

UNCLASSIFIED

**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



# **ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

**FY 82**

**MALAWI**

**BEST AVAILABLE**

**JUNE 1980**

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

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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

Development Assistance	FY 1980 EST.	FY 1981 EST.	Decision Unit			A.I.D. MALAWI			
			FY 1982 REQUEST			PLANNING PERIOD			
			MIN	CURR	AARL	1983	1984	1985	1986
<u>Agr./Rural Dev./Nutrition</u>									
Grants	1,648	3,200	6,200	3,000	6,200	8,500	10,400	14,000	16,200
Loans									
<u>Population/Health</u>									
Grants	700	1,300	2,000	740	2,000	3,100	4,500	5,500	7,000
Loans									
<u>Education/Human Resources</u>									
Grants	1,500	2,500	3,900	3,000	3,900	4,700	6,500	7,900	8,300
Loans									
<u>Selected Development Special concerns</u>									
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	3,200	4,000	6,700
Loans									
SUB-TOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCTS.	3,848	6,700	12,100	6,740	12,100	19,700	24,600	31,400	38,200
Other DA Accts.	NA	(1,550)*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Econ. Support Fund*	NA		(2,400)	NA	(2,400)	(2,000)	(2,000)	NA	NA
TOTAL DA/ESF	3,848	6,700	12,100	6,740	12,100	19,200	24,600	31,400	38,200

\*AFR/PDS : FY 81: \$800,000 for Regionally funded Malawi Energy Use/Requirements survey leading to FY 82 Alternative Renewable Energy Development Project. Also \$750,000 Regional Funds for PVO/OPG activity in Rural Sector.

PL 480 (Non-Add)									
Title I		(9,600)	(10,400)		(10,400)				
Title II									
Title III									
Housing Guarantees (Non-Add)									
TOTAL PERSONNEL									
USDH	3	4	4		5	5	5	5	5
FNDH	3	4	4		5	5	6	7	8

Addendum Note to Table I

After completing the A.B.S., A.I.D. Malawi received the out-year planning levels from A.I.D./Washington which are somewhat above those contained herein. The A.I.D./W figures:

	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>FY 86</u>
(\$ 000)	20.0	30.0	38.0	44.0

A.I.D. Malawi can use these additional funds. We are pleased that our own self-devised out-year planning targets closely reflect the late arriving A.I.D./W. figures.

TABLE I - NARRATIVE

Part I

U. S. development assistance to Malawi is accelerating. Until fiscal year 1979, A.I.D.'s Malawi portfolio was administered as part of the Southern Africa Regional Program. The permanent Office of the A.I.D. Representative to Malawi became functional the last month of fiscal year 1979 and has been since staffed by one U.S. direct hire. A second direct hire person, Administrative and Financial Management, has been approved. A third person, General Development Officer is under request for assignment by the end of fiscal year 1980.

The proposed increase in A.I.D.'s assistance to Malawi from 1979 to 1986 proportionately exceeds the requested direct hire positions. The A.I.D. Office nevertheless believes firmly, that the planned program interventions along with the capacities and capabilities of the Government of Malawi, comprise an efficient management unit for appropriate implementation and monitorship of the proposed program.

As we move through fiscal year 1981 and into fiscal year 1982, the 4 U.S. direct hire and 4 Foreign National direct hire positions become critically necessary. At this juncture, Malawi's portfolio will consist of units of management in agriculture, manpower, water, and energy with an operating year budget exceeding \$12 million. Nearly \$20 million is proposed for fiscal year 1983.

In fiscal year 1982, the A.I.D. Office staff will consist of the following eight employees:

A.I.D. Representative, U.S. Direct Hire

Secretary, Foreign National Direct Hire

Training Officer, Foreign National Direct Hire

General Development Officer, U.S. Direct Hire: responsible partially for project design and implementation monitoring including PVO activities, regional, institutional, and non-geographic funded activities

Financial/Administrative Management Officer, U.S. Direct Hire  
Financial/Administrative Assistant, Foreign National Direct Hire  
Rural Development Officer, Foreign National Direct Hire  
Driver Messenger

Should an energy program result from the energy survey scheduled for fiscal Year 1981, the A.I.D. Office would then need to request an Energy Expert.

## Part II

A.I.D. Malawi operates on a collaborative management style with the Government of Malawi. Hence, despite significantly increasing development assistance levels from 1979 through 1986, direct hire staffing requirements remain low. Considering the nature of the proposed program, there is implementation skill within Malawi of such capacity that the proposed program should not require increases of U.S. direct hires beyond those identified during the four-year planning period. During the last three years of the planning period (1984-1986) however, a modest increase from 5 to 8 Foreign National direct hire employees is a necessity to maintain effective liaison with the large number of Government of Malawi project officials widespread throughout Malawi.

Virtually the entire proposed Office staff, both U.S. and Foreign Nationals, will be engaged in all aspects of implementation, monitoring and programmatic decision-making required to move the inter-related project entities through fiscal year 1986.

Despite the fact that Malawi is an RLDC and all requested program funds are grants, and there is a relatively large training component and commodity procurement, we believe that the program can be efficiently managed with a small cadre of direct hire staff as proposed.

The following represents some specific efficiency measures (and caveats) envisaged which will accommodate a small direct hire staff:

### Use of Intermediaries

#### PVOs

Some elements of the proposed Malawi program can be managed by PVOs through OPGs.

#### Title XII Institutions

There is a probability of extension and expansion of the current Title XII Malawi agricultural activity.

Peace Corps

Collaboration with Peace Corps is currently in train and can likely be expanded.

Malawi Consultants

Certain management units incrementally funded could be managed by Malawian Consultants, A.I.D. and Government managers.

