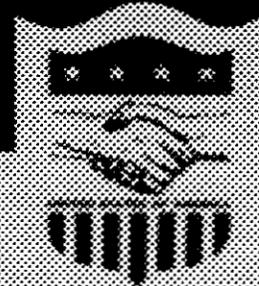


**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 83

GUATEMALA

JUNE 1981

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

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(\$ Thousands)

Country/Office: USAID/Guatemala

	FY 1981 EST	FY 1982 EST	FY 1983 REQUEST			PLANNING PERIOD			
			MIN	CURR	AAFL	1984	1985	1986	1987
<u>DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</u>									
<u>AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION</u>	<u>6,929</u>	<u>1,146</u>	<u>4,246</u>	<u>4,246</u>	<u>10,330</u>	<u>13,200</u>	<u>19,650</u>	<u>10,400</u>	<u>9,570</u>
Grants	1,429	1,146	1,746	1,746	2,830	1,200	2,650	600	2,570
Loans	5,500	—	2,500	2,500	7,500	12,000	17,000	9,800	7,000
<u>HEALTH</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>3,350</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>9,050</u>	<u>5,550</u>
Grants	300	330	200	200	200	350	300	450	550
Loans	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	8,600	5,000
<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>658</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>1,450</u>	<u>1,550</u>	<u>2,050</u>	<u>2,050</u>	<u>2,050</u>
Grants	715	658	339	339	1,450	1,550	2,050	2,050	2,050
Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(of which centrally procured commodities)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
<u>EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES</u>	<u>812</u>	<u>3,426</u>	<u>1,305</u>	<u>1,305</u>	<u>2,200</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>2,350</u>	<u>7,700</u>
Grants	812	926	1,305	1,305	2,200	1,200	600	2,350	1,700
Loans	—	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
<u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>820</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>2,400</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>130</u>
Grants	200	440	510	510	820	700	400	150	130
Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	1,000	—
<u>TOTAL DA FOR FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS</u>	<u>8,956</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,600</u>	<u>6,600</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
Grants	3,456	3,500	4,100	4,100	7,500	5,000	6,000	5,600	7,000
Loans	5,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500	15,000	19,000	19,400	18,000
(Non-Add Items)									
<u>P.L. 480 TITLE II</u>	<u>6,594</u>	<u>5,797</u>	<u>5,800</u>	<u>5,800</u>	<u>10,182</u>	<u>10,905</u>	<u>10,659</u>	<u>11,524</u>	<u>12,421</u>
<u>HOUSING GUARANTIES</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>15,000</u>
<u>TOTAL PERSONNEL (workyears)</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>61</u>
USDH	17	17	17	17	21	21	21	21	21
FNDH	36	37	39	39	40	40	40	40	40

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

Country/Office GUATEMALA

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1981	FY 1982	FISCAL YEAR 1983			
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL	
FN: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION						
520-0000.1 Program Development and Support (G)	83	100	75	75	150	
520-0238 Small Farmer Marketing Systems (G)	139	-	-	-	-	
520-0245 Rural Enterprises Development (G)	100	345	400	400	400	
520-0249 Integrated Area Development Studies (G)	200	-	-	-	-	
520-0255 Small Farmer Diversification (G)	696	601	803	803	803	
(L)	5,500	-	-	-	-	
520-0267 Training School for Promoters (OPG) (G)	61	-	-	-	-	
520-0272 Integrated Rural Development - San Marcos (OPG) (G)	150	100	159	159	159	
520-0274 Integrated Regional Development (G)	-	-	309	309	970	*
(L)	-	-	2,500	2,500	7,500	*
520-0290 Small Fish Pond Development (OPG) (G)	-	-	-	-	348	*
HE: HEALTH						
520-0000.2 Program Development and Support (G)	50	30	50	50	50	
520-0251 Community-Based Health and Nutrition Systems (G)	250	300	150	150	150	

