PD-AAS-624

AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 82

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

JUNE 1980

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

BEST AVAILABLE

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Caribbean Regional

June 1980

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 RDO/C FY 1982 REQUEST MIN	CURR	AABL	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	1984	1985	1986
Agriculture/Rural Dev/ Nutrition	12.9	11.3	10.5		10.5	7.8	6.5	5.2	3.9
Grants	(1.7)	(3.3)	(3.5)		(3.5)	(2.3)	(2.0)	(1.5)	(1.1)
Loans	(11.2)	(8.0)	(7.0)		(7.0)	(5.5)	(4.5)	(3.7)	(2.8)
Population	1.3	.5	.8		.8	.6	.5	.4	.3
Grants	(.3)	(.5)	(.8)		(.8)	(.6)	(.5)	(.4)	(.3)
Loans	(1.0)	(--)	(--)		(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Health	.6	1.7	.6		.6	.6	.5	.4	.3
Grants	(.6)	(1.7)	(.6)		(.6)	(.6)	(.5)	(.4)	(.3)
Loans	(--)	(--)	(--)		(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Education	5.1	6.0	5.6		5.6	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.1
Grants	(3.3)	(3.7)	(3.3)		(3.3)	(2.5)	(2.1)	(1.7)	(1.3)
Loans	(1.8)	(2.3)	(2.3)		(2.3)	(1.7)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(.8)
Selected Dev Activities	10.3	18.7	22.5		22.5	16.8	14.0	11.2	8.4
Grants	(6.8)	(10.0)	(10.7)		(10.7)	(8.0)	(6.5)	(5.0)	(4.1)
Loans	(3.5)	(8.7)	(11.8)		(11.8)	(8.8)	(7.5)	(6.2)	(4.3)
SUB-TOTAL FUNC ACCOUNTS	30.2	38.2	40.0		40.0	30.0	25.0	20.0	15.0
Grants	(12.7)	(19.2)	(19.0)		(19.0)	(14.0)	(11.6)	(9.0)	(7.1)
Loans	(17.5)	(19.0)	(21.0)		(21.0)	(16.0)	(13.4)	(11.0)	(7.9)
Other DA Accounts (disaster assistance)	.5	--	--		--	--	--	--	--
Grants	(.5)	(--)	(--)		(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Loans	(--)	(--)	(--)		(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
TOTAL DA ACCOUNTS	30.7	38.2	40.0		40.0	30.0	25.0	20.0	15.0
Grants	(13.2)	(19.2)	(19.0)		(19.0)	(14.0)	(11.6)	(9.0)	(7.1)
Loans	(17.5)	(19.0)	(21.0)		(21.0)	(16.0)	(13.4)	(11.0)	(7.9)
Economic Support Fund	--	--	--		20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Grants	(--)	(--)	(--)		(20.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)
Loans	(--)	(--)	(--)		(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
TOTAL DA and ESF	30.7	38.2	40.0		60.0	50.0	45.0	40.0	35.0
PL 480 (non-add)									
Title I	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--
(of which Title III)	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--
Title II	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--
Housing Guarantees (non-add)	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL PERSONNEL									
USDH	20	20	20		27	27	27	20	20
FNDH	25	25	25		35	35	35	25	25

NOTES: -- USDH includes one JAO Officer and one Regional Legal Advisor
FNDH does not include three part-time

TABLE I

NARRATIVE

PERSONNEL LEVELS IN RELATION TO PROGRAM LEVELS

PART I: FY 1982

This budget submission flows directly from the FY 1982 Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) which has been reviewed and approved by the Agency. The Development Assistance (DA) program presented here corresponds with the approved personnel planning level of twenty U.S. and twenty-five FSN direct-hire employees. Implementation of the proposed Economic Support Fund (ESF) program incorporated in this submission would, however, require an increase in direct-hire personnel levels. Initiation of this ESF program would represent a dramatic departure from the way AID has been conducting business in the Eastern Caribbean. This departure includes a $20 million per year bilateral program in addition to the $40 million per year of DA assistance on a regional basis. If we are to proceed, it means that RDO/C must be an important exception to AID's appeal to "do more with less."

RDO/C cannot manage a larger program adequately without additional personnel. This is supported by solid management analysis. The most recent report by AID's Auditor General, in reviewing a large AID agriculture loan with the Caribbean Development Bank, states, "We noted that although the RDO/C maintained one of the largest programsin the Latin America/Caribbean Bureau, commensurate staff was one of the smallest in number." The only way to achieve the objectives of increased United States visibility and quicker impact with a bilateral program in eight different countries is to significantly increase staff resources necessary to manage the programs.

Bilateral, in the context of the Eastern Caribbean has many dimensions. RDO/C, in addition to developing and monitoring a large regional program, would have to manage a $20.0 million bilateral program in eight countries served by a poorly scheduled regional airline. None of the countries has had a bilateral U.S. AID program before. Even a project which could be replicated on more than one island, would require a certain amount of tailoring in terms of additional agreements, monitoring and management systems. Moreover, the countries are very inexperienced in development planning and administration and require intensive collaboration in every step of project design and implementation. In addition, because of their small size, the physical and human resources available to implement even rudimentary projects is extremely scarce. It is thus safe to conclude that the personnel intensity of a bilateral program in the Eastern Caribbean LDCs would have to be much greater than the average bilateral program of AID.

The proposed ESF assistance will place AID in a position of direct collaboration in helping individual islands to implement significant self-help measures and at the same time aggressively pursue the development needs of their low-income and unemployed populations. As outlined in the CDSS, the ESF program is a precondition to the longer-term regional development strategy. The proposed ESF program is made up of both project and non-project assistance.

One-half of the $20.0 million package is presented in the form of a program grant. The other $10.0 million will provide specific, bilateral project assistance. The additional personnel required are associated with both project and non-project assistance. The project assistance would, in effect, constitute mini bilateral country programs requiring island coordinators and program managers with programs tailored to individual needs. In an effort to achieve maximum personnel "efficiency" in the circumstances, RDO/C is not proposing to place any USDH in residence on islands other than Barbados. Instead we plan to use contractor personnel (on a long-term basis) to develop and implement bilateral projects and programs.

Turning to the regular (DA) program of regional assistance, RDO/C believes the approved direct-hire personnel planning level for FY 82 is compatible with the AAPL. Moreover, the personnel mix is satisfactory for the budget year and for the out years. However, it should be underlined that the regional (DA) program is exceptionally "efficient" in terms of direct-hire personnel/program ratio in comparison to other AID programs. While the Mission intends to sustain this efficiency, the existing and planned DA program will require extremely effective use of TDY and contractor personnel to undertake the planned FY 81 and FY 82 programs with the present staff levels.

PART II: FY 1983 - 1986

The AAPL totals transmitted to the Mission for the out years do not appear consistent with the approved development strategy. It is unlikely, given the pipeline of projects which will materialize as a result of meeting the planned program levels for FY 81 and FY 82, that any personnel reductions associated with reduced program size can be foreseen during the planning period. This is assuming only DA, and not ESF levels. To achieve the strategy which has been laid out for AID's assistance to Caribbean regional development, it is expected that five or six new projects per year will be developed throughout the planning period. By accomplishing this through FY 82 at the approved levels, it is expected that incremental funding requirements for on-going projects will require over $18.0 million for FY 83, without including the projected final year contribution to the Caribbean Development Facility. Thus a cut-back in economic assistance levels approximating the indicative figures would do serious damage to the continuity and commitment embodied in the important U.S. role in the Caribbean Group and force curtailment of established programs. To avoid this, a program will have to be sustained at some level significantly greater than the out year indicative figures. This would not suggest any personnel reductions in the foreseeable future, even without considering ESF implications.

Meanwhile, in the effort to keep direct-hire personnel levels at a minimum, RDO/C continues to make maximum use of contractual arrangements in designing new projects. We plan to explore the possibility of PASA assistance, particularly in agriculture and alternate energy. Two Title XII projects have been initiated in recent months with U.S. university consortia, although it remains to be seen whether such programs significantly contribute to minimizing direct-hire personnel requirements given the need for various types of Mission support in the process of implemention action. Also, for the first time, Peace Corps Volunteers have been assigned to assist a regional institution that is conducting a key AID program, and they are taking senior roles in the bilateral housing materials distribution program in Dominica. We believe the right PCV in such instances significantly reduces the burden on Mission staff.

Measures which RDO/C is taking to increase operating efficiency were discussed in the CDSS. The Mission's long range strategy is predicated on the use of regional intermediaries as the main vehicle for delivering the program. While such intermediaries, we are learning rapidly, cannot be expected to implement without close communication and monitoring, they do tend to minimize AID's direct-hire personnel needs. In terms of maximizing use of host country personnel, it should be noted that the regional intermediaries implementing AID programs in the Caribbean are staffed almost entirely by West Indian professionals.

Thus in terms of share of the program which can be associated with significant measures to achieve efficiency, virtually all of the longer range DA program benefits from the use of intermediaries and maximum use of host country capacity. In addition, virtually all of the program benefits from close relationships with other donors. in some cases actually jointly implementing activities. Finally, the proposed program represents strong sector concentration in employment generation and agriculture development.

Productive employment and agriculture along with the economic recovery program (CDF), account for nearly two-thirds of the five-year projections.

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

Decision Unit RDO/C

	APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (538)		FY 1980	FY 1981	FISCAL YEAR 1982 MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
	AGRICULTURE/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ NUTRITION						
0000	PD&S	(G)	225	200	229		229
0015	Small Farmer Multi-Cropping	(G)	500	586	--		--
0017	Caribbean Agriculture Extension	(G)	900	651	900		900
0021	Caribbean Sheep Production (OPG)	(G)	--	140	100		100
0022	Caribbean Regional Nutrition	(G)	--	527	--		--
0033	Caribbean Agricultural Planning	(G)	--	800	900		900
0040	Caribbean Development Facility II	(L)	11,200	--	--		--
0044	Small Farmer Multi-Cropping II	(G)	--	--	500		500
0045	Caribbean Development Facility III	(L)	--	8,000	--		--
0049	Caribbean Development Facility IV	(L)	--	--	7,000		7,000
0051	Regional Artisan Fisheries	(G)	--	200	200		200
0052	Agriculture Sector Technical Assistance Fund	(G)	--	--	300		300
0053	Caribbean Regional Nutrition II	(G)	--	--	200		200
	Unspecified OPGs	(G)	70	200	200		200
	SUB-TOTAL		12,895	11,304	10,529		10,529
	Grants		(1,695)	(3,304)	(3,529)		(3,529)
	Loans		(11,200)	(8,000)	(7,000)		(7,000)

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

Decision Unit RDO/C

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (538)		FY 1980	FY 1981	FISCAL YEAR 1982 MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
POPULATION						
0000 PD&S	(G)	142	70	50		50
0039 Population & Development	(G)	--	--	400		400
0040 Caribbean Development Facility II	(L)	1,000	--	--		--
0050 Caribbean Family Planning (OPG) (WHR)	(G)	150	400	400		400
SUB-TOTAL		1,292	470	850		850
Grants		(292)	(470)	(850)		(850)
Loans		(1,000)	(--)	(--)		(--)
HEALTH						
0000 PD&S	(G)	70	80	80		80
0019 Basic Health Management Training	(G)	--	784	--		--
0027 Epidemiological Surveillance Training	(G)	400	371	--		--
0034 Allied Health Training (OPG) (Project HOPE, NCIH, IEF)	(G)	100	500	500		500
SUB-TOTAL		570	1,735	580		580
Grants		(570)	(1,735)	(580)		(580)
Loans		(--)	(--)	(--)		(--)
EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT						
0000 PD&S	(G)	100	150	100		100
0014 Caribbean Regional Development Training	(G)	500	1,000	1,000		1,000
0029 Caribbean Education Development	(G)	2,350	2,200	1,500		1,500
0038 Youth Skills Training (OPG)	(G)	344	250	206		206
0040 Caribbean Development Facility II	(L)	1,800	--	--		--

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

Decision Unit RDO/C

	APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (538)		FY 1980	FY 1981	FISCAL YEAR 1982 MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
	EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (continued)						
0045	Caribbean Development Facility III	(L)	--	2,300	--		--
0047	Vocational Skills Development	(G)	--	--	400		400
0049	Caribbean Development Facility IV	(L)	--	--	2,300		2,300
	Unspecified OPGs	(G)	--	50	94		94
	SUB-TOTAL		5,094	5,950	5,600		5,600
	Grants		(3,294)	(3,650)	(3,300)		(3,300)
	Loans		(1,800)	(2,300)	(2,300)		(2,300)
	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES						
0000	PD&S	(G)	100	200	300		300
0005	Special Development Activities	(G)	300	300	300		300
0013	Employment/Investment Promotion I	(G)	253	500	--		--
0016	Caribbean Institutional Development	(G)	--	700	340		340
0018	Employment/Investment Promotion II	(G)	300	100	400		400
0024	Environmental Management	(G)	--	400	400		400
0025	Social Services & Loans to Women (OPG)	(G)	125	131	118		118
0026	Caribbean Economic Cooperation	(G)	--	400	500		500
0030	Basic Human Needs/Employment Sector	(G)	4,875	--	--		--
0032	Alternative Energy Systems I	(G)	500	1,000	2,000		2,000