Primary development concentration in Malawi rests with the National Rural Development Program which is a fully integrated activity, including agriculture, health and education. Thus, despite A.I.D.'s categorization of project funding sectors, all A.I.D. Malawi projects are in reality linked to the comprehensive National Rural Development Program implemented by the various ministries and departments.

Included in the fiscal year 1981 program and beyond is a rural sector grant which represents a moderate beginning in sector grant funding. We have every reason to believe that Malawi can effectively and efficiently utilize additional available resources in this fashion.

Increased cooperation with other donors is also planned, however, the relatively recent interest in donor collaborative assistance and the inability to accomplish the leg-work essential to collaborative planning, have not allowed time to develop specifics for this submission.

In addition to increased reliance on Governmental managerial skill, the A.I.D. Office will rely also on assistance from Regional Offices and Field Missions, particularly for design services, project paper preparation and consultancies. These services will help keep A.I.D. Malawi staff minimal.

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT  
 FY 1980 TO FY 1982  
 (\$ thousands)

Decision Unit A.I.D. Malawi

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1980	FY 1981	FISCAL YEAR 1982		
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
<u>Agriculture, Rural Dev. &amp; Nutrition</u>					
Agricultural Research (G) 612-0202	1,648	2,000	2,600	2,600	2,600
Rural Sector Grant 612-0208	-	1,200	2,300	400	2,300
Small Animal Production(G) 612-0209		-	1,300	-	1,300
<u>Population/Health</u>					
Rural Water (G) 612-0207	700	1,000	2,000	740	2,000
<u>Education/Human Resources</u>					
Malawi Polytechnic Institute (G) 612-0201	1,500	2,500	2,700	3,000	2,700
Basic Skills Training (G) 612-0206	-	-	1,200	-	1,200
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>					
Energy	-	PDS Funds	Regional	-	Regional
<u>SUBTOTAL FUNC. ACCOUNTS</u>	3,848	6,700	12,100	6,740	12,100
* Other D.A.	NA	(1,550)	NA	-	NA
** Economic Support Fund	NA	(NA)	(2,400)	-	(2,400)
<u>TOTAL DA AND ESF</u>	3,848	6,700	12,100	6,740	12,100

\* PDSF: FY 81: \$800,000 for Malawi Energy Use/Requirements Survey and \$750,000 for rural sector PVO/OPG.

\*\* ESF FY 82: Alternative Renewable Energy Project emanating from FY 81 Survey.

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DECISION UNIT  
A.I.D. MALAWI

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF NEXT PLANNED MAJOR ROUTINE EVAL.	CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/79	FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1982 SAFL. OBLG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
			INITIAL	FINAL			OBLG.	EXPEND.	CUM. PIPELINE	OBLG.	EXPEND.	CUM. PIPELINE			
<u>AGRICULTURE: Rural Development &amp; Nutrition</u>															
612-0054	Bunda Agricultural College	G	1976	1979		1,192	-	621	571	-	-	571	-	-	-
612-0202	Agricultural Research	G	1979	1982	12/81	2,500	1,648	1,700	2,448	2,000	2,850	1,598	2,600	8/84	-
612-0208	Rural Sector Grant	G	1981	1985	10/83	-	-	-	-	1,200	800	400	2,300	2/83	6,000
612-0209	Small Animal Production	G	1982	1985	4/84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	4/83	4,700
<u>POPULATION AND HEALTH</u>															
612-0207	Rural Water	G	1980	1983	6/82	-	700	350	350	1,000	780	570	2,000	8/83	2,100
<u>EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES</u>															
612-0201	Malawi Polytechnic Institute	G	1980	1982	1/83	-	1,500	400	1,100	2,500	1,900	1,700	2,700	8/83	1,200
612-0206	Basic Skills Training (Manpower Development)	G	1982	1985	11/83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	8/83	7,000
<u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES</u>															
612-0210	Alternative Renewable Energy FY 81 survey -PDS Funds	G	1981	1984	3/83	-	-	-	-	(800)	(580)	(220)	(2,400)	3/83	(8,800)
	FY 82 Project - SA-ESF	G	1981	-	11/82	-	-	-	-	(750)	(400)	(350)	-	-	-
612-0000	PVO-Rural Health Manpower OPG Funds	G	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,000)	(600)	(400)	(1,500)	3/83	(1,000)
TOTAL						3,692	3,848	3,071	4,469	6,700	6,901	4,268	12,100		33,100

TABLE IV - NEW PROJECT NARRATIVES

Rural Sector Grant (612-0208)

Purpose: To ease the burden of implementation and recurrent costs associated with maintaining the National Rural Development Program.

Background/Problem: The National Rural Development Program, a comprehensive master plan for systematic rural sector development in Malawi, was begun in 1977. The principal Malawi coordinating body is the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources although corollary implementation and project components are managed by other Ministries and Departments, including the Office of the President and Cabinet, Division of Economic Development and Planning; Ministry of Works; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare; and the Commission of Lands, Valuation and Water.

Several organizational management units have been created or incorporated into the National Rural Development Program. Extension Planning Areas (EPAs) are established at the District level to provide agriculture and other extension services to environmentally uniform geographic areas. A total of 180 EPAs have been established. Several EPAs together comprise a Rural Development Project Areas (RDP), usually encompassing a portion of an administrative district. There are 40 RDPs within Malawi.

Agricultural Development Divisions have been established by combining several RDPs. There are presently 8 such divisions. The level of project activities, objectives, degree of participation and technological applications are determined by assessment of need starting with recommendations from the EPAs and working up to the National coordinating body.

Funding for these coordinated activities comes essentially from bilateral and multilateral donors. Recurrent costs have thus far been the sole responsibility of the Government of Malawi. From 1977 through 1979, contributions to NRDP amounted to the equivalent of \$173 million: 25% for agriculture, 12% for health, 10% for education, 10% for energy, 30% for roads/transportation, and 13% for community development.