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

Page 2 of 3

Country/Office GUATEMALA

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1981	FY 1982	FISCAL YEAR 1983			
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL	
PN: POPULATION PLANNING						
520-0000.5 Program Development and Support (G)	50	50	50	50	50	
520-0263 Integrated Family Planning Services (G)	665	608	289	289	289	
520-0288 Expansion of Family Planning Services (G)	-	-	-	-	1,111	
EH: EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES						
520-0000.3 Program Development and Support (G)	50	75	30	30	30	
520-0258 Bilingual Education (G)	232	275	365	365	365	
520-0259 Education Administration (G)	180	300	235	235	235	
520-0269 Community Education (OPG) (G)	120	176	-	-	-	
520-0270 Development Administration Improvement (G)	155	-	-	-	-	
520-0280 Municipal Revenue Improvement (G)	75	100	175	175	175	
520-0281 Integrated Non-Formal Education (G)	-	-	500	500	1,000	*
	(L)	2,500	-	-	-	**
520-0292 Development Administration Improvement II (G)	-	-	-	-	375	

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

Country/Office GUATEMALA

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1981	FY 1982	FISCAL YEAR 1983		
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
SD: <u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES</u>					
520-0000.4 Program Development and Support (G)	75	40	50	50	50
520-0145 Special Development Fund (G)	50	50	50	50	50
520-0261 Secondary Cities and Rural Housing (G)	-	-	-	-	100
520-0284 Women in Development (OPG) (G)	75	100	160	160	160
520-0294 Private Sector Development Initiatives Fund (G)	-	250	250	250	250
SUB-TOTAL : GRANTS	3,456	3,500	4,100	4,100	7,500
SUB-TOTAL : LOANS	5,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500
TOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS	8,956	6,000	6,600	6,600	15,000

* Can be moved forward to FY 1982 if additional funding becomes available that year.

** Can be funded at a higher level up to \$5 million if additional funding becomes available in FY 1982.

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

COUNTY/COLLEGE
GARFIELD

No.	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT COST	CURR PIPELINE AS OF 09/30/80	FY 1981		FY 1982		FY OBLIGATIONS					1983 PLAN	1984 PLAN	1985 PLAN	1986 PLAN	1987 PLAN	
						INIT.	FINAL	PLAN	EXP	Ubl.	EXP	1983 ANNUAL	1984	1985						1986
0290	Small Fish Pond Development (ORG)	G	83	83	348	--	--	--	--	348	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Subtotal FN Appropriation																			
HEALTH																				
0000.2	Program Development and Support (HE)	G	69	Cont.	Cont.	75	50	40	48	50	400	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Subtotal FN Appropriation																			
0251	Community-based Health & Nutrition Systems	G	80	83	800	100	250	180	348	300	348	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Subtotal FN Appropriation																			
0279	Improved Preventive Outreach (Rural Health Impv.)	G	87	87	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Subtotal FN Appropriation																			
0295	Access to Potable Water and Sanitation	G	84	86	900	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	300	400	--	--	--	--	
	Subtotal FN Appropriation													300	400	--	--	--	--	
POPULATION																				
0000.5	Program Development and Support (PN)	G	79	Cont.	Cont.	48	50	50	61	50	61	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
0263	Integrated Family Planning Services	G	80	83	2,376	2,376	665	872	676	608	789	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Subtotal FN Appropriation																			
0288	Expansion of Family Planning Services	G	83	87	8,611	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,111	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
	Subtotal FN Appropriation													1,111	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

