
F		050	A-10 - Senior Secretary	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12

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TABLE IX
 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
 OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
 IN WORKMONTHS
 USAID/JAMAICA

US/ FN	FUNCTION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER & TITLE	LEVEL	PERSONNEL CATEGORY	WORK SCH	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN.	AT CURR.	AT APPL	ABOVE PLAN LEVEL	FY 84	FY 85
U	50	043	5004 - Controller	H		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
U	50	042	5010 - Budget/Accts. Off.	H		40	10	12	12	12	12		12	12
U			55131 - IDI (Controller)	F	I	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	50	041	A-11 - Supv. Accountant	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	50	050	A-12 - Senior Secy.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	50	041	A-13 - Accounting Tech.	N		40	3	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	50	041	A-14 - Accounting Clerk	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	50	041	A-15 - Accounting Clerk	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	50	041	A-16 - Voucher Examiner	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	50	041	A-17 - Sr. Acct. & Fin. Anal.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	50	041	- Acctg. Tech.	N		40	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
U	40	103	6013 - Agri. Dev. Officer	H		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
U	40	103	6018 - Asst. Agric. D.O.	H		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
U			- IDI (Agric.)	F	I	40	3	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	40	100	A-18 - Agri. Spec.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	40	101	A-19 - Econ. Spec.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	40		A-20 - Admin. Asst.	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	40	050	A-21 - Secretary	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12

TABLE IX

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS
USAID/JAMAICA

Page 3

US/ FN	FUNCTION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER & TITLE	LEVEL	PERSONNEL CATEGORY	WORK SCH	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN.	AT CURR.	AT APPL	ABOVE PLAN LEVEL	FY 84	FY 85
U	40	500	7017 - HRP Dev. Officer	H		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
U			IDI (HNP)	F	I	40	6	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	40		A-22 - H/FP Dev. Spec.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	40	024	A-23 - Program Asst.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	40	050	A-24 - Senior Secy.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
U	40	502	7032 - Public Health Adv.	H		40	12	-	-	-	-		-	-
U	40	600	8014 - H R Dev. Officer	H		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
U	40	091	- Asst. Gen.Dev.Off.	H		40	3	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	40	024	A-25 - Program Assistant	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	40	050	A-26 - Secretary	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	40	804	A-27 - Development Spec.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	40	050	- Secretary	P		40	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
U	40	024	- Program Assistant	H		40	7	-	-	-	-		-	-
U	40	091	9012 - Gen. Dev. Officer	H		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	40	050	A-28 - Senior Secretary	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
F	40	090	- Private Sector Spec.	P		40	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
U	40	201	2045 - Reg. Housing Advisor	H		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
U			- IDI (Urban Dev.)	F	I	40	6	12	12	12	12		12	12
U	60	032	1043 - Management Officer	H		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
U	60	034	29910 - Supv. GSO	H	J	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
U	60	033	51-070- Personnel Officer	H	J	40	12	-	-	-	-		-	-
U		050	Part time Secretary	F		32	6	12	12	12	12		12	12
U		050	Part time Secretary	F		32	6	12	12	12	12		12	12
U		050	Part time Secretary	F		20	6	12	12	12	12		12	12

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PL 480 NARRATIVE

Current Program:

Jamaica's PL 480 Title I Program has increased considerably over the years, an indication of the greater role being played by this program in USAID's development assistance strategy. PL 480 agreements have ranged from US\$2.5 million in FY 1976 to US\$15.0 million in the current fiscal year, and have provided corn, wheat and wheat flour, and vegetable oil. Jamaica has also combined the Title II and Title I programs, and Blended/Fortified Foods, used for the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) School and Maternal/Child Health feeding programs are purchased under the Title I Agreement. The other commodities are sold commercially and generate local counterpart funds.

In the FY 1983 CDSS, the Mission stated that the principal objectives of its assistance were to help Jamaica:

- (1) recover from its current economic crisis
- (2) correct structural weaknesses that contributed to that crisis, and
- (3) eliminate the principal constraints to sustained equitable development and growth.