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

Decision Unit RDO/C

	APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (538)		FY 1980	FY 1981	FISCAL YEAR 1982 MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES (continued)						
0035	Caribbean Credit Union Development (OPG)	(G)	360	400	328		328
0040	Caribbean Development Facility II	(L)	3,500	--	--		--
0042	Project Development Assistance Program	(G)	--	800	1,000		1,000
0043	Private Sector Investment Assistance Program	(G)	--	800	700		700
0043	Private Sector Investment Assistance Program	(L)	--	3,000	--		--
0045	Caribbean Development Facility III	(G)	--	4,000	--		--
0045	Caribbean Development Facility III	(L)	--	5,700	--		--
0048	Special Development Fund	(L)	--	--	5,055		6,055
0049	Caribbean Development Facility IV	(G)	--	--	4,000		4,000
0049	Caribbean Development Facility IV	(L)	--	--	6,700		5,700
	Unspecified OPGs	(G)	--	200	300		300
	SUB-TOTAL		10,313	18,731	22,441		22,441
	Grants		(6,813)	(10,031)	(10,686)		(10,686)
	Loans		(3,500)	(8,700)	(11,755)		(11,755)
	SUB-TOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS		30,164	38,190	40,000		40,00
	Grants		(12,664)	(19,190)	(18,945)		(18,945)
	Loans		(17,500)	(19,000)	(21,055)		(21,055)

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

Decision Unit RDO/C

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1980	FY 1981	FISCAL YEAR 1982 MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
Other DA Accounts (Disaster Relief)	548	--	--		--)
Grants	(548)	(--)	(--)		(--)
Loans	(--)	(--)	(--)		(--)
TOTAL DA ACCOUNTS	30,712	38,190	40,000		40,000
Grants	(13,212)	(19,190)	(18,945)		(18,945)
Loans	(17,500)	(19,000)	(21,055)		(21,055)
Economic Support Fund	--	--	--		20,000
Grants	(--)	(--)	(--)		(20,000)
Loans	(--)	(--)	(--)		(--)
TOTAL DA and ESF	30,712	38,190	40,000		60,000
(Total Program*)					

* There are no PL-480 nor housing guarantees programs.

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DECISION UNIT: RDO/C

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL.	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/79	FY 1980 OBLIG.	FY 1980 EXPEND.	FY 1980 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1981 OBLIG.	FY 1981 EXPEND.	FY 1981 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1982 (API. OBLIG.)	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
	AGRICULTURE/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ NUTRITION														
538-0000	PD&S	G	Continuing		--	--	225	--	--	200	--	--	229	--	On-going
538-0015	Small Farmer Multi Cropping	G	78	81	09/80	848	500	623	725	586	900	411	--	08/82	--
538-0017	Caribbean Agriculture Extension	G	80	84	09/82	--	900	225	675	651	778	548	900	11/82	4,478
538-0021	Caribbean Sheep Production (OPG)	G	78	82	08/81	148	--	148	--	140	140	--	100	09/83	--
538-0022	Caribbean Regional Nutrition	G	78	81	09/80	501	--	434	67	527	550	44	--	12/81	--
538-0033	Caribbean Agriculture Planning	G*	79	84	09/81	1,184	--	800	384	800	900	284	900	09/82	2,350
538-0040	Caribbean Development Facility I	L	80	80	07/80	--	11,200	8,000	3,200	--	3,200	--	--	--	--
538-0044	Small Farmer Multi Cropping II	G	82	85	09/84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500	03/83	3,500
538-0045	Caribbean Development Facility II	L	81	81	11/82	--	--	--	--	8,000	4,000	4,000	--	--	--
538-0049	Caribbean Development Facility IV	L	82	82	11/83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000	03/83	--
538-0051	Regional Artisan Fisheries	G	81	84	06/83	--	--	--	--	200	200	--	200	10/82	1,400
538-0052	Agriculture Sector Technical Assistance Fund	G	82	86	09/84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	300	10/82	1,500
538-0053	Caribbean Regional Nutrition II	G	82	85	08/84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	03/82	900
	Unspecified OPGs	G	Continuing		--	--	70	--	--	200	--	--	200	--	On-going
	SUB-TOTAL					2,681	12,895	10,230	5,051	11,304	10,668	5,287	10,529		14,128
		(G)				(2,681)	(1,695)	(2,230)	(1,851)	(3,304)	(3,468)	(1,287)	(3,529)		(14,128)
		(L)				(--)	(11,200)	(8,000)	(3,200)	(8,000)	(7,200)	(4,000)	(7,000)		(--) 1/

AID 1330-8 (4-80)

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TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DECISION UNIT: RDO/C

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL.	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/79	FY 1980 OBLIG.	FY 1980 EXPEND.	FY 1980 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1981 OBLIG.	FY 1981 EXPEND.	FY 1981 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1982 APL. OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
	POPULATION														
538-0000	PD&S	G	Continuing		--	--	142	--	--	70	--	--	50	--	On-going
538-0039	Population and Development	G	82	84	06/83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	400	11/82	600
538-0040	Caribbean Development Facility II	L	80	80	07/80	--	1,000	400	600	--	600	--	--	--	--
538-0050	Caribbean Family Planning (OPG) (WHR)	G	80	82	02/82	--	150	50	100	400	300	200	400	09/83	--
	SUB-TOTAL					--	1,292	450	700	470	900	200	850		600
		(G)				(--)	(292)	(50)	(100)	(470)	(300)	(200)	(850)		(600)
		(L)				(--)	(1,000)	(400)	(600)	(--)	(600)	(--)	(--)		(--)
	HEALTH														
538-0000	PD&S	G	Continuing		--	--	70	--	--	80	--	--	80	--	On-going
538-0019	Basic Health Management Training	G	78	81	01/81	1,506	--	1,055	451	784	702	533	--	09/82	--
538-0027	Epidemiological Surveillance Training	G	79	81	03/81	339	400	350	389	371	390	370	--	08/82	--
538-0034	Allied Health Training (OPG) (Project HOPE, NCIH, IEF)	G	80	83	09/82	--	100	100	--	500	500	--	500	01/82	678 2/
	SUB-TOTAL					1,845	570	1,505	840	1,735	1,592	903	580		678
		(G)				(1,845)	(570)	(1,505)	(840)	(1,735)	(1,592)	(903)	(580)		(678)
		(L)				(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)		(--)
	EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT														
538-0000	PD&S	G	Continuing		--	--	100	--	--	150	--	--	100	--	On-going
538-0014	Caribbean Regional Development Training	G*	79	83	09/81	667	500	574	593	1,000	1,017	576	1,000	09/83	833

AID 1330-8 (4-80)

BEST AVAILABLE

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DECISION UNIT: RDO/C

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL.	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/79	FY 1980 OBLIG.	FY 1980 EXPEND.	FY 1980 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1981 OBLIG.	FY 1981 EXPEND.	FY 1981 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1982 APL. OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
	EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (continued)														
538-0029	Caribbean Education Development	G*	79	84	10/80	2,578	2,350	1,600	3,328	2,200	2,550	2,978	1,500	09/83	1,332
538-0038	Youth Skills Training (OPG)	G	80	83	06/80	--	344	150	194	250	300	144	206	09/83	--
538-0040	Caribbean Development FacilityII	L	80	80	07/80	--	1,800	1,500	300	--	300	--	--	--	--
538-0045	Caribbean Development FacilityIII	L	81	81	11/82	--	--	--	--	2,300	1,000	1,300	--	03/82	--
538-0047	Vocational Skills Development	G	82	85	06/84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	400	09/82	9,600
538-0049	Caribbean Development FacilityIV	L	82	82	11/83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,300	09/82	--
	Unspecified OPGs	G	Continuing		--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50	94	--	On-going
	SUB-TOTAL					3,245	5,094	3,824	4,415	5,950	5,167	5,048	5,600		11,765
		(G)				(3,245)	(3,294)	(2,324)	(4,115)	(3,650)	(3,867)	(3,748)	(3,300)		(11,765)
		(L)				(--)	(1,800)	(1,500)	(300)	(2,300)	(1,300)	(1,300)	(2,300)		(--)1/
	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES														
538-0000	PD&S	G	Continuing		--	--	100	--	--	200	--	--	300	--	On-going
538-0005	Special Development Activities	G	Continuing		--	--	300	--	--	300	--	--	300	--	On-going
538-0013	Employment/Investment Promotion I	G	78	81	10/80	773	253	700	326	500	500	326	--	--	--
538-0016	Caribbean Institutional Development	G	78	82	06/81	800	--	200	600	700	400	900	340	12/82	--
538-0018	Employment/Investment Promotion II	G*	79	84	11/81	250	300	200	100	100	200	--	400	12/82	350
538-0024	Environmental Management	G*	81	85	01/82	--	--	--	--	400	300	100	400	01/83	2,200
538-0025	Social Services and Loans to Women (OPG)	G	80	83	04/82	--	125	80	45	131	140	36	118	09/82	--

AID 1330 8 (4-80)

BEST AVAILABLE

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DECISION UNIT: RDO/C

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL.	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/79	FY 1980 OBLIG.	FY 1980 EXPEND.	FY 1980 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1981 OBLIG.	FY 1981 EXPEND.	FY 1981 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1982 SAPL OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES (continued)														
538-0026	Caribbean Economic Cooperation	G	81	84	10/82	--	--	--	--	400	100	300	500	09/82	4,100
538-0030	Basic Human Needs/Employment Sector	G*	79	80	09/80	1,625	4,875	2,000	4,500	--	3,500	1,000	--	09/82	--
538-0032	Alternative Energy Systems I	G*	79	84	08/81	2,050	500	600	1,950	1,100	600	2,450	2,000	06/83	1,150
538-0035	Caribbean Credit Union Development (OPG)	G	80	84	11/81	--	360	100	260	400	375	285	328	08/83	398
538-0040	Caribbean Development Facility II	L	80	80	07/80	--	3,500	2,500	1,000	--	1,000	--	--	--	--
538-0042	Project Development Assistance Program	G	81	85	09/83	--	--	--	--	800	800	--	1,000	09/82	4,400
538-0043	Private Sector Investment Assistance Program	G	81	85	10/83	--	--	--	--	800	700	100	700	12/82	3,500
538-0043	Private Sector Investment Assistance Program	L	81	81	10/83	--	--	--	--	3,000	2,000	1,000	--	10/83	--
538-0045	Caribbean Development Facility III	G	81	81	11/82	--	--	--	--	4,000	2,500	1,500	--	--	--
538-0045	Caribbean Development Facility III	L	81	81	11/82	--	--	--	--	5,700	2,700	2,000	--	--	--
538-0048	Special Development Fund	L	82	82	12/82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,055	12/85	--
538-0049	Caribbean Development Facility IV	G	82	82	11/83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	--	--
538-0049	Caribbean Development Facility IV	L	82	82	11/83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,700	--	--
	Unspecified OPGS	G	Continuing		--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	300	--	On-going
	SUB-TOTAL					5,498	10,313	6,380	8,781	18,731	15,815	9,997	22,441		16,098
		(G)				(5,498)	(6,813)	(3,880)	(7,781)	(10,031)	(10,115)	(6,997)	(10,686)		(16,098)
		(L)				(--)	(3,500)	(2,500)	(1,000)	(8,700)	(5,700)	(3,000)	(11,755)		(--)1/

AID 1330.8 (4-80)

BEST AVAILABLE

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DECISION UNIT: RDO/C

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	O/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL.	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/79	FY 1980 OBLIG.	FY 1980 EXPEND.	FY 1980 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1981 OBLIG.	FY 1981 EXPEND.	FY 1981 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1982 ADPL OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE					13,269	30,164	22,389	19,787	38,190	34,142	21,435	40,000		43,269
		(G)				(13,269)	(12,664)	(9,989)	(14,687)	(19,190)	(19,342)	(13,135)	(18,945)		(43,269)
		(L)				(--)	(17,500)	(12,400)	(5,100)	(19,000)	(14,800)	(8,300)	(21,055)		(--)1/
	Active Projects with Pipeline					56,267 3/	--	--	56,267 3/	--	--	56,267 3/	--		
		(G)				(4,364)	--	--	(4,364)	--	--	(4,364)	--		
		(L)				(51,903)	--	--	(51,903)	--	--	(51,903)	--		
	Disaster Relief	(G)				--	548	548	--	--	--	--	--		
	Economic Support Fund					--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000		80,000
	TOTAL PROGRAM					69,536	30,712	22,937	76,054	38,190	34,142	77,702	60,000		123,269

1/ Does not include loan contribution to the CDF for the fifth tranche or any assistance beyond FY 83.