COUNTRY/OFFICE
CAMBODIA

No.	PRODUCT	OBLIGATION DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT	CUM PIPELINE AS OF 09/30/80	FY 1981		FY 1982		FY OBLIGATIONS										
					AMT.	COST	CON.	EXP.	CON.	EXP.	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
		G/L	INIT.	FINN.	PLAN														
0000.3	Program Development and Support (BI)	G	69	Cont.	Cont.	29	50	51	46	75	46	50	50	100	75	100	Cont.		
0229	Rural Primary Education	L	76	76	7,000	7,000	--	1,025	--	--	1,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
0242	Primary School Reconstruct.	L	77	77	5,200	5,200	--	75	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
0258	Bilingual Education	G	79	84	1,850	1,850	232	456	275	308	305	205	204	--	--	--	--	--	--
0259	Education Administration	G	80	83	915	915	180	171	300	60	235	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
0269	Community Education (CNS)	G	80	82	421	421	120	60	176	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
0270	Development Administration Improvement	G	80	81	305	305	150	149	--	125	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
0280	Municipal Revenue Improv.	G	81	83	350	350	--	--	100	76	175	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
0281	Integrated Non-Formal Education	G	83	83	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		L	82	82	--	2,500	--	--	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
0282	Education Improvement	G	87	88	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	400	--	--
		L	87	87	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000	--	--	--
0292	Development Administration Improvement II	G	83	86	--	2,600	--	--	--	--	--	175	886	500	219	--	--	--	--
0296	Improved Public Sector Management	G	86	88	--	3,736	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,036	600	1,100	--	--
	Subtotal BI Appropriation	G			12,487		812	1,987	3,426	3,290	2,200	2,200	1,200	600	2,350	7,700	1,600		
		L			1,165		812	817	926	680	2,200	1,200	1,200	600	2,350	7,700	1,600		
					11,322		--	1,100	2,500	2,710	--	--	--	--	6,080	--	--		

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT TITLE : Secondary Cities and Rural Housing
PROJECT NUMBER : 520-0261
PROPOSED FUNDING: FY 1983 - \$100,000 (SD)
L.O.P. : \$100,000 (SD)

Project Purpose

This project will seek to facilitate the financing of basic shelter for the urban poor in all urban areas of Guatemala.

Description of the Problem

Basic shelter for the urban poor in Guatemala is produced entirely by public sector institutions, most notably the Housing Bank (BANVI) and the National Bank for Agricultural Development (BANDESA). The number of units produced by these institutions is only a fraction of the volume that would be required to meet existing need. A significant increase in production by these institutions is unlikely.

Means to Deal with the Problem

Under a current AID grant to the National Economic Planning Council (SGCNPE), technical assistance is being provided to study the feasibility of attracting private sector interest in both financing and construction of basic shelter projects as a complement to the current efforts of BANVI and BANDESA. A mechanism would be created to mobilize funds for such projects and to allocate the financing to those institutions, public or private, that are most efficient and expeditious in developing and selling basic shelter projects. Initial conversations with trade associations representing both the private banking and construction sectors have demonstrated an interest on their part in utilizing such a mechanism.

The Mission will develop a \$10 million HG project for authorization in FY 1982 which will provide initial financing to establish such a mechanism. At first, projects in all urban areas of Guatemala will be eligible. As the mechanism gains acceptance and becomes operational, AID HG financing will concentrate on secondary urban centers, particularly in the Altiplano.

This grant will provide funding for the technical assistance that will be required to develop the detailed operating manuals and organization necessary to implement the recommendations of the current grant to the SGCNPE. An estimated twelve (12) person/months of T. A. will be provided.

Host Country Institutions Involved

The SGCNPE has created a working group under the current grant which includes representatives of the Bank of Guatemala, BANVI and BANDESA in addition to those of the Council itself. These same institutions will remain as major participants. Major private sector involvement will be required as well, probably through their trade associations, such as the Bankers' Association and the Homebuilders' Association (ANACОВI).

Target Group Identification

The purpose of this grant is to expedite and increase the production of basic shelter for the approximately 75% of the urban population whose shelter needs are not being satisfied at present. AID financing under the HG will be destined to the poorer families among that population.

Detailed Project Development Plan

1. A joint PID for the HG and grant funds will be presented - January 1982.
2. AID/W review of the PID - March 1982.
3. The HG/Grant PP will be presented for FY 1982 authorization of the HG and FY 1983 authorization of the Grant - August 1982.

