PD-AAS-633

UNCLASSIFIED

AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 82

PHILIPPINES

BEST AVAILABLE

JUNE 1980

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

UNCLASSIFIED

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Manila, Philippines

Ramon Magsaysay Center
1680 Roxas Boulevard

Telephone: 59-80-11

27 MAY 1980

The Honorable John H. Sullivan
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Asia
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Jack:

This letter transmits the Mission's Annual Budget Submission for FY 1982. We have been able to move ahead deliberatively in selecting three initial regions for concentration, and in translating the approaches and objectives of the revised CDSS into an initial set of FY 1982 project initiatives. Specifically, we are proposing four new projects focusing on cropping systems, coastal watershed management, local resources mobilization and regional poverty analysis. These projects, individually, and as a unit, support the rainfed crop intensification and diversification, and local institution building program elements of the CDSS. We expect to forward the PID for each soon. As we attempt to make a major transition in our program, several major policy issues emerge. I want to highlight them for you.

Grant Funding. The proportion of grant funding proposed for FY 1982 is higher than has been the case in recent years, the reason being that transition to a revised program requires a degree of experimentation or risk taking as a prelude to our new directions. We are requesting a total level of $14.4 million in grant financing for FY 1982, some 14 percent above the average trend in grant funds over the two preceding fiscal years. This is exacerbated by the need to sustain both grant and loan support for our ongoing population program. All of the new FY 1982 projects include grant components for technical assistance, training or research. Three of the four require initial grant funding at the start-up phase to be supported by loan funds for full implementation. As we gain experience with building a new program to meet CDSS objectives the need for grant funding should decline proportionately.

Food Aid. FY 1982 also represents a transitional year in terms of the Mission's PL 480 programming. By that time we expect to have reoriented Title II assistance activities so that they are more closely attuned to and supportive of the Mission's basic strategy and long-term objectives. Similarly, we hope to ultimately reduce the need for Title II food resources with an augmented Title I/III program, addressing both food production and redistribution to achieve long-term

production, employment and nutrition objectives. The Philippine Government is now entering the initial stages of a Food and Nutrition Plan, supported by the World Bank, that would reduce and ultimately eliminate the need for concessional food assistance within the decade. We see Title I/III resources as playing a key role in assisting the Philippines in this new and welcome course of action. As we become clearer in our thinking and expand our dialogue with the GOP, we anticipate a multi-year Title I/III assistance package in support of policy revisions and projects to assist with implementation of the Food and Nutrition Plan. Thus, the levels shown for Titles II and I/III must, of necessity, be considered to be illustrative at this time.

Workforce. The Mission has thoroughly reviewed its workforce requirements for FY 1982 and beyond. Our tentative conclusion is that beyond FY 1982 the ratio of personnel to program levels may become untenable if staff levels are further reduced or even maintained while the combined DA and ESF programs begin to exceed $100 million annually. We have kept personnel levels fairly constant as a way of complying with the general more with less admonition, but the full workforce implications of the $200 Economic Support Fund are as yet unknown. Looking beyond FY 1982, we may need to augment present and projected workforce levels to carry out the objectives of the ESF program. Because these objectives and the ground rules governing use of ESF are continuing to unfold, it is difficult to make definitive judgments regarding personnel needs. We could, for example, encounter either a drastic increase or reduction in staffing needs depending upon whether a project or program approach is selected for use of the $150 million ESF that is expected to be programmed over the FY 1982-84 period. Finally, the workforce calculation does not permit us to adequately account for a wide variety of demands on the Mission's time. As I've said many times, few, if any, Missions have more demands which are not related to the administration of the bilateral program.

The points which I've mentioned are perplexing ones. I fully realize that they raise significant policy issues for you. However, it's important to get them on the table since they hold the key to our ability to move in the new directions outlined in the CDSS which were warmly endorsed by AID/W. Thus, there are real costs associated with decisions which do not take these points fully into account.

Thank you for your continued support for the program here. We believe we are on the right track--one that holds an exciting future for AID in the Philippines.

Sincerely,

Tony

Anthony M. Schwarzwalder
Director

Enclosure: FY 82 ABS

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Table of Contents

		Page
1.	Long Range Plan and Narrative	1 - 5
2.	Table IV - Project Budget Data	6 - 8
	A. New Project Narratives	9 - 14
3.	Table V - Proposed Program Ranking	15 - 16
4.	Decision Package Narrative - Minimum/AAPL	17 - 22
5.	Workforce and Operating Expenses	
	A. Table VI - Project Summary	23
	B. Table VII - Operating Expense Funded Personnel	24 - 25
	C. Table VIII - Operating Expense Summary	27 - 28
	D. Table VIII.A - Operating Expense Summary - AAG/IIS	29 - 30
	E. Table IX - Position Requirements	31 - 37
	F. Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Report	38 - 40
6.	Table X - Special Concerns	41 - 43
7.	PL 480	
	A. PL 480 Narrative	44 - 49
	B. Table XI - PL 480 Title I/III Requirements	50
	C. Table XII - PL 480 Title I/III Supply and Distribution	51
	D. Mission Review of Voluntary Agency Title II Operations	52 - 53
	E. CRS Operational Plan	A-1 - A-37
	F. CARE Operational Plan	A-38- A-63
	G. Table XIII - PL 480 Title II (CRS)	A-64
	H. Table XIII - PL 480 Title II (CARE)	A-65

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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

Development Assistance	FY 1980 EST.	FY 1981 EST.	Decision Unit Philippines FY 1982 REQUEST MIN	CURR	AARL	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	1984	1985	1986
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	23,163	12,500	11,703		17,234	39,100	49,400	59,400	63,000
Grants	4,163	2,315	3,243		5,600	6,980	9,260	11,560	15,200
Loans	19,000	10,185	8,460		11,634	32,120	40,140	47,840	47,800
Population	2,491	14,700	18,900		18,900	7,900	7,600	7,600	9,000
Grants	2,491	6,000	5,000		5,000	6,600	6,300	5,900	3,000
Loans	-	8,700	13,900		13,900	1,300	1,300	1,700	6,000
Health	8,987	7,800	-		1,050	3,000	5,000	7,000	9,000
Grants	1,487	300	-		1,050	600	1,000	1,400	1,800
Loans	7,500	7,500	-		-	2,400	4,000	5,600	7,200
Education	400	1,909	-		1,091	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
Grants	400	1,909	-		1,091	400	600	800	1,000
Loans	-	-	-		-	1,600	2,400	3,200	4,000
Selected Dev. Activities	3,000	2,400	925		1,725	3,000	5,000	7,000	9,000
Grants	1,000	-	925		1,725	600	1,000	1,400	1,800
Loans	2,000	2,400	-		-	2,400	4,000	5,600	7,200
SUBTOTAL FUNC ACCOUNTS	38,041	39,309	31,528		40,000	55,000	70,000	85,000	95,000
Grants	9,541	10,524	9,168		14,466	15,180	18,160	21,060	22,800
Loans	28,500	28,785	22,360		25,534	39,820	51,840	63,940	72,200
Other DA Accts	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DA ACCTS	38,041	39,309	31,528		40,000	55,000	70,000	85,000	95,000
Grants	9,541	10,524	9,168		14,466	15,180	18,160	21,060	22,800
Loans	28,500	28,785	22,360		25,534	39,820	51,840	63,940	72,200
Economic Support Fund	20,000	30,000	50,000		50,000	50,000	50,000	-	-
Grants	20,000	30,000	50,000		50,000	50,000	50,000	-	-
TOTAL DA AND ESF	58,041	69,309	81,528		90,000	105,000	120,000	85,000	95,000
PL 480 (non-add)									
Title I (of which Title III)	-	22,400	-		23,200	25,000	25,000	25,000	-
Title II	19,788	20,138	21,441		21,441	21,000	16,000	12,000	9,000
Housing Guaranties (non-add)									
TOTAL PERSONNEL									
USDH	58	56	56		56	56	56	56	56
FNDH	110	106	106		106	106	106	106	106

TABLE I NARRATIVE

Part I

The Long Range Plan reflected in Table I is a logical result of CDSS analysis and objectives. As articulated in the CDSS, USAID has undertaken the role of catalyst and innovator in designing projects whose objectives are to generate productive employment for specific poverty groups in selected regions. The ABS at the Minimum level contains 4 new projects which are a direct outgrowth of the revised strategy. In addition, the Mission is proceeding with design of a project for rural enterprise development which could be implemented in FY 82 should additional funds become available. This activity, and the Local Resources Mobilization Project proposed in the ABS could result in a substantial sector lending program which, when combined with a number of other large scale DA projects would absorb the projected FY 86 level of $95 million.

For the FY 82 program, the personnel level on Table I has been derived from a thorough evaluation of the following:[1/]

1. the need to properly manage pipeline and continuing projects which are congruent with the FY 82 CDSS;

2. the need to initiate and implement projects that will effect the FY 82 transition to CDSS strategy objectives;

3. the need to support design and implementation of ESF funded activities; and

4. the necessity to support both the bilateral program and numerous regional and centrally-funded activities.

In FY 82 USAID will embark upon a transition to an innovative, "risk-taking" portfolio requiring a personnel intensity which would obviate staff cuts when compared to a portfolio which focuses on replication or expansion of past activities. The workforce necessary to complete pipeline projects will be significant. All but a few of these ongoing pipeline projects will be in the final, critical implementation stages. Consequently, the project mix will place diverse demands on personnel and require a wide variety of skills to manage both continuing and new projects. To this must be added the ESF program which, by its nature, places demands on all facets of the regular DA workforce distinct from those of the new strategy.

The personnel narrative for the Minimum and AAPL decision packages describes more fully the staff needs and skills mix for the bilateral DA and ESF program. Apart from these requirements, however, must be considered non-bilateral demands on Mission personnel which are heavy and represent a significant element in workforce calculations:

1/ Note the USDH level is 56. This number reflects the authorized ceiling of 54 USDH personnel plus two PASAs directly related to the bilateral program.

1. Backstopping Regional and Centrally-Funded Projects. As of January 1980 there were 80 ongoing and planned projects. Mission staff are called upon to review and analyze new project proposals, and to provide support during implementation such as arranging itineraries for visitors and maintaining follow-up contacts.

2. Additional Controller Responsibilities. The Philippine Mission's Office of the Controller has responsibility for the South Pacific, Korea and ASEAN programs. Most operating expense transactions for the AAG/IIS and Regional Legal, Contracting and Training offices are also handled by this office, which create proportionally more travel related activities than does an equal number of Mission staff.

3. Regional Training. USAID/Philippines processes some 100 participants annually from third countries at the request of other field missions. Both training staff and technical officers provide backstop support before and/or during the training period.

4. Visitors. Over the past three fiscal years we have averaged 480 visitors annually who were not directly invited by the Mission to assist with the bilateral program. Arranging meetings, introductions, consultations and follow-up requests were undertaken for some 60% of the total visitors with marginal or no benefit to the bilateral program.

5. Regional Legal Advice and Contracting. While three regional workforce positions are carried in the Minimum workforce levels these officers are required to devote substantial attention to legal and contract needs of two other Asian missions plus an AID Affairs office.

These external demands, unrelated to direct bilateral activities, could remain constant during the planning period thereby affecting personnel levels in the outyears as well.

Part II

Mission staff requirements in the outyears are straight-lined from the Minimum decision package. This reflects the Mission's uncertainty as to how personnel needs will evolve over an expanding portfolio of new activities in FY 83-86, as well as increasing ESF levels. Although some adjustment in skills mix will partially offset the need to increase staffing at the margin, this efficiency measure has limits. The Mission expects the outyear program to utilize most implementation skills required by the current portfolio, thereby leaving the FY 81 complement of capital development/loan officers, engineers and project managers intact. Likewise, the level of population advisors should remain constant through FY 86. The unfolding DA portfolio, however, will require an

interdisciplinary complement of expertise to plan, implement and evaluate an expanding program addressing rural employment generation. As such, Mission staffing in the outyears may result in some still undefined changes in the mix of expertise in the fields of agriculture, food and nutrition, rural development and rural enterprises which could necessitate staff increases.

In line with this assessment, for the time being, the Mission's current projection of a constant level of staff in the outyears to manage an ever-increasing portfolio could accomplish a substantial, perhaps drastic reduction on the personnel to program ratio. We define "program" as including both carry-over pipeline plus new DA and ESF obligations. Thus the FY 82 personnel to program ratio is 1.12/1 (persons/$million) counting all direct hire staff (USDH and FNDH). Assuming a pipeline carry-over equal to at least 65% of previous year obligations results in the following FY 83-86 personnel/program ratios:

FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
0.99/1	0.86/1	0.76/1	0.70/1

Note that ratios for FY 85-86 assume ESF funding straightlined at $50 million per year. The figures reveal a dramatic decrease in the ratio through FY 86 as DA levels increase and ESF levels remain constant. Although achievement of substantial efficiency as defined by the ratio is depicted, it understates the diversity of funding modes and portfolio mix which would argue for maintaining these ratios at a higher constant. It will be difficult to adhere to increasing personnel efficiency as defined by the ratios if increased funding brings with it additional workload that cannot be offset by major innovations in management style or program composition.

The Mission's ability to apply further management efficiency measures indicated below appears to be limited:

1. Our experience to date suggests that use of Title XII universities and PVO intermediaries as vehicles to do more with less does not necessarily result in the expected Mission management efficiencies. Higher beneficiary impact may often be attributed to intermediary-implemented projects but USAID oversight requirements seldom are reduced and in some cases have been enlarged.

2. The composition of the FY 82 budget does not yet fully reflect the Mission's commitment to increasing project size and reducing project proliferation. The Mission has a responsibility to phase out projects associated with the previous strategy in an orderly manner. This leaves only limited program funds to allocate to new FY 82 projects. Sectoral loans, most probably in population, rural industry, or to support local government initiatives in a particular geographic or functional area are distinct possibilities in the outyears. However, the new strategy points the program in new directions, requiring some experimentation and learning through pilot projects before moving to sectoral modes of funding.

3. Seventy percent of the AAPL package for FY 82 is a replication of past successful projects,several of which stress use of local management. Barangay Water II follows the successful pilot phase of Barangay Water I, which in turn built upon the local management capacities installed previously through the Provincial Development Assistance Project. Likewise, Agricultural Education Outreach and Small Farmer Systems II tap existing rural agricultural colleges' administrative capacities and that of irrigation associations, respectively. In all but one instance (Barangay Water II) FY 82 represents the terminal year of funding. This means efficiency gains in the outyears (specifically FY 83-86) from wide-scale replication of past efforts will be modest.

4. As a result of the CDSS the Mission's program will focus on Regions V, VI and VIII in the early years, expanding to Regions I and II later on. The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) has accepted this focus and the USAID program will, as much as possible, be undertaken in these regions. The personnel efficiencies resulting from this approach, however, are still uncertain.

5. As outlined in the CDSS, this Mission's role in Philippine economic development is one of identifying innovative approaches and testing their feasibility. Although this often leads to financing by other donors, our ability to directly utilize other donors in designing and implementing portions of our portfolio is limited.

6. Given the abundance of quality technical and managerial skills existing in the Philippines, USAID has increasingly utilized local capabilities in project/program research, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. These efforts will be expanded but the additional net impact on reducing Mission staff is expected to be relatively small.

7. To the extent that support can be provided in a timely and specific fashion, AID/W will be asked to help augment particular Mission project design needs. Given anticipated limited OE budgets, the benefit from this measure could prove to be slight.

Although the above measures may decrease Mission workload in a few selected areas as funding levels are increased, <u>it is the strategy which will drive the program and determine its personnel requirements</u>. Hence, a drastic drop in personnel levels would compromise successful implementation of both the DA strategy and a politically-sensitive ESF program.

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DECISION UNIT: Philippines

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
	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition														
492-0286	Agriculture Research II	L	1979	1981		5,000	-	626	4,374	5,000	4,785	4,589	-		-
492-0289	Bicol IAD III (Rinconada)	L	1979	1980		3,500	1,500	35	4,965	-	1,075	3,890	-		-
492-0297	Rural Roads II	L	1978	1980		14,126	16,500	20,509	10,117	-	6,172	3,945	-		-
492-0302	Integrated Agricultural Production & Marketing	G	1977	1982		2,877	-	2,320	557	-	531	26	1,500		-
492-0303	Bicol Integrated Rural Dev.	G	1978	1980*		1,120	760	635	1,245	-	785	460	-		-
492-0304	Rural Service Centers	G	1978	1980		731	791	775	747	-	720	27	-		-
492-0320	Food and Nutrition Outreach	G	1981	1985*		-	-	-	-	1,084	-	1,084	1,000		2,916
492-0322	Freshwater Fisheries Dev.	G	1979	1980		384	1,100	706	778	-	378	400	-		-
492-0334	Small Farmer Systems II	G	1981	1981		-	-	-	-	500	-	500	-		-
492-0334	Small Farmer Systems II	L	1981	1982*		-	-	-	-	5,185	-	5,185	3,174		-
492-0345	PVO Co-Financing	G	1980	1982		-	512	-	512	731	170	1,073	857		-
492-0352	Reforestation/Rural Energy	G	1980	1980		-	1,000	-	1,000	-	300	700	-		-
492-0352	Reforestation/Rural Energy	L	1980	1980		-	1,000	-	1,000	-	200	800	-		-
492-0356	Eastern Visayas Farming	G	1982	1983		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	12/84	266
492-0356	Eastern Visayas Farming	L	1982	1982		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,260	9/85	-
492-0357	Coastal Watershed	G	1982	1983		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	9/84	1,700
492-0357	Coastal Watershed	L	1982	1983		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,200	9/85	2,300
492-0358	Local Resources Mobilization	G	1982	1983		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	543	3/85	590
492-0358	Local Resources Mobilization	L	1982	1983		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	12/83	13,600
	Population														
492-0277	Population Planning II	G	1977	1980		3,805	2,491	5,000	1,296	-	1,296	-	-		-
492-0341	Population Planning III	G	1981	1985		-	-	-	-	6,000	-	6,000	5,000		18,800
492-0341	Population Planning III	L	1981	1985		-	-	-	-	8,700	-	8,700	13,900		4,300
	Health														
492-0333	Barangay Water II	G	1980	1982		-	887	-	887	-	520	367	750		-
492-0333	Barangay Water II	L	1980	1983		-	7,500	-	7,500	7,500	340	14,660	-		3,500
492-0345	PVO Co-Financing	G	1980	1982		-	600	-	600	300	200	700	300		-

AID 1330 8 (4-80)

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DECISION UNIT: Philippines

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 MAPL OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
	Education & Human Resources														
492-0308	Participant Training II	G	1978	1980		83	100	158	25	-	25	-	-		-
492-0331	Agricultural Education Outreach	G	1979	1982		600	-	600	-	1,609	1,100	509	791		-
492-0345	PVO Co-Financing	G	1980	1982		-	300	-	300	300	100	500	300		-
	Selected Development Activities														
492-0295	Economic & Social Impact Analysis/WID	G	1978	1980		838	1,000	1,171	667	-	667	-	-		-
492-0298	Real Property Tax Administration	L	1978	1982*		5,568	2,000	4,070	3,498	2,400	2,000	3,898	-		-
492-0345	PVO Co-Financing	G	1980	1982		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800		-
492-0354	Regional Poverty Analysis	G	1982	1983		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	9/83	1,075
	Economic Support Fund														
492-0342	Elementary Schools Const.	G	1980	1980		-	18,000	5,000	13,000	-	1,300	11,700	-		-
492-0343	Project Design	G	1980	1981		-	2,000	500	1,500	3,000	2,500	2,000	-		-
492-0347	Clark Area Development	G	1981	1984		-	-	-	-	14,000	3,000	11,000	20,000		26,000
492-0348	Bamban-Botolan Highways	G	1981	1982		-	-	-	-	8,000	4,000	4,000	15,000		14,000
492-0349	Subic-Olongapo Water	G	1981	1982		-	-	-	-	5,000	3,000	2,000	15,000		-
498-0249	**Project Development & Support**														
Project Supported	**Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition**														
492-0000	CDSS Related Analyses	G	1980	1981		-	36	36	-	40	40	-	-		-
492-0256	Local Development	G	1980	1980		-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-		-
492-0288	Crop Protection	G	1980	1980		-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-		-
492-0297	Rural Roads II	G	1980	1980		-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-		-
492-0300	Cooperative Marketing	G	1980	1980		-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-		-

AID 1330-8 (4-80)

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DECISION UNIT: Philippines

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
492-0332	Artisan Fishermen/Farmers	G	1980	1980		-	60	60	-	-	-	-	-		-
492-0334	Small Farmer Systems II	G	1980	1980		-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-		-
492-0343	Project Design (ESF)	G	1980	1981		-	150	150	-	75	75	-	-		-
492-0350	Agro-Forestation	G	1980	1980		-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-		-
492-0356	Eastern Visayas Farming	G	1981	1981		-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-		-
492-0357	Coastal Watershed	G	1981	1981		-	-	-	-	90	90	-	-		-
492-0359	Rural Enterprise	G	1981	1981		-	-	-	-	75	75	-	-		-
	Health														
492-0333	Barangay Water II	G	1980	1980		-	60	60	-	-	-	-	-		-
492-0355	Barangay Water and Health	G	1981	1981		-	-	-	-	60	60	-	-		-
	Education & Human Resources														
492-0342	Elementary Schools (ESF)	G	1980	1980		-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Selected Development Activities														
492-0000	Human Rights/Legal Aid	G	1980	1980		-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-		-
492-0000	Rural Energy/Production	G	1980	1980		-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-		-
492-0000	Invitational Travel	G	1980	1980		-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-		-
(498-0256)	Accelerated Impact Program	G	1980	1981		-	50	50	-	100	100	-	-		-
492-0298	Real Property Tax Adm.	G	1980	1980		-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-		-
492-0354	Regional Poverty Analysis	G	1981	1981		-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-		-
	Projects to be determined	G	1982	1982		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600		-
	(Projects with pipeline as of 9/30/79: No. of projects - 19; Pipeline - $74,554)														

AID 1330-8 (4-80)

Project Number	:	492-0356	
Title	:	Eastern Visayas Farming	
Proposed Funding ($000)	:	Grant	Loan
FY 81	:	-	-
FY 82	:	700	2,260
LOP	:	1,350	2,260
Appropriation Account	:	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	

Project Purpose: To establish a mechanism to develop and test appropriate farming systems (crops and animals) in Region VIII using on-site trials with farmer-cooperators.