Since more than 90% of Malawi's population is rural with an average annual per capita income of \$140, the 40 rural development project areas contain more than 5 million people (approximately

25,000 families per RDP). The DAC estimates that 62% of the population is living in a degree of poverty.

Nearly one-third, 1.7 million, of all rural people are now actively covered by NRDP activities. The average beneficiary share of recent NRDP activities therefore totals \$101.

It is believed that development processes and policies, with particular focus on the continuing integrated activities of the NRDP, have been a key factor in Malawi's admirable growth rate since 1970. In order to continue and expand the NRDP processes, the GOM is in critical need of substantial and additional resources to prevent slippage in development achievements.

Malawi meets all the standards recently established by AID for non-project assistance (less than \$450 per capita income and a high 102 (d) rating). The staffing limitations of the A.I.D. Office and a critical general need demonstrated and requested by Malawi for sectoral support, lend themselves well to this proposed mechanism of assistance.

#### Host Country and Other Donors

Malawi has requested nearly \$135 million from international donors, generally on a project by project basis. Several donors are providing general sector grant support, including the U.K. and IDA. The 1980-81 GOM Development Budget with relevance to NRDP includes MK108 million (\$133 million), of which 80% is to be financed from donor contributions. Another MK87 million (\$107 million) has been earmarked, totally from GOM funds for revenue and recurrent costs relative to NRDP activities.

#### Beneficiaries

Nearly 1,700,000 rural Malawians (340,000 families) are currently directly participating in NRDP activities. The total participation/beneficiary rate is planned to significantly increase during the next five years so that by 1986, 4 out of every 5 rural Malawians (more than 4 million) will be directly benefitting from NRDP rural sector activities. This, of course will be accomplished only if the requisite resources, both internal and external, are forthcoming.

#### FY 1981-85 Program

- a. Increase the general level of smallholder agricultural production levels of the rural poor, particularly cash crops.

- b. Provide the necessary integrated inputs and services to targeted rural area units.
- c. Preserve natural resources by encouraging proper cropping patterns and soil conservation practices, watershed conservation, and reforestation.

A.I.D. - Inputs : (\$ 000)

Initial Year - FY 1981 : \$1,200  
                  FY 1982 : \$2,300

Life-of-Project : \$9,500

Basic Skills —

Manpower Development (612-0206)

Purpose: Increase the number of professional, managerial and technically employable Malawians.

Background/Problem: An analysis of manpower requirements reveals that the Malawian manpower structure is skewed heavily towards the lower levels of the pyramid. Non-Malawians dominate senior level categories. In addition there is considerable lag between demand for employable skills and supply of these skills at the sub-professional level.

Among the manpower objectives of the Government of Malawi is to increase indigenous participation in the country's development institutions and provide employment skills to unemployed and underemployed Malawians. As an intermediate target, the GOM is striving to increase substantially relevant educational opportunities for rural and urban youths who are employably uneducated or undereducated while providing alternative means of employment in various expanding national economic sectors.

In the last 10 - 15 years, Malawi has witnessed rapid employment growth. Modern sector employment grew by 88%, agricultural employment by 177% and government employment by 8.6%. Economic growth occurred through the application of labor-intensive techniques while holding wages in direct proportion to the opportunity costs of labor.

Population increases continue to place heavy pressures on land availabilities so future growth with equity is inextricably linked to expanding modern sector growth. The problem has intensified by a substantial reduction through Government of Malawi reduction of emigrant labor to South Africa. In 1973, 123,000 Malawians were under contract in South African mines. In 1979, this figure had been reduced to 17,000. Reabsorbing these migrants into the domestic labor force has been problematic.

Manpower shortage is viewed as high among Malawi's most severe development constraints. Formal education, available to 53% of primary aged children, suffers from high drop-out rates (45% before the fourth year). Additionally, the academic curriculum provides little or no opportunity for on-the-job/apprentice training or practical vocational/technical education. A great need and demand now exists for some non-formal structures in technical and vocational training opportunities if Malawi's development pace is to be maintained or accelerated.

This project will offer an additional advantage in that it will concurrently focus on females, a relatively disadvantaged majority within the education system. As a vehicle for promoting development effectiveness, the utilization of human resources, and equity, basic skills development will play a significant role.

The manpower program will also include U.S. university education for selected candidates. This balanced approach - basic skills and university education - will assist in increasing indigenous participation in private enterprise as well as improve talent among public employees.

Host Country and Other Donors:

To date, the Ministry of Community Development has lacked resources to expand the magnitude and scope of its mandate to provide employment skills for the unemployed. The Government of Malawi expects to contribute approximately \$1.8 million for basic skills training. Additionally, non-formal education is incorporated as a focus of the Peace Corps program in Malawi. A significant number of volunteers is expected to be available to coordinate their activities and programs within the context of this A.I.D. proposed activity.

The United Nations family of agencies funds a number of professional trainees in a variety of development oriented areas, as does the U.K., the EEC, and the Germans. The African Development Fund and the World Bank are heavy contributors to the formal education sector. No donor has as yet significantly contributed to basic skills in-country training as A.I.D. herein proposes.

Beneficiaries:

Malawi's population between the ages of 18 and 30 is estimated to exceed 1.48 million persons, approximately 26% of the total population. Of this total, no more than 30,000 persons have sufficient basic skills to be engaged in the modern sector, even in such work as carpentry, masonry, clerical, etc. This is equivalent to .49% (less than one half of one percent) of the age group. Even given that Malawi's population is 90% rural and will generally maintain this ratio as agrarian society, at least 148,000 persons in the 18 to 30 year age group are available for basic skills training. Beneficiaries in this project will, therefore, consist of an initial 50,000 - 60,000 persons immediately available for non-formal education programs and presently required by Malawi's modern sectors.