4. AID/W review of the PP and project authorization
- September 1982.
5. The Grant Agreement will be signed with T.A. starting shortly thereafter - January 1983.

Required Technical Assistance

The Mission does not anticipate the need for any additional assistance in developing the project. Project development requirements are presently being financed in conjunction with the Mission's on-going technical assistance programs with BANVI and the SG-CNPE.

Departments indicated in the CDSS: San Marcos, Quetzaltenango, Totonicapán, Sololá and Chimaltenango. The nature and magnitude of each investment will be based on the productive potential of each sub-region, natural trade areas, and the hierarchy of population service centers to ensure optimal complementarity of such investments. As currently envisioned, these investments would include:

1. Market access roads.
2. Marketing and municipal infrastructure.
3. Farm improvement programs designed to improve the land resource base, i.e., irrigation and soil conservation.
4. Credit and technical assistance for small enterprise and agribusiness investments with linkages to agricultural production.

These investments will support recent high priority GOG development initiatives in the North-Central Altiplano Region by providing short-term employment and income opportunities, while at the same time contributing to self-sustained economic growth and integration of the Region. Related training and technical assistance will also be provided to participating GOG institutions to develop their institutional capacity to plan and effectively implement proposed regional development activities in the target area.

The prerequisite data base and methodology for developing the proposed integrated regional development investment program is currently being developed under the ongoing AID-financed "Integrated Area Development Study" project. This study is gathering disaggregated data down to the municipal level, on agricultural potential and supporting infrastructure and services in both the productive and social sectors. Although the proposed project gives highest priority to the productive sectors, future AID and GOG complementary investments in the social sectors -- health and education -- will be programmed within the same regional development context.

Host Country Entities Involved

The General Secretariat of the National Economic Planning Council will play the major role in designing the integrated regional development investment programs for each sub-region included in the project. Implementation of the program will be the responsibility of the Ministries of Agriculture and Public Works and the Municipal Development Institute (INFOM).

Target Group Identification

The target group will consist of approximately 301,500 families living within the geographic scope of the project, the Altiplano five departments. These departments are among those that are least developed but where assistance programs can still be effectively implemented.

Detailed Project Development Plan

1. Completion of the PID by the Mission -- March 1982.
2. AID/W review of the PID -- April 1982.
3. Completion of the PP by the Mission -- October 1982.
4. AID/W review of the PP and project authorization -- December 1982.
5. Project Agreement prepared by the Mission and signed -- February 1983.

NOTE: If additional funding becomes available in FY 1982, the Mission proposes to initiate this project in that year.

Host Country Entities Involved

The General Secretariat of the National Economic Planning Council will play the major role in designing the integrated regional development investment programs for each sub-region included in the project. Implementation of the program will be the responsibility of the Ministries of Agriculture and Public Works and the Municipal Development Bank (INFOM).

Target Group Identification

The target group will consist of approximately 301,500 families living within the geographic scope of the project, the Altiplano five departments. These departments are among those that are least developed but where assistance programs can still be effectively implemented.

Detailed Project Development Plan

1. Completion of the PID by the Mission -- March 1982.
2. AID/W review of the PID -- April 1982.
3. Completion of the PP by the Mission -- October 1982.
4. AID/W review of the PP and project authorization -- December 1982.
5. Project Agreement prepared by the Mission and signed -- February 1983.

NOTE: If additional funding becomes available in FY 1982, the Mission proposes to initiate this project in that year.

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT TITLE : Integrated Non-Formal Education
PROJECT NUMBER : 520-0281
PROPOSED FUNDING: FY 83 - Loan \$2,500,000
L.O.P. : Grant - \$1,000,000
Loan - \$2,500,000

Project Purpose

To assist the GOG to improve and expand on a national scale an integrated non-formal education program which coordinates the non-formal education efforts of all public and private sector entities directed to the rural poor.