The PL 480 program plays an important role in the achievement of these goals by providing balance of payments support, generating local currency used to support mutually agreed-upon development activities, and alleviating chronic food shortages.

Balance of Payments:

Jamaica's condition over the past several years has been characterized by a serious worsening in its foreign exchange position. Among the factors responsible for this decline have been the rapidly increasing fuel and food import bills, a fall in the purchasing power of exports due in part to the

incidence of world-wide inflation, and the general decline in levels of external lending to Jamaica. PL 480 Title I provides needed balance of payments support, and permits Jamaica to save scarce foreign exchange which can then be used to import badly needed raw materials and capital goods.

Local Currency Generations:

An important aspect of the PL 480 Title I Program is its ability to generate local counterpart funds, which are then used to further economic development and growth.

A Memorandum of Understanding signed by the GOJ and the United States in March 1978, provided for the use of local currency generated under the PL 480 and Commodity Import Programs, in the areas of agriculture, nutrition, health and population, education and housing. It was agreed that these funds would be used in the areas mentioned above to improve the quality of life of the least priveleged members of Jamaican society, and to increase their capacity to participate in the development of the country.

In the allocation of these funds, priority is to be given first to support of ongoing USAID projects; second, to support of activities which would facilitate development of programs being considered for USAID financing; third, to support activities which complement such ongoing or proposed programs; and fourth, to supplement other high priority development projects for Jamaica as agreed between GOJ and USAID.

Food Supply:

In the area of increasing food supply, PL 480 plays an important role by helping to sustain a minimum essential flow of basic food stuffs. Jamaica does not grow wheat, nor does it produce corn and oil in sufficient quantities to satisfy domestic demand. Blended/Fortified foods are not produced locally and will continue to be imported until the programs in which they are used can be re-orientated to substitute domestically grown foods for PL 480 commodities. The Title I program thus provides immediate relief to critical shortages of basic

foods, and also helps to sustain adequate nutritional levels for some 305,000 beneficiaries of the School and Maternal/Child Health Feeding Programs.

DEMAND AND PROJECTED SUPPLY OF
BASIC FOOD ITEMS 1982 - 1986 - '000 MT

Commodity	Year	Consumption	Local Production	Import Requirements
<u>Corn</u>	1982	208.0	8.0	200.0
	1983	218.5	8.5	210.0
	1984	229.2	9.2	220.0
	1985	242.0	10.0	232.0
	1986	250.5	10.5	240.0
<u>Wheat</u>	1982	98.0	-	98.0
	1983	105.0	-	105.0
	1984	120.0	-	120.0
	1985	130.0	-	130.0
	1986	140.0	-	140.0
<u>Wheat Flour</u>	1982	79.0	-	79.0
	1983	76.0	-	76.0
	1984	68.0	-	68.0
	1985	63.0	-	63.0
	1986	59.0	-	59.0
<u>Edible Oil</u>	1982	20.0	14.5	5.5
	1983	20.6	14.8	5.8
	1984	20.8	14.9	5.9
	1985	21.0	15.1	5.9
	1986	21.2	15.2	6.0
<u>Rice</u>	1982	70.0	12.0	58.0
	1983	71.0	13.0	58.0
	1984	73.0	14.0	59.0
	1985	75.0	15.0	60.0
	1986	76.5	16.5	60.0

Source: Jamaica State Trading Corporation Limited.

Updated estimates of Jamaica's food production situation and import requirements over the next five years indicate the need for expansion of the country's import capacity or significant improvement in domestic agricultural production, in order to avoid imminent food shortages. The GOJ has stated its commitment to providing adequate supplies of food and as such, has based its food policy on regularity of supply and stabilization of prices. In keeping with this policy the government has ensured its ability to increase food availability through a new Extended Fund Facility agreement with the International Monetary Fund for the provision of approximately US\$700.0 million over the next three years. The country has already started to draw down on this new facility.