2/ Additional FY 80 funding has been requested from AID/Washington

3/ Per ABS instructions, prior year active project pipeline held constant.

AID 1330-8 (4-80)

BEST AVAILABLE

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Title	:	Small Farm Multiple Cropping Systems II (538-0044)
Functional Account	:	Food and Nutrition
Proposed Funding	:	Total: $4,000,000 Grant (FY 82 $500,000, FY 83 $1,000,000, FY 84 $1,000,000 FY 85 $1,000,000, FY 86 $500,000)

Project Purpose:

To increase the value of agricultural production in the Commonwealth Caribbean by developing appropriate small farm food production systems through a structured on-farm adaptive research program.

Problem:

Agricultural production in the region is declining at a time when world economic conditions require that these countries rely more and more on their own resources to meet the food requirements of the region and to increase employment opportunities, especially for young people. The decline in agricultural production can be attributed in large part to the lack of income generating farming systems incorporating planting material and technologies adapted to the climatic, soil and small farming patterns and characteristics of the region. Research, education and extension programs must be designed to develop and implement farming systems which increase productivity and incomes to encourage people to remain in agriculture and to provide others with incentives to enter the agricultural sector.

Project Description:

This project will finance an expansion of the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute's (CARDI) applied systems research program begun in 1978 and funded by AID. That first program, seeks to adapt proven technological innovations to improve existing farming systems.

CARDI's present adaptive, on-farm research program is aimed primarily at the seven LDCs of the Eastern Caribbean. By 1982, the program is expected to have designed and tested at least 12 improved farming systems for small holders. These systems will be the first step toward providing plant materials and technologies that will improve small farm food production and productivity.

Additional research activities are required to: a) increase the number of productive food crop/livestock systems available to the small farmer, b) address localized country specific constraints to small farm production, associated in some cases with farming systems developed through the adaptive research presently underway, develop post harvest systems to store and handle small farm commodities and identify economic farming systems combining food/livestock production with export crops, especially tree crops. This latter activity will include adaptation and multiplication of tree crops especially suited for markets currently serviced by adequate and reliable transportation.

This project will support the emphasis governments have placed on increasing the capacity of the agriculture sector to generate needed foreign exchange and increase productive employment. The project will also assist CARDI expand its applied systems research program to support small farm research activities in Jamaica, Guyana, Barbados and Belize. CARDI's activities in these four developing countries have traditionally centered on assisting local institutions conduct basic agricultural research. This traditional research will be continued by selected CARDI core staff, but the emphasis of this project will be focused on increasing the value of production of the small farm sector.

Host Country and Other Donors:

The seven LDCs, Jamaica, Guyana, Barbados and Belize will participate in this project. EDF and UNDP are expected to complement this effort by providing CARDI with the required vehicles, equipment and supplies to expand these adaptive research activities in the Region, and expertise on small farm adaptive research techniques will be sought from international research centers especially the Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investigacion Y Ensenanza (CATIE).

Beneficiaries:

Approximately 60,000 small farmers in the LDCs and Belize and 200,000 small farmers in Jamaica, Guyana and Barbados will benefit from the improved farming systems to be developed under this project.

Major Issues:

(1) Assumes successful evaluation of CARDI's AID financed applied research program currently being executed.

(2) CARDI, as a regional institution depends on its member countries to financially support the scientists and technicians who form the core upon which the applied research and development programs are built. Donor contributions provide CARDI with funds to secure (a) specialized expertise not found in the region, (b) materials and equipment to man research stations in all the member countries and (c) specialized training and observational travel to backstop well defined project activities. CARDI's existance and benefits to the Region are jeopardized without member country contributions supporting the core staff. Jamaica and to a lesser extent Guyana are presently not meeting their quotas to CARDI as economic developments in those countries deteriorate. Thus, provision of contributions to CARDI is a major issue for CARDI and one which will determine the success of this project.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Title	:	Regional Artisan Fisheries (538-0051)
Functional Account	:	Food and Nutrition
Proposed Funding	:	Total: $1,600,000 Grant (FY 81 $200,000, FY 82 $200,000, FY 83 $600,000, FY 84 $400,000, FY 85 $200,000)

Project Purpose:

To assist small-scale fishermen and fishing communities in certain island countries of the Eastern Caribbean by developing and supporting programs which can demonstrate economically viable methods for improving technologies, increasing catches, decreasing costs, expanding marketing and storage facilities, and developing national and regional conservation management policies and strategies.

Problem:

The island nations of the Caribbean are all importing substantial quantities of high-cost protein foods. A significant percentage of food protein consumed throughout the West Indies comes from fish, but as much as two-thirds of the fish consumed is imported. The islands are not making full or efficient use of their fishery resources. There are a variety of reasons, including some that can be overcome by an assistance program; e.g. many vessels are too small or inadequately equipped; fishing gear is relatively primitive and costly; fishermen and fishery officers are inadequately trained; there is a lack of information on the kind, size and location of fishable stocks; there is an inadequate marketing system, resulting in artificial scarcity, gluts, and waste, and inshore resources are often overfished while deeper water resources are underutilized. Finally, fishery management and conservation are virtually unknown.

Project Description:

The project will finance discrete but inter-related program activities in the following illustrative areas:

(a) Technology: Improvement of existing fishing techniques, gear and vessels; development of appropriate new fishing techniques, gear and small vessels; demonstration and training in the use of these techniques.

(b) Marketing: Design and construction of small-scale cost-efficient village marketing facilities with regular transportation units to service nearby markets and especially to interior villages within the island. Design and evaluation of a regional cost-efficient equipment supply system for marine and fishery hardware supplies.

(c) Management: Advise governments on conservation measures, both national and regional, necessary to protect exploited stocks. Assist governments in strengthening national fishery administrative units.

(d) Resource Assessment and Protection: Assessment of the fishery resources: their size, renewability and present over and under-utilization. Based on available objective information, establish regional policy recommendations and mechanisms for conservation management, and for public understanding of conservation regulations to facilitate their implementation.

(e) Training: Develop training programs (in conjunction with other organizations) for fishery officers and fishermen, which would include local programs and workshops in safety, fishing techniques, handling, storage, equipment repair and resource management.

(f) Mariculture: Assist in developing and supporting programs in the culture of such species as conch, oysters and shrimp, in artificial reef construction.

(g) Program Evaluation: Support the analysis of social and economic impacts of each program with specific consideration being given to the possibility fo the program's replication more broadly within the region.

As the project design and priorities unfold, the above project areas will be intensively reviewed to determine whether all or some of the activities should be incorporated in this initial fisheries project. Not all areas of assistance may be appropriate to all islands.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Participating countries would be the seven LDCs where small-scale artisan fishermen predominate. Other participants or donors may include WECAF, (FAO/UNDP), BDD, CIDA, EEC, EDF, IOCARIBE (UNESCO) and the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institue.

Beneficiaries:

The primary beneficiaries, at least initially, will be the region's small-scale fishermen. As successful marketing and storage programs increase the supply and availability of fresh fish, the beneficiaries will include the consumers of the islands.

Major Issues:

Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAF) is currently under consideration as an appropriate implementing institution. The details of this arrangement have yet to be worked out.

Subsequent discussion with WECAF and other Missions will also look at the requirements for the greater Caribbean with respect to this project.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Title: : Agriculture Sector Technical Assistance Fund (538-0052)

Functional Account : Food and Nutrition

Proposed Funding : Total: $1,800,000 Grant
(FY 82 $300,000, FY 83 $400,000,
FY 84 $400,000, FY 85 $400,000,
FY 86 $300,000)

Project Purpose:

To help develop and facilitate the implementation and successful management of agriculture, agro-industrial and marketing projects to be loan financed primarily under CDB's Special Development Fund. The project will insure that an appropriate share of SDF is directed toward productive projects in the agriculture sector.

Problem:

Effective and timely utilization of loan funds for agriculture sector development are seriously constrained by the lack of technical (especially agriculture) expertise in all phases of design, development and implementation. Initial development costs, as well as the costs of insuring adequate management and project specific management training, are also serious constraints. Grant financing these as well as public service activities, such as an agricultural marketing news service, will enhance more rapid developmental activity and utilization of general funds for agriculture sector development.

Project Description:

The agricultural and agro-industrial technical assistance fund, will finance project identification, feasibility studies, research and technical assistance of the following type:

(a) Transportation:

(i) Feeder road design and feasibility studies.
(ii) Development of projectsfor port facilities for agricultural cargo.
(iii) Design of refrigerated holding and dry storage units.

(b) Marketing

(i) Establishment of an agricultural market news service.
(ii) Installation and demonstration of fruit and vegetable grading and treatment programs and equipment.
(iii) Studies to develop appropriate standardized packing material.
(iv) Regional and extra-regional export market research and development.

(c) Shipping

(i) Design economically viable small vessel/schooner improvement programs.
(ii) Implement a shipping schedule news service.
(iii) Develop a mechanism to standardize and improve port regulations.

(d) Credit

(i) Program management and evaluation assistance for DFC agricultural production credit programs.
(ii) Pre-project development assistance for agro-industrial projects.

This fund will be closely linked with ECCM's Agricultural Planning Project and to the continued development of pools of experts and common services for the region. It is consistent with programs under discussion by the Caribbean Group which is serving to coordinate the plans of all donors in the region.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Other donors, regional financial institutions and Governments are expected to provide the loan financing for projects developed by the Technical Assistance Fund. Some projects, such as the agricultural market news services will be pre-programmed for grant financing in the initial period with public financing programs to subsequently cover operating cost.

Beneficiaries:

The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the region's small farmers. As new projects come on stream, there will be an increase in the demand for agricultural production, as well as a decrease in marketing risk.

Major Issues:

This grant is intended as a companion project to an FY 82 Special Development Fund loan to the CDB. Current issues are:

(1) Will CDB's SDF regulations permit a sector specific companion grant, and if so

(2) Will SDF resources permit accelerated project activity in the Agriculture sector.

(3) Finally, it is assumed at this time that the CDB Technical Assistance Fund (current Institutional Development Project) will be disbursed by FY 82.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Title : Caribbean Food and Nutrition II (538-0053)

Functional Account : Food and Nutrition

Proposed Funding : Total: $1,100,000 Grant
(FY 82 $200,000; FY 83 $300,000
FY 84 $300,000; FY 85 $300,000)

Project Purpose:

To increase the capabilities of the English-speaking Caribbean (especially in the Eastern Caribbean) to develop, implement and evaluate regional and national food and nutrition plans and programs. The programs will be formulated and implemented within the context of multisectoral national food and nutrition policies.

Problem:

In the English-speaking Caribbean there is a significant shortfall not only of calories, protein, and iron, but also of calcium, thiamine (B_1), riboflavin (B_2) niacin and vitamin A. Protein-Calorie Malnutrition (PCM) in children under the age of five and particularly in children under two continues to be the gravest nutritional problem in the region. This is reflected in the average infant mortality rate for the Commonwealth Caribbean which is twice that of North America and, even more significantly, the average 1 - 4 year-old mortality rate which is five times as high. About 1.2% of these children, estimated to number between 6,000 and 9,000 are severely underweight, while about 12% are less markedly underweight and are classified as moderately malnourished. Anemia is common, affecting children under 5 and adult women. Nearly one-half of pregnant women are anemic. Manual workers of both sexes have a deficient energy intake and to a lesser degree, a deficient protein intake. Obesity, although the extent of the problem is ill defined, is common in the middle-aged Caribbean female population and relates to the high prevalence of diabetes mellitus in the region.

There is a heavy dependence on imported foods for the basic nutrients. For example, the cereals, which are imported, provide the largest contribution to the calories and protein content of the diet. The consumption of animal products is relatively low in the lower-socio-economic groups. The existence of nutrient deficiencies despite the overall picture of nutrient supply indicates that there is inequitable distribution of the available nutrients.

Project Description:

The Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI), a semi-autonomous specialized center administered by PAHO has been providing assistance to the sixteen (16) countries of the English-speaking Caribbean in planning, implementing and evaluating nutrition programs and in training and nutrition education. AID provided some assistance to CFNI to carry out these activities through the Caribbean Regional Nutrition Project 538-0022 from 1978 - 1981. This project is intended to be a follow-on project and to continue support to CFNI, in light of CFNI's proven capability to successfully carry out the activities of the existing project. It also recognizes additional nutritional

problems to be met by the project due to the worsening economic situation in many of the member countries which are compounded by fewer resources for member country contributions to CFNI.