Description of the Problem

Approximately 3.6 million of the 6.6 million Guatemalan (55%) are illiterate. Only one-fourth of the population has had even 1 to 3 years of schooling. Statistics detailing the numbers of children and young adults attending school, particularly in rural Guatemala are equally low.

The predominance of adult illiteracy, as well as the large number of rural children with limited or no educational opportunities, creates special problems for the implementation of rural developmental programs. The need for rural education programs is becoming increasingly apparent as the GOG attempts to reach small farmers with agricultural information. Appropriate systems of instruction are equally important to expand the rural health program beyond its present scope and increase its effectiveness.

Proposed Means to Deal with the Problem

The proposed project will assist the Government of Gua-

temala in its effort to expand and improve its non-formal education program development, training, and administrative capacities. The Ministry of Education and other non-formal educational organizations will participate in the project and will utilize combinations of printed materials, radio and interpersonal contact to reach rural populations with programs of literacy, numeracy and Spanish language instructions for Indian language speakers. Program content will include education, agriculture, health, nutrition, handicrafts, calculation, and other information of utility in rural areas. New radio program content and printed materials will be continuously developed and tested with the help of AID-financed technical assistance. Technical assistance and commodities will support expansion of a teaching materials production units. Radio programming will support formal and non-formal efforts in bilingual education. AID technical assistance and commodities will assist in establishing a capability to train Ministry teachers and paraprofessionals in order to carry out a large scale national program of non-formal education. All materials developed under the Basic Village Education Program and the Basic Rural Education Project will be evaluated and coordinated into a truly national program. One of the major objectives of the project will be to continue to assist the Government of Guatemala in its efforts to consolidate and coordinate all non-formal education programs into a viable and functioning institution which can respond to the needs of all Guatemalans.

Host Country Entities Involved

The Ministry of Education, the National Board of Non-Formal Education (established to set non-formal education priorities and coordinate available resources) and the "Junta de Educación Extra-Escolar" (the Secretariat of the Non-Formal Education Board) will participate in the project.

Target Group

The target population will be low-income families in the Highland, Oriente and Franja Transversal del Norte regions of Guatemala. In the last year of the project,

the area of the Petén will be included. Men, women and children in and out of school will be provided the opportunity to participate in the program.

Detailed Project Development Plan

1. Completion of PID by the Mission -- July 1981.
2. AID/W review of the PID -- September 1981.
3. Completion of PP by the Mission -- November 1981.
4. AID/W reievw of the PP and project authorization -- January 1982.
5. Project Agreement prepared by the Mission and signed -- April 1982.

Required Technical Assistance

Under a one-year PSC, the Mission is currently developing all the necessary data and analyses for the project design which will also make use of the evaluations of the Basic Rural Education project recently completed. Therefore, the Mission does not anticipate the need for additional assistance in the completion of either the PID or PP.

NOTE: Should additional funding become available in FY 1982 the Mission intends to increase the loan financing of this project to \$5 million. Therefore \$2.5 million represents a SHELF PROJECT.

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT TITLE : Environmental Improvement
PROJECT NUMBER : 520-0283
PROPOSED FUNDING: 1982 - \$400,000 (SD)
L.O.P. : \$400,000 (SD)

Project Purpose

To increase the effectiveness of the GOG in promoting natural resource conservation and environmental protection.

Description of the Problem

Guatemala faces a multitude of environmental problems common to developing -- and developed -- countries ranging from air and water pollution and contamination of meat by insecticides to deforestation and soil erosion. The health of the public, agricultural production, the lumber industry, among others, all suffer from the lack of knowledge and practice of positive environmental practices.

There are few laws aimed at curbing dangerous or damaging practices and little enforcement of the new statutes which do exist. Public awareness of environmental concepts and concerns is minimal and few people are trained to deal with the array of problems confronting the country.