Targeted Problems: A characteristic of Philippine agricultural development has been its focus on single commodity production and marketing, most notably in irrigated rice and corn. Poor farmers in disadvantaged rainfed areas cultivating marginal lands and producing a varied mix of crops and livestock find such programs unsuited to their needs.

Strategy and Inputs: The project will undertake local, adaptive research involving the development of farming systems appropriate for rainfed areas of Region VIII. Project methodology will build on previous agricultural development experience in the Philippines, but will emphasize testing of rainfed production techniques planned and carried out by and with local farmers in their own fields. A combined loan/grant from USAID of $3.610 million will cover technical assistance, commodities, field inputs, and training.

Host Country Entities and Major Policy Issues: Administratively, the project will focus on recently announced reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture (MA) that delegates additional responsibilities to the Regional MA office. Technical support will be provided by MA's line bureaus and Visayas State College of Agriculture (VISCA).

The issue of land tenure in the project area and implications of the possibility of extending agrarian reform into plantation crops will be discussed with the Ministry of Agrarian Reform. Discussions will also be held with the Ministry of Agriculture to insure sufficient personnel as MA offices are seriously understaffed.

Targeted Beneficiaries: The potential beneficiaries of this project are the entire population of rainfed farm households in Region VIII. The direct beneficiaries are the 360 farm households who will participate directly in the project as well as another 5,400 farm households who we project will independently adopt improved technologies developed under the project.

Project Number	:	492-0357	
Title	:	Coastal Watershed Ecosystem Development	
Proposed Funding ($000)	:	Grant	Loan
FY 81	:	-	-
FY 82	:	1,000	4,200
LOP	:	2,700	6,500
Appropriation Account	:	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	

Project Purpose: To develop and test approaches for establishing environmentally and socio-economically sound enterprises in two coastal watersheds, employing primarily coastal fishermen and uplanders.

Targeted Problems: Continuing environmental degradation is depleting the productive capacity of assets available both to uplanders (land) and coastal fishermen (sea, mangrove swamps, etc.). The degradation is primarily a function of poor farm practices by uplanders and kaingins, which causes denudation of forested land. Besides reducing upland productivity, this denudation has a downstream effect on fishermen due to erosion of the watershed resulting in damage to fishing grounds. As the damage takes place, it drives both groups to accelerating destructive production methods (for uplanders/kaingins slash and burn, for fishermen dynamite fishing, etc.) in order to maintain yields. This further damages the production potential of the land and sea.

Strategy and Inputs: The project recognizes that environmental degradation cannot be repaired in the short-term. However, further destruction of land and sea assets can be arrested, and supplemental employment activities appropriate to both communities can be developed to improve the livelihood of both groups while the land and sea regenerate.

For coastal fishermen, this involves training for fishermen in nondestructive fishing techniques. Simultaneously, it seeks to broaden the employment base of fishermen by developing community-based enterprises which are linked both to fishing and non-fishing activities depending upon market demands in the area.

For uplanders, it involves concentration on reforestation activities as well as on more sound farming techniques. Possible technologies could include planting of trees on a plantation basis and harvesting for fuel and feed (e.g., ipil-ipil), cultivation of fruit trees, etc. For farmers growing root crops, more effective rainfed farming techniques could be experimented with.

The inputs supporting this strategy will involve training, technical assistance to identify potential enterprises for each group in a given area, commodity and construction support for a research institute which will serve as a technical backstop for testing different production methods and a credit component administered through rural banks.

Host Country Entities and Major Issues: The first major issue is the precise arrangement of institutions/organizations for project planning and implementation.

Although the Ministry of Natural Resources, NEDA, University of the Philippines and other entities will have responsibilities for planning and implementation in this area, inter-agency coordination must be defined and strengthened.

A second issue involves land tenure. In some areas land tenure of uplanders is not officially authorized or accounted for and, therefore, potentially volatile especially in confrontational situations with larger commercial interests. Some legal arrangements may therefore be necessary for uplander participation in project activities. Finally, replicability of developed methodologies will be tested in applying them to the two different watersheds selected.

Targeted Beneficiaries: Artisanal fishermen families exist on a level of income about 75% of the minimum poverty threshold. Upland farmers exist on less. About 5,000 families (30,000 people) of artisanal fishermen and uplanders are targeted as direct beneficiaries assuming they adopt the tested approaches. If these are replicated in other regions, over 1 million of the combined 2.1 million fishermen and uplander families will subsequently benefit.

Project Number	:	492-0358	
Title	:	Local Resource Mobilization	
Proposed Funding ($000)	:	Grant	Loan
FY 81		-	-
FY 82		543	2,000
FY 83		590	13,600
LOP		1,133	15,600
Appropriation Account	:	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	

Project Purpose: Develop decentralized capacities to plan, implement and evaluate employment oriented programs and projects responsive to local poverty group needs.

Targeted Problems: Program planning and project identification, funding and implementation have been highly centralized. As a result, local authorities and resources have been diverted from local needs to responding to nationally determined priorities which are not always relevant. Although provincial governments have demonstrated a growing capacity to plan and implement projects, they lack the leverage to reverse the above trend or strengthen the sustained flow of resources used.

Strategy and Inputs: This project will concentrate on establishing capacity at both regional and province/municipal level to plan strategies and design and implement development projects. Regional level organizations are expected to be involved primarily in analysis of target groups and developing strategies for region-wide development. Province and local governments are expected to contribute to these efforts and also to have the capacity to design and manage locally initiated projects to increase employment and address other basic needs of the target groups. Efforts will be concentrated on two provinces each in Regions V, VI and VIII. Project grant funds will be used primarily for providing an appropriate mix of long and short term consultant experts to local government units and for local government staff training. The loan will establish a fund which will be used to provide grants to local units to help finance projects. Among activities to be supported are income-producing projects in small scale agriculture and fisheries development. As local capacity builds and provinces demonstrate their ability to design and implement projects responsive to the needs of local target groups, resources generated locally or from the central government are expected to become available.

Host Country Entities and Major Issues: The project may involve the Regional Development Councils in sub-project approvals, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) regional offices in project design and support, and provincial and municipal development offices in project identification, design and implementation.

Although a lead agency has not been established, the Ministry of the Budget and the NEDA have demonstrated the capacity to provide the necessary oversight for sub-project funding disbursements upon project approval. Another possible control mechanism for disbursement may be through the GOP's Provincial Development Fund but employing AID funding criteria.

Targeted Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the technical assistance components will be the local government units planning and implementing their projects. The local projects will benefit landless agricultural workers, rainfed farmers, uplanders and artisanal fishermen in poor, rural provinces. It is impossible at this time to determine their number.

Project Number	:	492-0354	
Title	:	Regional Poverty Analysis	
Proposed Funding ($000)	:	Grant	Loan
FY 81	:	-	-
FY 82	:	925	-
LOP	:	2,860	-
Appropriation Account	:	Selected Development Activities	

Project Purpose: To better understand local poverty problems and identify possible solutions in Regions V, VI, and VIII, so local planners can design and carry out locally specific programs and projects aimed at generating more productive employment.

Targeted Problems: Regional and sub-regional research required by local planners is not always available or is in a form not relevant to policy and program planning needs. This stems from weak socio-economic research capabilities among regional research entities as well as from the local planners' failure often to communicate their research needs and make full use of what local research capacities exist. The upshot is that local poverty problems are often understood only in broad macro terms and local programs and plans are at best loosely targeted on the key problems affecting poor households in the regions.

Strategy and Inputs: Project attention will be focused on developing the capacity of local research institutions and consortia to provide program useful, poverty related research as requested by regional planners. The project will require a full time research advisor (American or host country national) to work with the selected research institutions or consortia and regional NEDAs. In addition, several local consultants will provide short term expertise to the research entities in methodology development, data analysis, organization of findings for use by regional policy makers and planners. The project will also include funds for research grants, research design and utilization seminars for researchers and end-users, in-country academic training for selected researchers, data processing and publication, and project evaluation.

Host Country Entities and Major Policy Issues: NEDA will act as the lead agency for the project. The Philippine Institute for Development Studies, which is NEDA's research arm, will provide support and guidance to the regional NEDA offices in designing research agendas, but implementation authority will be largely delegated to regional steering committees composed of the NEDA Regional Executive Director, a few line agency representatives, and one or two research consultants. These committees will be responsible for research contracting and utilization.

Major policy and design issues include: (a) the need for an assessment of existing research capability and the extent of its actual utilization in each region; (b) sustainability of research funding once the project is over; (c) coordination with other ongoing research and regional institution building efforts; and (d) ensuring that the research resulting from this project is utilized.

Targeted Beneficiaries: Given this project's research character, the initial and direct beneficiaries will be the research entities and researchers involved in the project and the users (GOP and USAID) of the resulting research. The ultimate beneficiaries are the regions' poor whose problems the research is intended to understand.

Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: Philippines

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*									
	492-0280 Agriculture Research I	P	L	FN	(40)	(40)				
	492-0286 Agriculture Research II	P	L	FN	(4,589)	(4,629)				
	492-0288 Crop Protection	P	L	FN	(1,482)	(6,111)				
	492-0289 Bicol IAD III (Rinconada)	P	L	FN	(3,890)	(10,001)				
	492-0294 Nonconventional Energy Dev.	P	G	SD	(364)	(10,365)				
	492-0294 Nonconventional Energy Dev.	P	L	SD	(1,297)	(11,662)				
	492-0297 Rural Roads II	P	L	FN	(3,945)	(15,607)				
	492-0298 Real Property Tax Administration	P	L	SD	(3,898)	(19,505)				
	492-0300 Cooperative Marketing	P	L	FN	(433)	(19,938)				
	492-0301 Small Farmer Systems I	P	G	FN	(38)	(19,976)				
	492-0301 Small Farmer Systems I	P	L	FN	(573)	(20,549)				
	492-0303 Bicol Integrated Rural Dev.	P	G	FN	(460)	(21,009)				
	492-0304 Rural Service Centers	P	G	FN	(27)	(21,036)				
	492-0310 Bicol IAD II (Bula)	P	L	FN	(803)	(21,839)				
	492-0312 Panay Unified Services for Health	P	L	PH	(2,403)	(24,242)				
	492-0319 Bicol Integrated Health	P	L	PH	(780)	(25,022)				
	492-0322 Freshwater Fisheries Development	P	G	FN	(400)	(25,422)				
	492-0352 Reforestation/Rural Energy Dev.	P	G	FN	(700)	(26,122)				
	492-0352 Reforestation/Rural Energy Dev.	P	L	FN	(800)	(26,922)				
	Subtotal (Non-Add)					(26,922)	22	22	43	43
	New and Continuing Projects									
1	492-0356 Eastern Visayas Farming	N	G	FN	700	700				
2	492-0356 Eastern Visayas Farming	N	L	FN	2,260	2,960				
3	492-0357 Coastal Watershed	N	G	FN	1,000	3,960				
4	492-0357 Coastal Watershed	N	L	FN	4,200	8,160				
5	492-0341 Population Planning III	C	G	PH	5,000	13,160				

*Unliquidated balance as of 9/30/81.

AID 1330-9 (4-80)

Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: Philippines

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									
6	492-0341 Population Planning III	C	L	PH	13,900	27,060				
7	492-0358 Local Resources Mobilization	N	G	FN	543	27,603				
8	492-0358 Local Resources Mobilization	N	L	FN	2,000	29,603				
9	492-0354 Regional Poverty Analysis	N	G	SD	925	30,528				
10	492-0320 Food and Nutrition Outreach	C	G	FN	1,000	31,528				
11	PL 480 Title II				(21,441)	31,528				
	(L/C projects, excluding PL 480 funded: No. of projects - 11; $ value - 5,350)									
	(Projects with pipeline included in AAPL: No. of projects - 5; $ pipeline - 23,520)						*			
12	Basic Workforce					31,528	30 1/	52	57	100
13	ESF Workforce Increment				(50,000)	31,528	4 2/	56	6	106
	Total Minimum Package and Related Workforce				31,528		56		106	
	Decision Package AAPL									
14	492-0331 Agricultural Education Outreach	C	G	EH	791	32,319	*	-	*	
15	492-0302 Integrated Ag Production/Mktg.	C	G	FN	1,500	33,819	*	-	*	
16	492-0334 Small Farmer Systems II	C	L	FN	3,174	36,993	*	-	*	
17	492-0345 PVO Co-Financing	C	G	Various	2,257	39,250	*	-	*	
18	492-0333 Barangay Water II	C	G	PH	750	40,000	*	-	*	
19	PL 480 Title I				(23,200)	40,000	-	-	*	
	Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce				8,472		*	-	*	

*Workforce requirements for AAPL package projects included in Minimum workforce increment since they are associated primarily with previous years' funding rather than increments proposed here. (See Table V Narrative)

1/ Reflects 29 AID positions plus one OE-funded PASA working directly with the bilateral program.

2/ Reflects 3 AID positions plus one OE-funded PASA working directly with the bilateral program.

AID 1330-9 (4-80)

TABLE V NARRATIVE

The FY 82 CDSS points the Philippine AID program in a new direction for the 80's. It outlines a strategy for generating greater productive rural employment for the more neglected poverty groups, concentrated in three relatively depressed regions of the country, Bicol, Western Visayas and Eastern Visayas. FY 82 is a pivotal year in the transition of our portfolio, laying the foundation for developing an expanded set of projects in later years to achieve the strategy objectives.

Minimum Package

The minimum package includes 7 activities, 6 of which have been expressly designed to further our strategy. Four are new FY 82 projects and two are FY 81 starts. The seventh, PL 480 Title II, is a carry-over from previous years but remains important as a bridge to a more strategic use of PL 480 resources.

The Mission's strategy has 5 program elements: rainfed crop intensification and diversification, local resource mobilization, rural enterprise development, fertility reduction, and improved food distribution and nutrition. Three are regional while the others are national in scope. Projects in support of the first program element are intended to give tangible evidence of our strategy while others are intended to lay the groundwork for additional projects. Some projects offer direct benefits, others represent research and development of new institutional, social, and technical approaches. The Minimum package assembles a balanced set of projects in support of four of these program elements. The ranking reflects the Mission's view of the sequential priority to be given each element.

On the basis of target group and regional emphasis, rainfed crop intensification and diversification ranks first in terms of CDSS program elements. This new focus can be addressed in FY 82 by drawing on the work already underway in developing rainfed technologies. It also makes the most sense sequentially, since farmer incomes must rise to generate rural investment resources and the demand for small scale, rural industrial production. The Eastern Visayas Farming Project is the first priority in support of this program element. The Coastal Watershed Project follows, recognizing that the eroding quality of upland, as well as lowland rainfed soils and coastal fishing grounds is directly attributable to the farming practices of swidden agriculturalists. Coastal fishermen's livelihood is closely linked to that of upland farmers.

Fertility reduction is the second-ranked program element because of the underlying impact rapid population growth has on available resources and jobs. Though a long-term problem, we must continue our efforts in FY 82 to safeguard future employment gains resulting from our assistance strategy and the GOP's own programs and to ensure a more productive future generation, considering the corrolation of child spacing and improved child health and development. The

high FY 82 funding for Population Planning III seems on the surface to suggest even a higher priority for this program element. It only reflects, however, the lumpiness of the initial loan funded contraceptive requirements.

The third priority element of our strategy is local institutions building needed to assist regional and sub-regional authorities to manage local financial, human and natural resources more effectively in support of decentralized employment generation. The Local Resources Mobilization Project, followed by the Regional Poverty Analysis Project, will be instrumental in implementing this program element and setting in motion the diagnostic, planning, budgeting, local project development, and evaluation processes which will shape and determine the success of our portfolio in future years. Improved food distribution and nutrition is the fourth-ranked program element in the minimum package for several reasons. First, we consider more productive jobs the most critical factor in improving conditions for the poor. Malnutrition in the Philippines is above all a function of inadequate purchasing power. Secondly, our food assistance strategy is evolving and will depend substantially on the direction adopted by the GOP in its Food and Nutrition Plan now being developed with the help of the World Bank. The Food and Nutrition Outreach Project scheduled to begin in FY 1981 represents a direct attempt to fill the calorie gap by providing low income households with subsidized food from local, diversified sources. Malnutrition is both a symptom of underemployment and a contributing factor to low productivity. We view improved nutrition as central to enhancing the productivity of the current labor force and job security of the poor. The insidious effects of malnutrition on health and the recognized impact of illness on the poor's ability to work and maintain an uninterrupted income stream are well recognized. A continued PL 480 Title II program for FY 82 is therefore included as the final activity in the Minimum package. We recognize the need to tie the ongoing Title II food program more closely to the strategy. For FY 82 we see this program as a transition to a Title I/III supported food assistance strategy.

AAPL Package

The AAPL package represents that grouping of projects which link past efforts focused on improving small farmer income and production to an employment-oriented strategy. Since most of the projects in the AAPL package are carry-overs, only certain components of their design fit the objectives and program focus of the current CDSS. The projects appearing in the AAPL are continuing activities and, in all but one case, represent terminal year funding.

The ranking of the projects within the AAPL package reflects two criteria: 1) degree to which the project's purpose fits the CDSS or could be brought more in line with the CDSS strategy without major alterations in design; and 2) degree to which achievement of a project's objectives would be compromised by deletion of the AAPL-level funding. Based on these criteria, the six activities contained in the AAPL package are subdivided into three subsets.

The first subset contains those projects that coincide most closely with our new strategy objectives. Agricultural Education Outreach was ranked highest in the AAPL on the basis of its objective to develop the capacity of rural agricultural colleges as alternative local institutions, serving as "radition points" for adapting results of national agricultural research programs to specific areas. There is also potential for these colleges to become involved in rainfed farming technology depending upon their location, as well as identifying markets and demand for farm-related enterprises. This project is also ranked first in the AAPL because it is felt that deletion of final year funding would severely compromise the project's ability to develop sufficient capacity in the rural colleges to continue the work following project completion. This last year of funding would be used for staff development and expansion of outreach units in area barangays.

Integrated Agricultural Production and Marketing is ranked next. This ranking reflects the continued importance the Mission places on developing a policy mechanism at the national level with strong linkages to daily decision-making requirements of agricultural planners. This policy development capacity has obvious implications for a USAID strategy focusing on rainfed farming, particularly in non-rice commodities, where basic policy studies and decisions are required at the national level. However, this project was ranked below Agricultural Education Outreach due to the fact that the policy component represents only one of four major project objectives, with the final year of funding not as critical to the project achieving that part of its purpose in both policy and research aspects.

The next subset represents ongoing projects which have the potential of being modified by the current CDSS. Small Farmer Systems II is ranked first in this subset because of its focus on bringing irrigation benefits to farmers on rainfed lands. As discussed in the CDSS, intensification of crop production will require continued concentration on certain aspects of irrigated farming. These primarily involve improved farm management practices and water management. The implementing agency for this project, Farm Systems Development Corporation (FSDC), has indicated its interest in complementing its infrastructure focus with activities in these other areas. The funds proposed for Small Farmer Systems II would continue USAID financing for irrigation systems, but with an emphasis on establishing appropriate irrigation and water management schemes in upland, rainfed areas. The funds will also serve as an incentive to FSDC to accelerate its involvement in farm and water management. Elimination of these funds, while not compromising construction work on existing systems, would postpone for at least one year our involvement in these new areas.

PVO Co-Financing is ranked next. This project represents the Mission's intent to utilize private voluntary organizations to initiate experimental, small-scale development efforts as the precursor to potential new initiatives for the bilateral program. The project's ranking in this subset of the AAPL package belies the strong support which it has within the Mission's program. The criteria laid out for ranking the AAPL package projects result in a lower placement for this activity than we would prefer. Linkages of this project with the CDSS are less precise inasmuch as relatively few specific subprojects have been identified

at this time. On the other hand, the project's flexibility in responding to new, small-scale initiatives is one of its primary advantages, and therefore compels us to consider the project's importance to the bilateral program apart from the ranking indicated.

The third subset of activities within the AAPL represents areas which are more marginally related to the CDSS at present. Barangay Water II is ranked first in this bottom subset. This ranking reflects the Mission's current reappraisal of its basic approach to village-based water systems. The funds proposed for FY 1982 are grant, and would finance a team of technicians to monitor systems constructed under the current loan pipeline, and continue work in developing cheaper, more appropriate designs for village water systems. Although the pipeline could be administered without this grant, the effectiveness of the loan fund's utilization would be greatly diminished. The current reappraisal, when completed, is expected to become the basis for a new project initiative in FY 1983.

The bottom ranking of PL 480 Title I is partially a misnomer. The Mission has agreed on this ranking at present because we have yet to develop a comprehensive Title I/III proposal linked to the objectives served by the Food and Nutrition Outreach Project contained in the Minimum package, as well as the GOP Food and Nutrition Plan currently unfolding. The Mission intends to develop such a proposal in the near future. When developed, evaluation of the proposal by both USAID and AID/W will probably alter this ranking.

Personnel Requirements

The personnel requirements of both the Minimum and AAPL decision packages appear in the Minimum,and represent the complement of USDH and FNDH staff on board at the end of FY 1981. (See Table VII).

Inclusion of the Mission's total needs in the Minimum stems partly from the transitional nature of the Mission portfolio and partly from an inconsistency in the instructions for preparing Table V. With respect to the former, the Minimum package reflects Mission needs to implement two "types" of portfolios. One consists of pipeline projects designed under previous strategies which, in over half the projects, will be entering the final 18-24 months of implementation. This pipeline nominally placed at $26.9 million over 16 projects will require 22 USDH and 43 FNDH staff to provide adequate project management, engineering, and technical support, plus minimal Mission support staff requirements to administer this set of projects.