Host Countries and Other Donors:

This project is designed to play an integral part in assisting the countries of the region to develop agricultural objectives that will be coordinated with a nutrition strategy. Whereas the first project allowed CFNI to devote attention to all member countries with equal emphasis, the follow-on project will emphasize countries of the Eastern Caribbean. These islands include Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Turks and Caicos Islands. Lack of staff and other resources and CFNI's heavy involvement in larger countries has inhibited CFNI's ability to concentrate on the smaller member countries. CFNI relates to the member countries through the respective Ministeries of Health. In developing the project, specific methods of reaching these countries will be explored.

Beneficiaries:

The direct beneficiaries will be the individuals at all levels of nutrition planning and program implementation in the Caribbean, but in particular those actively engaged in nutrition related activities in fields of agriculture, education, health and community development in the smaller countries of the Eastern Caribbean. The ultimate beneficiaries are the pre-school and school age children and pregnant and lactating mothers and obese diabetic adult women of the Caribbean, in particular the Eastern Caribbean.

Major Issues:

(a) Whether or not the focus of the follow-on project should be limited to the Eastern Caribbean is an issue. Perhaps a concentration of specific inputs in the Eastern Caribbean is an additional option.

(b) Due to economic constraints, several of the CFNI member countries have been unable to pay their quota contributions to CFNI. The feasibility of any follow-on project should carefully assess the anticipated counterpart contribution to the project and recurrent cost requirements.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Title : Regional Population & Development Project (538-0039)

Functional Account : Population

Proposed Funding : Total $1,000,000 Grant
(FY 82 $400,000; FY 83 $300,000
FY 84 $300,000)

Project Purpose:

To assist Caribbean regional and national development planners, researchers, statisticians and policymakers in efforts to bring population and resources into dynamic balance; and to improve the capacity of governments to deliver fertility management/family planning services.

Problem:

The Caribbean is threatened by increasingly severe economic, social, and political pressures. Given existing trends in food production, energy utilization, environmental deterioration and population, the economies and social well-being of the region's population will continue to deteriorate.

Annual population growth rates of 1976 in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean's LDCs range from a negative rate of 1.2 in Montserrat to 3.3 in St. Vincent and 3.7 in Barbados (Source: World Population 1977, U.S. Bureau of the Census). These high rates of growth would be even higher if direct emigration from the West Indies to Europe and North America was curtailed. For example, from 1962 - 1975 the impact of migration to the U.S. on the population growth of CARICOM's middle income countries was significant: Trinidad and Tobago - 18.8% of the population's natural increase (birth minus deaths) migrated to the U.S.; Jamaica - 18.1%; Guyana 7.6%; Barbados 33.4% (Source: Palmer, Ransford, Caribbean Dependence on the United States Economy, 1979).

Population density rates in the Caribbean islands are among the highest in the world, exacerbating the problems associated with achieving a balance between population and resources. One measure of imbalance is the rapid growth rate of the Caribbean's work force and the relatively low absorptive capacity of the region's emerging industrial structures which almost guarantees a continuation of the area's labor absorption problem for many years to come.

The ability of governments and the private sector to respond to the problems is limited due to: (a) lack of knowledge of both the general public and technicians about population's impact on development (e.g. impact of immigration and emigration), and (b) lack of government service programs aimed at the recruitment and retention of family planning acceptors, including adolescents.

Project Description:

The project will fund the following kinds of activities:

(a) Information and education program(s)

(b) Fund for training in population related subjects (both long and short term)

i. demography
ii. reproductive physiology
iii. family planning administration
iv. economics/labor availability and absorption

Participants are expected to include health personnel, planners, researchers and statisticians.

(c) Adolescent Resource Center: The planned center will be established at the University of the West Indies (UWI) in Jamaica with bilateral assistance from USAID/Jamaica. The center would explore approaches to the effective educational, motivational and fertility management service programs for adolescents. RDO/C hopes to assist in expanding the outreach of this center to the region, particularly LDCs.

(d) Family Planning Services/National Level

i. community based distribution of contraceptives
ii. adolescent services

(e) Research/Special Studies: The need for additional research will be identified in a Critical Assessment of Population and Development, 1980 - 2000 which is scheduled for preparation in FY 80 and FY 81. The critical assessment will consider four key issues related to population and development in the English-speaking Caribbean. These are demographic trends, determinants and impact of migratory flows, women's role in the development process, and employment considerations. The critical assessment should assist Caribbean researchers, policymakers and development planners from national, regional, bilateral and international organizations to identify common problems, future research, policy options and regional strategies.

Host Country and Other Donors:

It is expected that UNFPA will continue as a principal source of support to the governments and IPPF to the private sector in the region's family planning programs. In addition, it is expected that intermediaries such as the Association for Voluntary Sterilization and Development Associates will remain active in the Caribbean. The results of studies on Population Development and the Environment in the Eastern Caribbean (UNESCO/UNFPA/ISER "Man and the Biosphere Project") will contribute to the body of knowledge to be shared and utilized by the region's planners and family planning administrators.

Beneficiaries:

The direct beneficiaries of this project will be two-fold: (a) the fertile age group, including adolescents, and (b) Caribbean planners, researchers, statisticians and health personnel who receive training under the project.

Major Issues:

A determination will have to be made as to whether the project activities will be implemented through a regional organization such as UWI or CARICOM or through individual participating governments.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Title : Regional Vocational Skills Development Project (538-0047)

Functional Account : Education and Human Resources

Proposed Funding : Total: $10,000,000 Grant
(FY 82 $400,000; FY 83 $3,600,000
FY 84 $3,000,000; FY 85 $3,000,000)

Project Purpose:

To establish pre-vocational education as part of the lower secondary level curriculum.

Problem:

The present college-preparatory education given to the 12-15 age group in the Caribbean LDCs is not appropriate for the 80% who do not go beyond the equivalent of the ninth grade in terms of the knowledge, skills and attitudes required for obtaining employment.

Project Description:

This project will include the Eastern Caribbean LDCs and Belize. Since no regional institution has capability in this field, it will be administered through a national institution of one of the MDCs, such as the College of Arts, Science, and Technology in Jamaica, which has expressed interest and is willing and able to take on the task. It will be tailored to the actual conditions and priority needs of each of the participating LDCs and focused on pre-vocational education at the lower secondary level. Within this framework decisions as to which subjects (e.g. agriculture, home economics, commercial, technical) and which type of school to include in the program will be island specific.

From the standpoint of the individual students what is needed is a sound functional (general academic and pre-vocational) education through Form 3 or ages 14-15 followed by narrow skills training provided in an out-of-school setting which is closely related to immediate local needs and employment generation potential. There are already a number of island-specific schemes to address the latter non-formal education component either underway or planned which will supplement and complement the project proposed for the lower secondary level of the schools.

This project will complement both on-going RDO/C projects in primary school construction and primary and secondary curriculum and materials development, as well as build on past assistance by CIDA and UNESCO in school construction and curriculum development at the lower secondary level.

Project activities will include:

(a) school mapping exercises to pinpoint the number, location, and condition of lower secondary facilities in relation to the school age population.

(b) A review of the current preparation of teachers for pre-vocational classes, as a basis for upgrading the capability of the region for both pre-service and in-service teacher training.

c) The establishment of a school guidance program to help students select courses consistent with their interests and abilities, and to advise them of employment/future training opportunities related to the economic requirements of the community.

(d) A study of the present examinations in order to determine the extent to which they are carrying out their diagnostic functions (guidance on advance placement and remedial instruction) as well as their more traditional measurement of achievement.

This Regional Skills Development Project will finance the reconstruction of buildings (renovation, extensions, and preparation of workshops and laboratories), equipment procurement, curriculum development, production of learning materials and staff training in eight LDCs.

It is anticipated that the Peace Corps will coordinate with the grantee institution in providing support for the project through volunteers working at the ministerial level and as specialists in the fields of science and pre-vocational education.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Eight LDCs will participate in the project. Other donors and schools are yet to be determined.

Beneficiaries:

Lower secondary school students in the 12-15 age group or in Forms 1-3.

Major Issues:

None at this point.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Title	:	Caribbean Development Facility III (538-0045)
Functional Account	:	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition - $8,000,000 Loan Education and Human Resources - $2,300,000 Loan Selected Development Activities - $5,700,000 Loan $4,000,000 Grant
Proposed Funding	:	Total $16,000,000 Loan (FY 81 $16,000,000) Total $ 4,000,000 Grant (FY 81 $ 4,000,000)

Project Purpose:

To assist governments in the English-speaking Caribbean to maintain adequate levels of investment in priority development projects which benefit the poor.

Problem:

The weakening of economic conditions and the severe developmental problems created by oil price increases and international inflation require continued donor assistance to cover both foreign and local costs of priority development projects. With severe balance of payments problems, budgetary shortfalls, rising unemployment and decreasing real per capita income in much of the Caribbean, governments have been unable to provide necessary local currency resources to implement external donor assisted projects.

Project Description:

The Caribbean Development Facility (CDF) was created in June 1978, under the auspices of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED). AID participation in the CDF is designed to provide loan funds to cover local costs of other donor-assisted projects and grant funds to non-revenue generating projects in the LDCs. Only those governments committed to undertaking self-help measures to achieve economic stability and growth are eligible for donor assistance through the CDF program. CGCED estimates over $700 million in CDF-type external public capital is required from July 1980 to June 1981 for the English-speaking Caribbean The FY 81 project will augment previous contributions of $40 million made available to eligible participating countries through the AID-financed CDF programs authorized in FY 78 and FY 80 (CDF I and CDF II). Progress during the first year of the CDF's operations was reviewed at the second meeting of the CGCED in June 1979. It was determined that most countries achieved satisfactory progress during 1979 in adjusting to the changing international economic situation. The more developed countries (MDCs) portion of the CDF I Project has been highly successful, with thirteen projects supported in three MDCs (all having significant impacts on lower-income groups). The CDF II loan to

the MDCs is supporting seventeen sub-projects. The LDCs portion, while moving more slowly, is expected to be implemented on schedule. The CDF III loan portion to the MDCs will continue to support high priority development projects in education, infrastructure, and agriculture. As a result of CGCED task force efforts, project emphasis is expected to increase in the industrial and agricultural productive sectors. Similarly, projects expanding the use of alternate energy resources will be considered for CDF financing. The grant portion of CDF III like CDF II will provide additional funding to the LDCs of the Eastern Caribbean to arrest the deterioration of social infrastructure and to generate productive employment by providing financing for labor intensive infrastructure projects such as school rehabilitation, construction of village water supply, land reclamation and reforestation projects, repair to clinics and hospitals, and other community self-help projects.

Host Country and Other Donors:

It is expected that in FY 81, international and bilateral donors will make contributions similar to those made in FY 79 - 80 (over $500 million of CDF-type assistance has been pledged, up from $229 million in 1978).

Beneficiaries:

Principal beneficiaries are the poor in both rural and urban areas of recipient countries.

Major Issues:

(1) Due to major modifications to some countries economic development programs, the CGCED is expected to re-evaluate these programs in June and determine eligibility for CDF financing.

(2) Can additional grant funds be accomodated by the BHN Fund given CDB objectives and organization, or would another vehicle be more appropriate?

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Title	:	Caribbean Development Facility IV (538-0049)
Functional Account	:	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition - $7,000,000 Loan
		Education and Human Resources - $2,300,000 Loan
		Selected Development Activities - $6,700,000 Loan $4,000,000 Grant
Proposed Funding	:	Total $16,000,000 Loan (FY 82 $16,000,000)
		Total $ 4,000,000 Grant (FY 82 $ 4,000,000)

Project Purpose:

To assist governments in the English-speaking Caribbean to maintain adequate levels of investment in priority development projects which benefit the poor.

Problem:

The economic problems that will confront the Caribbean in the 1980s are of such magnitude that they demand the closest possible collaboration among donors within the framework of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED). Increased energy prices in 1980 will continue to be a major impediment to development in the Caribbean. Due to their geographic dispersion and lack of their own natural energy resources, the island economies will experience serious stress as a result of continuing OPEC price hikes. The cost of moving their produce to world markets and more importantly to import the essentials they need to maintain their own faltering production is breaking the back of these economies. A recent IBRD study of the English-speaking Caribbean countries projects that the value of oil imports will more than double with an increase in the current account deficit in their balance of payments from $195 million in 1978 to $317 million in 1980 with little or no economic growth in most countries. In most of the smaller LDCs, the present current account deficit is in excess of 20% of gross domestic product (GDP). All the LDCs already have a significant negative trade balance before the recent oil price increases. To ease the strain on government budgets to fund local costs of externally financed projects, the Caribbean Development Facility (CDF) or similar mechanism will have to continue to assist financially the priority development projects hampered by the economic pressures mentioned above.