Direct beneficiaries of University education will be approximately 10. The spread effect of such training over a 20 year period should exceed 60,000 people.

Major Outputs

All Years

- Regional Non-Formal Training Centers	8
- District Training Facilities in context with Rural Development Project Areas from NRDP	40
- Trained and productive Malawians (2 month - 12 month courses)	55,000

A.I.D. Financial Inputs (FY 82):

	(\$ 000)
Technicians (2 ST/5 pm)	75
Initial Training Centers (start-up capital costs)	800
Commodity Procurement - Equipment/Machinery	325
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$1,200
Life-of-Project Funding:	\$8,200

Note:

- A Project Identification document will be submitted in early FY 81.
- University education is scheduled for start-up in FY 83.

Small Animal Production (612-0209)

Purpose: Assist the Ministry of Agriculture, within the context of the National Rural Development Program, in the effort to improve and expand small-holder, small animal production practices in rural Malawi.

Background/Problem:

Since independence, the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Livestock and Animal Husbandry, has concentrated on beef and dairy cattle. Currently, there are 17 veterinarians, 28 senior staff and a large field force of junior assistants in animal husbandry. Training is being provided for 50 - 60 junior assistants annually.

While most rural families in Malawi practice animal husbandry by raising poultry, pigs, sheeps and goats on an informal basis, no direct governmental attention has yet been focused on this sub-sector. The single exception to the pattern is a small credit scheme for 40 farmers involved in small-holder commercial egg production. This response to the need is, of course, insufficient.

Organized poultry and pig production remain in the hands of large commercial producers. Goats form a major but generally haphazard part of village production in Malawi and, despite their hardiness and prolific nature, are insufficient in numbers to provide adequate subsistence meat supplies in the rural areas. Sheep, being much more delicate and requiring systematic care, are relatively few in number. Annual per capita meat consumption in Malawi has been estimated at only 7.1 lbs.

Estimated Small Animal Production in Malawi\*

	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
1960	69,100	443,600	72,500
1965	71,300	464,600	123,800
1970	122,000	639,000	146,300
1975	87,800	739,100	189,100
1977	136,400	841,700	200,500

\*National Rural Development Programme Statistics: September, 1978.

Greater production and extension of livestock management is necessary to provide increased nutrition, to encourage rotational, integrated farming systems so as to make maximum use of limited land and to improve land fertility. Since an objective of the Government of Malawi's agricultural policy is to attain self-sufficiency by increasing smallholder productivity, livestock availabilities and conditions are in critical need of improvement.

Smallholder credit, improved stock availabilities, and animal management extension services are all project components which are necessary if any degree of self-sufficiency is to be attained. Smallholders have requested large scale government assistance in improving the quality and quantity of small ruminants. Production levels on an appropriate economic scale should, therefore, be addressed.

Implementation of the Agricultural Research Project (612-0202) will closely tie into this project, as will the proposed Rural Sector Grant. All come within the operational framework established by Malawi's National Rural Development Program.

#### Host Country and Other Donors

AID is assisting the GOM in general Agricultural Research (\$9.0 million) a component of which is cattle research. Other Bilateral and Multilateral donors are also involved in livestock activities on a commercial basis in specific geographic areas. No donors, however, have sponsored programs of any significant impact in smallholder, small animal production. The Government of Malawi, on the other hand, has earmarked approximately \$2.5 million to improve small ruminant small-holder production.

#### Beneficiaries

Approximately 100,000 rural Malawian families ( $\pm 500,000$  persons) are estimated to be currently involved informally in small animal production. Initial participation in this project may be put conservatively at 50,000 families, however increasing to 150,000 families by the end of the project. Indirect beneficiaries will include all consumers within Malawi.

#### Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
- Small Animal Research	at 4 regional sites
- Trained Senior and Junior Technicians (in-country)	500
- Smallholder Credit Program Beneficiaries	25,000
- Expanded Extension Services Agent/Producer Ratio	1:100
- Procurement and Breeding of improved stock	X

<u>A.I.D. - Financial Inputs: (FY 82)</u>	(\$ 000)
Technicians (3 S.T. consultants for 8 p.m.)	100
Initial Research costs (4 sites)	400
Participants (300 pm in-country)	150

	(\$ 000)
Commodities (Laboratory Equipment, vehicles, improved stock)	650
	<hr/>
Total :	\$1,300
Life-of-Project Funding:	\$6,000

(Note: A P.I.D. will be submitted in  
Mid-FY 1981).

Alternative Renewable Energy (612-0210)

Purpose: To take inventory of energy resources available in Malawi in order to assist the Government to proceed with the production of alternative sources.

Background/Problem: The vulnerability of Malawi's economy, due to expensive transport, congestion at ports of entry, rising foreign exchange costs, and increased demand for fuel, makes assistance in energy particularly important if targets and goals for the small farmer and the rural poor are to be attained. To date there has not been any intensive assessment regarding the availability of non-fossil energy resources in Malawi. The Government is investigating the possibility of a gasohol program using sugar cane or cassava. The need for further investigation to allow shifts from the use of imported petroleum to domestically-produced energy would have wide-range beneficial effects on smallholder incomes if this search results in a cost-effective substitute.

In fiscal year 81, the A.I.D. Office plans to use PDS funds to conduct an intensive survey or feasibility study. As stated in State 100321, the Malawi CDSS review cable, Regional Funds should be available to assist the Government implement the most cost-efficient solution if one is found. Although part of the Malawi bilateral portfolio, the estimated first year (FY 1982) budget figure of \$2.4 million is non-additive by virtue of the expected use of regional funds.

Pending the FY 1981 survey, a Project Identification Document and subsequent project paper will be prepared.