However, the pipeline reflected in the table understates the true number of projects and their value. In following the instructions for Table V, the Mission was unable to depict pipeline/personnel levels for the 5 projects in the AAPL package. These projects are all continuing activities, whose incremental pipeline as of 10/1/81 totals an additional $23.5 million. Even if the projects listed in the AAPL package were not to receive funding in FY 82, the personnel requirements for the Mission would not change due to the fact that each

activity would have unliquidated obligations from prior year funds accruing expenditures through FY 1983. Broken out separately, this increment of six activities has a personnel requirement of 7 USDH personnel: 2 agricultural economists, including an IDI; 1 capital project development officer, 2 project managers, 1 health officer (IDI), and 1 engineer. FNDH personnel required by these projects totals 20 which would include positions in Food for Peace, non-professional staff in capital and agricultural development, personnel and general services staff, logistics, financial analysts and up to three drivers.

Thus, for new and continuing projects within the Minimum package, 30 additional USDH and 57 FNDH personnel are required for a package of projects totalling $31.5 million in new obligations plus the pipeline for those continuing projects irrespective of any additional funding proposed for these activities in the AAPL package.[1/] In addition to requirements discussed in the preceding paragraph, this increment of personnel reflects the fact that four of the projects receiving FY 82 funding in the Minimum are activities which will involve USAID in new areas of design work. The next few years during which these projects will be initiated, along with other activities developed consistent with the remaining program elements of the CDSS, will be relatively more personnel-intensive due to their "experimental" nature than the continuing projects. Most of the projects in the Minimum package will involve new technical approaches to problems, requirements for more intensive work in social and economic analysis in selected regions, and establishment of new organizational links with different ministries, agencies and other entities which will be involved in the projects' implementation.

Although the Mission will become increasingly involved in these new areas, the skills mix will remain largely the same as that projected for FY 81. The Mission strategy in this regard is to rely less on importing specialized skills on a USDH basis and to seek out and contract these skills within the Philippines. Thus, considerable emphasis will continue to be placed on implementation skills by retaining a substantial complement of capital project development/loan officers, engineers, and project managers. Recognizing the interdisciplinary approach of project efforts in rainfed farming, coastal watershed management, and local resource mobilization, the Mission will need to retain its complement of agricultural and general economists as well as program planning and physical science officers. To continue our sizeable effort in population planning, we will need to retain the number of population advisors, both USDH and FNDH we now have. Finally, in order to pursue our new food and nutrition strategy involving both PL 480 Title I/III and Title II, we will need both the nutrition and health staff outlined in Table IX.

In addition, we have included a workforce increment of 4 USDH and 6 FNDH for the Economic Support Fund in the Minimum package, although ESF funds are not expressly reflected in Table V.[2/] This increment recognizes that a

1/ The 30 USDH personnel includes 29 AID direct-hire positions plus one OE funded PASA who works directly with the bilateral program.

2/ The four USDH personnel includes three AID direct-hire positions plus one OE funded PASA who works directly with the bilateral program.

considerable portion of staff time, both USDH and FNDH, will be required to design and implement new project activities as well as establish and work out new institutional relationships required to administer the funds. Our experience to date has demonstrated that proper ESF program planning and project design requires substantial staff attention. This means that aside from the personnel increment for the ESF program, direct hire personnel attributable to other activities in the Minimum package will be called upon to work on ESF activities as necessary.

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.....	35	36	29	31	-	31
MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR.....	5	5	6	4	-	4
DESIGN FOR FUTURE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION.....	7	10	7	6	-	6
SUBTOTAL.....	47	51	42	41	-	41
NUMBER OF NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES.....	2	1	2	2	-	2
TOTAL.....	49	52	44	43	-	43

NUMBER OF PROJECTS MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION BY PROJECT SIZE

AID'S CONTRIBUTION TO LIFE OF PROJECT COST

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

TABLE VII
OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED PERSONNEL
YEAR END POSITIONS

FUNCTIONS	FY 79				FY 80				FY 81			
	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	5	4	-	1	6	2	-	4	6	2	-	4
Program Planning	7	1	-	4	6	1	-	2	6	1	-	2
Project Design 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Implementation	34	31	-	21	33	29	-	29	32	29	-	28
Financial Management	3	20	-	6	3	21	-	8	3	19	-	10
Mission Support	8	64	-	24	8	57	-	24	7	55	-	26
Non Mission Specific	14 2/	3	-	3	14	3	-	6	14	3	-	6
TOTAL.....	71	123	-	59	70	113	-	73	68	109	-	76
PLUS: PASAs (OE & Program)	4				4				4			
LESS: JAO Details	-	IDIs			-	IDIs			-	IDIs		
MODE Required	75 2/	3			74	6			72	4		

1/No personnel are assigned to the Mission who devote the bulk of their work to project design. Thus none are shown on Table VII. Project design responsibilities are distributed among personnel in the Program Planning and Project Implementation categories.

2/Includes ASEAN Regional Coordinator who is not counted in FY 79 MODE.

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	6	2	-	4								
Program Planning	6	1	-	2								
Project Design	-	-	-	-								
Project Implementation	32	29	-	20								
Financial Management	3	19	-	10								
Mission Support	7	55	-	26								
Non Mission Specific	14	3	-	3								
TOTAL.....	68	109	-	65								
PLUS: PASAs (OE & Program)	4											
LESS: JAO Details	-	IDIs				IDIs				IDIs		
MODE Required	72	4										

Trends in Unit Cost Data by FY

Cost Summaries	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
US Direct Hire	49	51	60	62
FN Direct Hire	3	4	4	5
US Contract Pers.	20	2	12	2
FN Contract Pers.	2	3	4	4
Housing Operations	11	15	18	19

Comments

In only two cost areas---US Direct Hire and US Contract Personnel---are unit cost changes significant:

US Direct Hire

Seven USDH employees, due for transfer in FY 80, had their tours extended to FY 81. This postponement of travel, coupled with general price escalations in per diem and transportation affecting all post assignments and home leave, accounts for a substantial proportion of the FY 81 increase. Also included in the FY 81 cost data is a 6% anticipated USDH payroll increase, and a 13% increase in educational allowance costs resulting from a six pupil addition to the number of dependent students.

US Contract Personnel

The fluctuation reflected in the above table is attributable to the 2-year budgeting of a PASA employee. Funds for the employee's FY 80 activities are included in the FY 79 and FY 81 budgets.

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	3148	64	49	3604	71	51	3995	67	60
FN Direct Hire	425	123	3	502	119	4	497	113	4
US Contract Pers.	79	4	20	8	4	2	86	7	12
FN Contract Pers.	119	48	2	193	60	3	230	63	4
Housing Expense	804	70	11	1045	70	15	1184	67	18
Office Operations	1065	xx	xx	1400	xx	xx	2046	xx	xx
Total Budget	5640	xxx	xxx	6752	xx	xx	8038	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	1159	xxx	xxx	1100	xx	xx	1906	xx	xx
FAAS	109	xxx	xxx	121	xx	xx	124	xx	xx
Trust Fund	1793	xxx	xxx	2544	xx	xx	2811	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	4150	67	62						
FN Direct Hire	544	109	5						
US Contract Pers.	10	5	2						
FN Contract Pers.	248	62	4						
Housing Expense	1278	67	19						
Office Operations	2300	xx	xx		xx	xx		xx	xx
Total Budget	8530	xx	xx		xx	xx		xx	xx
Mission Allotment	1997	xx	xx		xx	xx		xx	xx
FAAS	145	xx	xx		xx	xx		xx	xx
Trust Fund	3001	xx	xx		xx	xx		xx	xx

TABLE VIII - A

OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY

AAG/IIS

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	533	11	48	663	12	55	691	12	58
FN Direct Hire	10	3	3	13	3	4	13	3	4
US Contract Pers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FN Contract Pers.	-	-	-	3	1	3	4	1	4
Housing Expense	137	12	11	161	12	13	210	12	18
Office Operations	99	xx	xx	135	xx	xx	173	xx	xx
Total Budget	779	xxx	xxx	975	xx	xx	1,091	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	312	xxx	xxx	451	xx	xx	510	xx	xx
FAAS		xxx	xxx		xx	xx		xx	xx
Trust Fund		xxx	xxx		xx	xx		xx	xx

TABLE VIII - A

AAG/IIS

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	837	12	70						
FN Direct Hire	15	3	5						
US Contract Pers.	-	-	-						
FN Contract Pers.	4	1	4						
Housing Expense	216	12	18						
Office Operations	221	xx	xx		xx	xx		xx	xx
Total Budget	1,293	xx	xx		xx	xx		xx	xx
Mission Allotment	677	xx	xx		xx	xx		xx	xx
FAAS		xx	xx		xx	xx		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: Philippines

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					
Deputy Director	1		1		1					
Program Economist	1		1		1					
Phy Science Research Advisor	1		1		1					
Legal Advisor	1		1		1					
Attorney Adviser		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Subtotal Executive Direction	6	2	6	2	6	2				
PROGRAM PLANNING										
Program Office										
Program Officer	1		1		1					
Deputy Program Officer	1		1		1					
Asst Program Officer	2		2		2					
IDI	1		1		1					
Program Planning Officer	1		1		1					
Program Specialist		1		1		1				
Subtotal Program Planning	6	1	6	1	6	1				
PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION										
Program Office										
Supervisory Training Specialist		1		1		1				
Training Specialist		3		3		3				

AID 1550-18 (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: Philippines

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
Office of Health and Nutrition										
Health Development Officer	1		1		1					
Food for Peace Officer	1		1		1					
Project Manager	1		1		1					
Nutrition Advisor	1		1		1					
IDI (Nutrition)	1									
IDI (Health)	1		1		1					
Food for Peace Program Specialist		1		1		1				
Food for Peace Specialist		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		2		2		2				
Office of Population										
Family Planning Development Officer	1		1		1					
Population Advisor	2		2		2					
Program Specialist		2		2		2				
Office of Education										
Education Specialist		1		1		1				
Office of Capital Development										
Capital Resources Development Officer	1		1		1					
Dep Capital Resources Development Officer	1		1		1					
Capital Project Development Officer	4		4		4					
Project Manager	1		1		1					
General Development Officer			1		1					
General Engineering Officer	1		1		1					
General Engineering Advisor	1		1		1					
Hyd Engineering Advisor Water Resources	1		1		1					
General Development Officer (PASA)	1		1		1					
Program Specialist		2		2		2				
Engineer (Civil)		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: Philippines

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
Office of Capital Development (Cont'd)										
Engineer (Mechanical)		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		3		3		3				
Office of Agriculture										
Agricultural Development Officer	1		1		1					
Asst Agricultural Development Officer	1		1		1					
Agricultural Economist	4		4		4					
Agricultural Advisor Research	1		1		1					
Fisheries Development Officer (PASA)	1		1		1					
IDI (Agriculture)	3		2		2					
Program Specialist		2		2		2				
All Other (Non-Professional)		3		3		3				
Office of Local & Regional Development										
General Development Officer	1		1		1					
Asst General Development Officer	1		1		1					
Economic Advisor	1		1		1					
Project Manager	1		1		1					
Program Specialist		3		3		2				
Engineer (Civil)		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		2		2		3				
Subtotal Project Design and Implementation	35	29	34	29	34	29				

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: Philippines

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					
Deputy Controller	1		1		1					
IDI (Finance)	1		1		1					
Budget/Accounting Supervisor		1		1		1				
Financial Analyst		4		4		4				
Computer System Analyst		1		1		1				
Auditor		1		1		1				
Accountant		1		1		1				
Accounting Assistant		5		3		3				
All Other (Non-Professional)		8		8		8				
Subtotal Financial Management	3	21	3	19	3	19				
MISSION SUPPORT										
Executive Office										
Executive Officer	1		1		1					
Deputy Executive Officer	1		1		1					
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1				
1. Data Management Division										
Computer Systems Analyst	1		1		1					
Computer Operator		1								
2. Personnel										
Personnel Officer/GSO	1		1		1					
Personnel Specialist		2		2		2				
All Other (Non-Professional)		3		3		3				

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: Philippines

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
3. Shipping & Travel										
Freight Rate Specialist		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1				
4. Communications Media										
Production Supervisor		1		1		1				
Artist, Principal		1		1		1				
Librarian		1								
All Other (Non-Professional)		3		3		3				
5. General Services										
Assistant General Services Officer	1									
General Services Supervisor		1		1		1				
General Services Assistant		1		1		1				
Supply Tech Supervisor		1		1		1				
Accounting Assistant		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		3		3		3				
6. Motor Pool										
General Services Specialist		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		15		15		15				
7. Communications & Records										
Mail & File Supervisor		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		4		4		4				
8. Logistics										
Logistics Management Officer	1		1		1					
Program Specialist		1		1		1				
Equipment Specialist (Auto)		1		1		1				
Property Utilization Specialist		3		3		3				

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: Philippines

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
8. Logistics (Cont'd)										
Procurement Supervisor		1		1		1				
Procurement Specialist		2		2		2				
Admin Assistant		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		4		4		4				
9. Contract Services Division										
Contract Services Officer	1		1		1					
Asst Contract Services Officer	1		1		1					
Contract Specialist		1		1		1				
Subtotal Mission Support	8	57	7	55	7	55				
NON-MISSION SPECIFIC										
1. Area Auditor General/East Asia										
Area Auditor General	1		1		1					
Deputy Area Auditor General	1		1		1					
Audit Manager	2		2		2					
Auditor	5		5		5					
Supervisory Auditor		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1				
2. Inspection & Investigation Staff										
Fgn Ast Inspector	2		2		2					
All Other (Non-Professional)	1	1	1	1	1	1				
3. Asian Development Bank										
Program Planning Officer	1		1		1					
4. ASEAN										
Regional Development Officer	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: Philippines

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
5. Centrally-Funded PASA										
Physiologist	1		1		1					
Vertebrate Biologist	1		1		1					
Subtotal Non-Mission Specific	16	3	16	3	16	3				
Total Increment	74	113	72	109	72	109				
Cumulative Total	74	113	72	109	72	109				

AID 1330-18 (4-80)

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING (ADP)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT

The USAID/Philippines data processing installation began as a pilot project aimed at automating financial, administrative, and program activities within a single mission. The initial pilot effort has progressed to a full-fledged computer operation in the Mission with the state-of-the-art hardware, software, and staff in place and operational.

The first application software system has been developed, tested, and implemented for the USAID Controller. "FAMAS", the Financial and Management Accounting System, processes USAID budget, operating expense, and project expense accounts. FAMAS systems documentation has been transferred to Washington for conversion to the Wang Computer System and distribution to other missions. Additional applications of software under development for FY 80/81 are Personnel and Country/Program Profiles and numerous specialized statistical and economic analyses.

The computer installation has the following hardware in place:

1 - Hewlett/Packard Model-1000 Central Processing Unit (CPU) with 256-K Byte Main Storage and Image-1000 DBMS.

2 - 20 Mega Byte H.P. Disk Drives Model HP 7906

1 - 9 Track Reel Tape Drive Model 7970B

1 - 200 Line Per Minute (LPM) Printer Model 1298A

1 - Console CRT Model 2645A with cassette tape capability

8 - CRTs of various models for user processing

The hardware was procured from dollar funds at a cost of $118,514. For FY 80, there is a pending procurement of 2560K Byte Main Storage at a cost of $6,720. Budgeted FY 81 and FY 82 dollars are for a faster line Printer, enhanced Disk Storage Capacity, and additional user CRTs. At this time, no word processing is planned during the budget period. As the ADP system is now starting to function completely and provide benefit to this Mission and region, the budgeted acquisitions are part of the Minimum package. Without these required additions, full utilization of the ADP system would be compromised.

USAID has a Hewlett/Packard computer. AID/W has chosen Wang Computers as the worldwide standard for missions requiring automation. At some future date USAID will have to convert from Hewlett/Packard to Wang. This budget submission does not include any conversion costs.

USAID/PHILIPPINES

Report on Obligations and Inventory of ADP Systems:

TABLE VIII
ADP SYSTEMS INVENTORY

	FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1982		
	$	TF	TOTAL	$	TF	TOTAL	$	TF	TOTAL
A. Capital Investments									
1. Purchase of ADP Equipment 1/	25,000	-o-	25,000	30,000		30,000	20,000	-o-	20,000
2. Purchase of Software	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	3,000	3,000	-o-	-o-	-o-
3. Sub-Total	25,000	-o-	25,000	30,000	3,000	33,000	20,000	-o-	20,000
B. Personnel 2/									
1. Compensation, Benefits, Travel	42,200	11,000	53,200	44,800	15,700	60,500	47,000	17,500	64,500
2. Work-years	(1.0)	(3.0)	(4.0)	(1.0)	(4.0)	(5.0)	(1.0)	(4.0)	(5.0)
3. Sub-Total	42,200	11,000	53,200	44,800	15,700	60,500	47,000	17,500	64,500
C. Equipment Rental and Other Operating Costs									
1. ADP Equipment (ADPE) Rentals 3/	-o-	1,000	1,000	-o-	1,500	1,500	-o-	-o-	-o-
2. Supplies & Leased Software	-o-	4,000	4,000	-o-	6,500	6,500	-o-	8,000	8,000
3. Sub-Total	-o-	5,000	5,000	-o-	8,000	8,000	-o-	8,000	8,000

	FISCAL YEAR								
	FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1982		
	$	TF	TOTAL	$	TF	TOTAL	$	TF	TOTAL
D. Commercial Services									
1. ADP Service Bureau 4/	-o-	6,000	6,000	-o-	6,500	6,500	-o-	5,000	5,000
2. Systems Analysis & Programming	-o-	40,000	40,000	-o-	50,000	50,000	-o-	25,000	25,000
3. ADPE Maintenance (If separate from item C.1)	-o-	9,000	9,000	-o-	10,500	10,500	-o-	12,000	12,000
4. Sub-Total	-o-	55,000	55,000	-o-	67,000	67,000	-o-	42,000	42,000
E. Total Obligations - (Sum of A3, B3, C3 & D4)	67,200	71,000	138,200	74,800	93,700	168,500	67,000	67,500	134,500
F. Interagency Services 5/									
1. Payments	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-
2. Offsetting Collections	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-
3. Sub-Total	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-
G. Grand Total - (Sum of E plus F)	67,200	71,000	138,200	74,800	93,700	168,500	67,000	67,500	134,500

Footnotes:

1/ Computers i.e., electronic data processing equipment and all prepheral 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/ Include cost of obtaining computer processing service from any host-country government agencies as well as from commerical sources.

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

DECISION UNIT: Philippines

TABLE X SPECIAL CONCERNS
ADDITIONAL PROJECTS

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE		APPROP	CONCERN CODE		FUNDING FOR SPECIAL CONCERN ($000)				
							FY 1982		
			PRIME	SUB 1/	FY 1980	FY 1981	MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
492-0286	Agriculture Research II	FN	ENVR	1	600	-	-	-	-
				3	600	-	-	-	-
				4	1,200	-	-	-	-
				5	700	-	-	-	-
492-0289	Bicol IAD III (Rinconada)	FN	ENVR	3	520	-	-	-	-
492-0295	Economic and Social Impact Analysis/Women in Dev.	DS	WID	-	320	-	-	-	-
492-0303	Bicol Integrated Rural Dev.	FN	ENVR	3	104	-	-	-	-
				4	7	-	-	-	-
				5	93	-	-	-	-
				6	10	-	-	-	-
			WID	-	10	-	-	-	-
492-0322	Freshwater Fisheries Dev.	FN	ENVR	4	1,100	-	-	-	-
			WID	-	125	-	-	-	-
492-0333	Barangay Water II	HE	ENVR	6	7,000	7,000	-	-	700
492-0334	Small Farmer Systems II	FN	ENVR	5	-	5,300	-	-	3,000
			ENVR	-	-	170	-	-	-

1/ Use only for Environment Activities

DECISION UNIT: Philippines

TABLE X SPECIAL CONCERNS
ADDITIONAL PROJECTS

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	APPROP	CONCERN CODE		FUNDING FOR SPECIAL CONCERN ($000)				
						FY 1982		
		PRIME	SUB 1/	FY 1980	FY 1981	MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
492-0343 Project Design	ESF	ENVR	9	500	500	-	-	-
492-0345 PVO Co-Financing	HE	PVOU	-	530	-	-	-	300
		PVOL	-	70	-	-	-	-
		ENVR	6	388	-	-	-	-
			8	-	115	-	-	-
	ED	PVOU	-	-	-	-	-	300
		WID	-	-	260	-	-	-
	FN	PVOU	-	387	431	-	-	457
		PVOL	-	125	300	-	-	400
		ENER	-	-	300	-	-	300
		ENVR	4	286	225	-	-	525
	SD	PVOU	-	-	-	-	-	800
492-0347 Clark Area Development	ESF	ENVR	3	-	3,000	9,000	-	-
492-0349 Subic-Olongapo Water	ESF	ENVR	6	-	-	15,000	-	-
		WID	-	-	1,000	3,000	-	-
492-0352 Reforestation/Rural Energy	FN	ENVR	3	2,000	-	-	-	-
		ENER	-	2,000	-	-	-	-

1/ Use only for Environment Activities

DECISION UNIT: Philippines

TABLE X SPECIAL CONCERNS
ADDITIONAL PROJECTS

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	APPROP	CONCERN CODE		FUNDING FOR SPECIAL CONCERN ($000)				
						FY 1982		
		PRIME	SUB 1/	FY 1980	FY 1981	MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
492-0357 Coastal Watershed Ecosystems Development	FN	ENVR	1	-	-	500	-	-
			2	-	-	100	-	-
			3	-	-	2,000	-	-
			4	-	-	2,000	-	-
			5	-	-	500	-	-
			9	-	-	50	-	-
		WID	-	-	-	20	-	-

1/ Use only for Environment Activities

PL 480 NARRATIVE

I. The Food Problem

The food problem takes the form mainly of undernutrition caused by insufficient food intake, in most cases calories rather than protein. At present, the main reason for the low food intake is attributed to low incomes and a consequent depression of purchasing power. The first nationwide nutrition survey (1978) revealed that households with an annual income of 0-250 pesos per capita had an average per capita per day intake of 1590 calories, which increased to 1787 with per capita incomes of 500-999 pesos and to 1996 when the income was 1500-1999 pesos. Some regional and urban/rural differences were observed. For example, the Visayas had a caloric intake of about 100 calories below the average and urban families consumed about 100 calories per capita per day more than rural families. The recommended daily energy allowance for the Philippines is 2030 kilocalories per capita per day. In terms of calories, 38.4% of all households have less than 80% of adequacy, while the data on protein shows that 28.0% of all households have less than 80% of adequacy. Thus the nature of malnutrition in the Philippines, while broad-based, is shallow enough to afford a realistic opportunity for resolution.