Project Description:

The CDF, initially developed in 1978 by the CGCED has been instrumental in easing the economic burdens of the Caribbean by providing productive employment and local cost financing of priority infrastructure development projects. CDF was a major Caribbean Group initiative in providing unified donor funds to support economic development in the region. This project will be the fourth tranche of a five year program. Despite continued austerity and self-help efforts by Caribbean countries it is clear

that these efforts are more necessary now than when the CDF was initiated. Loan funds to the MDCs will continue to be used for the local costs of externally financed infrastructure projects in education and rural development and be expanded to include qualified labor intensive projects in the productive sectors of agriculture and industry and to foster the utilization of alternative energy sources. Grant funding is required in the LDCs to provide infrastructure rehabilitation and construction otherwise unattainable given their fragile economies. Project funds in the LDCs will be directed to labor intensive community development projects which protect, and in some cases extend, previous investments in primary and secondary roads, hospitals and clinics, and school and community buildings. Attention will also be given to the repair and expansion of water supplies and environmental sanitation facilities, small scale irrigation, drainage, reforestation, and land reclamation.

Host Country and Other Donors:

It is expected that in FY 81 - 82 international and bilateral donors will make CDF contributions similar to those made in previous years (over 500 million has been pledged through June 1980). The CGCED estimates new CDF inflow requirements to be over $700 million for FY 80/81.

Beneficiaries:

Principal beneficiaries are the poor in both rural and urban areas of recipient countries.

Major Issues:

Will the countries take the self-help measures necessary to help them stem balance of payments deterioration and attract additional support?

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Title	:	Project Development Assistance Program (538-0042)
Functional Account	:	Selected Development Problems
Proposed Funding	:	Total $6,000,000 Grant (FY 81 $ 800,000; FY 82 $1,000,000 FY 83 $1,200,000; FY 84 $1,500,000 FY 85 $1,500,000)

Project Purpose:

To strengthen the administrative capacity of the Eastern Caribbean LDCs to obtain and effectively deliver development benefits to their citizens.

Problem:

A serious obstacle to LDC development is the lack of expertise to formulate policies and programs, and design development assistance projects which are most appropriate to the needs of their citizens. These countries require substantial assistance over a sustained period to consolidate and rationalize their planning process, better allocate their scarce resources, unify the presently uncoordinated efforts of securing financial assistance including that available through regional institutions, and carry out projects which significantly impact on the critical unemployment problem faced in the region as well as achieve real growth.

Project Description:

Over a five year period some 18 person-years of long-term and 120 person-months of short-term planning and design technical expertise will be provided to selected LDCs and Barbados. This assistance with sectoral planning and project design and implementation will be adapted to each country's particular capabilities and development priorities.

Project personnel will form a regional team. By residing on individual islands and through rotational assignments, they will assist countries in devising strategies for the development of those sectors of national economies which are important to increased production and employment generation. They will also assist in designing and implementing projects to carry out these strategies. A team leader will be based in Barbados to coordinate the efforts as well as to ensure the exchange of experiences and information between all advisors working in the different islands of the region. The present fragmented efforts of each country to plan projects through separate ministries will, where possible, be unified by the team through expansion of the role of exisitng LDC planning units, which currently vary widely with respect to their organization, effectiveness and responsibilities.

The Project will also establish a development information system in each country to improve the exchange of information in national and sectoral project planning and identification of related funding opportunities. It will also improve the countries' ability to more fully utilize current regional and U.S. sources of technical experts for feasibility studies, and provide staffing support and services for project implementation. Furthermore,

country action plans for key sectors such as industry and tourism will be developed and carried out, setting in motion steps towards greater economic integration and productivity.

It is expected that other AID regional projects such as Caribbean Agricultural Planning with the Eastern Caribbean Common Market (ECCM) and Regional Development Training with ECCM and CARICOM will be able to provide valuable inputs into the PDAP Project.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Country in-kind support and personnel is estimated at $1,000,000.

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries will be the staffs of government ministries and planning units, and persons to be employed through projects developed via the program.

Major Issues:

(1) Further studies and information gathering will be necessary to assure that no duplication occurs of planning efforts between this project and regional or other institutions or donors operating in the Eastern Caribbean.

(2) While the principal effort would be to identify projects for AID and CDB funding and implementation, it is expected that projects will also be developed which result in funding and implementation by other donors.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Title	:	Private Sector Investment Assistance Program (538-0043)
Functional Account	:	Selected Development Problems
Proposed Funding	:	Total $3,000,000 Loan: Total $2,000,000 Grant (FY 81 $800,000; FY 82 $700,000 FY 83 $500,000)

Project Purpose:

To strengthen the administrative capacity of national and regional private sector associations to stimulate investment and productive employment in the English-speaking Caribbean.

Problem:

The Caribbean has experienced generally low economic growth during the past decade coupled with a rate of unemployment in excess of 20%. Recent World Bank studies have concluded that employment creation and economic growth can be achieved through investment in industry as well as tourism and agriculture. The Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) has recognized the unemployment problem as one of the major causes of social and political tension in the Caribbean. Regional institutions have pledged their support and have requested countries to do likewise in expanding productive employment opportunities through removal of impediments to private sector development and adoption of new measures to stimulate such development.

Although it is evident that those countries that have the best records in economic growth are those which have attracted private investment, the majority of the governments and the regional institutions of the English-speaking Caribbean have in general done little to stimulate foreign or domestic private investment. Regional efforts which have been made, have been half-hearted, under financed, and poorly managed. The private sector itself has been less than enthusiastic in its efforts to develop cooperative programs to stimulate investment, employment, exports and vocational training. Furthermore, anti-private sector rhetoric and policies by left-wing politicians in a few countries have created a negative image for the entire Caribbean.

Project Description:

Complementary to employment and investment promotion activities begun in 1978 with the CDB, the project will strengthen existing Eastern Caribbean national and regional private sector industiral associations. With improved administration and an expansion of the technical services offered by these associations, development of the private sector can be more effectively addressed. The project will undertake a series of related activities to be conducted by a revitalized private sector association. These activities will include:

(1) Institutional Regeneration

Staff and technical support will be provided to strengthen the

Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC). A full time regional secretariat with training attachments will be established to provide administrative assistance to the private sector leadership. The project provides for various needed technical assistance functions to operate with a lending capacity under common private sector management. The project improves regional cohesiveness within the private sector by strengthening an existing organization and institution which is a product of the region.

(2) Investment Promotion

Support will be provided for expansion of the CAIC's role in attracting private investment. The project will expand pilot investment promotion activities begun in FY 80 to a full program of investment opportunities development using CAIC as a clearing house for information and regional support. CAIC will, in coordination with participating countries, promote seminars and meetings with enclave industries suitable for Caribbean joint ventures. Grant funds will provide administrative and technical support to CAIC for start-up and organization of industrial promotion activities in national organizations. A consultant team will conduct regional export promotion seminars and workshops in consonance with CGCED task force activities.

(3) Limited Collateral Loan Fund

A special limited collateral small loan fund will be organized to be administered through commercial banks, in which Chambers of Commerce, manufacturers associations, credit unions and community groups act as sponsors for small businesses, cottage industries and entrepreneurs. The associations and sponsors will provide onsite technical assistance in development of small local entrepreneurs.

(4) Financial Support to Small and Medium Businesses

The project will create within CAIC the administrative capability to develop, analyze, promote and invest in viable and medium private business ventures. It will establish a financial support facility managed and controlled by the private sector. In projects selected for financing, this financial support facility will provide the private sector with long-term capital via participating commercial banks,. The facility may also assume limited equity positions in viable private enterprises. The financial support facility will close the gap now existing between public sector developmental finance corporations and no risk commercial credit institutions by offering funds to selected private sector ventures which have been analyzed and promoted by an experienced private sector advisory board.

Host Country and Other Donors:

CAIC member countries, national associations, companies and associated interest individuals are expected to contribute time and some $2,500,000 to the activity. Commercial banks are expected to contribute to the small entrepreneurs' loan fund as well as play a key role in administration of the financial support facility. Due to possible multi-donor interest in the program other international agencies will be approached for participation.

Beneficiaries:

Through increased opportunities for productive employment in the region, the unemployed of the Eastern Caribbean will benefit directly. The economies will be strengthened by increased production resulting in increased regional and extra-regional trade.

Major Issues:

(1) Can the private sector of the English-speaking Caribbean be mobilized in a joint effort?

(2) Is CAIC the best institution to be used?

(3) What level of private sector participation can be expected?

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Title : Special Development Fund III (538-0048)

Functional Account : Selected Development Problems

Proposed Funding : Total $5,055,000 Loan
(FY 82 $5,055,000)

Project Purpose:

To accelerate the economic growth and promote economic cooperation and integration of the Caribbean Development Bank's (CDB) regional member countries, with special emphasis on the needs of the LDCs of the region.

Problem:

The economies of the countries of the Eastern Caribbean are characterized by small size, high unemployment, heavy dependence on foreign trade and stagnant economic growth. These conditions are particularly acute in the region's LDCs. To assist in addressing the particular needs of these countries, the CDB created a Special Development Fund, separate from its ordinary capital resources. The Fund was created to make or guarantee long-term, extended grace period, low interest loans of high development priority. As a matter of policy the CDB has allocated over 70% of the Fund's resources to the LDCs. Traditionally, the Fund has been used to finance much needed infrastructure improvements, thus stimulating employment and laying the foundation for the vital investment needs of the region, and particularly the LDCs. Since its inception, in 1970, contributions from various donors to the Fund have amounted to approximately $105,000,000. AID has contributed $22,000,000 to the Fund.

Project Description:

Under this FY 82 project, loan funds will be provided to the CDB to support activities under its on-going Special Development Fund. Under this loan, the CDB will have the flexibility to finance all activities in the agricultural sector such as, agricultural credit, feeder roads, shipping and agricultural marketing facilities, that are eligible for financing under the SDF. In order to encourage use of the SDA for agricultural development purposes, grant funds from the proposed FY 82 Agriculture Sector Technical Assistance Project (538-0052) will assist the CDB and member states in designing and implementing agricultural projects. Eligible loans for general infrastructure improvement will also be funded, including port construction and improvement, industrial estates and manufacturing enterprises and renewable energy facilities developed and tested under the 1979 AID grant.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Loans to the LDCs from the Special Development Fund require a 10% counterpart contribution. Other countries are required to pay 20% of project costs under the Fund. Other donors to the Fund include: Great Britain, Canada, Germany, Colombia, and Venezuela. The contributions from these donors are in the form of interest free and non-reimbursable loans.

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries are farmers and skilled and unskilled workers employed in additional productive activity resulting from development projects financed under the SDF. Indirect benefits accrue more broadly to total low-income populations in recipient countries as improved services and facilities impact on living and working conditions. As a matter of policy, SDF project designs must have internal rates of return in excess of 12%, and 70% of SDF resources are utilized in the LDCs.

Major Issues:

(1) Will it be possible for AID to contribute to the fund on a common pool basis under AID's SDA appropriation without pre-programming or identifying the multiple areas and sectors under which projects are expected to be financed? (Reference Bridgetown 2120 and 2597).

(2) Will it be possible for AID to commit funds using CDB's SDF procedures which may not permit certain customary AID restrictions as to procurement, source and origin and shipping?

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Title : Eastern Caribbean Tri-Fund Program

Functional Account : Economic Support Funds

Proposed Funding : Total $10,000,000 Grant
(FY 82 $10,000,000)

Project Purpose:

To support the economic development, democratic institutions and human rights of the governments and people of the countries of the English-speaking Eastern Caribbean with direct, immediate impact assistance aimed at meeting basic human needs and increasing the output of the productive sectors.

Problem:

The island states of the Eastern Caribbean are in the midst of a period of transition from British colonial rule to independence. While they arrive at this juncture with traditions of respect for human rights, democratic forms of government and private enterprise economic development, they are severely constrained by small size, overly politicized leadership, dense population, soaring unemployment, low and even negative growth rates, and unrelenting increases in oil prices. Thus the countries of the English-speaking Eastern Caribbean face independence with critical economic problems, often including inept policy making, and declining standards of living. These conditions have given rise to frustration with traditional development approaches and increasing agitation for change.

Justification for proposed ESF levels has been presented in relation to the economic, social, and political conditions that prevail as the region enters the new decade. This discussion is contained in the CDSS and in telegrams and reports of State and AID and again in relation to economic stability in the narrative contained in this FY 82 ABS. ESF resources are being proposed as necessary to further peaceful national and regional development objectives in the Eastern Caribbean and help prevent experimentation with radical alternatives to free enterprise development and further deterioration in standards of living.