Bureau Code: 06 Decision Code: 612

DECISION UNIT  
A. I. D. MALAWI

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)	
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM
	<b>DECISION PACKAGE: MINIMUM/AAPL</b>							
	<u>Pipeline Projects (Not Requiring '82 Funds)</u>							
	None							
	<u>New and Ongoing Projects</u>							
1	Agriculture Research (612-0202)	0	G	ARDN	2,600	2,600		4
2	Rural Water (612-0207)	0	G	PH	2,000	4,600		
3	Malawi Polytechnic Institute (612-0201)	0	G	EH	2,700	7,300		
4	PL 480 (Title I) Non-Add					7,300		
5	Rural Sector Grant (612-0208)	0	G	ARDN	2,300	9,600		
6	Manpower Training (612-0207)	N	G	EH	1,200	10,800		
7	Small Animal Production (612-0209)	N	G	ARDN	1,300	12,100		4*
	<b>BASIC WORKFORCE</b>							
	*Workforce Increment for Project Design and Implementation (see SA Regional Projects)							
8	Alternative/Renewable Energy Development (612-0210:SA Regional ESF)	N	G	SD	(2,400)	12,100	1	1
	<b>TOTAL MINIMUM/AAPL PACKAGE AND RELATED WORKFORCE</b>							
						12,100	5	5

\* Personnel "Planning Level" is 4 USDH and 4FNDH

DECISION UNIT A. I. D. MALAWI

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)		
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	FNDH
	<b>DECISION PACKAGE : CURRENT (FY 181 CP Level)</b>								
	<u>Pipeline Projects (Not Requiring '82 Funds)</u>								
	<u>New and Ongoing Projects</u>								
1	Agriculture Research (612-0202)	0	G	ARDN	2,600	2,600	2		2
2	Rural Water (612-0207)	0	G	PH	740	3,340			
3	Malawi Polytechnic Institute (612-0201)	0	G	EH	3,000	6,340	1		1
4	Rural Sector Grant (612-0208)	0	G	ARDN	400	6,740			
	<b>BASIC WORKFORCE</b>								
					6,740	6,740	3		3
	<b>TOTAL CURRENT PACKAGE</b>								
					6,740	6,740	3		3

Decision Unit A.I.D. Malawi

Decision Package Minimum/AAPL

DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE

The FY 1982 Minimum/AAPL Package is \$12,100,000. A.I.D. Malawi believes that this level provides for sufficient U.S. resources to meaningfully continue our collaborative style and pursue the defined strategy of developmental assistance with the Government of Malawi.

The Minimum/AAPL allows for appropriately continuing incremental funding to project commitments made in prior years. The first priority increment to Agricultural Research completes AID's obligations, begun in FY 1979. The second and third priorities provide for substantial increments to Rural Water and the Malawi Polytechnic Institute, both begun in FY 1980. These funding levels will allow for the final tranche grant to each project in FY 1983, thus completing A.I.D. obligations on schedule.

The PL 480 Title I proposal, a non-add is justified in detail in a separate communication. (See also Tables XI and XII.) Serious national drought has brought about severe food shortage particularly in the heavily populated Southern Region.

The infusion of a Title I program in fiscal years 1981 and 1982 will not only assure the availability of the staple food but will also help finance development recurrent costs; it will also prevent diversion of funds from the development budget (inter alia) should drought recur.

Essential also in fiscal year 1982 is an increment to the fiscal year 1981 Rural Sector Grant which we expect will absorb some of the financial shock to the development budget caused by unprecedented inflation. The remaining \$2.5 million of the Minimum/AAPL is applied to two priority new FY 1982 starts, Manpower Training and Small Animal Production. At this point, the added workforce increment (1 US and 1 Foreign National Direct Hire) becomes necessary as A.I.D. Malawi proposes implementation of the Alternative/Renewable Energy Development Project using Southern Africa Regional funding. This project will be one of the end-results of the Energy Use/Requirements Survey undertaken in FY 1981.

Program Rankings

In addition to PL 480 Title I, the first priority is the completion of funding obligations to Agricultural Research (0202), which was authorized in FY 1979 for \$9.0 million. This final

\$2.6 million increment will continue the Title XII funding of the University of Florida technical assistance team, finance concluding participant costs, complete the procurement and installation of laboratory equipment and the Ministry of Agriculture's major research capability to develop and extend tested "packages" of agricultural inputs. All of these components are part of Malawi's total agricultural system and form an integral element within the National Rural Development Program.

The second priority provides for a substantial and required increment to Rural Water (0207) begun in FY 1980. As part of the authorized \$6.00 million project, these funds will continue procurement of equipment required for gravity-fed water systems at rural Malawian Village locations. This village-based community development activity is proving to be one of the most innovative and successful rural sector projects in Malawi. The final US funding will be provided in FY 1983.

The third priority provides \$2.7 million incremental funding to another FY 1980 project, Malawi Polytechnic Institute (0201). These funds as part of the \$7.9 million authorized project, continue the U.S. training of key Malawians for the Institute, provide for technical assistance and funds additionally required laboratory equipment and textbooks designed to assist the expansion and improvement of the existing Polytechnic Institute. The critical training for relevant and applied technicians is of exceptional importance to development of Malawi's rural sector. The final FY 1983 increment will conclude U.S. financial obligations to the Institute.

The fourth priority provides for the substantial and necessary incremental funding of \$2.3 million (Authorized five-year assistance level requested at \$9.5 million) to the Rural Sector Grant. This activity will begin in FY 1981 and provides general supporting assistance to the National Rural Development Program. Because of recent events - drought, spiraling inflation brought on partly by rapid increase in fuel - coupled with Malawi's fixed constraints - landlocked, poor with no known mineral resources - other donors have recognized the need for help beyond the normal programmatic inputs and have registered intent to also provide sector grants.