Of the total population affected by malnutrition, infants and children are particularly at risk. Some survey information suggests there is poor distribution of food within families, with a higher caloric intake by adult males in the household reducing the amount of food available for the women and children members. This situation contributes to the poor nutritional status of a large percentage of pregnant women, very often leading to the delivery of low birth weight (2.5 kgs. or less) babies. Low birth weight influences neonatal mortality, contributes to high rates of mortality and morbidity in the first five years of life, and adversely affects the potential of human development. In addition, preschool children aged 0-6 suffer from inadequate caloric intake. Operation Timbang (OPT), a nationwide weight survey of 4,131,979 pre-school children (approximately 45% of the total population in this age category) conducted in July 1976, indicated that 5.8% of the children were third degree malnourished (i.e., 60% and below the recommended standards) and 24.8% were second degree malnourished (i.e., weights that are 61-75% of recommended standards). Assuming that these percentage figures are representative of malnutrition in this age group (0-6 years), there are an estimated 2.9 million children suffering from second and third degree malnutrition in the Philippines. The Philippines has high expectations for the physical development of its population, so that the standards used and the survey outreach may lead to some overstatement of the problem.

II. CDSS Strategy and the Food Problem

The FY 82 CDSS identified underemployment as the major cause of poverty in the Philippines, given the heavy population pressure on the poor's eroding resource base and insufficient off-farm employment generation to absorb productively surplus rural labor. Malnutrition is both a symptom of underemployment and a contributing factor to low productivity. Implicit in the Mission's strategy to promote more productive employment, on-farm as well as off-farm, is the recognition that productivity of low income workers must also be enhanced if they are to have reasonable access to expanded and

improved job opportunities. Labor productivity, as well as job security, is in part a function of good health. Illness for the poor is often a catastrophic event. It may constrain the breadwinner's ability to work, or may result in the loss of his or her job. Either way, the family's income stream is likely to be interrupted, sending it into debt from which it may never recover. Malnutrition saps a worker's energy and resistance to illness. It also mortgages the nation's future by preventing the full development of today's children into a productive labor force tomorrow. An important element of our strategy, therefore, is to approach the calorie gap through measures that promote increased incomes and productivity among target groups.

III. National Food and Nutrition Plan

The Government of the Philippines, aided by technical assistance from the IBRD, has been developing over the past year a comprehensive Food and Nutrition Plan. The Plan is founded on the concept of equitable food consumption for Filipino citizens.

Parts of the plan are still being revised, but the basic elements are expected to be along the following lines:

1. Production:

   a) Rice and Corn: Action programs and projects will be designed to increase rice and corn production, primarily by pushing for improved production technology and irrigation. Increased yellow corn production would be intended to have linkages to small-scale swine and poultry operations.

   b) Other Crops: Action packages will also be devised for a variety of cash crops, including fruits, vegetables and legumes to help raise farm incomes.

2. Policies on Food Pricing:

   a) Increases in the price of rice and cooking oil would continue to be kept below increases in the consumer price index;

   b) Between 2-5% of edible oil would be diverted from export for domestic consumption;

   c) The price of yellow corn would be steadily increased.

3. Food Subsidy:

   A food subsidy program to alleviate malnutrition and improve the standard of living among low-income families. Experimentation is now underway on several food subsidy schemes.

This is the first such undertaking of its kind that we are aware of in Asia and may well serve as a model for future efforts in other countries. In any case, it underscores the importance the GOP is placing on equitable food consumption for the entire population. We share and desire to support the priority being given to increasing the production and availability of food.

One of the encouraging aspects of the Food and Nutrition Plan is the relatively low annual cost of making significant headway against malnutrition. Under one program designed to reach all people with energy intake of below 1600 Kcal per day and increase this by 300 Kcal per day, the cost is estimated to be $54 million for commodities and administration; under another option all people below 1800 Kcal per day would receive an extra 150 per day at a cost of approximately $90 million; still a third program could reach all people below 2000 Kcal per day by increasing intake by 150 Kcal at a cost of $127 million.

IV. Mission's Food and Nutrition Outreach Project

The Food and Nutrition Outreach Project gives full recognition to the need for strengthening GOP capacity to devise strategies for utilizing its own resources to deal with malnutrition. The project's basic premise is that the long term solution lies in indigenous food production and distribution rather than continued reliance upon concessional food aid. The outreach activity will focus on increasing food production at municipal level and directing production surpluses to families most in need through food subsidies. In this manner the project will directly support the food subsidy component of the Food and Nutrition Plan. If successful, it can help lay the framework for a cost-effective means to phase down food donations and use locally-produced commodities to achieve long-term nutrition objectives.

V. Title I/III

The rationale for a Title I/III program in coming years will be very different from that of the past. A Title I/III program, in the context of the new Food and Nutrition Plan and the Food and Nutrition Outreach Project, has potential for accelerating the drive toward fundamental policy changes and activities directed toward resolving low food intake and attendant malnutrition. The key to a successful food subsidy plan is local financing. Thus local currency generations from a Title I/III program are a critical input. Wheat and yellow corn can be utilized to increase food availability as well as provide local currency support for selected components of the Food and Nutrition Plan. Among the issues to be addressed in formulating a Title I/III package is the GOP's present policy of exporting rice and edible oil.

On March 28, 1980, the Ministry of Economic Planning submitted a multi-year Title I/III request, seeking commodity inputs from FY 80 through FY 84. The Mission advised NEDA that no PL 480 Title I/III would be available during FY 80 because of severe budgetary constraints. The Mission is aware that Title I funding problems are likely to continue; nevertheless, we intend to proceed with exploration of a Philippine Title I/III program along the lines discussed above as early as FY 81. Details of a Title I/III program are now the topic of working group meetings between the Mission and GOP. We will be submitting a detailed Title I/III package to Washington as soon as it is available. Title I/III levels shown in Table I of the ABS are based on the March, 1980 NEDA request. It should be understood that these levels may change considerably as the Food and Nutrition Plan takes on more definitive shape.

As preliminary information for an FY 81-82 Title I/III initiative, the following Bellmon considerations are discussed.

a) Receipt, Storage and Distribution

No problems are anticipated with the ability of the GOP to receive, store and distribute PL 480 commodities under both Titles I/III and II. Commodity management and storage facilities are adequate to meet the needs of the PL 480 program and other normal operations. Improvements continue to be made in storage facilities to further strengthen this aspect.

b) Disincentive Effects

The Title I/III commodities requested (wheat and corn) are not expected to act as a substantial disincentive to domestic agricultural production. Wheat is not grown in the Philippines and it is estimated that during FY 82 between 900,000 and 1,000,000 metric tons, mostly from the United States, will be imported. In view of this, the GOP request for 118,000 MT represents only a small portion of total need. The 1980 corn crop suffered from drought and infestation (army worm) necessitating larger corn imports for both 1980 and 1981, approximately 175,000 MT for each year. Production shortfalls in corn have obvious spillover effects on human consumption and nutrition, exacerbated by declines in the swine and poultry industry. The request for 25,000 MT under Title I is only a small portion of the country's corn requirement.

c) Marketing

The volume and mix of PL 480 Title I/III and II commodities should not cause any disruption to normal marketing activities in the Philippines.

VI. Title II

The bulk of Title II resources at present are directed toward maternal child health and school feeding activities. Our most immediate concern in the near term is to have a comprehensive evaluation of the Title II program conducted as soon as possible. One of the objectives of the evaluation will be to provide guidance as Title II gradually phases down and the food subsidy phases in. We expect a thorough examination to assure proper targeting of food resources. Since Title II only represents about 3% of the total calorie gap, shifting of categories and greater emphasis on MCH may be in order. The Targeted MCH program has been highly successful in moving regularly participating pre-schoolers to better states of nutrition. This is statistical verifiable and offers strong justification for moving more recipients into the MCH category, which fits with our long-term CDSS goals. About 65% of Title II commodities are used in TMCH and about 30% in school feeding (1.7 million recipients annually). Lesser activities include other child feeding programs and food for work projects.

Because the Food for Peace contribution to the Philippine Nutrition Program has been considerable, has been sustained and has verifiable benefits, it has compelled the GOP to seek long-term alternatives to continued reliance on donated food supplies. This conforms with the Mission's concept of a gradual phase out of the Title II program. We believe a real possibility exists in the Philippines for the country to continue on with its own resources. The GOP plan for a food subsidy scheme will have as one of its objectives the phasing down of Title II inputs while the use of local commodities (rice and cooking oil, initially) is phased in.

A Title II program at current levels during FY 82 remains an essential element of the GOP's food and nutrition planning over the short-term. The Mission is proposing that Title II food levels be maintained constant during the period FY 1981-83 while subsidy inputs of local commodities are worked out in detail. Starting in FY 1984, Title II would be reduced by some 25% annually with complete phase out by FY 1988.

It is felt that any sharp reduction would seriously impair a gradual phaseover from U.S. donated commodities to subsidized domestic commodities. This is to say nothing of the nutritional impact that a precipitous reduction would have on children and mothers now benefitting from the program. Recent studies conducted by the National Nutrition Council reveal, access to land, home ownership, increasing incomes and education of parents, all are inversely correlated with malnutrition of children. Since Title II food

is mainly targeted to landless, low income, largely illiterate non-home owner families who suffer from malnutrition, the GOP recognizes that the system established for targeting families for TMCH can also serve as a bridge to identify recipients in the food subsidy scheme now under development.

The GOP has also indicated that perhaps the Title II program might be partially redirected so that all commodities will be targeted to the high priority categories of infants and malnourished pre-school children, and pregnant and lactating mothers, and that this might be best accomplished when the food subsidy plan is implemented sometime in CY 1981. Exactly how and if this will be carried out will depend on the outcome of the evaluation and discussions among the GOP, CRS, CARE and USAID on the food subsidy plan. One issue that will have to be examined carefully is the role of school feeding in support of a broad food strategy. School feeding may complement our strategy inasmuch as a subsidized food ration translates into increased purchasing power for the recipient's family. Since the marginal propensity to spend on calories tends to be greater among lower income groups, we can expect any income gains to go into more animal products, oils and fats as well as housing and clothing. In this way, the income represented by the food ration can provide an impetus to food production and contribute to overall employment growth.

A number of issues will have to be carefully reviewed to ensure a smooth phase over of Title II to Title I/III. These will include timing, priority targeting, GOP preferences, role of PVOs, feasibility, management, and budgetary considerations. The school feeding program may offer an early opportunity for working out the arrangements for a phase over. For example, in shifting school feeding over to Title I/III, several alternatives might be considered, one involving continued participation of the U.S. VolAgs as a mechanism for delivery and monitoring of commodities, which the Mission is inclined to favor. A second choice might be the use of the existing infrastructure of 8,000 commercial bakeries all over the country as the food distribution networks for a Title I/III nutribun program.

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE II

Country: Philippines

P.L. 480 TITLE I/III REQUIREMENTS

(Dollars in Millions, Tonnage in Thousands)

COMMODITIES	FY 1980 Agreement $	FY 1980 Agreement MT	FY 1980 Shipments $	FY 1980 Shipments MT	FY 1980 Carry into FY 1981 $	FY 1980 Carry into FY 1981 MT	Estimated FY 1981 Agreement $	Estimated FY 1981 Agreement MT	Estimated FY 1981 Shipments $	Estimated FY 1981 Shipments MT	Estimated FY 1981 Carry into FY 1982 $	Estimated FY 1981 Carry into FY 1982 MT	Projected FY 1982 Agreement $	Projected FY 1982 Agreement MT	Projected FY 1982 Shipments $	Projected FY 1982 Shipments MT	Projected FY 1982 Carry into FY 1983 $	Projected FY 1982 Carry into FY 1983 MT
Title I																		
Wheat							19.4	118					20	118				
Yellow corn							3	25					3.2	25				
Total							22.4	143					23.2	143				
Of which Title III																		
Total																		

COMMENT:

Country: Philippines

TABLE XII
PL 480 Title I/III

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION
(000 Metric Tons)

Stock Situation	FY 1980	Estimated FY 1981
Commodity - Wheat		
Beginning Stocks	110	82
Production	-	-
Imports:	762	800
Concessional	-	-
Non-Concessional	762	760
Consumption	790	810
Ending Stock	82	72
Commodity - Corn		
Beginning Stocks	120	145
Production	3,250	3,410
Imports:	175*	175*
Concessional	-	25
Non-Concessional	175	150
Consumption: Food	1,980	2,040
Feed	1,420	1,525
Total	3,400	3,565
Ending Stock	145	165

* Corn imports are higher than normal because of drought and infestation that severely reduced the harvests.

MISSION REVIEW OF VOLUNTARY AGENCY TITLE II OPERATIONS

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE) remain the two U.S. voluntary agencies involved in the distribution of Title II donated foods in the Philippines. Both these agencies have conducted humanitarian and nutrition programs here for many years and have contributed significantly to the development and execution of the Philippine Nutrition Program. The GOP commitment to the VolAg program manifests itself in the sizeable local cost contribution for receipt, storage and transport of commodities. The Mission concurs with the proposed CRS and CARE Title II programs.

Sometime between June and September 1980, it is expected that comprehensive evaluation of the entire Title II program will occur. The Mission hopes to accomplish multiple objectives from this evaluation: a) a thorough analysis of the current Title II program, highlighting strong points and deficiencies; b) an analysis of program impact in the areas of nutrition (MCH), education (school testing), and small scale development (food for work); and c) most importantly, we want the evaluation to help provide us with future guidance for the program as Title II inputs wind down and indigenous subsidized foods are introduced.

A few, brief comments are presented below on the programs of both VolAgs:

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

The CRS program puts its primary emphasis on nutrition education through its Maternal Child Health (MCH) component. CRS has augmented this aspect of their program by assisting the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) with its Day Care Services Centers. In the program 200,000 recipients are issued a half ration of four pounds per month. The actual adjusted recipient level (full ration basis) for the Day Care program, then, is 100,000 recipients. MSSD is the primary government counterpart of CRS and budgets funds for the movement and storage of PL 480 commodities. The CRS program is implemented chiefly by the diocesian church structure, which, while not without problems, has done an able job.

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)

CARE conducts a large school feeding program, recognized as being well organized and controlled. The Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) funds local costs of distribution and implements the program through the school system using teachers as administrators and monitors of the feeding. MEC continues to strive to introduce and expand home and school food production to help supplement the food program. However, constraints such as size of plots and increasing cost of inputs are in some cases retarding progress. Nevertheless, many schools feed the nutribun four days per week with the fifth day's food supplement coming from local resources. A few schools have increased the local input to two days per week. The testimony from teachers, school administrators and government officials confirms positive benefits of the Title II nutribun in reducing absenteeism and improving alertness. Available evidence would suggest that the benefits most accrue to the poorest school children.

CARE Targeted Food Assistance (TFA) is beginning to experience a period of stability after considerable start-up problems. Within several months an evaluation may be possible to ascertain effectiveness of the program.

PROGRAM PLAN
Fiscal Year 1982

I. Elements of Operations:

A. Identification

1. a. Distributing Agency: Catholic Relief Services-USCC

b. Country: Philippines

c. Program Plan submitted:

d. Counterparts:

1) Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines (CBCP), Intramuros, Manila

2) Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) San Rafael Street, San Miguel, Manila

3) Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) Bureau of Public Schools, Manila

2. Supervisory staff:

a. Program Director - Terrence M. Kirch - U.S. Citizen
SAIDI Building
Cor. Real & Arzobispo Streets
Intramuros, Manila

b. Program Assistant - Lawrence A. Beach - U.S. Citizen

c. Program Assistant - Edward M. Haugh, Jr. - U.S. Citizen

d. Chief, Administration Department - Ernesto O. Lacson
Filipino Citizen

e. Chief, Nutrition Department - Gloria V. Boren
Filipino Citizen

f. Chief, Shipping Department - Hermeraldo R. Catubig
Filipino Citizen

g. Chief, Field Department - Marilyn Matilac
Filipino Citizen

B. Agency Agreements:

1. CRS has made a written agreement with the Government of the Philippines regarding Title II food distribution.

2. CRS has a blanket agreement known as Diplomatic Note No. 3001 negotiated by the United States Government and Republic of the Philippines Government and signed on October 18, 1956. CRS also has separate agreements with the Republic of the Philippines' Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated January 23, 1957, and January 25, 1957, which detail the implementation of Note No. 3001.

3. These agreements provide:

   a. Tax and duty free entry of Title II food and other relief supplies.

   b. Payment by the Philippine Government for inland transportation costs for movement of supplies from the end of ship's tackle to end-users.

   c. Police protection for the commodities as a guarantee against theft, pilferage, neglect, mishandling or illicit use.

   d. Permission to identify the supplies through normal communications media as donations from the American people.

   e. Permission to import all necessary program material and equipment under the same condition as the supplies.

   f. Admission of non-Filipino personnel for the administration of the program.

C. Area-Scope-Conditions of Operations

1. The program is nationwide, covering 53 of the approximately 62 dioceses throughout the Philippines, and operates in rural and urban areas, including Metro Manila.

2. CRS conducts its TMCHP through the diocesan structure of the local Catholic Church. PL 480 commodities are channeled through the diocese to the parishes which operate the nutrition centers. Civic organizations also sponsor nutrition centers and food is shipped directly to them. The school feeding project is conducted through the Ministry of Education and Culture. CRS directly handles the distribution of the foods used in the Snack Food Project to approximately 85 selected schools. Food for Work commodities are channeled to the project holders through the diocesan structure. The Other Child Feeding Project and the Adult Feeding Project are handled directly by CRS and commodities are channeled to cooperating institutions such as orphanages, old-age homes, and hospitals.

3. The Government of the Philippines through the Ministry of Social Services and Development provides a fund for the handling and transportation of all commodities except for those used in the Targeted School Feeding Program which are budgeted by the Ministry of Education and Culture. These funds cover all expenses from ex-ship's tackle to the end-user.

4. The Republic of the Philippines has placed increasing emphasis on nutrition. The National Nutrition Council (NNC) which was created in 1974 coordinates all nutrition programs in the country and formulates the national nutrition policy. CRS is represented on the NNC Management Committee and is a member of several working committees. The Food Assistance Guidelines formulated

by the NNC serve to coordinate the programs of the agencies involved. On the local level, our counterpart diocesan nutritionists are members of the Municipal Nutrition Committees which coordinate programs within the localities. CRS is a member of the Council of International Voluntary Agencies of the Philippines (CIVAP) which serves as a forum for discussion and coordination among the international agencies.

D. Control and Receipting - Records, Procedures and Audits

1. Figure 1 on page 4 shows the flow of PL 480 commodities. CRS control systems operate on five (5) levels as follows:

On Level One, which represents the CRS Manila Shipping Department, the following controls and audit procedures are in effect:

a. Ex-Ship's Tackle Report) Provide basic information as
Ex-pier Survey Report) to all losses and condition
Ex-lighter Survey Report) of arrival before commodity is stored in warehouse for further movement inland.

b. Handling Contract: Negotiated between the Ministry of Social Services and Development and Ministry of Education and Culture each calendar year with a qualified forwarder. The contract provides for the forwarder to handle the commodities from ex-ship's tackle to the ultimate recipient.

c. Bills of Lading are sent in advance to freight forwarder, survey company, the Ministry of Social Services and Development or the Ministry of Education and Culture.

d. A file is established on each vessel, containing all cargo details, survey reports, etc.

e. A Master Commodity Control Book contains a record of each commodity by vessel, its packing list number, time of arrival, beginning balance and allocations made.

f. A card file by packing list number indicates commodities allocated to programs by vessel and by commodity, date shipped by freight forwarder and shipping instruction number.

g. A daily record of all shipments by the freight forwarder is maintained by a CRS shipping coordinator.