Project Description:

The proposed project contains three major components, hence the title "Tri-Find". Each component constitutes a fund or sub-program of bilateral project activities for the Eastern Caribbean LDCs and Barbados. The programs would establish a highly visible United States presence with contractors, consultants and Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) personnel in-residence on the islands for long-term as well as short-term assignments. Total program coordination would emanate from RDO/C Bridgetown with an increased staff of direct hire personnel as defined in the proposed staffing pattern. Funds would be drawn down pursuant to project agreements between RDO/C and the recipient countries.

(1) The Accelerated Productivity and Development (APD) Fund

This fund would operate government-to-government and through exisiting intermediate credit institutions for relatively quick impact assistance to productive sector activities. Such activities would generate income and employment and have commercial or private sector investment potential, or provide support leading to development of such potential. Close coordination with related programs would be emphasized to avoid duplication and to complement where possible the programs of the Development Finance Corporations (DFCs) and other lending activities of the CDB.

Projects envisaged in this category include productive sector infrastructure development, such as agricultural marketing facilities, pilot alternate energy projects, national workforce programs to subsidize on-the-job training in cooperation with the private sector, and pilot production initiatives in agricultural diversification such as coffee and essential oils, fragrances and ornamentals, tree crop development, and livestock and poultry development. Activities of this type would be undertaken in collaboration with regional institutions such as the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) to maximize longer-term impact.

Assistance in this category would also go to and through credit unions and cooperatives for assistance to local private sector productive initiatives and small business development which may be outside the reach of DFCs and commercial banks. In such cases, companion management assistance may be appropriate, as well as collaboration with local commerce and industry associations. This type of bilateral assistance would be coordinated closely with regional efforts under the Private Sector Investment Assistance Program.

(2) People-to-People Fund

The objective of this fund is to support projects that give substance to President Carter's initiative to promote increased contacts and collaboration by U.S. PVO representatives and similar private and community level groups in Caribbean countries. The fund would cover contracts or grants with U.S. and local PVOs, emphasizing impact programs of a "hands-on, grass-roots" nature. Operational Program Grant (OPG) resources under the DA program are limited in amounts and focused on longer-term institution-building. The People-to-People Fund would augment resources available for PVO programs but would not finance traditional OPG projects. Institution-building objectives under this program would be secondary to the actual delivery of facilities, services and resources to immediately improve daily living conditions and productive capacity. The fund would also provide many opportunities for Peace Corps collaboration.

RDO/C has contacts with a great number of U.S. and local PVOs with ideas, proposals and existing programs in "people-oriented" projects aimed at the problems of the low-income population of countries of the region. These organizations have the capacity to assist in low-income housing projects; village water supplies; development of cooperatives; agriculture and a broad range of rural development; rural health and sanitation; and skills development and youth programs. Such groups as producer cooperatives, 4-H clubs, sports councils and fishing cooperatives have been assisted under RDO/C's small self-help program called Special Development Activities. These are very limited scope projects, however, and often meet only a fraction of

the need or potential of these grass roots organizations. Every effort would be made to direct activities toward increasing productivity of agriculture and other productive sectors through the use of cooperatives, credit unions, etc.

The probable approach to managing this component of the ESF program would be to contract with an experienced and established U.S. PVO to identify and develop country programs for each island. Project development staff would work in coordination with other personnel resident on the individual islands under the PDAP project and other aspects of the Tri-Fund.

(3) The Community and National Development (CAND) Fund

This fund would finance public sector works and community services projects. If the Basic Human Needs/Employment Sector Project (BHN Fund) is completed by FY 82, this program would constitute a follow-on of the same type. If the CDB is able to continue administering a BHN Fund, the short-term injection of the CAND Fund would be utilized in close collaboration with CDB to promote the further development of labor intensive public works projects and to share with the CDB the burden of allocating resources where far more is needed than can be achieved with existing programs. The fund would also permit support for expanded Special Development Activity type grants which normally include community participation of a self-help nature. Such projects would be those in which technical or training assistance, as in the case of PVO projects, was not a necessary feature. These would be projects governments or communities could undertake on their own with unskilled labor.

The thrust of this fund, however, would be to improve and maintain basic infrastructure in support of further development and national welfare. Program staff would work in collaboration with PDAP and PVO coordinators to identify and develop projects in public buildings and low-income housing; public health, including vector control, sanitation improvement and maintenance and construction of public health facilities; maintenance of school facilities; conservation projects such as reforestation and soil conservation; and rural water supply and road improvement.

Host Country and Other Donors:

Significant in-kind contributions from host countries are expected. In the case of the People-to-People component, PVO contributions are expected to be around 25% of the total cost of individual projects. Peace Corps involvement is expected to be great, especially under the People-to-People Fund. In certain instances, opportunities for joint financing or collaboration with other Caribbean Group donors is anticipated.

Beneficiaries:

The low-income population in rural and urban areas of each island will directly benefit. The employment impact of the program is expected to be great as a result of small business and other investment assistance as well as labor intensive public works and PVO assistance.

Major Issues:

(1) The program will need commitment from AID to increase direct-

hire personnel ceilings in the magnitudes recommended in order to manage the program adequately.

(2) The program assumes approval of the Project Development Assistance Program (PDAP) to provide on-island assistance in project identification and coordination.

(3) In projects which assist private sector production through intermediate credit facilities, flexibility will be needed in advance of commitments with respect to waivers of certain AID financing, shipping and procurement regulations to insure that disincentives are not built into the use of AID credit funds.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Title : Eastern Caribbean Stabilization Program

Functional Account : Economic Support Funds

Proposed Funding : Total $10,000,000 Grant
(FY 82 $10,000,000)

Project Purpose:

To reduce the balance of payments burden of the small states of the Eastern Caribbean by financing the importation of critically needed development commodities and to reduce the burden of recurrent local project costs with local currency generated by the ESF.

Problem:

With the advent of independence from British colonial rule, the islands of the English-speaking Caribbean have been faced with mounting problems. A current IBRD study projects a more than doubling of the oil import bill between 1978 and 1980, and a $122 million increase to $317 million in the balance of payments current account deficit (excluding Trinidad). Little or no growth is projected for these countries in 1980. The outlook is that most of them will enter the 1982 - 86 period with curtailed economic activity and severe balance of payments and budgetary problems. The problem will be further exacerbated by the current and projected poor performance in the manufacturing, industrial, and agricultural sectors.

The poor economic performance has curtailed employment opportunities at a time when the islands find themselves with a large number of people, particularly youths, seeking jobs. The unemployment and underemployment of youths has lead to considerable social unrest. This problem, together with recent events in Grenada, has placed the island governments under extreme political stress.

Project Description:

During FY 82, AID will provide $10.0 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF). Agreements will be entered into with the governments of each island to fund the importation of basic items mainly for the productive sectors and for some high priority government requirements, such as vehicles for extension workers under the AID program. Although the list of eligible items is yet to be determined and negotiated, RDO/C envisions being extremely careful in preparing the eligibility list in order to insure that only those items which complement the individual government's productive sector efforts are financed. Maintenance capabilities will also be an important consideration.

Through whatever mechanism is deemed most appropriate, local currency in special accounts will be programmed jointly by RDO/C and the host country. The administration of both components of the proposed ESF activity will be assisted by AID contract personnel on each island as a result of RDO/C's proposed Project Development Assistance Program (PDAP), (project number 538-0042), which is scheduled to begin in FY 81. PDAP and ESF initiatives

further complement one another in that the PADP personnel will have identified, or will be in the process of identifying, commodities required for import as well as projects requiring local currency. Overall country development planning will be taking place at the same time.

The private sector requirements will be determined during preparation of the project paper but are currently envisioned to benefit mainly small business enterprise which cannot currently participate in existing capital markets for various reasons. In the government sector, it is envisioned that importation might include such things as health equipment for hospitals and clinics; excess property equipment required by government; spare parts; technical assistance for agricultural services and industrial promotion; materials to support government housing programs, and educational materials. Virtually all of these, would complement efforts already planned or underway in the region. However, emphasis will be given to support of productive capacity.

Local currency would likewise be shared between the government and private sector and may include purchase of local materials, budgetary support, training, technical expertise and labor costs, as well as other costs associated with community development activities such as the distribution of educational materials for AID's primary school project. Assistance would be in coordination with Tri-Fund efforts. Also under consideration at this time is the possibility of utilizing some of the funds to assist governments in meeting their annual subscriptions to the regional institutions. Emphasis will be on supporting productivity in the income producing sectors, and supporting local costs of other AID projects.

Since personnel living on each island will, in fact, be participating in the country planning and programming process, RDO/C feels that duplication of efforts under this project and the proposed ESF Tri-Fund bilateral activity will be avoided.

Host Country and Other Donors:

The host country contribution will be mainly in-kind through the provision of manpower to carryout both the importation of commodities and the implementation of the development activities. Balance of payments support to the countries of the Eastern Caribbean is already being channelled through the CDF by a host of donors. Our assistance would be carried out in the context of U.S. objectives set forth in the Caribbean Group and would be complementary to the CDF, CDB and other donor efforts in the region.

Beneficiaries:

The immediate beneficiaries will be government ministries and small entrepreneurs. The ultimate beneficiaries, however, will be the population participating in the various development activities; and the lower income population who will be able to participate from improved services, stimulated economic activity, and employment opportunities.

Major Issues:

(1) AID staffing constraints/TDY assistance.

(2) Timely approval of the Project Development Assistance Program.

Decision Package: Minimum Decision Unit: RDO/C

DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE

The minimum program level is defined as the level "below which it no longer makes sense to continue to operate under the existing strategy because no adequate contribution can be made toward achieving the goals of the CDSS." RDO/C's approved strategy includes both DA and ESF components. The full DA component -- also the AAPL -- is judged to be the minimum program which will meaningfully further the strategy. The minimum program cannot, however, adequately meet the economic adjustment objectives as well as the political objectives that are addressed by the proposed assistance level which consists of both DA and ESF.

The minimum package provides the level of support and emphasis on regional institutions and overall regional development which permits the United States to continue to play a key leadership role in the multilateral Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED). Exactly one-half of this package constitutes U.S. support to the important Caribbean Development Facility (CDF) which has attracted major donor commitments since 1978 to finance local currency costs of development projects among the countries of the region.

At this critical juncture, in which oil price increases, low and even negative rates of economic growth, and resulting unemployment are jeopardizing serious development efforts in the region, CDF-type assistance is more essential than ever before. The most recent analysis, done for the Caribbean Group by the World Bank, projects a $738 million requirement for aggregate, overall, external financing requirements during the course of the next year. While it is acknowledged that this total gap could be reduced to the extent that International Monetary Fund either provides financing or encourages self-help measures by individual countries, the overall figure is still expected to be over a half billion U.S. dollars. To begin to satisfy this immense requirement for donor financing, the Caribbean Group will need continuing assistance from strong traditional donors and will also need to attract funds from non-traditional sources such as the OPEC Fund, Venezuela, Japan, France and other European countries. Meanwhile, it remains imperative that the U.S., at a minimum, live up to its on-going levels of commitment to the goals of the Caribbean Group. Support to the CDF will, of course, be tied to IBRD approval and Caribbean Group endorsement of country investment and fiscal programs, as well as commitments of other donors necessary for success of the program.

Destabilizing economic forces continue to require the Caribbean Group to focus on CDF and balance-of-payments-type support, and this will probably dominate the discussion in the annual meeting in June. However, as crucial as it is, this is intended to be a transitional concern. The permanent long-term task of the Group remains the coordination and planning of project assistance to carry forward specific country and regional development objectives. In this context, development of regional initiatives, which give concrete expression to the goals of regional cooperation, while at the same time addressing urgent development needs, are receiving increasing attention from members of the Caribbean Group. This growing interest in, and financial support for regional projects has been due in no small measure

to the strong regional development program of AID and AID's support of IBRD leadership of the Caribbean Group. Continued support to AID's regional development objectives and the productive sector orientation is the basis for one-half of this minimum decision package of Development Assistance funds.

The RDO/C strategy is to encourage the formulation of complementary regional and national policies, to aid programs essential to their achievement, strengthen regional development institutions (including support for appropriate common services for the mini-states of the Eastern Caribbean), and promote collaboration and economic cooperation over the longer term among the English and non-English speaking countries of the region. This minimum decision package serves this strategy by supporting a program of regional economic stabilization and at the same time financing regional projects which contribute to economic integration and maximize development in key economic sectors.

At Caribbean Group meetings and among national leaders from a host of countries, the question of encouraging more rapid growth and development of the private sector is receiving increasing attention. The major thrust of this ABS squarely supports this objective in all sectors, agriculture, industry, tourism and services. Many of the initiatives in our existing and planned program coincide with the recommendations which are emerging from the recently completed Private Sector Task Force study for the Caribbean Group, headed by Deputy Administrator Arthur Brown of the UNDP.