Proposed Means to Deal with the Problem

The GOG has developed, and is currently reviewing, legislation for an Environmental Protection Law which will establish a mechanism for the elaboration of policy and regulations, coordination of environmental programs and enforcement of laws related to environmental pro-

blems. The law calls for the President to create a coordinating agency which will assume responsibility for these actions. The USAID grant project would provide technical assistance and training to officials and employees of this coordinating agency to develop the institutional capacity to carry out its Congressional mandate, i.e., to perform the analysis and develop appropriate policies to meet the variety of environmental problems confronting the country.

Host Country Entities Involved

The principal GOG entity which will participate in the program will be the agency created under the new Environmental Protection Law to deal with environmental policy, laws and their enforcement.

Various line ministries of the GOG who are concerned with carrying out environmental policies such as reforestation, environmental sanitation, etc., may also receive technical assistance and training.

Target Group Identification

The target group will be, directly, the members of the agency charged with improved environmental protection. However, the Guatemalan population will indirectly benefit. The degree of efficacy will depend on the nature and subsequent enforcement of the formulated environmental policies. The creation of the environmental policy agency is, of course, the first step in a long process: the quality of timeliness of the training and technical assistance which this body receives may be the determining factor in the success of this very important GOG initiative.

Detailed Project Development Plan

1. Completion of PID by the Mission -- December 1981.
2. AID/W review of the PID -- January 1982.
3. Completion of the PP -- April 1982.
4. Project Paper prepared by the Mission and signed -- June 1982.

Required Technical Assistance

Two (2) person-weeks of the services of an Environmental Legislation Specialist for completion of the PID and an additional three (3) person-weeks for completion of the Project Paper.

NOTE: This project is included as a SHELF PROJECT for FY 1982 or FY 1983 funding should additional resources become available. The project is otherwise planned for initiation in FY 1984.

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT TITLE : Expansion of Family Planning Services
PROJECT NUMBER : 520-0288
PROPOSED FUNDING: FY 1983 - \$1,111,000
L.O.P. : \$8,611,000

Project Purpose

To expand availability of family planning services by integrating them into public, private and commercial sector activities.

Description of the Problem

Studies done over the past several years have pointed out that many poor families desire to limit family size but could not avail themselves of the means to do so because the methods were not readily available. It is critical that the family service network be expanded so that they are economically and spatially within the reach of everyone. Guatemala's current annual growth rate of 2.9%, unless checked, will result in doubling the population by the year 2000 with the resulting intolerable strain on the country's social, political and economic fabric.

Proposed Means to Deal with the Problem

Guatemala for years has had an active private sector family planning program operated by APROFAM, the local International Planned Parenthood Federation affiliate. This program has components of community-based distribution, plus information and education. The Ministry of Health provides services through its fixed clinic system and volunteer health promoters. The coverage under these systems is still inadequate to meet the criteria of ready accessibility. This project will expand these systems to include a na-

tional marketing organization offering contraceptives at subsidized prices in pharmacies and stores, through private physicians and hospitals, as well as providing contraceptives to women's groups, PVOs and any organization which wishes to include family planning as a service to its members or clients. Support will be provided by AID for start-up costs and contraceptives with the recipient organization pledged to assure the administrative costs over time.

Host Country Entities Involved

The project will involve several entities but the major execution and coordination will be accomplished through APROFAM and a National Sales Organization (still unnamed) in the Private Sector. The Ministries of Health, Education and Labor in the Public Sector will also serve as executing agencies.

Major Issues to be Addressed

This project is based on a record of accomplishment by APROFAM in managing and coordinating projects in conjunction with other organizations. The major issue in the commercial retail sales (CRS) is the eventual economic feasibility of the sales organization. The cooperating private groups' ability to manage the distribution of contraceptives will impinge on the success of the project. In the Public Sector the Government's willingness to continue to provide services and education would be the only limiting factor.