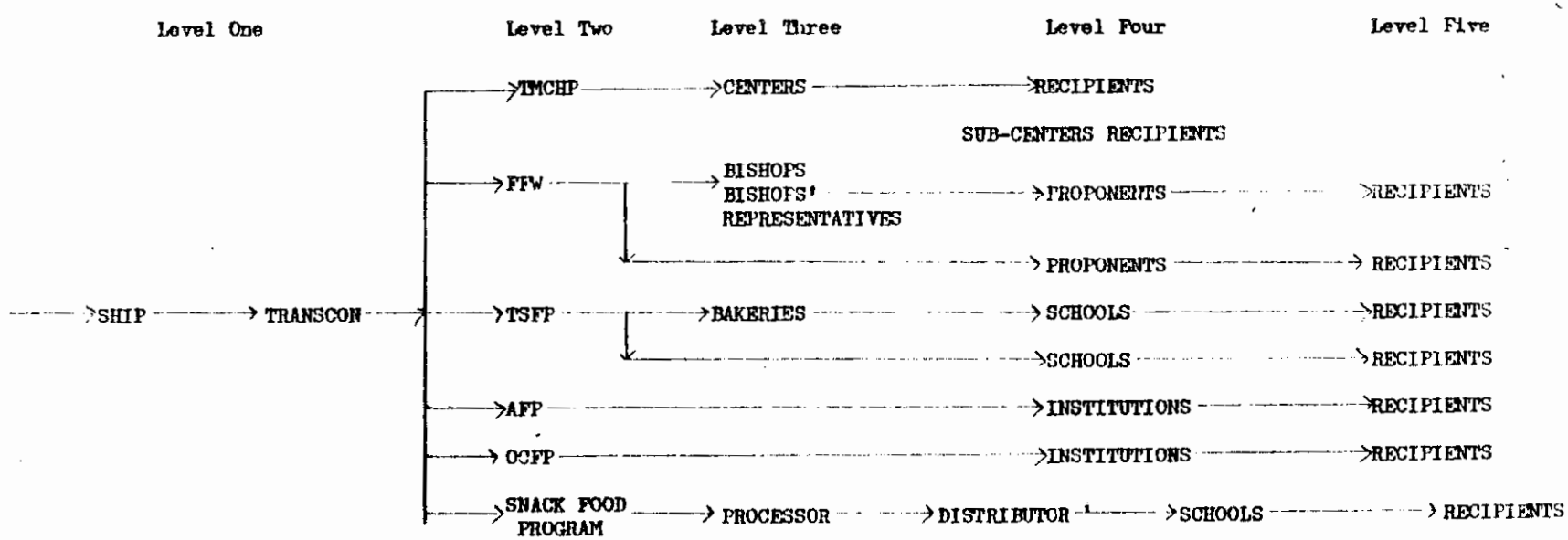
h. A numerical file is maintained of all shipping instructions which authorize the forwarder to transport specified commodities.

i. Bi-monthly stock reports are submitted by the freight forwarder.

Level Two, is the Program Level.

a. Each of the six programs/projects maintains commodity control record books to show the commodities allocated to the program by vessel, by commodity and to show allocations to consignees and running balances.

Figure 1 FLOW CHART OF PL 480 COMMODITIES



Coding

TMCHP - Targeted Maternal and Child Health Project
TSFP - Targeted School Feeding Project
AFP - Adult Feeding Project
OCFP - Other Child Feeding Project
FFW - Food for Work Program

b. Each of the six programs/projects maintains files of Shipping Instructions in numerical order.

c. Each of the programs/projects (except the Targeted School Feeding Project) maintains control cards to provide information on remittances by consignees of proceeds of sale of empty bags.

d. The Targeted School Feeding Project maintains files on each bakery. The file contains the baking contract, list of schools served, stock and production reports.

e. The Targeted School Feeding Project maintains individual files for each area showing the number of participating schools and the bakeries serving them.

f. The Targeted Maternal and Child Health Project maintains files on each consignee. The file contains signed agreement forms (which certify that the consignee is responsible for handling and distribution according to prescribed guidelines), the number of recipients, monthly reports to CRS, and correspondence.

g. The Targeted Maternal and Child Health Project maintains a card file on each consignee showing number of recipients, amount of commodities shipped, and number of each shipping instruction.

Level Three represents Consignees, Diocesan Social Action Departments and Bakeries. As part of an agreement signed with CRS, they are required to maintain the following records:

a. A stock register showing receipts, distribution and balances.

b. Files containing shipping instructions, bills of lading, financial records, etc.

c. Bakeries are required to make weekly production reports and monthly stock reports to the CRS/Manila office.

Level Four represents the TMCHP Nutrition Centers, Food for Work Project Proponents and Schools. Through signed agreements, they are required to maintain the following:

a. Receipt and distribution records

b. Individual growth charts (TMCHP and School Feeding only)

c. A stock register and file of shipping instruction (Food for Work only)

d. Monthly progress reports (Food for Work only)

e. Copies of monthly distribution reports made to CRS/Manila indicating amount of food distributed and balances at the end of month.

Level Five represents the ultimate recipient. All records on recipients are maintained by Level Four Agencies for at least three (3) years after the close of the program year

to which they pertain. End-use check reports are being continually executed at Levels Three, Four and Five on a regular, planned basis. In addition, periodic audits are conducted of the entire program.

2. Inland and ocean losses are all reported to USAID and CRS/NY on a Report of Loss Form. In the case of spoilage, CRS Philippines will request permission from USAID to dispose of the commodities. Claims against third parties for inland losses will be filed by CRS Philippines. Claims against third parties for losses which occur enroute to the Philippines will be filed by CRS/NY. All payments against claims made by CRS Philippines are received by our Shipping Department and are then transferred to the Accounting Department. Both Departments record these payments. Records of these payments are audited by CRS/NY and are available for audit by USAID. CRS Philippines retains the first $100 of the payment and transfers the remainder to United States Regional Disbursing Office (USRDO) in Manila.

E. Port Facilities - Practices

1. At the present time only the Port of Manila is used to discharge commodities for the CRS Program. Adequate facilities are provided.

2. Agreements with the host government permit duty-free entry of commodities. At present there are no problems.

3. CRS contracts for an independent survey made on board each vessel by a recognized survey company for each shipment of Title II PL 480 commodities.

4. CRS commodities are exempt from all port or other charges.

F. Storage Facilities

1. Our present freight forwarder has fourteen (14) warehouses in Metro-Manila with an estimated capacity of 2,500,000 bags.

2. Consignees generally have sturdy brick or cement structures (a few have wooden storage areas) that accomodate their quarterly allocations of food.

3. CRS retains control of inventorying and distribution of all foods in storage.

G. Inland Transportation

1. Facilities available:

Commodities are transported overland by truck and by the Philippine National Railroad. For inter-island shipments the forwarder contracts local shipping lines.

2. Problems involved:

a. During certain months of the year heavy rains occasionally cause delay in inland transportation, especially in the more remote and mountainous areas.

However, the Government of the Philippines continues to make progress in its road construction program and the situation is gradually improving.

b. Pilferage is a common and persistent problem during transport of food. However, CRS, in cooperation with its transport contractor, is having some success in mitigating these losses.

c. Settlement of claims against the forwarder for losses and spoilage is slow and complicated.

H. Processing-Reprocessing-Repackaging

1. The Soy-Fortified Flour programmed for the Targeted Sch Feeding Project is baked into "nutribuns" by local bak . The nutribuns are made available at a subsidized cost to elementary school children. The approximate cost of ng a nutribun is US .013¢. (Contracts attached)

2. Soy-Fortified Sorghum Grits are processed by extrusion into a snack food. The cost of processing one 25-gram package is US .04¢. The package contains nutritional information about the food, and is one of the first in the Philippines to carry such a message. (Contracts attached)

I. Financing

1. Inland transportation costs from the end of ship's tackle (ocean vessels) to the ultimate consignee are paid by the Philippine government. Monies for this purpose are budgeted through the Ministry of Social Services and Development and the Ministry of Education and Culture. MSSD and MEC negotiate a contract with a forwarder to cover the overland and inter-island shipping costs which are paid by them upon verification by CRS. The contract also covers survey fees, warehousing, repackaging of damaged commodities and any other incidental expenses that may be incurred. Salaries, per diem and travel expenses for end-use checkers are partially provided from the MSSD budget. The current grant represents US$ 24,557.

2. CRS provides money for administrative costs which includes salaries for the American and Filipino headquarters staff in Manila and related office and travel expenses.

3. The Targeted Maternal and Child Health Project (TMCHP) has an Unassociated Charge and the Targetted School Feeding Project (TSFP) has an Associated Charge. Monies from these sources are used to cover expenses related to program operations and control, including supervision and salaries of field nutritionists, materials and supplies used in the nutrition education component. Expenses incurred at the operation level (feeding and distribution at the local level) are also paid from the Unassociated Charges.

4. A system of empty container sales and control has been implemented. Consignees sell the bags locally and remit ₱0.25 for each bag (except torn bags) to CRS. The money from this source is expended according to pertinent CS

regulations. Separate books are maintained covering the receipt and disbursement of money received from Associated Charges and the sale of empty containers. All records are subject to audit and are maintained in the CRS Manila office.

J. Acceptability of Available Foods

1. Available foodstuffs are acceptable to all recipients in the different program categories.

   a. Corn Soya Milk is usually mixed with vegetables as soup or as one-dish meal. It can also be prepared as a nutritious beverage. Corn and soy are locally grown and consumed.

   b. Bulgur Wheat may be used as a rice substitute or rice extender and may also be mixed with local foods in soups, main dishes, and native delicacies.

   c. Soy-fortified Flour is used to make high-calorie, high-protein nutribuns, which are similar to local breads.

   d. Non-fat Dry Milk is very popular and acceptable among Filipino people for drinking or in combination for cooking.

   e. Soy-fortified Sorghum Grits when extruded provide a nutritious snack food competitive with commercial brands.

2. Food requirements for program participants are estimated based on the Food and Nutrition Research Institute's (FNRI) Survey results of the recommended dietary allowance (RDA) for specific groups. In the TMCHP, the food allocation/participant provides approximately 1/3 of the caloric requirement and 1/2 of the protein requirement. For TSFP, 250 calories and 8.4 grams of protein are supplied by one nutribun. In the Day Care Service Project, only four (4) lbs. of food are given as the other half is provided by the MSSD to meet the nutrient deficiency. In the Snack Food Project, a 25-gram package provides 110 calories and 3.8 grams protein.

   a. The following table shows the recipient level and ration rate for each program:

	Program/ Project	Recipient Level (monthly)	Monthly Rate (in kgs) CSM	NFDM	FLR	BW	Sorghum
1.	TMCH	520,000	3.2	0.5			
2.	Daycare Service	200,000	1.3	0.5			
3.	OCFP	18,000	3.2	0.5			
4.	AFP	2,000	3.2	0.5			
5.	TSFP	200,000			1.17		
6.	FFW (workers)	1,000	5.44			3.6	
7.	FFW (dependents)	4,000	5.44			3.6	
8.	Snack Food Project	21,875					.640

Category 1 - There will be twelve (12) distributions during the twelve (12) months of operations.

Category 2 - There will be five (5) distributions per week for twelve (12) months.

Category 3 & 4 - There will be 365 distributions over the twelve (12) months.

Category 5 - There will be approximately 160 distributions over eight (8) months of operations.

Category 6 & 7 - The figure represents a monthly ration for workers and dependents based on 20 workdays per month. There will be twelve (12) months of operations.

Category 8 - There will be approximately 160 distributions over the eight (8) month school year, with limited commercial sales during the rest of the year. The ration here is the monthly ration of Soy-fortified Sorghum Grits per child.

b. Survey results have pointed out a caloric deficiency among the target group. PL 480 foods given to participants meet a sizeable portion of the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) and make a significant contribution towards dietary improvement.

c. Experience shows that the distribution of donated PL 480 Title II foods does not result in a substantial disincentive to domestic production in the Philippines nor does it disrupt the normal market and distribution system.

K. Program Publicity

1. An integral program component is the education of the mother participants in proper nutrition, including preparation and use of PL 480 foods through mother's classes, home visits, cooking demonstrations and other informal gatherings. These classes also convey the source of the food to the participants. Innovative teaching techniques such as puppetry, audio-visuals, drama, games, songs and others are utilized. Also, nutrition information about the extruded product is printed at the back of the package.

2. The program is publicized through pamphlets, reports and various activities such as Nutrition Month celebrations, food fairs and exhibits, TV and radio broadcasts, model farms, puppet shows and others. A bi-monthly newspaper, the "CRS Nutrinews", is distributed to program cooperators and other interested people.

L. Estimate of Program Duration

1. Assuming that Title II commodities remain available, the CRS food programs will continue for the foreseeable future. (CRS is currently reaching only about 20% of the malnourished preschool children.)

2. If Title II food should cease to be available during Fiscal Year 1982, the programs would adjust as follows:

a. Targeted Maternal and Child Health Project would expand and replicate the pilot projects in local food production which have already begun in three areas in the Philippines. The supplemental feeding could continue at a reduced level, therefore, using locally grown food. The nutrition education component, which is the major element of the program, would also continue in most areas using locally grown food as food supplements if available, or without food supplements if necessary.

b. Food Production Programs would be introduced in the Other Child Feeding and Adult Feeding Projects so institutions could augment food provided by the institutions. The programs would carry on at a reduced level.

c. The Day Care Service Project of MSSD would probably carry on more or less at present levels, using the current transportation budget to buy local food as a substitute for PL 480 food.

d. Targeted School Feeding Project would expand current experiments on substituting local banana and cassava flour for PL 480 flour. The program would probably continue at a reduced level, using GOP funds formerly used for inland transport, to buy local flour and other foods.

e. Snack Food Project would continue by substituting local cereals for donated Soy-fortified Sorghum Grits, and relying on recipients to pay the extra expenses.

f. Food for Work Program would continue at a reduced level using CRS funds. (CRS is already experimenting with compensation of 30% cash and 70% food for Food for Work laborers.)

II. Plans of Operation for Specific Types of Projects

See Annexes I through VII for specific plans.

A.	Annex I	:	Targeted Maternal & Child Health Projects, Day Care Service, and Mothercraft
B.	Annex II	:	Other Child Feeding Project
C.	Annex III	:	Adult Feeding Project
D.	Annex IV	:	Snack Food Project
E.	Annex V	:	Targeted School Feeding Project
F.	Annex VI	:	Food for Work Project
G.	Annex VII	:	Summary of PL 480 Title II Requirements.

III. Contributions to the Program

A. From Catholic Relief Services

Purpose	Amount	
General operating budget	$ 242,500	
Administrative costs	184,618	
		$ 427,118.00

B. From the Diocese

Source	Purpose	Amount	
Diocese	Salaries of nutritionists, aides, parish workers and operating expenses	$ 534,246	
Diocese	Transport and warehousing	59,178	
Proceeds from sale of empty containers	Administrative costs	31,064	
			624,488.00

C. From the U.S. Government

	Metric Tons	Estimated Value	
1. Corn Soy Milk	24,182.4	$ 10,640,256	
2. Nonfat Dry Milk	4,440	2,086,800	
3. Soy-fortified Flour	1,872	692,640	
4. Soy-fortified Bulgur Wheat	216	77,760	
5. Soy-fortified Sorghum Grits	112	33,600	
	30,822.4		13,531,056.00

D. From the Philippine Government

	Inland Transport	Admin Costs	Food/Material Contributions	Total	
1. Ministry of Social Services & Development	$1,740,993	$113,000	$ 902,400	$2,756,393	
2. Ministry of Education & Culture	112,575	148,000	633,600	894,175	
	$1,853,568	$261,000	$1,536,000		3,650,568.00

E. From Local Civic Organizations

Purpose	Amount
Contributions of funds and equipment to School Feeding projects	$ 395,000
Donations to cover operating expenses of 17 mothercraft centers	30,800

E. From Local Civic Organizations (cont)

Purpose	Amount	
Purchase of tools, construction materials, etc. for Food for Work projects	$ 78,785	
Foodstuffs for TMCH and Mothercraft Centers	13,200	$ 507,785.00

F. From Others

Source	Purpose		
Recipient contributions	Administrative costs	$ 710,400	
Volunteer workers	Volunteer service	114,400	
			824,800.00
	GRAND TOTAL		$19,565,815.00

RECAPITULATIONS

A.	From Catholic Relief Services	$ 427,118
B.	From the Diocese	624,488
C.	From the U.S. Government	13,531,056
D.	From the Philippine Government	3,650,568
E.	From the Local Civic Organizations	507,785
F.	From Others	824,800
	GRAND TOTAL	$ 19,565,815

Annex I: TARGETED MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROJECT, MOTHERCRAFT DAY CARE SERVICE

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Malnutrition is considered in the country today as a priority problem which necessitates an immediate and multi-sectoral soultion. The adverse effects of malnutrition on the social and economic life of the people have been discussed and expounded in several CRS papers and other documents. /1, 2

The importance of the CRS Nutrition Program as an answer to the problem of malnutrition cannot be over-emphasized. The need for the continuity of the CRS Nutrition Program is best reflected in terms of the program's outreach and effectiveness, especially within the context of the over-all Philippine Nutrition Program.

Graph I (page 14) shows the past, present and projected extent of malnutrition based on both high and low program impact, the outreach of CRS alone and the outreach of CRS and all other involved agencies combined, and the number of pre-school children rehabilitated through the program.

If the malnutrition problem remains unabated (i.e. based on low impact program), it is estimated that there shall be a gradual increase in the number of 2nd and 3rd degree malnourished pre-school children, and by 1981, the 3.3 million mark shall have been reached. On the other hand, with high impact programs, the extent of malnutrition among the same age group is expected to diminish at a similar rate. By the end of 1981, the extent of malnutrition is expected to drop to approximately 2.0 million, if such high impact is indeed achieved.

The program outreach of all agencies combined is insufficient to cover all the malnourished pre-schoolers in 1979 even if program impact is high. However, program outreach is estimated to increase to a high percentage by 1981 (2.6 million) and again, slightly increase in 1982 (2.8 million). However, with the assumption that the program impact will be low (for all agencies), it is estimated that there shall still be about 700,000 (3.3 million minus 2.6 million) 2nd and 3rd degree malnourished pre-schoolers who shall not be served by any nutrition agency in 1981.

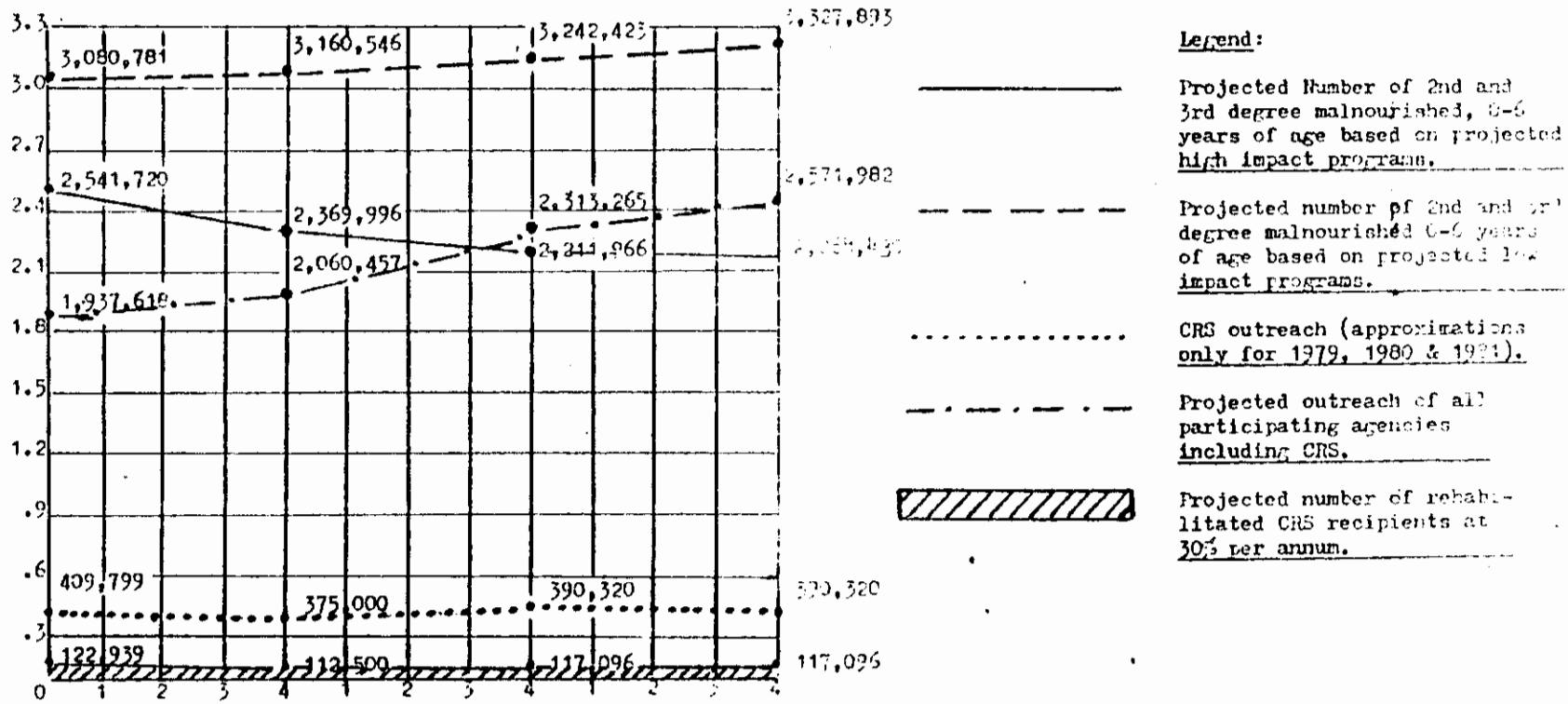
On the other hand, if we were to assume that program impact will be high (for all agencies), it can be estimated that by 1981, all 2nd and 3rd degree malnourished children shall have been covered by the agencies involved in nutrition. Projected agency coverage shall even exceed the number of the malnourished in need. If the trend of the high program impact were to continue, the excess of the estimated recipients, would even be greater by 1981. (600,000)

/1 OPG Proposal 1980 - 1982, PMS Plan, Annual Reports, etc.

/2 The Philippine Nutrition Program 1978 - 1982, 1977

Graph I

CRS Outreach Compared to Projects Number of 2nd and 3rd Degree Malnourished Pre-School Children



Reference for Projections: NNC/NEDA & Cooperating Agencies. The Philippine Nutrition Program 1978-1982, Sept., 1977.
Projected outreach of all participating agencies was taken from the PNP 1978-1982, Sept. 1977, p. 32

At present, CRS serves an average of 375,000 or more 2nd and 3rd degree malnourished pre-school children, per year. (See Table 1, page 20 for breakdown according to specific projects.) Program coverage is expected to increase minimally in 1981. Compared to the total outreach of all nutrition programs including the CRS program with regard to the pre-school age groups, CRS is estimated to be presently serving a little less than one-fifth or 18% of these recipients.