As a way of stimulating productive investment and employment in the region in the crucially important agricultural sector, a number of activities focus on small farmer production and marketing, agricultural research, extension, and planning. The education program supports the emphasis on the productive sectors by contributing to skills development and to the training of the technical and management workforce required to sustain growing development programs on a regional scale. A significant contribution along these lines is planned for private and voluntary agencies with grass roots experience in development. The health sector program is focusing on human resource development, and a family planning component is emerging. Finally, the appropriate technology and alternative energy programs contain important initiatives which have applications in the broadest regional context for all the productive sectors.

Decision Package: Proposed Decision Unit: RDO/C

DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE

Support from the AID Administrator for an ESF program for the Eastern Caribbean, as set forth in the CDSS, has lead to inclusion of the proposals in this budget presentation. While ESF is subject to a more elaborate decision-making process than DA for indicative earmarking, RDO/C feels it is appropriate to integrate the ESF proposals into the program at the "maximum" level, since the DA and ESF programs are mutually supportive.

The proposed ESF program is included to provide highly visible, immediate impact, bilateral economic assistance to the small island states of the Eastern Caribbean. This funding is designed not only as a more visible U.S. response to the serious needs of the region and a demonstration of the U.S.'s willingness to take a leadership role, but also is designed to provide an essential contribution to reversing the economic deterioration of the 1970's, and resuming economic growth emphasizing productive employment and the revitalization of the private sector. As summarized in the CDSS, the regional approach to Caribbean development continues to be the cornerstone of RDO/C's strategy, but urgent economic and political considerations dictate a mixed program of both regional and bilateral assistance. To offset in many cases rapidly deteriorating economic situations, and related political unrest, Economic Support Funds are recommended for bilateral programs involving balance of payments and budgetary support, as well as other quick disbursing impact projects where maximum grant funding and flexibility are needed and where requirements such as the 25% host country contribution under AID's Development Assistance program would be major obstacles.

World Bank and other Caribbean Group analyses in recent months indicate that resources to assist the region's LDCs in the adjustment to new global economic realities are more essential than ever before. The oil price increases of 1979 will undoubtedly offset the gains made by Caribbean Group assistance in the previous two years in which an impressive multilateral commitment has been made to help countries adjust without undue sacrifice in living standards. The balance of payments current account deficit for Barbados and the English-speaking Windward and Leeward Islands, for example, is projected in 1980 to be double that of 1978. This means a collective deficit for these countries of about $150 million. Thus half (i.e. US$10 million) of the proposed ESF package would be devoted to program support for the LDCs and Barbados aimed at sustaining private sector production and employment. Counterpart generation from imports would be jointly programmed for development purposes, with priority given to support of the productive sectors.

In addition, high impact, quick disbursing, bilateral project assistance in the amount of US$10 million will support (or complement) non-project assistance and the longer-term assistance to regional institutions. This special ESF assistance is viewed as an essential short-term measure designed to sustain a basic needs and productive employment focus along with balance of payments support as the extremely difficult adjustment process takes place. The ESF program of $20.0 million in FY 1982 would thus complement the DA program of $40.0 million by providing an injection of critically needed budget support and quicker impact project assistance during the transitional political and economic period now being experienced.

The extra (bilateral) dimension that ESF would bring to AID's program in the Eastern Caribbean supports a number of crucial objectives. It will correct a weakness of the existing program, which is that channelling of assistance through regional intermediaries has hidden from public view U.S. assistance to the Eastern Caribbean and has not allowed us to reinforce selectively our commitment to countries making strong efforts to achieve equitable and progressive social and economic development and protect human rights and democratic institutions. In addition, exisiting regional institutions have limited capability to work with the private sector and the proposed bilateral program would accelerate the process of breathing new vitality into needed incentives and support mechanisms. Finally, the managerial and technical capability of the regional institutions is still limited, and it will take time to strengthen this capacity, so that the proposed bilateral program buys important time for longer range capabilities to materialize.

The ESF package has been designed to direct U.S. assistance to immediate problems of high priority, while longer-term (regional) solutions are given time to take hold and the hard pressed, small states of the region make the necessary adjustments to new economic realities. At a very critical juncture in both economic and political terms in the Eastern Caribbean, the proposed program is designed to sustain development performance as well as economic stability and a climate conducive to private sector vitality and confidence.

Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT RDO/C

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH INCR	USDH CUM	FNDH INCR	FNDH CUM
	DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM									
	PIPELINE PROJECTS									
	538-0010 Regional Agribusiness Development	P	G	FN	(350)	(350)				
	538-0030 Basic Human Needs/Employment Sector	P	G	EH	(800)	(1,150)				
	538-0004 Integrated Regional Development	P	L	SD	(150)	(1,300)				
	538-0018 Employment/Investment Promotion II	P	L	SD	(2,100)	(3,400)				
	538-0015 Small Farmer Multi Cropping	P	G	FN	(411)	(3,811)				
	538-0022 Caribbean Regional Nutrition	P	G	FN	(44)	(3,855)				
	538-0045 Caribbean Development Facility III	P	L	FN	(4,000)	(7,855)				
	538-0019 Basic Health Management Training	P	G	HE	(533)	(8,388)				
	538-0027 Epidemiological Surveillance Training	P	G	HE	(370)	(8,758)				
	538-0045 Caribbean Development Facility III	P	L	EH	(1,300)	(10,058)				
	538-0013 Employment/Investment Promotion I	P	G	SD	(326)	(10,384)				
	538-0030 Basic Human Needs/Employment Sector	P	G	SD	(1,000)	(11,384)				
	538-0043 Private Sector Investment Assistance Program	P	L	SD	(1,000)	(12,384)				
	538-0045 Caribbean Development Facility III	P	G	SD	(1,500)	(13,884)				
	538-0045 Caribbean Development Facility III	P	L	SD	(2,000)	(15,884)				
	538-0007 Integrated Agriculture Development	P	L	FN	(5,000)	(20,884)				
	538-0010 Regional Agribusiness Development	P	L	FN	(6,500)	(27,384)				
	SUB-TOTAL (non-add)					(27,384)	11	11	15	15

AID 1330-9 (4-80)

Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT RDO/C

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH INCR	USDH CUM	FNDH INCR	FNDH CUM
	NEW AND CONTINUING PROJECTS									
	538-0000 PD&S	O	G	FN	229	229				
	538-0000 PD&S	O	G	PN	50	279				
	538-0000 PD&S	O	G	HE	80	359				
	538-0000 PD&S	O	G	EH	100	459				
	538-0000 PD&S	O	G	SD	300	759				
	538-1111 Unspecified OPGs	O	G	FN	200	959				
	538-1111 Unspecified OPGs	O	G	EH	94	1,053				
	538-1111 Unspecified OPGs	O	G	SD	300	1,353				
1	538-0049 Caribbean Development Facility IV	N	L	FN	7,000	8,353				
1	538-0049 Caribbean Development Facility IV	N	L	EH	2,300	10,653				
1	538-0049 Caribbean Development Facility IV	N	G	SD	4,000	14,653				
1	538-0049 Caribbean Development Facility IV	N	L	SD	6,700	21,353				
2	538-0048 Special Development Fund	N	L	SD	5,055	26,408				
3	538-0052 Agriculture Sector Technical Assistance Fund	N	G	FN	300	26,708				
4	538-0005 Special Development Activities	O	G	SD	300	27,008				
5	538-0042 Project Development Assistance Program	O	G	SD	1,000	28,008				
6	538-0043 Private Sector Investment Assistance Program	O	G	SD	700	28,708				
7	538-0017 Caribbean Agriculture Extension	O	G	FN	900	29,608				
8	538-0018 Employment/Investment Promotion II	O	G	SD	400	30,008				
9	538-0033 Caribbean Agriculture Planning	O	G	FN	900	30,908				

AID 1330-9 (4-80)

Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT RDO/C

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH INCR	USDH CUM	FNDH INCR	FNDH CUM
	NEW AND CONTINUING PROJECTS (continued)									
10	538-0032 Alternative Energy Systems I	O	G	SD	2,000	32,908				
11	538-0044 Small Farmer Multi Cropping II	N	G	FN	500	33,408				
12	538-0014 Caribbean Regional Development Training	O	G	EH	1,000	34,408				
13	538-0029 Caribbean Education Development	O	G	EH	1,500	35,908				
14	538-0026 Caribbean Economic Cooperation	O	G	SD	500	36,408				
15	538-0050 Caribbean Family Planning (OPG)	O	G	PN	400	36,808				
16	538-0034 Allied Health Training (OPG)	O	G	HE	500	37,308				
17	538-0038 Youth Skills Training (OPG)	O	G	EH	206	37,514				
18	538-0025 Social Services and Loans to Women (OPG)	O	G	SD	118	37,632				
19	538-0035 Caribbean Credit Union Development (OPG)	O	G	SD	328	37,960				
20	538-0016 Caribbean Institutional Development	O	G	SD	340	38,300				
21	538-0024 Environmental Management	O	G	SD	400	38,700				
22	538-0051 Regional Artisan Fisheries	N	G	FN	200	38,900				
23	538-0021 Caribbean Sheep Production (OPG)	O	G	FN	100	39,000				
24	538-0039 Population and Development	N	G	PN	400	39,400				
25	538-0047 Vocational Skills Development	N	G	EH	400	39,800				
26	538-0053 Caribbean Regional Nutrition II	N	G	FN	200	40,000				
27	Basic Workforce				--	40,000	9	20	10	25
	TOTAL MINIMUM PACKAGE AND RELATED WORKFORCE				40,000		20		25	

AID 1330-9 (4-80)

Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT RDO/C

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)			
	DESCRIPTION				INCR	CUM	USDH		FNDH	
							INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM
	DECISION PACKAGE AAPL									
28	Economic Support Fund	N	G	ESF	20,000	60,000	7	27	10	35 1/
					--	60,000				
	TOTAL AAPL AND RELATED WORKFORCE				20,000		7		10	

1/ Personnel planning level is 45.

AID 1330-9 (4-80)

TABLE VI
PROJECT SUMMARY

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82 MIN	FY 82 CURR	FY 82 AAPL
IMPLEMENTATION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	13	18	23	22		
MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR.....	8	7	7	7		
DESIGN FOR FUTURE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION.....	6	7	7	–		
SUBTOTAL.....	27	32	39	29		
NUMBER OF NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES.....	–	–	–	–		1
TOTAL.....	27	32	39	29		1

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	3	0	0		
$1 TO $5 MILLION.....	6	2	3	4		
$5 TO $15 MILLION.....	1	1	2	1		
$15 TO $25 MILLION.....	–	1	1	2		1
MORE THAN $25 MILLION.....	–	–	–	–		

TABLE VII
OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED PERSONNEL
YEAR END POSITIONS

	FY 79				FY 80				FY 81			
ICTIONS	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Direction	2	5	–	–	2	6	–	–	2	6	–	–
lanning	1	3	–	–	3	4	–	–	3	4	–	–
sign	3	1	–	–	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	–
plementation	4	3	–	–	7	10	–	–	7	10	–	–
anagement	2	3	–	–	2	4	–	–	2	4	–	–
port	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
n Specific (RLA)	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
TOTAL.....	14	15 1/	–	–	20	28 1/	–	–	20	28 1/	–	–
As (OE & Program)	–				–				–			
Details	1	IDIs			1	IDIs			1	IDIs		
uired	13 2/	1			19 2/	3			19 2/	3		

es 3 FN part-time positions in FY 79, 80, 81, 82.

ot include one JAO Officer.

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	2	6	–	–	2	6	–	–	2	6	–	–
Program Planning	3	4	–	–	3	4	–	–	5	5	–	–
Project Design	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	5	6	–	–
Project Implementation	7	10	–	–	7	10	–	–	10	14	–	–
Financial Management	2	4	–	–	2	4	–	–	10	14	–	–
Mission Support	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	6	–	–
Non Mission Specific	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
TOTAL.....	20	28 1/	–	–	20	28 1/	–	–	27	38 1/	–	–
PLUS: PASAs (OE & Program)	–				–				–			
LESS: JAO Details	1	IDIs			1	IDIs			1	IDIs		
MODE Required	19 2/	3			19 2/	3			26 2/	3		

1/ Includes 3 FN part-time positions in FY 79, 80, 81, 82.

2/ Does not include one JAO Officer.