Target Group Identification

This project will impact on the rural poor, and to a lesser extent, the urban poor, who constitute the vast majority of Guatemala's population. This segment of the population has largely been without knowledge and ready access to contraceptive technology. Consequently, they suffer the burden of excessively large families, high abortion rates, and high fertility-related health and nutritional problems. These families are estimated to number over one-half million who would benefit from this project.

Detailed Project Development Plan

This new project will include a large commercial retail sales component. The development of this will require establishing a sales entity, doing a marketing study and obtaining necessary GOG clearances. Most of this work will be done during CY 1981.

(Note: The marketing survey is to be centrally-funded under a contract with the Futures Group).

1. The PID can be developed by the Mission in March 1982 at no cost.
2. The PP is planned to be presented to AID/W in August 1982; it will require 3 p.m. of T.A. at a cost of \$20,000.
3. The Project Agreement will be prepared in the Mission and signed in January 1983.

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT TITLE : Small Fish Pond Development (OPG)
PROJECT NUMBER : 520-0290
PROPOSED FUNDING: FY 1983 - \$348,000 (FN)
L.O.P. : \$348,000 (FN)

Project Purpose

To improve the rural Guatemalan's diet both in terms of caloric intake and quality of actual dietary components by establishing fish ponds among rural families.

Description of the Problem

The rural Guatemalan family neither produces food in sufficient quantity to maintain a minimum diet, nor can it afford to purchase minimum food requirements in the market. Studies by the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP) indicate that the diet of the lower economic segment of the population is 65% deficient in consumption of animal protein and 49% deficient in consumption of combined animal and vegetable protein.

Proposed Means to Deal with the Problem

This project will attempt to establish approximately 3,000 family-managed fish ponds in 35 communities in the Departments of Chimaltenango, Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Zacapa and Chiquimula, during a three-year period.

Peace Corps Volunteers (PCV) will be assigned to advise DIGESA (Ministry of Agriculture extension service) personnel on the technical operations of the Ministry's existing four fisheries stations. The improved and properly stocked stations will serve

as a technical resource and as a source of fingerlings. PCVs and their counterparts will also develop educational materials and will train 35 local family fish pond promoters. They will establish a functional extension service to provide technical advice in the construction and management of fish ponds by rural families. CARE will provide a field representative plus normal CARE office and executive support for program implementation. Activity will involve the entire family and to a large degree, the rural women, who in Guatemala are largely responsible for tending livestock. Training cost, materials and equipment, as well as personnel and operating costs would be provided by AID.

Host Country Entities Involved

The principal entity involved in the project will be DIGESA, which will provide personnel, vehicles, fuel, maintenance and repairs, as well as the use of four fisheries stations for production and distribution of fingerlings. The Fundación del Centavo, a Guatemalan PVO, will support the project by financing salaries of local promoters, who will serve as PCV counterparts.

Target Group Identification

This project will have a direct impact on the lower income families undertaking the construction and management of fish ponds. It will also have effects on non-participating members by increasing the availability of fish to non-pond owning neighbors through sale of excess pond fish by participating families; and, will create a demand for fish pond concentrate as supplemental feed increasing the sale of such concentrates and helping to create a small industry and market for that product.

Detailed Project Development Plan

1. Preparation of complete project proposal to be done by CARE - June 1982.
2. Review and analysis of the project by the Mission - August 1982.

3. Preparation of OPG documentation by Mission - September 1982.
4. Signature of OPG agreement by CARE - October 1982.
5. Project begins operations - October 1982.

No TDY assistance is anticipated for the development of this project. Should additional funding become available in FY 1982 the Mission proposes to move this project forward for funding and initiation in that fiscal year.

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT TITLE : Development Administration
Improvement II

PROJECT NUMBER : 520-0292

PROPOSED FUNDING: FY 1983 - Grant \$375,000 (EH)

L.O.P. : Grant - \$2,000,000 (EH)

Project Purpose

To improve the management, planning and budgeting capacity of and coordination between the General Secretariat of the National Economic Planning Council (SGCNPE), the Ministry of Finance and the planning units of various Guatemalan ministries involved in AID development projects.