Not only will food availability be increased through higher import levels, but also, effort is being made to increase domestic agricultural production in order for the country to achieve some degree of self self sufficiency in this area and so avoid the problem of persistent food shortages.

Currently, domestic agriculture produces only about one-half of Jamaica's food supply, and accounts for less than 10% of its G.N.P., despite the fact that the country has a favourable agricultural climate, and reasonably good soil conditions. This is the result of a number of long-standing problems in the agricultural sector,, chief among which are:

Outmoded Technology

Most small farmers (constituting about 80% of all Jamaican farmers) utilize poor and outmoded agricultural practices. this results from the lack of knowledge, unavailability of inputs and lack of credit to finance inputs.

Research and Extention

Existing agricultural research has tended to focus on the traditional, major export crops such as bananas and sugar, and has neglected larger

sections of agriculture, particularly food crops.

The extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture is characterized by several weaknesses such as inadequately trained field extension personnel, the absence of field demonstrations of improved farming practices and systems, and restricted mobility arising from inadequate transportation facilities.

Land Utilization:

Studies have pointed up the fact that Jamaica's natural resource base has not been fully or properly utilized for agricultural development. As a result, there is the need for improved techniques in the areas of soil conservation and hillside farming to ensure the optimum productivity of available land.

Marketing:

The marketing of agricultural produce for domestic consumption continues to be costly and inefficient. The Agricultural Marketing Corporation which was established in 1963 to develop and maintain an efficient marketing structure for agricultural produce for local consumption, has been unreliable and currently handles less than 20% of locally produced commodities. Collection of crops harvested is irregular at best, and there are no established grading standards which would enable producers to gain product differentiation benefits.

All the above constraints contribute to making farmers high-cost producers which, in the absence of guaranteed prices, results in low returns and therefore lack of economic incentive to increase food production.

Among the measures being undertaken to remove the constraints mentioned above are joint GOJ and USAID projects such as the Integrated Rural Development Project which is aimed at improving soil conservation methods and increasing incomes of farmers in the Pindars River and Two Meetings

watershed area; the Jamaica Agricultural Radio Project which will develop the capability to design, broadcast and utilize agricultural radio programs and thus support the existing extension service of the Integrated Rural Development Project; the Agricultural Planning Project designed to upgrade professional skills of personnel in the Ministry of Agriculture and also to provide an improved statistical and analytical base for the formulation of agricultural policy; the Agricultural Marketing Project whose purpose is to initiate the development and implementation of improved marketing practices; and the Fish Production system Development Project aimed at developing the capability of GOJ institutions to increase fresh water fish production by establishing aquaculture as a viable farming activity throughout Jamaica.

These and other projects currently being undertaken will contribute to improving the administrative capability of the Ministry of Agriculture, and increasing the productivity and viability of the Agricultural sector on the whole, through the utilization of improved techniques and practices. Future PL 480 Agreements will continue to interact with, and supplement the Mission's other development projects and programs through the continued use of local counterpart generations in the areas set out in the Memorandum of Understanding signed in March 1978.

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XI

P.L. 480 TITLE I/III REQUIREMENTS
(Dollars in Millions, Tonnage in Thousands)

COMMODITIES	FY 1981			Estimated FY 1982			Projected FY 1983		
	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry Into FY 1982 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry Into FY 1983 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry Into FY 1984 \$ MT
<u>Title I</u>									
Wheat/Wheat Flour	8.4 44.0	8.4 44.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corn	4.3 26.0	4.3 26.0	-	7.5 45.1	7.5 45.1	-	7.5 42.8	7.5 42.8	-
Soybean/Cottonseed									
Oil	1.4 2.0	1.4 2.0	-	1.5 2.0	1.5 2.0	-	1.5 2.0	1.5 2.0	-
Blended/Fortified									
Foods	0.9 3.0	0.9 3.0	-	1.0 3.3	1.0 3.3	-	1.0 3.1	1.0 3.1	-
<u>Total</u>	15.0	15.0	-	10.0	10.0	-	10.0	10.0	-
<u>of which</u>									
<u>Title III</u>									
<u>Total</u>									

COMMENT: Because of ABS limitation of US\$10.0 m for PL 480 Program for Jamaica, GOJ has decided to concentrate this amount on the more critically needed commodities. Should there be the possibility of an increase in this allocation, then GOJ would want to include wheat/wheat flour among its requirements, and also to allocate more for the provision of Blended/Fortified Foods.