TABLE VIII

OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY

COST SUMMARIES	FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981		
	($000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	($000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	($000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
US Direct Hire	492	12	41	806	18	45	849	19	45
FN Direct Hire	82	9	9	214	19	11	336	28	12
US Contract Pers.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
FN Contract Pers.	3	–	–	3	–	–	15	2	8
Housing Expense	137	13	11	213	18	12	274	19	14
Office Operations	425	xx	xx	377	xx	xx	576	xx	xx
Total Budget	1,139	xxx	xxx	1,615	xx	xx	2,050	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	640	xxx	xxx	944	xx	xx	1,195	xx	xx
FAAS	90	xxx	xxx	120	xx	xx	120	xx	xx
Trust Fund	–	xxx	xxx	–	xx	xx	–	xx	xx

TABLE VIII

COST SUMMARIES	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	902	19	47	902	19	47	1,283	27	48
FN Direct Hire	368	28	13	368	28	13	534	38	14
US Contract Pers.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FN Contract Pers.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing Expense	286	19	15	286	19	15	500	27	19
Office Operations	543	xx	xx	543	xx	xx	648	xx	xx
Total Budget	2,099	xx	xx	2,099	xx	xx	2,965	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	1,171	xx	xx	1,171	xx	xx	1,694	xx	xx
FAAS	130	xx	xx	130	xx	xx	170	xx	xx
Trust Fund	–	xx	xx	–	xx	xx	–	xx	xx

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

DECISION UNIT: RDO/C

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS									
	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982					
					Minimum		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION										
DIRECTOR's OFFICE										
Director	1		1		1		1		1	
Assistant Director	1		1		1		1		1	
All Other (Non-professional)		6		6		6		6		6
SUB-TOTAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTION	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6
PROGRAM PLANNING										
PROGRAM OFFICE										
Program Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Assistant Program Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Program Economist	1		1		1		1		1	
Assistant Program Economist										
Program Specialist		2		2		2		2		2
All Other (Non-professional)		2		2		2		2		2
SUB-TOTAL PROGRAM PLANNING	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4

AID 1330-18 (4-80)

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

DECISION UNIT: RDO/C

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS									
	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982					
					Minimum		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT										
CONTROLLER's OFFICE										
Controller	1		1		1		1		1	
Assistant Controller										
Budget & Fiscal Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Budget & Fiscal Specialist		2		2		2		2		2
Accounting Technician		1		1		1		1		1
All Other (Non-professional)		1		1		1		1		1
SUB-TOTAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	2.	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
PROGRAM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION										
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE										
Capital Resources Development Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Capital Projects Development Officer	3		3		3		3		3	
Engineer	1		1		1		1		1	
Finance Officer		1		1		1		1		1

AID 1330-18 (4-80)

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

DECISION UNIT: DRO/C

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS									
	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982					
					Minimum		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE (continued)										
Capital Projects Development Specialist										
All Other (Non-professional)		4		4		4		4		4
HEALTH AND POPULATION OFFICE										
Public Health Advisor	1		1		1		1		1	
Population/Health Advisor Specialist		1		1		1		1		1
All Other (Non-professional)		1		1		1		1		1
AGRICULTURE OFFICE										
Agriculture Development Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Agricultural Economist	1		1		1		1		1	
Agricultural Advisor	1		1		1		1		1	
Agriculture Projects Manager		1		1		1		1		1
All Other (Non-professional)		2		2		2		2		2
EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES OFFICE										
Education Development Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Education Advisor	1		1		1		1		1	

AID 1330-18 (4-80)

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

DECISION UNIT: RDO/C

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS									
	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982					
					Minimum		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES OFFICE (continued)										
Education Advisor Specialist		1		1		1		1		1
Training Specialist		1		1		1		1		1
All Other (Non-professional)		2		2		2		2		2
SUB-TOTAL PROGRAM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	14	15	20
MISSION SUPPORT										
REGIONAL LEGAL OFFICE										
Regional Legal Advisor	1		1		1		1		1	
JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE										
JAO Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
SUB-TOTAL MISSION SUPPORT	2		2		2		2		2	
TOTAL INCREMENT	20	28	20	28	20	28	-	-	7	10
CUMULATIVE TOTAL	20	28	20	28	20	28	20	28	27	38*

* Includes 3 FN part-time positions.

AID 1330-18 (4-80)

RDO/C budgeted funds in FY 80 for a word-processing unit (Mag Card II). However, due to the severe FY 80 O.E. budget constraint, these funds were subsequently cut and the acquisition is now budgeted in FY 81.

Although the mission did receive AID/W approval for the Mag Card II acquisition, a cost effective survey was made by RDO/C which resulted in the recommendation that a mini-computer be acquired (Digital) with both the word-processing and computer capabilities. RDO/C requested advice from the office of Data Management concerning the feasibility of obtaining this unit in lieu of the Mag Card II. We are currently awaiting detail regarding the Wang system which is to be standardized by State and specifically, if State will install, or if AID should proceed with the acquisition. In either event, we would envision a shared usage and pro-rata cost distribution. There is no question that the word processing capability is urgently required at post as soon as possible.

RDO/C plans to utilize the computer capability primarily for post inventories, project review and analysis, and complete financial management control.

Given the AAPL level of activity, which if approved, will result in greater regionalization of post personnel and will encompass projects scattered between some 8 different Caribbean Island locations, we envision the mini-computer as a central core system of regional financial control with telephonic input from the islands which would then be summarized for input. The Digital system has telephonic transmission capabilities direct to AID/W and we would see a single monthly transmission of all financial reports directly thereto.

Assuming acquisition in FY 81, it is anticipated that after programming write-up and test run on a dual basis, the mini-computer would be fully operational in FY 82 . This timing may be mitigated by obtaining financial management programs from current test missions if available.

Current plans are for two terminal locations in RDO/C and at least one in the Embassy if desired. These terminals can be tied to the central unit with no added cost.

We are hopeful that acquisition can be accomplished in FY 81, especially so in view of the urgent requirement for a word processing unit at post. In keeping with our concern for efficiency, we view this as a high priority item and a main ingredient for "doing more with less".

TABLE VIII

ADP SYSTEMS INVENTORY

	FISCAL YEAR 1980 $	1980 TF	1980 TOT	1981 $	1981 TF	1981 TOT	1982 $	1982 TF	1982 TOT
CAPITAL INVESTMENTS									
1. Purchase of ADP Equipment 1/				25.0		25.0			
2. Purchase of software				10.0		10.0	5.0		5.0
3. Sub-Total				35.0		35.0	5.0		5.0
PERSONNEL 2/									
1. Compensation, Benefits, travel				Training package available on site					
2. Work - years				for existing staff.					
3. Sub-Total				Included in above costs.					
EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND OTHER OPERATING COSTS									
1. ADP Equipment (ADPE) Rentals 3/				Lease					
2. Supplies and Leased Software				Not available at this location.					
3. Sub-Total									
COMMERCIAL SERVICES									
1. ADP Service Bureau 4/									
2. Systems Analysis and Programming				20.0		20.0	5.0		5.0
3. ADPE Maintenance (If separate from item C.I)				5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
4. Sub-Total				25.0		25.0	10.0		10.0
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS - SUM OF A.3, B.3, C.3, & D.4)				60.0		60.0	15.0		15.0
INTERAGENCY SERVICES 5/									
1. Payments				Unknown at Present.					
2. Offsetting collections									
3. Sub-Total									
Grand Total - (sum of E plus F)				60.0		60.0	15.0		15.0

4. REPORT ON INVENTORY OF WORD PROCESSING SYSTEMS

This report will contain information on obligations.

	FISCAL YEAR 1980 $	1980 TF	1980 TOT	1981 $	1981 TF	1981 TOT	1982 $	1982 TF	1982 TOT
A. Capital Investments in W/P Equipment.									
B. W/P Equipment Rental and Supplies.				Above costs include word processing					
C. Other W/P Costs.				capability.					
D. Total - (Sum of A, B, and C)									

1/ Computers, i.e., electronic data processing equipment and all peripheral equipment electronically attached to central processors (cpu's), punched and magnetic card accounting machines.

2/ Direct-hire personnel assigned primarily to ADP duties such as equipment operators, data-entry clerks, systems analysts and programmers, excluding any mission personnel who simply use ADP incidental to the performance of their primary function.

3/ Includes maintenance furnished as part of rental contracts.

4./ Includes cost of obtaining computer processing service from any host country government agencies as well as from commercial sources.

5/ Cost of ADP services provided to or received from other U.S.G. agencies.

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PROJECT BUDGETS AND OBLIGATIONS
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

TABLE X

DECISION UNIT: 538 OTHER WEST INDIES-EASTERN CARIBBEAN REG.

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5000500 UPG - UNSPECIFIED

APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - $ 69 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - $ 70

FY 1981 - $ 0 FY 1981 - $ 200

FY 1982 - MINIMUM: $ 200 CURRENT: $_____ AAPL: $_____

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	SUB-CONCERN CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS APPL:
163	PVOU	$ 69	$ 70	$ 0	$ 200	$ 200	$____	$____

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5380605 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

APPROPRIATION: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - $ 300 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - $ 300

FY 1981 - $ 300 FY 1981 - $ 300

FY 1982 - MINIMUM: $ 300 CURRENT: $_____ AAPL: $_____

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	SUB-CONCERN CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS APPL:
1597	PVOL	$ 300	$ 300	$ 300	$ 300	$ 300	$____	$____

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PROJECT BUDGETS AND OBLIGATIONS
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Project canceled

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5380020 COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION * APPROPRIATION: HEALTH

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - $ 0 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - $_____

FY 1981 - $ 0 FY 1981 - $_____

FY 1982 - MINIMUM: $_____ CURRENT: $_____ AAPL: $_____

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN	SUB-CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS APPL:
1663	ENVR	-	$ 0	$_____	$ 0	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5380024 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT APPROPRIATION: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - $ 0 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - $ —

FY 1981 - $ 400 FY 1981 - $ 400

FY 1982 - MINIMUM: $ 400 CURRENT: $_____ AAPL: $_____

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN	SUB-CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS APPL:
1574	ENVR	-	$ 0	$ —	$ 400	$ 400	$ 400	$_____	$_____

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PROJECT BUDGETS AND OBLIGATIONS
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5380025 SOCIAL SERVICES AND LOANS TO WOMENN - OP APPROPRIATION: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - $ 125 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - $ 125
FY 1981 - $ 0 FY 1981 - $ 131
FY 1982 - MINIMUM: $ 118 CURRENT: $_____ AAPL: $_____

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN	SUB-CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS APPL:
2823	PVOU		$ 125	$ 125	$ 0	$ 131	$ 118	$____	$____

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5380032 ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SYSTEMS APPROPRIATION: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - $ 750 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - $ 500
FY 1981 - $ 1700 FY 1981 - $ 4100
FY 1982 - MINIMUM: $ 2,000 CURRENT: $_____ AAPL: $_____

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN	SUB-CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS APPL:
1598	ENER		$ 750	$ 500	$ 1700	$ 4100	$ 2,000	$____	$____
2635	ENVR	4	$ 375	$ 0	$ 850	$ 0	$ 0	$____	$____

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PROJECT BUDGETS AND OBLIGATIONS
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Project canceled

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5380037 ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SYSTEMS II

APPROPRIATION: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - $ 0 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - $_____

FY 1981 - $ 3800 FY 1981 - $_____

FY 1982 - MINIMUM: $_____ CURRENT: $_____ AAPL: $_____

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN	SUB-CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS APPL:
165	ENER		$ 0	$_____	$ 3800	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____
2636	ENVR	H	$ 0	$_____	$ 1900	$_____	$_____	$_____	$_____

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5386001 PROJECT HOPE - UPG

APPROPRIATION: HEALTH

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - $ 100 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - $ 100

FY 1981 - $ 0 FY 1981 - $ 500

FY 1982 - MINIMUM: $ 500 CURRENT: $_____ AAPL: $_____

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN	SUB-CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS APPL:
2625	PVOU		$ 100	$ 100	$ 0	$ 500	$ 500	$_____	$_____

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PROJECT BUDGETS AND OBLIGATIONS
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 538-0602 CARRIBEAN FAMILY PLNG AFFILIATES - OPG APPROPRIATION: POPULATION PLANNING

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - $ 150 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - $ 150

FY 1981 - $ 0 FY 1981 - $ 400

FY 1982 - MINIMUM: $ 400 CURRENT: $_____ AAPL: $_____

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	SUB-CONCERN CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS APPL:
2926	PVOU	$ 150	$ 150	$ 0	$ 400	$ 400	$____	$____

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 538-0653 ST LUCIA YOUTH EMPLOYMENT TRNG - OPG APPROPRIATION: EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - $ 344 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - $ 344

FY 1981 - $ 0 FY 1981 - $ 300

FY 1982 - MINIMUM: $ 300 CURRENT: $_____ AAPL: $_____

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	SUB-CONCERN CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS APPL:
2926	PVOU	$ 344	$ 344	$ 0	$ 300	$ 300	$____	$____