However, if we were to assume the program impact will be high, CRS coverage is estimated to gradually increase, in proportion to the 2nd and 3rd degree malnourished population in 1981.

Based on previous studies, [3] we estimate that the CRS Nutrition Program can effectively rehabilitate 50% of 3rd degree and 30% of 2nd degree malnourished children within an average period of one year. Further program improvement might still increase this percentage.

We estimate that 30% of the recipients can be rehabilitated to at least 1st degree of malnutrition (or normal levels) within one year.

Further, we estimate that over-all, the net impact of TMCH annually on both 2nd and 3rd degree malnutrition among the pre-school children is 2.55%.[4] This means that, 2.55% of all school children throughout the country are rehabilitated through TMCHP.

II. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

With the prevalence of malnutrition among the vulnerable groups particularly pre-school children and pregnant and nursing mothers, Catholic Relief Services, together with various dioceses, will continue to assist the Philippine Nutrition Program in alleviating the malnutrition problem through the TMCHP, Mothercraft and Day Care Service Projects.

The goal is to improve the nutritional status of the vulnerable population groups. Specifically, it seeks to:

A. Prevent nutritional decline among 50% of 0 - 18 months old children whose weight is at least 76% of recommended standards.

B. Elevate the nutritional status of 50% of the severely and moderately malnourished children to at least 76% of recommended standards in an 18-month period.

C. Reach at least 25% of pregnant mothers of identified severely and moderately underweight infants and preschoolers, and nursing mothers of infants.

---

[3] Evaluation studies conducted by the Asian Social Institute (1971) The Asia Research Organization (1974) Gloria Villareal, et al (1969) and recently by USAID (1978)

[4] R. W. Engel. "The TMCH Program: Its Impact and Planned Adjustments to Increase Impact on Pre-school Child and Infant Malnutrition." Report based on 1978 In-house Evaluation of TMCHP initiated by USAID.

D. Motivate all participating mothers to adopt desired nutrition health, family life and food production practices in their own homes.

E. Motivate the participants towards intensive backyard gardening.

F. Equip the staff with the skills necessary for smooth program implementation.

III. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

CRS will facilitate the development of centers which will serve as focal points for prevention of malnourishment and rehabilitation of the malnourished and as channels for influencing nutrition and other related practices for mothers. The program will then employ one or a combination of the following patterns.

A. Targeted Maternal and Child Health Project

On a monthly schedule, nutrition education activities carrying a specific theme, weighing, follow-up visits and food distribution of a month's allocation will be undertaken until the participant's rehabilitation period of 18 months is completed.

Under this scheme, supplementary feeding will be carried out in the home. Eight pounds of Corn Soya Milk and Milk will be given in dry form to each participant on a monthly basis. Prior to the initial distribution of food, participating mothers will attend a four-day orientation (30 - 60 minutes per day) on the program which will include the demonstrations of the various ways of preparing supplementary foods. In return for the services rendered them, each program participant will give a monthly enrollment fee of ₱1.00.

Qualified participants will be all infants aged 6 - 11 months (except those overweight) and children aged 12 - 60 months who are severely and moderately malnourished. The mothers of these malnourished children will also be included in the program if:

- they are nursing mothers who breastfeed their infants within 0 - 6 months after delivery, after which the infant may replace her on the rolls.
- they are pregnant women in their second or third trimester.

In addition, recipients shall also be selected based on need, that is, according to priority groups and areas (with wide prevalence of malnutrition) and to indigency or socio-economic level of the family, i.e. in rural areas, those who are earning not more than ₱35.00 per capita per month, and in urban areas, those who are earning no more than ₱50.00 per capita per month.

B. Mothercraft Program

The program will proceed in two phases: Phase one will consist of supplementary feeding of the malnourished children in Mothercraft centers. The children will be given

Corn Soya Milk prepared with local food ingredients twice daily, six times a week for a period of 12 weeks (3 mos.). The mothers of these children will assist in the supervision of the feedings and will be given nutrition classes every week. Qualified mothers will also be given 8 pounds of food commodities every month in dry form or instead may partake in the daily feedings. By the end of the 12th week, children and mothers will "graduate" from the center.

Phase two will be the mother and child's participation in the TMCHP. This will consist of monthly weighing, mother's classes, follow-up visits and distribution of supplementary foods until the rehabilitation is completed.

The qualified participants in the project will be the same as in the Targeted Maternal and Child Health Project.

C. Day Care Services

In cooperation with the MSSD, CRS undertakes a day care supplementary feeding program for children ages 2 - 6 years aimed towards giving nutritional support to children prior to formal schooling. The Day Care Service is basically a child welfare service whereby "substitute mothering" is provided temporarily for pre-school children part of the day through creative and group experiences. CRS input comes in the form of 4 pounds of food supplement. MSSD counterpart comes in the form of locally available foods.

IV. PROGRAM COMPONENTS OR ACTIVITIES

There are six program components that will be integrated into the different projects in order to achieve the broad goal of up-lifting the nutritional status of the participants. The six major components are:

A. Nutrition Education

B. Supplementary Feeding

C. Food Production

D. Training

E. Research & Evaluation

F. Health

These components will be necessary for program implementation and will work in combination with each other to make the CRS Nutrition Program responsive and realistic in meeting the needs of the target population.

A. Nutrition Education

Nutrition Education will continue to be of prime importance in the over-all nutrition strategy of the CRS/Philippine Nutrition Program. The information gap will be reduced through the use of various approaches that have been developed for the conduct of nutrition education classes. We hope that with a projected ratio of 2,500 - 3,500 program participants per nutritionist in 1982, the nutrition education component of the program will be further strengthened.

B. Supplementary Feeding

Without food, nutrition education would fall short of its objective of improving the nutritional status of the malnourished child and eventually of his family. Thus, food supplementation will continue to be complementary to the nutrition education component.

Food supplements will be in the form of Corn Soya Milk. The food supplements shall provide approximately 425 calories per day or an estimated 1/3 of the daily requirement for calories and 20 grams protein per day or an estimated 1/2 of the daily requirement for protein. These food supplements will be given to program participants either in cooked or dry form.

C. Food Production

The realization that there must be an eventual replacement of foreign donated foods had led to the incorporation of a food production component into the program. The project operates around a core phase of Community Outreach and where resources permit, this may be modified and extended to include a Farm Development Phase. Through the Community Outreach phase, it is hoped that TMCH families will be able to produce food from their backyards as a supplement to their diet or as a source of income. The rationale for the farm development phase is the need to provide a source of planting materials which could also become an income-generating activity and at the same time function as a training ground for marginal farmers in the community. The promotion of individual backyard gardening among program participants will remain one of the major schemes with the full operation of 5 farm sites in 1981 with 30 extension units. Other centers will be encouraged.

D. Training

Program implementation will be more effective and efficient if manned by personnel who are adequately equipped with skills necessary to achieve program objectives.

There will be pre-service training for prospective diocesan nutritionists; in-service training for the national staff, for regional supervisors, diocesan nutritionists, consignees and nutrition aides; cooperative training for individuals or groups; and practical training for student affiliates.

E. Research & Evaluation

Research and Evaluation are integral parts of the CRS Nutrition Program. These can help management and those in charge of program operations to get objective information regarding the over-all implementation and the impact of the program. (Monitoring in this case is regarded as a part of the evaluation aspect.) Information gained would thus give some indication of the progress achieved towards the attainment of program purposes and goals.

Activities under this component include quarterly monitoring of commodity and beneficiary levels, and

nutritional impact: annual evaluation of the nutritional impact of the program, and conduct of applied research projects geared towards the improvement of the program, as a whole.

F. Health

The safeguard of an effective nutrition program is good health. This component will be strengthened in 1981 by a special health-related project under the Nutrition Program. This project shall be closely coordinated with Special Projects Department, and our Rural Water Program as well as our on-going medical program which supports rural clinics. The Nutrition and Special Projects and/or medical program link-up shall be implemented in such a way that priority of the two latter programs/projects shall be on those areas that have on-going TMCH Projects.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAMS

A. Management Structure (TMCHP, Mothercraft, Day Care Service)

The CRS Nutrition Program shall be implemented in 1981 within the existing organizational structure. There will also be about 185 field nutritionists implementing the program on the diocesan level, with each nutritionist covering an average of 3,000 participants per month. Some 2,400 consignees and nutrition aides shall support these nutritionists with the assistance of various local volunteers.

B. Funding

Funds for program implementation are expected to come from various sources. These are the following: Operating Budget (CRS New York), Generated Funds* (see below), Rice Bowl funds, USAID/MEDA, donations from sponsors, etc.

C. Other Resources

Other resources include food, funding for inland transport of these, and diocesan and parish contributions in terms of monetized value of volunteers and use of storage and center facilities.

VI. SCOPE OF THE PROGRAM (TMCHP, MOTHERCRAFT, DAY CARE SERVICE)

The total number of participants in the program for Fiscal Year 1981 will be approximately 520,000 mothers and children in the TMCHP and 200,000 in Day Care Service.

---

* A minimum participation fee of ₱1.00 given in cash per month per participant shall be charged, in order to sustain center operations.

Listed below are the food requirements for each project category:

Table 1

Project Category	Recipient Level	Monthly Ration (kg) CSM	NFDM	Total Requirement CSM	NFDM
TMCH & Mothercraft					
Infants & children	416,000	3.2	0.5	15,974,400	2,496,000
Pregnant and nursing mothers	104,000	3.2	0.5	3,993,600	624,000
				19,968,000	3,120,000
Day Care Service Children & infants	200,000	1.3	0.5	3,120,000	1,200,000
T O T A L	720,000			23,088,000	4,320,000

VII. COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The implementation of the CRS Nutrition Program is made possible with the administrative, technical and logistical assistance of both governmental and private agencies.

The National Nutrition Council (NNC) is responsible for coordinating all the activities of the government and private agencies engaged in the nutrition program. CRS contributes to the Philippine Nutrition Program by relating to these agencies at all levels. As a member agency of the Council, CRS contributes to the review and formulation of guidelines in various aspects of the Philippine Nutrition Program, particularly in food assistance. At the regional level, the Regional Supervisors participate actively in the Regional Task Force on Nutrition and other similar committees. The same activity is done in all other levels of program implementation.

The Ministry of Social Services and Development, which is the lead agency on Food Assistance, assists CRS in the formulation of guidelines responsive to the needs of the malnourished children and based on results of nutritional status surveys. CRS assists the Day Care Service program of the MSSD through provision of food in some Day Care Service centers. CRS is also provided by this agency with budget for transportation and handling of commodities from Manila to the beneficiaries.

CRS as a resource agency operates through the individual dioceses and their Social Action centers in the integration of nutrition as part of Family Life and Christian Community Building. The Dioceses are represented by their Bishops in national and major decision making while, at the diocesan level, Social Action Directors monitor the program with regard to administrative and some operational aspects of the program. They are assisted by CRS Regional Supervisors in the technical and operational supervision of Diocesan Nutritionists. One or more of these DNs are assigned to look after implementation of the TMCHP which are under the direct charge of the consignees, mostly parish priests. Nutrition aides and volunteer mothers help facilitate record keeping, nutrition education and other activities in the centers.

USAID provides food in form of Corn Soya Milk and Non-fat Dry Milk. CRS also avails of the expertise of the USAID Nutrition Advisor.

VIII. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND AUDIT PROCEDURES

Monitoring shall be done in two separate but integrated parts. The first part shall deal with the monitoring of activities at the center, diocesan and regional levels. These activities shall be reported quarterly using the operational report form. Activities shall be reported by component, i.e. nutrition education, food assistance, food production, training, research and evaluation.

The report format includes the following items: objectives or purposes, targets or indicators, activities, problems encountered, action taken, recommendations and remarks. In addition, there shall be some narrative parts to expound on highlights and other significant aspects of the report.

The second part shall deal with the monitoring of commodity and beneficiary levels, as well as the over-all nutritional impact of the program. Again, this is to be done quarterly. The quarterly status report shall be used for this purpose.

The program participants shall be weighed quarterly, except the infants and the third degree malnourished who shall be weighed monthly. The children's age in months, and weights, shall then be recorded in their ration cards and/or record notebook.

The nutrition aides/volunteers are usually in charge of this activity. The nutritionists may also take charge of such activity in some areas, while in other areas that have trained volunteers and nutrition aides, she will only supervise.

The weights will then be tabulated in cross-over sheets quarterly by the nutrition aides/volunteers. The initial data of the nutrition aides should show which particular children are lagging behind in terms of nutritional levels and thus, need special attention.

The nutritionist shall collate the data and shall make a simple analysis that will show the percentage of children who improved, maintained or decreased in nutritional levels. Also, the nutritionist would see in the collated reports of the nutrition aides, an indication of the nutrition aide's workload so that they may be able to assist at providing means to solve any problems. The nutritionist shall then transmit the data/information to her Social Action Director/Bishop and Regional Supervisor. She shall also send feed-back to the nutrition aide.

The Regional Supervisors in turn would collate the diocesan reports, analyze these, and may use these data to evaluate the program's success in the specific dioceses covered and also to determine which places are most seriously in need of her attention. She shall then send feed-back to the nutritionists and also send her report to CRS Manila.

CRS Manila staff shall collate the data/information from the different regions, analyze these, and make an in-depth study. Then using these data/information, the staff would be able to

assess the over-all impact of the program and provide guidance as to where more detailed study is to be applied. Likewise, the program administrators can use such information as one of the basis by which plans and guidelines can be formulated or revised. CRS Manila shall send copies of the over-all report to USAID, the National Nutrition Council, and the Ministry of Social Services and Development. Feedback shall be sent to the Regional Supervisors.

Aside from the quarterly monitoring of nutritional impact, a yearly evaluation shall also be conducted by selected CRS Manila staff. For this purpose, sample centers (approximately 10% of the total number) shall be closely followed-up, and only those children who had been with the program for one year or more, shall be included. In effect, the results of this annual evaluation shall serve as a more in-depth analysis and a "check" or validation of the quarterly reports on nutritional impact.

In addition to operational and status reports that will be sent regularly to the Nutrition Department, there shall also be other provisions for controlling some other aspects of the nutrition program.

The use of funds, for example, shall be controlled by the Accounting Department. For the Nutrition Program administrative staff, such accountable items shall include salaries, travel advances and operational expenses such as those for training, development of nutrition education materials, etc. The aforementioned shall be reported in the form of itinerary of travel, requests for travel advances, travel expense vouchers and memos requesting for funding of specific projects/activities.

For the Regional Supervisors, accountability to the Accounting Department shall include reimbursement of transportation, per diem and miscellaneous expenses. Reports which include a summary of activities are also to be sent to the Accounting Department and this shall be used as basis for reimbursement. In the case of Diocesan Nutritionists, funding assistance shall also be controlled, similar to the above.

The amount of food allocation per person per center and dioceses depending on food availability shall be controlled by the Shipping Department. Control is in the form of returned S/I's (pink copy) which would show how much, when, where, how and to whom food was delivered. This form would also reflect food damage and shortage. An additional control is maintained by the Accounting Department which processes claims for inland handling expenses, and bills the centers for empty bag fees and participant contributions.

The Field Department shall also control certain aspects of the Nutrition Program implementation at the diocesan and center levels. The fieldmen shall check center records (including remittances), audit the expenses incurred as reflected in the accounting records, and investigate the condition of warehouses, warehousing procedures, actual amount of food received, and the general implementation of the program in relation to the program guidelines. Questionnaires and interviews with center nutrition aides, consignees, recipients, Diocesan Nutritionists and Regional Supervisors, and observations in the field shall be used for this purpose.

Administrative matters involving Nutrition Program personnel including Regional Supervisors, such as vacation and sick leaves, office report time, itinerary of travel, use of company vehicles, and expenses incurred, etc. shall continue to have control measures in the form of itinerary of travel, travel expense vouchers, field trip reports, daily time records, applications/reports of vacation and sick leaves and requests through memos, etc.

Annex II: OTHER CHILD FEEDING PROJECT

I. RATIONALE

Among several institutions providing temporary shelter and care to orphaned, abandoned, neglected, sick and abused children, there is a prevalent problem of malnutrition caused by lack of manpower, technical expertise and insufficient funds to provide for the basic needs of the child. It is a sad truth that most of these institutions can hardly cope with the demands of everyday life.

II. OBJECTIVES

The Other Child Feeding Project is created with the main objective of alleviating the prevalent problem of malnutrition among institutionalized children by providing supplementary foods as well as initiating activities that would uplift the present conditions aimed towards self-sufficiency. It not only aims to eliminate the problem of malnutrition, but also to prevent its recurrence.

III. PLANS OF OPERATION

To attain the project's objectives and facilitate communication between the institution and CRS Manila, the project is placed under the Operations Section of the Nutrition Department and directly under the supervision of the Nutrition Area Coordinators. The latter provide technical support to the consignees.

IV. PARTICIPATION

Project participants are institutionalized children 14 years and below who are fed through communal kitchens. Priority is given to malnutrition wards, orphanages, rehabilitation centers and temporary shelter homes. The children receive a monthly ration of 3.2 kgs of CSM and 0.5 kg of NFDM.

Food required are the following:

Program Category	Recipient Level	Monthly Ration (kg) CSM	NFDM	Total Requirement CSM	NFDM
Other Child Feeding Project	18,000	3.2	0.5	691,200	108,000

The project operates nationwide with most assistance provided in Metro-Manila where several institutions are situated.

V. AGENCY LINKAGE

The institutions under the OCFP are managed and operated by different private, religious and government agencies particularly the Ministry of Social Services and Development. They receive support from different sectors.

VI. EVALUATION, MONITORING, AUDITING

The OCFP like the TMCHP undergoes the usual auditing done by the Field Department and USAID. On the diocesan level, technical support and follow-up is conducted by the nutritionists. On the regional and national levels, the institutions fall under the direct supervision of the Regional Supervisor and the Nutrition Area Coordinator.

The following records are maintained at the center and are available for inspection by CRS and USAID representatives:

1. Monthly receipt and consumption report
2. Up-to-date list of program participants
3. Reports and receipts on remittances of sale of empty bags
4. Consignee's copy of the Shipping Instructions.

Annex III: ADULT FEEDING PROJECT

I. RATIONALE

The institutions providing temporary shelter and care to sick, neglected, abandoned and abused adults have a common problem of malnutrition among their residents, caused primarily by insufficiency of food. Furthermore, the lack of manpower and technical expertise aggravate the situation.

II. OBJECTIVES

The Adult Feeding Project primarily aims to provide food assistance to hospitals, rehabilitation centers and shelter homes for sick, neglected, abandoned and abused adults.

III. PLANS OF OPERATION

The Adult Feeding Project, like the TMCHP, is under the diocesan structure. When needed, the diocesan nutritionists provide technical expertise to the consignee, especially in food service. On the regional and national level, the institutions fall under the supervision of the Regional Supervisor and Nutrition Area Coordinators.

IV. PARTICIPATION

Project participants are institutionalised adults, permanently or temporarily sheltered in leprosariums, rehabilitation centers, for TB patients and shelter homes. There are 2,000 adults programmed for 1982. Each project participant receives a monthly ration of 8 pounds of food commodities, which they partake of in cooked form twice a day.

Like OCFP, the project operates nationwide.

Food required are the following:

Program Category	Recipient Level	Monthly Ration CSM	Monthly Ration NFDM	Total Requirements CSM	Total Requirements NFDM
Adult Feeding	2,000	3.2	0.5	76,800	12,000

V. AGENCY LINKAGE

The institutions under the Adult Feeding Project are managed and operated by different private, religious and government agencies particularly the Ministry of Social Services and Development. They receive support from different sectors.

VI. EVALUATION, MONITORING, AUDITING

The Adult Feeding Project like the TMCHP undergoes the usual auditing done by the Field Department and USAID. On the diocesan level, technical support and follow-up is conducted by the nutritionists. On the regional and national levels, the institutions fall under the direct supervision of the Regional Supervisors and the Nutrition Area Coordinators.

The following records are maintained at the center and are available for inspection by CRS and USAID representatives

1. Monthly receipt and consumption report

2. Up-to-date list of project participants

3. Reports and receipts on remittances of sale of empty bags

4. Consignee's copy of the Shipping Instructions.

Annex IV: SNACK FOOD PROJECT

I. RATIONALE

It is not easy to teach a school child to eat the proper food, especially when there is proliferation of ready-to-eat non-nutritious extruded snacks in the school canteen. But because it is at this age that he has the greatest need for an adequate diet to provide for the growth demands of his body, it is important that he is given motivation to learn and develop an interest in the proper nutrition practices.

Since children are easily attracted to colorful, convenient tasty and fun-to-eat snacks, they can be provided with a snack product which contains nutrients to supplement their diet. At the same time, the packaging and promoting of this food can inform the children of good nutrition practices.

II. OBJECTIVES

The Snack Food Project seeks to support the Philippine Nutrition Program through improving the nutritional status of schoolchildren. In order to achieve this goal, the project has the following specific objectives:

1. To provide a highly nutritious snack food competitive with the currently available commercial "junk food" in school canteens.

2. To increase the children's awareness of proper nutrition practices)

3. To mobilize nutrition students in providing nutrition education to children in their own schools.

III. PROJECT OPERATION

The snack food, named "Puppets", is an extruded product made of 100% soy-fortified sorghum grits and fortified with vitamins and minerals. It is processed and packaged by Leslie Corporation, a local snack food company. The distribution and promotions in selected private schools is handled by CRS. The snack food is sold at a lower price than similar commercial snack foods. The proceeds from this project shall be used to defray the project's operational cost including nutrition-related activities for the children, as well as to partly support the CRS existing pre-school nutrition program nationwide.

The Snack Food Project is supervised by a nutritionist and assisted by two people who shall be responsible for the promotion and sales. The main promotional activity of the project is the puppet show, hence, the name, "Puppets". These shows are presented by groups of nutrition students and the CRS puppet group composed of Nutrition Department personnel who are trained in the basics of puppetry. The puppet shows contain simple nutrition messages that school children could easily comprehend. Other promotional strategies of the project include the use of posters with nutrition messages, and contests conducted by the school and supported by the project.