The GOJ plans to purchase Bulk Oil in both years.

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XII

PL 480 TITLE I/III

Supply and Distribution
(000 Metric Ton)

<u>STOCK SITUATION</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>Estimated FY 1982</u>
<hr/>		
Commodity - <u>Vegetable Oil</u>		
Beginning Stocks	1.7	1.7
Production	14.3	14.5
Imports	5.0	5.5
Concessional	3.0	3.5
Non-Concessional	2.0	2.0
Consumption	19.3	20.0
Ending Stocks	1.7	1.7
<hr/>		
Commodity - <u>Rice</u>		
Beginning Stocks	1.0	3.0
Production	10.0	12.0
Imports	55.0	58.0
Concessional	49.0	50.0
Non-Concessional	4.0	8.0
Consumption	63.0	67.0
Ending Stocks	3.0	6.0
<hr/>		
Commodity - _____		
Beginning Stocks		
Production		
Imports		
Concessional		
Non-Concessional		
Consumption		
Ending Stocks		
<hr/>		

Comment: No supply and distribution data are available for Blended/Fortified Foods. These commodities are not produced locally and are not imported commercially. Jamaica receives similar commodities and also Non Fat Dry Milk and Butter Oil, from the E.E.C., and also the World Food Program.

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XII

PL 480 TITLE I/III

Supply and Distribution
(000 Metric Ton)

<u>STOCK SITUATION</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>Estimated FY 1982</u>
<hr/>		
Commodity - <u>Corn</u>		
Beginning Stocks	14.0	16.0
Production	7.0	8.0
Imports	190.0	200.0
Concessional	49.0	55.0
Non-Concessional	141.0	145.0
Consumption	195.0	208.0
Ending Stocks	16.0	16.0
<hr/>		
Commodity - <u>Wheat</u>		
Beginning Stocks	8.0	9.0
Production	-	-
Imports	96.0	98.0
Concessional	22.5	24.0
Non-Concessional	73.5	74.0
Consumption	95.0	98.0
Ending Stocks	9.0	9.0
<hr/>		
Commodity - <u>Wheat Flour</u>		
Beginning Stocks	6.4	6.4
Production	-	-
Imports	76.0	79.0
Concessional	15.7	16.0
Non-Concessional	60.3	63.0
Consumption	76.0	79.0
Ending Stocks	6.4	6.4
<hr/>		

Comment: cont'd.

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
BLENDED FORTIFIED FOODS REQUIRED
UNDER PL 480 TITLE I

Country: Jamaica

A. Maternal and Child Health

	<u>1982 Proposed</u>	<u>1983 Projected</u>
1. Total Recipients:	128,700	149,000
2. Commodities Required:	<u>MT</u>	<u>MT</u>
Soy Fortified Flour	240	265
Soy Fortified Corn Meal	510	627
Soy Fortified Bulgur	384	390
Corn Soy Blend	<u>286</u>	<u>367</u>
	1,420	1,649

B. School of Feeding

1. <u>Total Recipients</u>	335,000	476,000
2. <u>Commodities Required:</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>MT</u>
Soy Fortified Flour	4,846	7,030
Soy Fortified Corn Meal	1,119	1,390
Soy Fortified Bulgur	901	990
Corn Soy Blend	<u>719</u>	<u>790</u>
	7,585	10,200

Comments: The above figures represent the amounts of blended/fortified foods that would be required in addition to butter oil flour and dry milk donated by the EEC, to meet the projected needs of the target groups.

Presently the feeding programs cover an estimated 305,000 recipients. Significant expansion is planned which will increase the number of recipients to approximately 465,000 in FY 1982 and 625,000 in FY 1983.