The fifth and sixth priorities, in reality, are as crucial as priorities 1, 2, 3 and 4. The primary distinction, however relate to maintaining A.I.D. Malawi's incremental obligation commitments to on-going projects. The fifth and sixth priorities provide initial funding for new FY 1982 project starts. Manpower Training (0207) directly impacts upon the need to practically train and utilize the huge corps of under and unemployed Malawians, particularly between the ages of 18 and 30. This project is proposed for \$8.2 million, with FY 1982 increment of \$1.2 million. Small Animal Production (0209) provides direct and specific

assistance to smallholders of small ruminants (chickens, pigs, sheep and goats) through the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Rural Development Program. This proposed project of \$6.0 million (\$1.3 million increment in FY 1982) also relates directly to the Agricultural Research project (0202) which contains a livestock component that focuses only on cattle. Project Narratives attached to Table IV provide more scope and detail for these two FY 1982 projects).

Seventh priority, only because funding is requested from Southern Africa Regional ESF resources, is a project applicable to "Special Concerns." Alternative/Renewable Energy Development (0210) with an FY 1982 non-add increment of \$2.4 million. This activity is not yet clearly defined. During the FY 1982 CDSS Reviews, support for a feasibility study was approved for Malawi's energy sector. We believe, as indicated in the CDSS, that this Energy Use/Requirements Survey, to be conducted in FY 1981 using PDS funds, will most likely lead into a discrete regionally-funded project. For this reason, this proposed activity is included within this ABS.

Decision Unit A.I.D. Malawi

Decision Package Current

DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE

The fiscal year 1981 Congressional Presentation funding level (\$6,740 million) is carried on into FY 1982 in this package. This level provides for no new starts in FY 1982. It does however provide for the incremental grant funding of four project commitments previously made in FY 1979, FY 1980, and FY 1981.

Program Rankings

The first priority in the current package is to complete committed funding on the Agricultural Research Project (0202), begun in fiscal year 1979. Project authorization approved \$9,000,000 for this five-year Title XII project. The final tranched increment of \$2.6 million will complete project obligations. These funds will continue the funding of the University of Florida technical assistance team, finance concluding participant costs, complete the procurement and installation of laboratory equipment at the Ministry of Agriculture's major research stations, and help to ensure the Ministry's research capability to develop and extend tested "packages" of agricultural inputs. These agricultural research components are part of Malawi's total agricultural system and form an integral element within the National Rural Development Program.

The second priority is to provide a minimal increment to the Rural Water Project (0207), begun in FY 1980. The authorized project provided for \$6,000,000 grant financing. This package FY 1982 increment of \$740,000 will make the third successive tranche of a \$700,000 contribution. At this rate, a total of six fiscal years is required to complete AID's obligation commitment, while inflationary costs seriously decrease the quantity of intended commodity procurement and equipment required for the gravity-fed water systems at rural village sites.

The third priority provides for a third increment contribution to the Malawi Polytechnic Institute (0201), also started in FY 1980. The authorized project commits AID to \$7,900,000 over four years. This \$3.0 million tranche in FY 1982 will provide for continuing the U.S. training of key Malawians for the Institute, final testing and application of new and revised engineering curriculum, and complete the engineering laboratory equipment required for the expansion and improvement of the existing Polytechnic Institute.

The fourth priority is a token contribution for the Rural Sector Grant (0208) in support of the National Rural Development Program. This Sector Grant will be initiated in FY 1981 at \$1,200,000 as part of a \$9.5 million Sector support grant. The FY 1982 level

should be much larger, but must be obligated from current package residual funds after all prior ongoing commitments are met. (See Numbers 1, 2, and 3 above.) This \$400,000 increment therefore, represents the contribution in FY 1982 as the sector grant under this Package.

The Current Package, using Zero-Based Budgeting straight-lined from FY 1981 provides no funds for any new projects or project activities. Nor, in the case of priorities No. 2 and 4 above, are these increments substantive relative to prior project commitments in Malawi. This package does not allow for any new initiatives. It represents a decreasing level of assistance in real terms. This package would minimally satisfy commitments already made, but would not provide a satisfactory level of resources to meet pressing identified needs.

**TABLE VI  
PROJECT SUMMARY**

A.I.D. MALAWI

**NUMBER OF PROJECTS**

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82 MIN	FY 82 CURR	FY 82 AAPL
IMPLEMENTATION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	1	2	4	6		6
MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR.....	1	2	3	2		2
DESIGN FOR FUTURE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION.....		1	1	2		2
SUBTOTAL.....	2	5	8	10		10
NUMBER OF NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES.....			3	2		2
TOTAL.....	2	5	11	12		12

IMPLEMENTATION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....  
 MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR.....  
 DESIGN FOR FUTURE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION.....  
 SUBTOTAL.....  
 NUMBER OF NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES.....  
 TOTAL.....

**NUMBER OF PROJECTS MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION BY PROJECT SIZE**

**AID'S CONTRIBUTION TO LIFE OF PROJECT COST**

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82 MIN	FY 82 CURR	FY 82 AAPL
LESS THAN \$1 MILLION.....						
\$1 TO \$5 MILLION.....						
\$5 TO \$15 MILLION.....	1	2	3	2		2
\$15 TO \$25 MILLION.....						
MORE THAN \$25 MILLION.....						

LESS THAN \$1 MILLION.....  
 \$1 TO \$5 MILLION.....  
 \$5 TO \$15 MILLION.....  
 \$15 TO \$25 MILLION.....  
 MORE THAN \$25 MILLION.....