The 112,000 kgs. of soy-fortified sorghum grits programmed for 1981 is estimated to produce 3.5 M 25-gram packages of the snack food. If each schoolchild buys one package of the snack food per day, for 160 schooldays during the schoolyear 1981-82, around 21,875 schoolchildren shall benefit from the projet. Thus the monthly ration per child is 640 grams (.64 kg.) of SFSG. Approximately 85 selected private schools in Metro Manila and nearby provinces shall be implementors of the project. (Note: Experiments have shown that soy-fortified corn grits can be substituted for SFSG. The mixture consists of 80% corn and 20% soy.)

Summarized below is the food requirement for 1981:

Project Category	Recipient Level	Monthly Ration (kg) SF Sorghum	Total Requirement SF Sorghum
Snack Food Project	21,875	.640	112,000

IV. AGENCY LINKAGE

The Snack Food Project is implemented in coordination with the Catholic Educational Association of the Philippines, with the endorsement of the National Nutrition Council. The school principals serve as the main contact in the implementation of the project in the selected schools. In the nearby provinces, the Dioceses act as the distributor in the area.

The quarterly analysis of the product's nutrient composition and checking for the presence of aflatoxin is done by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute. A similar analysis is conducted by the Food and Drug Administration which gives the permit to market the product.

V. EVALUATION AND MONITORING AND AUDITING

The product's acceptability and marketability among the schoolchildren is the main criteria in assessing the project's potential for use in the Philippine Nutrition Program. Outputs of the project shall be in terms of the number of school canteens serving as outlets for the product and the number of packages ordered and sold.

With regard to the goal of promoting proper nutrition practices among the targeted schoolchildren, it can be indirectly evaluated through the participation of the children in the different nutrition-related contests as well as puppet shows sponsored by the project.

Aside from the regular follow-up and evaluation made by personnel under the project, it is also subject to auditing by the Field Department in the same manner as the other CRS programs.

Annex V: TARGETED SCHOOL FEEDING PROJECT

I. RATIONALE

In view of the great extent and the adverse effects of malnutrition, and realizing that better nutrition is a fruitful humanitarian and basic development investment, there is an immediate need to answer this problem at all levels and in all sectors of Philippine society. The CRS Targeted School Feeding Project, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture, addresses this problem for underweight school aged children.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A. General Objective: To rehabilitate and improve the nutritional health of underweight school children between the ages of 5 - 10 years (Kindergarten and Grades I-IV).

B. Specific Objectives:

1. To supplement the diets of underweight schoolchildren in order to improve their physical and mental development

2. To improve the attendance of target schoolchildren.

3. To instruct teachers, parents and children about the adverse effects of undernourishment through nutrition education.

4. To promote self-sufficiency through the production and utilization of indigenous foods as well as in the development of skills as in the case of schools operating pilot bakery projects in which work education students comprise the manpower of the project.

III. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The Targeted School Feeding Project is a joint project of the Ministry of Education and Culture and of Catholic Relief Services. It is implemented in accordance with an MEC-CRS Agreement, which stipulates, among other provisions, that the Government provides the funds to meet the inland handling and transportation costs of the food commodities that CRS provides for the Targeted School Feeding Project. The Agreement includes prescribed guidelines for implementing the project.

IV. SALIENT POINTS OF PROJECT OPERATIONS/ACTIVITIES

Schoolchildren who, after a height-weight survey, are found to be underweight, are served a daily ration of nutribuns. One nutribun supplies the child 250 calories, 8.4 grams protein and essential vitamins and minerals. As a counterpart contribution, the school provides each child with an additional 50 calories from indigenous food, such as fillings, soup, beverage, etc.

The nutribuns are sold to the children at ₱0.10 ($0.0136): ₱0.08 ($0.0109) represents the cost of baking and ₱0.01 ($0.00135) is collected by CRS as an Associated Charge for program support.

The other 10.01 is used by the school to pay for the nutribuns of indigent children and to cover the project cost within the school. Fillings may be provided to the children by the school at an extra charge (normally 0.05).

V. PARTICIPATION

CRS plans to serve 200,000 schoolchildren in 1982. The bulk of the project will be in the four(4) cities of Metro-Manila, i.e. Manila, Caloocan, Pasay and Quezon City. There will also be small programs in Iligan, in Lanao del Norte in Mindanao, in Culion, Palawan and in other areas that may be designated by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Summarized below is the food requirement for the Targeted School Feeding Project for 1981:

Program Category	Recipient Level	Monthly Ration (kg) SF Flour	Total Requirement (kg) SF Flour
Targeted School Feeding	200,000	1.17	1,872,000

VI. AGENCIES INVOLVED

The Ministry of Education and Culture is committed to provide the necessary budget for the inland handling and transportation of the commodities used in the School Feeding Project. For 1981 CRS has requested the Ministry of Education and Culture to provide a budget of approximately 0124,000 to transport 1,872 metric tons of flour.

In addition the MEC has the primary responsibility of carrying on the nutrition education component of the program. It has thus far integrated nutrition subjects as an integral part of the curriculum. Nutrition education materials such as growth charts are being provided by MEC. Likewise seminar-workshops are conducted by MEC for each participating Division Office on an annual basis (usually during the first month of the school year) to reorient those school personnel directly involved in the program on the mechanics of project operations.

VII. EVALUATION

A yearly comprehensive evaluation will be made to gauge the nutritional impact of the program as well as the attainment of its other objectives.

For control, the CRS Targeted School Feeding Project staff and field representatives will visit the schools to see that the project is implemented in accordance with prescribed guidelines. Regular audits will be made of the bakeries contracted by CRS to produce and deliver the nutribun requirements of the schools. To further ensure that the baking specifications are strictly adhered to by these contracted bakeries, nutribun samples will be submitted to qualified laboratories on a regular basis for chemical analysis to check the calorie and protein content as well as the dry weight of the nutribun.

Annex VI: FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAM

I. RATIONALE

Because of poverty and the associated conditions of unemployment and underemployment existing in the Philippines, any effort aimed at bringing about total development requires a medium conducive to economic development. This is basic in the Philippines where the means for economic growth in the rural areas are still minimal. This can be attributed in part to the scarcity of food necessary for maintaining health, especially considering a person's physical exertion during participation in developmental undertakings. The capability of the people to help themselves and participate in communal efforts depends largely on the food and other reserves the family has. Thus Food for Work assistance is logically seen as a viable means in the interim for bridging the subsistence gap that the people face during their efforts to help themselves.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

CRS Philippines aims to assist poor people to improve their quality of life by offering them programs which respond to their basic needs, encourage self-reliance and provide them with opportunities for the full development of their human potential.

Along with the above, Food for Work specifically aims to:

- maximize the use of labor available (12,000 total workers targeted for 198) in the countryside to work directly on an estimated 300 self-help projects such as multi-purpose/ nutrition centers, food production, roads and bridges, housing, etc.;

- supplement the food intake of 60,000 people, primarily those directly involved in the nutrition program;

- serve as "pump primer" in supporting local structures enabling them to carry out developmental activities on their own or with a minimum of assistance from outside.

III. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The Food for Work Program is developed to provide support to those who work on self-help projects on a purely voluntary basis. The emphasis is on projects that are supportive of and/or complementary to other CRS-supported projects and/or other developmental programs contributive to the socio-economic uplift of the target population. Therefore, Food for Work will be one complement of these integrated developmental programs.

IV. SALIENT POINTS OF THE PROGRAM OPERATION/ACTIVITIES

The implementation of the Food for Work Program will continue during Fiscal Year 1982 through the diocesan structures.

One of the objectives of Food for Work is to encourage the formation of Food for Work committees to undertake organized developmental activities through projects. This process will

provide them with skill training in the development of their own communities, so they can make the Food for Work program more responsive to their community's needs. Towards this effort, Food for Work has planned [illegible] meetings with other development partners such as the Ministry of Social Services and Development, the Social Action Directors, to include any other agencies involved, as well as project participants, to discuss and evaluate their participation and the supportive role of the Food for Work program. It is hoped that the meetings will provide significant data for continuous program improvement.

An important planned innovation in this program is an alternative assistance package that will better meet the basic needs of the program participants, while at the same time acting as a more effective stimulus to local self-help work. This new proposed system which we are calling the "combination scheme", will provide 30% cash (30% of the Philippine minimum wage of ₱12/day) and 70% of the regular PL 480 food ration (70% of 5 lbs = 3.5 lbs. per day) in place of the former system which gave only food. This will allow the people to buy other important subsistence items such as salt, sugar, fish or milk in addition to receiving the PL 480 food.

An alternative to this plan is to give the 30% cash to the program participants in the form of local commodities needed by the people. (This retains the concept of the FFW as 100% food.)

The money for this proposed scheme will be provided by nongovernmental private donors of CRS. The program will be implemented on a small scale pilot basis in FY 1982.

Food for Work shall continue the promotion of an integrated approach to development in the delivery of assistance and services for maximum impact for a given target population. We envision that this approach will result in greater self-reliance at the local level in generating development programs.

V. PROJECT RECIPIENTS (NO. OF TARGETS, ETC.) AREA OF OPERATION

A total of 1,000* average daily workers are targeted for Fiscal Year 1981 to work 20 days a month for 12 months utilizing 326,400 kgs of Bulgur Wheat and 216,000 kgs of CSM (BW - .9 kg, CSM - 1.36 kgs per worker per day).

A total of 300 self-help projects are projected for the year, such as multi-purpose/nutrition centers, food production, housing, roads, bridges, etc. These will be implemented on a country-wide basis, primarily in those dioceses in which integrated approach to development has been adopted.

Below is a summary of the 198[illegible] commodity requirements for the Food for Work Program:

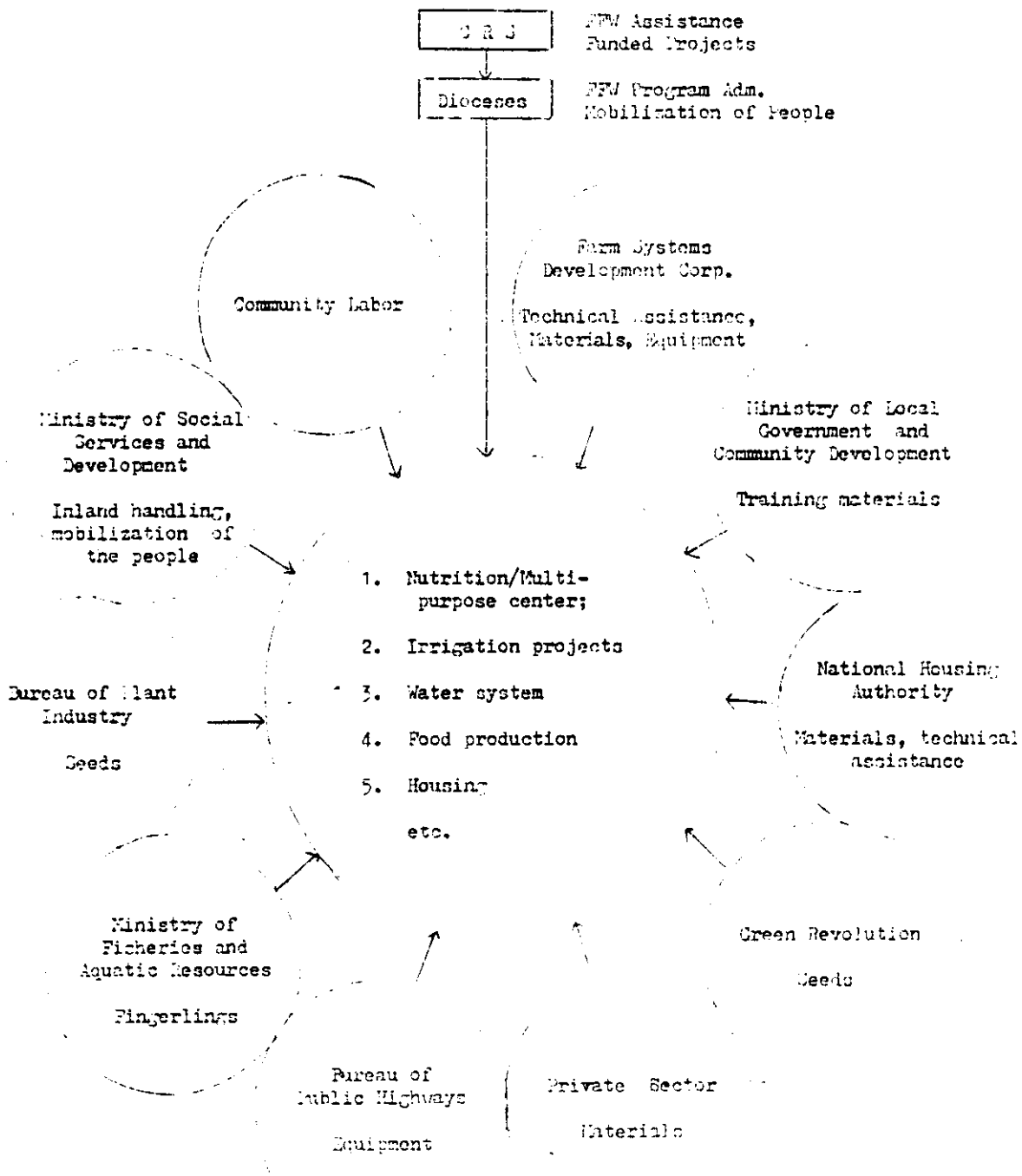
Program Category	Recipient Level	Monthly Ration CSM	Monthly Ration BW	Total Requirement CSM	Total Requirement BW
Food for Work Workers	1,000	5.44	5.6	65,280	4[illegible],200
Dependents	1,000	5.44	5.6	261,120	172,800
	5,000			[illegible]	[illegible]

---

*Figuring family size and an average of 5 members, the program will directly benefit 5,000 people each month or [illegible],000 people a year.

VI. AGENCIES INVOLVED AND HOW INVOLVED

Hereunder is the illustration of some of the agencies involved where CRS is adopting an integrated approach to development. The said approach encourages not only the submission of better planned projects, but also ensures that they will be more responsively implemented in view of the contributory inputs of other assistance groups and resources.



VII. EVALUATION, MONITORING AND AUDITING

Before the implementation of each Food for Work project, a dialogue on the program is held, followed up by the signing of a written agreement between CRS and the diocese. Each consignee also signs an agreement with CRS which in effect holds said individual/organization fully responsible for the proper utilization of PL 480 commodities in accordance with Philippine Law, USAID PL 480 regulations, and the CRS FFW guidelines.

Food for Work project proposals are initially processed by the diocese, before forwarding them to CRS for final evaluation and approval by the Food for Work Evaluation Panel consisting of CRS, USAID and NEDA. Regular field visits are conducted for the purpose of getting better background information on proposed projects and to follow-up ongoing and/or completed projects. Every effort is made to encourage dialogue among the project proponents, the local Food for Work committee (if any), the various agencies involved and the recipients themselves. CRS recognizes the significance of continuous feedback from these towards a more responsive assistance scheme with Food for Work as a supportive resource.

Monthly progress and completion reports are required from the proponents for each project supported.

Annex VII: PL 480 TITLE II REQUIREMENTS FOR FY 1982

I. Sponsor's Name: Catholic Relief Services-USCC/Philippines

A. Targeted Maternal Child Health

1. (TMCH Mothers and dependents) Total Recipients 520,000

No. Recipients By Commodity	Commodity	Metric Tons	Dollar Value
520,000	CSM	19,968	$ 8,785,920.00
520,000	NFDM	3,120	1,466,400.00

2. (TMCH-Day Care Service) Total Recipients 200,000

200,000	CSM	3,120	1,312,800.00
200,000	NFDM	1,200	564,000.00
Total TMCH	CSM	23,088	10,158,720.00
	NFDM	4,320	2,030,400.00
	GRAND TOTAL	27,408	12,189,120.00

B. Targeted School Feeding Program Total Recipients 200,000

No. Recipients By Commodity	Commodity	Metric Tons	Dollar Value
200,000	SF Flour	1,872	692,640
Total TSFP		1,872	692,640

C. Other Child Feeding Total recipients 18,000

No. Recipients By Commodity	Commodity	Metric Tons	Dollar Value
18,000	CSM	691.2	304,128.00
18,000	NFDM	108	50,760.00
Total OCFP		799.2	354,888.00

D. Adult Feeding Total Recipients 2,000

No. Recipients By Commodity	Commodity	Metric Tons	Dollar Value
2,000	CSM	76.8	33,792.00
2,000	NFDM	12	5,640.00
Total Adult Feeding		88.8	39,432.00

E. Snack Food Project — Total Recipients 21,875

No. Recipients By Commodity	Commodity	Metric Tons	Dollar Value
21,875	SP Sorghum Grits	112	$ 33,600.00
Total Snack Food Projects		112	33,600.00

F. Food for Work — Total Recipients 1,000

No. Recipients By Commodity	Commodity	Metric Tons	Dollar Value
1,000	CSM	326.4	143,616.00
1,000	B W	216	77,760.00
Total Food for Work		542.4	221,376.00

GRAND TOTAL	30,822.4	313,531,056.00

FY 1982 PROGRAM PLAN

CARE-PHILIPPINES

15 April, 1980
Manila

FY 1982 PROGRAM PLAN

I. ELEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

A. Identification

This Program Plan is submitted by CARE under the sponsorship of the host country counterparts as listed in Attachment #1. CARE presently has a staff of 3 international and 41 national employees to plan and monitor PL 480 Title II Commodity inputs. CARE's office is located at 1010 A. Mabini Street, Ermita, Manila. Mr. Jerry S. Lewis is Director of CARE in the Philippines, and resident at 53 Mercedes Street, Bel-Air Village, Makati, Metro Manila.

The Director is supported by the following international and national personnel.

International Personnel

1	Assistant Director
1	Field Representative

National Personnel

1	Administrator
1	Nutritionist
1	Home Economist
2	Warehousemen
14	Field Officers
8	Accounting - Administration
14	Support Staff

B. Area, Scope and Condition of Operations

1) Categories of Beneficiaries

a. Maternal Child Health (MCH)

The MCH programs supported by CARE with Title II commodities are in cooperation with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Ministry of Social Services and Development. (MSSD).

(1) MOH Targetted Food Assistance (TFA)/MCH Programs

There are 1.5 million 2nd and 3rd degree malnourished preschool children in the Philippines. This program addresses itself to the problems of improving the nutritional and health status of 8 percent of these children. The TFA program is comprised of four sub-programs.

(a) Malwards (Pediatric Nutrition Rehabilitation Wards)

Malwards, with an average of 1,160 recipients, are wards established in hospitals for treating and rehabilitating severely malnourished preschool children. While children are in the hospital, they receive food, intensive medical care and treatment. The

parents of the children are exposed to nutrition, health and family planning education. Pregnant, nursing and malnourished mothers of the malward children are also provided supplementary feeding. When a malward child is discharged from the hospital he/she is referred to the Rural Health Unit (RHU) for follow-up care through enrollment in the RHU-based TFA/MCH program.

(b) Pediatrics - Third and second degree malnourished preschool children confined to pediatric wards for whatever reason are provided a one-month take-home ration upon discharge from the hospital and are referred to the Rural Health Units for enrollment in the RHU-based MOH Nutrition Program. The FY 82 target is an average of 1,000 recipients.

(c) OB - Mothers admitted in the OB wards who are malnourished are provided a one-month supplementary ration upon discharge from the hospital and are referred to the nearest RHU so that they and any third and second degree malnourished

preschool children in the family may be enrolled in the RHU-based MCH Nutrition Program. CARE projects 700 average recipients in FY '82.

(d) RHU - The RHU program is built around the MCH concept. Malnourished expectant and nursing mothers of the third and second degree malnourished preschool children enrolled in the RHU-based program are the recipients. CARE expects to reach an average of 151,140 recipients in FY 8 . Mothers and eligible children must visit the RHU at least once a month and participate in mothercraft classes and well-baby clinics. The children are weighed monthly to determine nutritional progress. If the child does not show significant improvement in nutritional status over a six-month period, his/her enrollment is terminated, the assumption being that the mother does not have the necessary interest to justify the child's continuing enrollment. The maximum period

of time that a child can participate in the program is 18 months for children aged 12-72 months, and one year for children aged 0-11 months. Once again, the assumption is that if the mother is interested in the health status of the child, the child should achieve normal nutritional status in this period of time.

(2) MSSD TMCH Program - This is another MCH program designed to improve the nutritional status of targeted 3rd and 2nd degree preschool children and malnourished pregnant and nursing mothers. Unlike the TFA program, this program is not run through medical centers. Under the guidance of the National Nutrition Council, Local Nutrition Committees, whose members come from local government, national government's local agencies and non-government organizations, are being established throughout the Philippines. CARE is making efforts to bring all the TMCH centers under the umbrella of the local nutrition committees as we feel this is important to achieve the total integration of nutrition and health services envisioned under the Philippine Nutrition Program by the NNC. CARE expects to reach

an average of 45,000 recipients in FY '82.

Nutrition Centers are established by the local nutrition committees. Government agencies which are members of the Nutrition Committees have nutritionists on their staff and they are assigned to regularly visit the nutrition centers, which are under the day-to-day care of volunteer workers, to give nutrition and health education to the mothers participating in the program and to guide the volunteer workers in their day-to-day activities.

CARE supports the MOH programs with materials and equipment. In FY'81 CARE will continue to print and distribute nutrition education materials relevant to the utilization of foreign-donated commodities together with indigenous food resources. These materials are distributed to the targeted MCH centers throughout the country. Moreover, CARE plans to print at regular intervals a newsletter which hopefully would filter down nutrition tips and trends to the program recipients.

(b) Food For Work (FFW)

The FFW program addresses itself to the problem of low food production and poor infrastructure development. The cooperating Ministry is the Ministry of Social Services

and Development (MSSD).