**TABLE VII  
OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED PERSONNEL  
YEAR END POSITIONS**  
A.I.D. MALAWI

FUNCTIONS	FY 79			FY 80			FY 81					
	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	1				1	1			1	2		
Program Planning												
Project Design												
Project Implementation					1		3	1	1		7	2
Financial Management					1				1			
Mission Support		1				1				1		
Non Mission Specific												
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	1	1			3	2	3	1	3	4	7	3
<b>PLUS: PASAs (OE &amp; Program)</b>									1			
<b>LESS: JAO Details</b>												
<b>MODE Required</b>	1				3				4			

**IDIs**  
1

**IDIs**  
4

**IDIs**  
1

**TABLE VII**

FUNCTIONS	FY 82 MINIMUM			FY 82 CURRENT			FY 82 AAPL					
	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	1	2			1	2			1	2		
Program Planning					1	1			1	1		
Project Design												
Project Implementation	1		8	3	1				1		8	3
Financial Management	1	1		1	1	1			1	1		1
Mission Support		1		1						1		1
Non Mission Specific												
TOTAL.....	3	4	8	5	4	5			4	5	8	5
PLUS: PASAs (OE & Program)	1								1			
LESS: JAO Details												
MODE Required	4								5	1		

IDIs

IDIs

IDIs

**TABLE VIII**

**OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY**

A.I.D. MALAWI

	FY 1979 <sup>x</sup>		FY 1980		FY 1981				
	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
<b>US Direct Hire</b>				28.7	.5	57.4	192.4	3.2	60.1
<b>FN Direct Hire</b>				8.0	1.8	4.4	17.3	3.6	4.7
<b>US Contract Pers.</b>									
<b>FN Contract Pers.</b>							1.9	1.3	1.4
<b>Housing Expense</b>				36.5	1.2	22.1	14.3	3.2	4.5
<b>Office Operations</b>			XX	118.3	XX	XX	157.2	XX	XX
<b>Total Budget</b>			XXX	191.5	XX	XX	383.1	XX	XX
<b>Mission Allotment</b>			XXX	2.5	XX	XX	2.9	XX	XX
<b>FAAS</b>			XXX		XX	XX		XX	XX
<b>Trust Fund</b>			XXX		XX	XX		XX	XX

\* FY 1979 costs were shared by AID/W (AFR) and REDSO/EA

**TABLE VIII**

	FY 1982 MINIMUM		FY 1982 CURRENT		FY 1982 AAPL				
	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
US Direct Hire	234.8	4.0	58.7				252.4	4.3	58.7
FN Direct Hire	19.6	4.0	4.9				19.6	4.0	4.9
US Contract Pers.	49.0	.8	61.2				49.0	.8	61.2
FN Contract Pers.	3.2	2.1	1.5				3.2	2.1	1.5
Housing Expense	18.4	4.0	4.6				19.8	4.3	4.6
Office Operations	174.7	XX	XX		XX	XX	174.9	XX	XX
Total Budget	499.7	XX	XX		XX	XX	518.9	XX	XX
Mission Allotment		XX	XX		XX	XX		XX	XX
FAAS	3.4	XX	XX		XX	XX	3.4	XX	XX
Trust Fund		XX	XX		XX	XX		XX	XX

COST SUMMARIES

US Direct Hire

FN Direct Hire

US Contract Pers.

FN Contract Pers.

Housing Expense

Office Operations

Total Budget

Mission Allotment

FAAS

Trust Fund

TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING  
 POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1980-1982  
 (By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	DECISION UNIT A. I. D. MALAWI																		
	FY 1980						FY 1981						FY 1982						
	Minimum		Current		AAPL		Minimum		Current		AAPL		Minimum		Current		AAPL		
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	
<u>EXECUTIVE DIRECTION</u>																			
A. I. D. Representative	1	1	1	2	1														
Other (Secretary, Training Assistant)																			
Sub Total	1	1	1	2	1														
<u>PROGRAM PLANNING</u>																			
Program Assistant																			1
Sub Total																			1
<u>PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION</u>																			
General Development Officer	1				1														
Agricultural Officer (USDA/PASA)					1														1
Energy Design Officer																			
Sub Total	1				2														1
<u>FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT</u>																			
Finance/Administrative Officer	1				1														
Financial Assistant																			1
Sub Total	1				1														1
<u>MISSION SUPPORT</u>																			
Driver/Messenger																			
Sub Total																			
TOTAL INCREMENT	3	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1
CUMULATIVE TOTAL	8	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5

TABLE X - SPECIAL CONCERNS

(No guidance or instructions for this A.B.S. component have been received by A.I.D. Malawi. The following represent A.I.D. Malawi's special concern):

Population

The negative effects of increasing demographic pressures on Malawi's human and capital resources have become more evident in recent months than ever before. Although development in Malawi has proceeded thus far under relatively favorable conditions, recent changes in the world economic situation, the need for increasing production inputs, the country's land-locked status and the heretofore unchecked population growth, collectively have provided clearer insight into Malawi's economic/development vulnerability.

A.I.D. Malawi is concerned that at the present rate of family growth, ours and other donor inputs may soon not be sufficient to further Malawi's admirable rate of real growth but instead may be simply consumed by unabated population expansion, an avoidable contributor to economic stagnation. Appropriate intervention however, should avoid creating cultural conflict and negative reaction. We see the necessity to intervene not only at the obvious point but also to manipulate the variables which influence the choice to have children. The task cannot rest totally on the shoulders of the Ministry of Health but is to be a shared responsibility among all concerned with growth and development.

Given the above, we believe a population strategy in Malawi should seek to:

- (a) provide women with employable skills so that they no longer need to produce children as a means of acquiring financial support from the father of children.

- (b) educate the country's economists and financial planners so that they begin to look at the impact of unyielding population growth on development targets.

- (c) determine the most acceptable means of advancing the concept of appropriate family spacing.

The Pathfinder Fund recently visited Malawi and conferred with a number of policy makers. We expect Pathfinder to devise ways and means of providing quiet but functional programs focused on family spacing. Likewise, the International Center for Health Sciences, Meharry Medical School, is conceptualizing an in-country training program in maternal and child health for mid-level health workers which will serve as a conduit for the dissemination of family spacing information inter alia.

Malawi's stated approach to family planning is that the Government should not dictate the size of individual families. We understand this statement to include donor governments as well; i.e. other governments should not try to dictate the size of individual Malawian families. On the other hand, we perceive no formidable obstruction to incorporating information into a variety of donor funded activities which will swell the increase of individual demand for goods and services (which contrary to the belief of many, are available on the Malawi market) for the abatement of proliferation. Malawians speak of the pinch caused by having families beyond their capacity to provide suitable care. Extended family responsibilities tend to further exacerbate ability to properly attend to the primary family unit. The average Malawian family has seven children.

In our judgement, therefore, it would be a mistake to march in up-front with an overtly aggressive demographic program. We should move slowly and carefully. We will take every opportunity to sensitize the entire development planning community to the negative economic impact of large families. We will quietly make available specific measures for demographic control as opportunity permits and we will work at creating these opportunities.

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XI  
Country: MALAWI  
P.L. 480 TITLE I/III REQUIREMENTS  
(Dollars in Millions, Tonnage in Thousands)

COMMODITIES	FY 1980			Estimated FY 1981			Projected FY 1982		
	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1981 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1982 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1983 \$ MT
Title I				9.6 - 80	9.6 - 80		10.4 - 80	10.4 - 80	
Total				\$9.6 - 80	\$9.6 - 80		\$10.4 - 80	\$10.4 - 80	
Of which Title III									
Total									

COMMENT: ESTIMATES:

FY 1981 - Corn @ \$120/MT  
FY 1982 - Corn @ \$130/MT

FY 1981 procurement of 80,000 MT. Shipment via Mozambique, must be scheduled to arrive NLT January through March, 1981. The above estimated cost figures do not include transportation costs.

A.I.D. MALAWI

PL 480 NARRATIVE

PL 480 assistance was not included in the Malawi CDSS submission. Subsequent to the presentation of the strategy statement, however, severe drought set-in, diminishing considerably, the projected production of corn, the staple food for all Malawians.

This request relates to two specific factors: the need to assure the availability of staple foods; and the need to assist Malawi pull away from a short term deficit. Title I concessional sale of corn is the required commodity. Malawi's economic growth, equitable distribution of resources, its increasing indigenous participation in development and prevailing unusual political stability are hallmarks among African countries of recent independence. The free-market economy, biracial community and democratic policies are indicators of the quest for humanitarian justice and economic independence.

Over the past decade, Malawi has been self sufficient in staple foods, and relatively free of malnutrition or rampaging infectious diseases. In fact, Malawi seems to have done all the right things to meet basic human needs. The advent of natural disaster - drought - during the past growing season, compounded by the spin - off effects of world inflation have set off a chain reaction in Malawi that could do considerable harm to the admirable record of development achievement and political stability.

Weather conditions, a factor beyond the control of the Malawian people, have reduced considerably corn production for the year 1979/80. The crop failure represents a major financial and food self-sufficiency set back. Funds budgeted for new and ongoing development programs have been diverted to pay for unplanned, extraordinary purchases of grain for domestic consumption.

Responding immediately to the gap between supply and demand, the Government of Malawi increased the price paid to farmers who had corn to sell, but the Government was forced, on the other hand to increase the selling price of corn for domestic consumption. Even though sellers received more and buyer paid more, the Government was still required to subsidize domestic sale by approximately US \$10.00 per one hundred kilo bag. An unplanned subsidy of this magnitude even in the short term is a shock of the kind Malawi cannot readily absorb. Although damage has already occurred this year, we believe that should the U.S. Government agree to a PL 480 Title I Strategic Reserve Program, we can spare Malawi the results of extension of damage. A complete Title I proposal will be submitted in early June, 1980.

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XII

COUNTRY: MALAWI

PL 480 TITLE I/III

Supply and Distribution  
(000 Metric Ton)

<u>STOCK SITUATION</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Estimated FY 1981</u>
Commodity - <u>CORN</u>		
Beginning Stocks	15	0
Production	1,000	1,100
Imports		
Concessional	260	80*
Non-Concessional		
Consumption	1,275	1,280
Ending Stocks	0	0

(\* PL 480 Title I)

Commodity - \_\_\_\_\_  
Beginning Stocks  
Production  
Imports  
    Concessional  
    Non-Concessional  
Consumption  
Ending Stocks

Commodity - \_\_\_\_\_  
Beginning Stocks  
Production  
Imports  
    Concessional  
    Non-Concessional  
Consumption  
Ending Stocks

Comment: Corn (Maize) is Malawi's staple food for its 5.6 million people. Normal maize production averages between 1,300 MMT and 1,500 MMT. Until 1979-80, and the severe drought, production was more than sufficient to meet consumption needs, plus 200 - 300 MT annual carry-over grain in storage. Production in 1979-80 is down to 900 - 1000 MT, insufficient to meet minimal basic consumption needs.

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country \_\_\_\_\_

Sponsor's Name \_\_\_\_\_

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients \_\_\_\_\_

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Total MCH</u>		_____	_____

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients \_\_\_\_\_

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Total School Feeding</u>		_____	_____

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients \_\_\_\_\_

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Total Other Child Feeding</u>		_____	_____

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients \_\_\_\_\_

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Total Food for Work</u>		_____	_____

E. Other (Specify).....Total Recipients \_\_\_\_\_

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Total Other</u>		_____	_____

II. Sponsor's Name \_\_\_\_\_