Local communities determine their own needs and submit project proposals, which are recommended by the localMSSD office to CARE. CARE field officers visit proposed project sites before final approval is given by CARE.

This project supports water resource development, watershed, other food production oriented activities, feeder roads and footbridges on a first priority basis. Infrastructure development projects such as clinics, centers and resettlement housing, also receive support.

CARE plans to reach an average of 18,750 recipients in FY '82 for 365 days a year.

In the Food for Work program it is difficult to predict or determine the recipient levels because projects are based on mandays of work required to complete projects rather than numbers of laborers. Therefore in monitoring the commodity off take of Food for Work projects our major concern is mandays of work compared to project targets rather than numbers of recipients.

CARE supports the FFW program with materials and equipment. During FY '82 CARE will provide basic hand tools, e.g. picks,

axes, shovels, rakes, wheelbarrows, etc. to selected project sites.

(c) School Feeding Program

This program is supported by CARE in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC). The target recipients are undernourished and malnourished school children in grades I-IV. CARE plans on providing supplementary food for 1,500,000 recipients in FY '82.

With the changing Title II priorities, AID did not accept the FY 76 to 80, 5-year CARE/MEC plan for 3,600,000 school recipients. CARE again requests that all due consideration be given to the MEC for the maximum support possible. The Philippines is one of the few developing countries in the world where all the school teachers have a minimum of BS or BA degrees which has given the teachers the ability to effectively integrate nutrition and health education into classroom and community activities. Additionally medical and dental services are provided through departmental medical and dental personnel and the nutritional status of children is regularly monitored through weight for age charts by the teachers. It is unlikely that funds or food resources will be available in the immediate future to completely phase over

the Title II program to the MEC. The MEC still requires Title II to support its integrated services school feeding program and a program with the attributes mentioned above and below deserves maximum Title II support.

Some of the steps being taken to facilitate the phase over from Title II to local resources are:

(1) School Garden Program - Every school that has garden space plants vegetables, rice and/or corn and fruit trees in the garden, the produce of which is used to support the supplementary feeding program at the school.

The CARE nutribun provides 250 calories or 5 nutribuns per week provides 1,250 calories. The nutribun is supplemented with school garden produce every day at 50 calories per serving. However, many schools serve 300 calorie nutribuns for 4 days and a 250 calorie garden produce meal on the 5th day.

The School Garden Program is a giant step forward on the road to self-sufficiency but due to limited garden space it cannot completely replace Title II commodities.

(2) School Health Guardian Food Production Program - This project addresses the

national priorities of reducing child malnutrition through increased food production and decreased dependency of donated foods. It also addresses the improved health of the school child through the national school health guardian project which is an umbrella program involving various child and community health activities such as nutrition education, health and dental care, medicinal herbs production, selective food production, supplementary school feeding, community education, family planning, etc. This project has direct linkage with the MEC-CARE School (Nutribun) Feeding Project and the past CARE involvement to help MEC establish the School Guardian Project in FY '78 through support to the training of teachers. Moreover, this is an evaluation of and an improvement upon the School Nutrition Center and Agricultural Colleges Seed Bank projects that were undertaken previously by CARE. Evaluations by CARE staff of the previous projects identified weaknesses. Efforts were made to redesign and restructure these activities so they could make more of an impact by

integrating them with existing government activities.

In this project CARE will provide the means to increase food production for the schools in the form of pumps, irrigation equipment, seeds and other essential equipment.

(3) Other projects funded by CARE which support the School Feeding Program are:

(a) The Distance Study System - The Distance Study System is an innovative system of continuing education supported by CARE and USAID which utilizes the radio, television, and print media to disseminate programmed information on a national scale. It was instituted by the MEC to provide a graduate level correspondence course in nutrition for teachers in remote areas who do not have access to universities. The teachers are the direct target group of the course but the ultimate beneficiaries are the school children and community members who will be instructed in good nutrition practices by the teachers.

(b) Toned Milk - This project was conceived as a demonstration feeding

conducted by stress the value of locally available and produced food items. It is envisioned to increase production, utilization and consumption of fresh milk as a means to augment the protein and energy intake of the school children and at the same time encourage farmers to develop the untapped resource of cows and carabaos for dairy purposes, with the immediate objectives of lowering the incidence of malnutrition and directly increasing their income. This is in line with the Bureau of Animal Industry's long range national dairy development program and within the First Lady's Green Revolution Project. Coupled with efforts to increase milk supply are corresponding information and an education campaign to make milk part of the daily dietary intake particularly among the vulnerable groups.

The milk feeding program consists of selling toned milk (a low fat milk which is made by mixing fresh milk, non-fat dry milk and

water) at a subsidized price of ₱0.05 per glass to the school children of selected elementary schools within the proximity of eight (8) BAI Dairy Processing Plants in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

For school year 1980-81 the projection is to reach a target of 15,000 school children.

2) Program Objectives and Indicators

a. MCH - The overall objectives and purpose of this program is to improve the nutritional and health status of the second and third degree malnourished preschool children; malnourished pregnant and nursing mothers; and malnourished mothers of preschool children enrolled in the program.

The indicator that will be used to measure progress is the increase in weight-for-age as determined from monthly weighings which are ploted quarterly on growth charts for each child.

b. Food for Work - The indicators that will be used to measure progress in the FFW program will be determined on a project-by project basis since the activities in the projects vary from one area to another.

c. School Feeding Program - The overall objective

of this program is the improvement in the nutritional status of malnourished school children in Grades I through IV. Progress towards the achievement of this objective will be the measurement of weight-for-age gains in the individual growth charts maintained by the school teachers for each child.

3) Geographic Areas

All the above program s will be implemented throughout the Philippines.

4) Food Distribution at Project Level

a. MCH - 3 pounds of NFDM, 5 pounds of CSM, will be distributed to each recipient each month. In the Malward program the recipients are provided food during the period of confinement in the hospital, then they are referred to a RHU for follow-up enrollment in the MCH program. In the MSSD TMCH program, children enrolled in a center are provided 1-3 months feeding at the center, after which the child is shifted to a take-home distribution. In the RHU-based MCH program, children are also provided 1-2 months feeding in a center before being shifted to a take-home distribution. Nutritional impact of the food is insured through monthly weighing of the recipients.

b. Food for Work - The Food for Work recipients receive 5 pounds of Bulgur Wheat for each man/day of work. The food is normally dis-

tributed weekly or bimonthly.

c. School Feeding Program - Each recipient receives 2.08 ounces of Soy Fortified Flour for 165 days a year. The flour is first converted into "nutribuns" through processing at either commercial or school bakeries.

d. Toned Milk Feeding Program - Each recipient receives an average of 20 grams NFDM for 165 days a year. Toned milk is produced by mixing fresh milk with NFDM and water. This is distributed on a small scale basis to supplement nutribun.

5) Participation by Counterpart Departments

The procedural basis for each of the programs which CARE supports is a contract signed with each of the counterpart departments. Prior to establishing a program, the counterpart department acknowledges the term of this contract which outlines the mode of operation for the Title II programs. The contract contains the following points:

(a) definition of eligible beneficiaries;

(b) the quarterly food to be provided;

(c) responsibility for commodity losses;

(d) a statement that sufficient funds will be allocated to cover (1) transport from the port to the end-use institution; (2) storage facilities; (3) incidental expenses for food preparation including utensils; and (4) CARE personnel and operations costs.

The contract also allows duty and tax-free import of all commodities programmed by CARE.

CARE is currently negotiating the contract to cover the projects with the MSSD.

6) Avoiding Duplication of Distribution

The beneficiaries are identified through community weight-for-age measurements. The collection of this data is known as Operation Timbang (weighing). Through Operation Timbang the second and third degree malnourished children are identified and listed. Since all the children participating in either of the MCH programs are included in the Operation Timbang list, it is possible to avoid duplication of distribution by insuring that the children selected from the list for program participation are not selected for more than one program. This will be done by harnessing the efforts of the local barangay nutrition committee in each program site.

Since the school children are too old to participate in the MCH programs, there is no possibility of duplication in the School Feeding Program.

Current lists of schools, TMCH/TFA centers, and ongoing Food For Work projects are periodically compared by representatives of CRS, World Food Program and CARE in order to avoid project duplication. The various Philippine Government agencies involved in the PL-480 programs also monitor the Volags areas of operation and the commodity sources for the

for the individual projects.

C. Control and Receiving-Records, Procedures and Audits

Title II commodities for CARE-assisted programs are received at the Port of Manila. CARE has a separate cell in its office which is responsible for receiving, handling, and accounting for all shipments.

1) Records - A separate and complete file is maintained for each shipment. In addition, CARE maintains a complete set of records to account properly for the food from the time it is booked in the U.S. until it is consumed by the beneficiaries.

2) Procedures - CARE follows a general procedure established by CARE-New York and elaborated upon by past experience in the Philippines. CARE's Overseas Operations Manual coincide with the procedures and regulations outlined in the USAID Food For Peace Handbook for Title II programs.

3) Internal Reviews - Internal Reviews are to be conducted annually.

In order to tighten program control, the following steps are being taken:

a) Monthly field officers' training courses to upgrade skills and to keep personnel cognizant of program goals and targets.

b) Port personnel training courses, to upgrade skills and to keep personnel cognizant of requirements and procedures.

c) Inventory personnel training courses to upgrade skills and to keep personnel cognizant of

requirements and techniques of inventory control and monitoring.

D. Port Facilities and Practices

The existing off-loading facilities at Manila are adequate for handling the Title II commodities requested.

CARE maintains close liaison with the forwarding agent, Transport Contractors Inc. (TRANSCON). Duty free entry of food shipments presents no problem and is in line with the terms of the contracts that CARE has with the counterpart departments. Cargo surveys are conducted by agents appointed by the steamship company as well as by CARE's independent surveyors, Henry Hunter Bayne Adjustment Company and Public Adjusters Inc. Both ex-tackle and ex-lighter surveys are conducted by CARE.

E. In-Country Storage and Transportation

1) Storage - Title II commodities enter the Philippines through Manila port. From Manila they are dispatched by lighter to the clearing and forwarding agent's warehouse. The storage facilities of the clearing and forwarding agent, TRANSCON, are adequate for the quantity of commodity requested.

Available to the voluntary agencies by Transcon in Manila are facilities composed of 14 warehouses of 58,803 cubic meters with a capacity of 51,500 metric tons. Also, adequate pallets are available, ventilation good, stacking done and maintained properly, and fogging and spraying is done weekly.

Storage at the points of end-use, i.e., schools, bakeries, TMCH centers, etc., is found

to be adequate in space available, ventilation, stacking, etc. Storage areas are either of cement or wooden flooring. Dirt floors have not been encountered by any of our field officers during their visitations.

Normally, commodities are not stored at any point between the clearing and forwarding agent's warehouse and the end-use point. At the end-use point, commodities are stored at either the place where the food is prepared, or the house or building of a responsible person or agency. It is not felt that the storage facilities which exist at the end-use point are always adequate for prolonged storage, but at the same time it is recognized that buildings in which the commodities are stored are the best available given the present conditions of finance and mode of operations. There is one exception to the above: in the school feeding program the commodity is dispatched in some cases directly from Manila to commercial bakeries which store the commodity prior to baking the nutribuns. Generally, storage conditions are satisfactory at these bakeries for short-term storage of the commodity.

2) Inland Transportation

Inland transportation on Luzon island consist of truck movement from the clearing and forwarding agent's warehouse directly to end-use point. In some cases, the commodity is dispatched to a central warehouse from which delivery is made to an end-use

point in the immediate vicinity. In such cases, the commodity moves from the central warehouse to others by a variety of methods, e.g., jeep, bus, headload, cycle and boat. In the School Feeding Program, the commodity is often dispatched to bakeries where it is converted to Nutribuns. The nutribuns are then distributed by jeep, bus, boat, cycle or by hand.

For the islands other than Luzon, commodity is dispatched from Manila by inter-island vessel. When the commodities reach the designated port of discharge they are received by the consignee and subsequent delivery follows the pattern described above.

The main problem faced with inland transportation is that the Philippines, being a nation of over 7,000 islands, depends heavily on inter-island sea-going vessels to distribute Title II commodities. Commodity distribution on inter-island vessels is very time-consuming and heavily dependent on shipping schedules and cargo space on the vessels.

3) Control of Food

The counterpart departments accept all responsibilities for storage of and distribution of Title II foods in the Philippines. However, title to and control of the Title II commodities remain with CARE.

F. Processing - Reprocessing - Repacking

Blending and processing of Title II commodities is

carried out only in the School Feeding Program. At either commercial or school bakeries Soy Fortified Flour is blended with yeast , salt, sugar, oil and water and then baked, producing a nutribun. The nutribuns are subsequently distributed to and consumed by the school children.

G. Financing

1) CARE requires in its contracts with the counterpart ministries that the cost of port clearance, internal transportation, storage, distribution and administrative, as well as incidental costs involved in preparing the food at end-use institutions, or distributing the food at Food For Work sites, be borne by the counterpart ministries.

Section II shows the financial support of the counterpart ministries for the nutrition programs.

2) Commodity Container Sales

In the MCH and School Feeding Programs, the commodity containers are sold to the highest bidder. The proceeds of the sales are used for program purposes such as the purchase of fuel, spices, supplementary foods and minor maintenance of the nutrition centers or bakeries.

Accounts are maintained by the school teachers and nutrition center in-charges, these accounts are audited by the CARE field officers.

H. Acceptability of Available Foods

1) Acceptability of Food

a. Soy-Fortified Bulgur - Soy fortified bulgur

is the commodity used in Food For Work. It is acceptable in the form in which it is received.

b. Corn Soya Milk - CSM is used in both theTMCH and TFA programs. Its acceptability is good.

c. NFDM - NFDM is an accepted commodity.

d. Soy-Fortified Flour - Soy Fortified Flour is used in the School Feeding Program. Its acceptability is very good.

I. Program Publicity

Due to CARE's size, methods of operation and close cooperation with the Government of the Philippines and provincial governments there is considerable local knowledge regarding the source of commodity supplies. CARE's primary task in the field of publicity concerns dissemination of nutrition information to beneficiaries, their parents and program counterparts.

J. Domestic Production

The importation and use of PL 480 commodities will not result in a substantial disincentive to domestic production as wheat is not produced in the Philippines. Blended foods such as CSM - milk are produced only in small quantities.

II. INDIGENOUS INPUT TO THE PROGRAM

A total of $15,318,671 in terms of financial, human resources and commodities shall be contributed by the GOP and private individuals/agencies to the program. A breakdown of these inputs by program is shown below.

A. School Feeding

The cost of PL 480 inland freight and warehousing to the GOP for a volume of approximately 32,000,000 lbs.

will amount to $1,463,264. Program implementation costs, including administrative overhead of the Ministry of Education and CARE, based on personnel time allocated to the program by each agency is estimated to total $4,333,610. The cost to provide school children with a 250-300 calorie indigenous food coming either from school gardens or provided by the community at least once a week amounts to $1,464,657. Parent contribution for the nutribun program is $4,026,100.

The total counterpart cost involved in the FY '80 school feeding program amounts to $11,287,631.

B. Targetted Food Assistance

The cost of inland freight and warehousing of PL 480 II commodities to the GOP for this program amounts to $610,281. The feeding centers for the program consist of 1,000 Rural Health Units and 89 hospitals. Implementing the program will be 1,120 doctors, 2,000 midwives, and 1,360 nurses administered by the whole machinery of the GOPs Ministry of Health as well as NGO including CARE at a manpower cost of $1,250,760. The cost of indigenous foods subsidy from the GOP in terms of food condiments/supplements supplying about 300 calories per recipient per day amounts to $58,536. Community contribution for other center expenses amounts to $150,612. The total approximate counterpart cost of the program amounts to $2,[illegible]30,189.

C. TMCH

The program will consist of 700 feeding centers manned by 1,050 volunteer workers. The cost of inland freight and warehousing to the GOP amounts to $177,594

the community contribution in terms of supplementary food condiments and maintenance cost amounts to $44,010 qwhile voluntary workers labor cost is equivalent to $64,166 in terms of prevailing minimum wage. The total GOP and community counterpart contribution to this project amounts to $285,770.

D. Food For Work

The cost of warehousing and inland freight to the GOP amounts to $184,745. The costs to administer and implement the program will amount to a manpower cost in terms of community workers of $1,186,578 and $300,020 for GOP's Ministry of Social Services and Development. Basic construction material cost to be utilized in the different community projects is estimated at a total of $18,360. The total counterpart cost in this project amounts to $1,689.703.

ATTACHMENT I

HOST GOVERNMENT COUNTERPART

Ministry of Education and Culture	Mrs. Silvina C. Laya Director School Health and Nutrition Center
Ministry of Health	Dra. Trinidad A. Gomez Director National Nutrition Service
Ministry of Social Services and Development	Mrs. Salome Agustin Social Welfare Project Supervisor Bureau of Assistance
National Nutrition Council	Dr. Florentino S. Solon Executive Director

It should be noted that the counterpart supervision and administration of the programs involves Provincial, Regional, Divisional and District Officials and their staff in each government Ministry extending down to school teachers and local field officers. A well defined and documented administrative system is being managed for each program.

Regular field visits are carried out to observe and supervise the programs at all management level.

ATTACHMENT II

COMPARATIVE COSTINGS OF U.S. DONATION AND GOP CONTRIBUTION FY 1982

I.

U.S. Donations	CCC Value	Ocean Freight	Total
a) 12% .3.F Flour	$3,217,500	$1,314,788	$4,532,288
b) NFDM	1,167,371	297,299	1,464,670
c) CSM	1,632,398	486,988	2,119,386
d) Bulgur	406,159	183,486	589,645
TOTALS	$6,423,428	$2,282,561	$8,705,989

II.

Counterpart Contributions	MSSD	MOH	MEC	TOTAL
Inland transportation (TRANSCON)	$ 306,378	$ 513,717	$1,123,182	$1,943,277
Inland transportation (Other)	55,961	96,564	340,082	492,607
Nutribun Baking and Delivery Charges	-	-	4,026,100	4,026,100
Local Food/Non-Food Contribution from Gardens/ Community Workers	18,360	58,536	1,464,657	1,541,553
Voluntary Labor Community Workers (VFW, TMCH)	1,250,744	-	-	1,250,744
Local Cash Contributions at $0.0815 per recipient per month	44,010	150,612	-	194,622
Value of Government & Non-Government Personnel & Operations for Supervision	300,020	1,260,760	4,333,610	5,894,390
TOTALS	$1,975,473	$2,080,189	$11,287,631	$15,343,293

TABLE XIII

PL-480 TITLE II FY-1982

Country: Philippines

Sponsor's Name: Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

A. Maternal & Child Health (Mother)..... Total Recipients: 104,000

Number of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Quantity(MT)	Dollar Value
104,000	CSM	3,993.6	1,629,389
104,000	NFDM	624.0	261,456
	Total....	4,617.6	1,890,845

Maternal & Child Health(Child)..... Total Recipients: 416,000

Number of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Quantity(MT)	Dollar Value
416,000	CSM	15,974.4	6,517,555
416,000	NFDM	2,496.0	1,045,824
	Total....	18,470.4	7,563,379

* Maternal & Child Health(Day Care) ..... Total Recipients: 200,000 *

Number of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Quantity(MT)	Dollar Value
200,000 *	CSM	3,120.0	1,272,960
200,000*	NFDM	1,200.0	502,800
	Total...	4,320.0	1,775,760

B. Other Child Feeding:..... Total Recipients: 18,000

Number of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Quantity(MT)	Dollar Value
18,000	CSM	691.2	282,010
18,000	NFDM	108.0	45,252
	Total....	799.2	327,262

C. School Feeding:..... Total Recipients: 200,000

Number of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Quantity(MT)	Dollar Value
200,000	SFF12%	1,872	617,760
	Total...	1,872	617,760

D. Food for Work:..... Total Recipients: 5,000

Number of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Quantity(MT)	Dollar Value
5,000	CSM	326.4	133,171
5,000	SFBW	216.0	63,072
	Total...	542.4	196,243

E. Adult Feeding:..... Total Recipients: 2,000

Number of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Quantity(MT)	Dollar Value
2,000	CSM	76.8	31,334
2,000	NFDM	12.0	5,028
	Total...	88.8	36,362

F. Snack Food Program:..... Total Recipients: 21,875

Number of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Quantity(MT)	Dollar Value
21,875	SFSG	112.0	29,904
	Total...	112.0	29,904

GRAND TOTAL.....	30,822.4	$ 12,437,515	966,875

* Recipients under the Maternal & Child Health Day Care receive half ration.

TABLE XIII

PL-480 TITLE II FY-1982

Country: Philippines

Sponsor's Name: Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)

A. Maternal & Child Health (Mother)..... Total Recipients: 50,315

Number of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Quantity(MT)	Dollar Value
50,315	NFDM	822	344,418
50,315	CSM	1,369	558,552
	Total.....	2,191	902,970

Maternal & Child Health (Child)..... Total Recipients: 147,105

Number of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Quantity(MT)	Dollar Value
147,105	NFDM	2,402	1,006,438
147,105	CSM	4,004	1,633,632
	Total.....	6,406	2,640,070

B. Other Child Feeding:..... Total Recipients: 1,580

Number of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Quantity(MT)	Dollar Value
1,580	NFDM	26	10,894
1,580	CSM	43	17,544
	Total.....	69	28,438

C. School Feeding:..... Total Recipients: 1,500,000

Number of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Quantity(MT)	Dollar Value
1,500,000	SFF12%	14,595	4,816,350
15,000	NFDM	50	20,950
	Total....	14,645	4,837,300

D. Food for Work:..... Total Recipients: 18,750

Number of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Quantity(MT)	Dollar Value
18,750	SFBW	2,041	595,972
	Total....	2,041	595,972

GRAND TOTAL.....	25,352	$ 9,004,750	1,717,750