Description of the Problem

The activities outlined in successive development plans and annual budgets of the GOG have consistently been optimistic relative to the public sector's implementation capacity. For the past six years the amount expended on capital investment has averaged 26% less than the amount budgeted. Similar problems exist with the GOG's ability to effectively plan and implement internally and externally financed developmental projects. The inability of the GOG to effectively plan and carry out these projects has resulted in an inefficient use of resources and discourages external donors from making initial or increased commitments to Guatemala.

Critical institutional weakness in the area of project design and execution can be mainly attributed to inadequate public sector manpower training and lack of an integrated system of public sector planning and budgeting. The need to resolve these weaknesses is well recognized and is mentioned in both the GOG's Devel-

opmental Plan and the more recent Social Action Plan as a critical prerequisite to successful achievement of the nation's development plans.

Proposed Means to Deal with the Problem

Several important steps have been taken to partially solve these problems. The GOG recently programmed \$41 million for salary increases which will provide an average increase of 18% in salary levels. This will enable the public sector, through increased wages, to obtain and hold qualified personnel. The SGCNPE has signed an agreement with IDB to finance feasibility and project pre-investment studies in order to develop a shelf of projects. The Ministry of Finance, with AID assistance, is developing a new External Finance Division which would assist executing agencies in overcoming day-to-day administrative problems on externally-financed projects.

The project presently proposed, by providing technical assistance and advanced training, will seek to upgrade the quality of public sector planning and budgeting. Technical assistance will be provided to assist in integrating the systems of planning and budgeting and improve coordination between the SGCNPE, Ministry of Finance and the respective project implementing agencies. Training will be provided both in the U.S. and third countries and will primarily benefit mid-level administrators and technical employees. This training will seek to improve the management and planning capacity of the SGCNPE, Ministry of Finance and various public sector agencies. In-service training programs will be developed to improve project design, project management and general administrative capacities in all GOG public sector entities.

Host Country Entities Involved

Since it is most involved with the planning, coordination and implementation of development projects, the SGCNPE will be closely involved with this activity. The Ministry of Finance and the planning units of various Guatemalan ministries such as Agriculture, Education, Health and Public Works, will also participate and representatives of each will receive training under this program.

Target Group Identification

The target group will be, directly, the members of the agencies involved with project planning and implementation. The Guatemalan citizenry, in general, from city dwellers to rural population would indirectly benefit from the project through the more effective allocation and use of public sector resources and more efficient cooperation between project planning and implementation units.

Detailed Project Development Plan

1. Completion of PID by Mission - March 1982.
2. AID/W review of the PID - May 1982.
3. Completion of PP by the Mission - September 1982.
4. AID/W review of PP and project authorization - October 1982.
5. Project Agreement prepared by the Mission and signed - January 1983,

Resources required for PID and PP completion -- TDY assistance will be required in the area of public administration, planning and budgeting systems and training. Approximately three (3) person-weeks is anticipated for the PID and eight (8) person-weeks for the PP.

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

(Shelf Project)

PROJECT TITLE : Small Coffee Farmer Improvement

PROJECT NUMBER : 520-0293

PROPOSED FUNDING: FY 1982 - Grant \$1,000,000
Loan \$5,000,000

L.O.P. : Grant - \$1,000,000
Loan - \$5,000,000

Project Purpose

To increase the productivity and income of small farmers currently dependent on coffee production.

Description of the Problem

The introduction of coffee rust, coincident with declining world market prices for coffee and increased minimum agricultural wages, has created a serious crisis in one of Guatemala's most important export sectors. Coffee production accounts for more than 20 percent of total value added by Guatemala's agricultural sector and 36 percent of its total merchandise exports; involves 40,000 small producers and 2,000 large producers; and provides permanent or temporary employment for at least 300,000 workers, many of whom migrate seasonally from the AID Highlands target area to supplement their incomes. Unless effective steps are taken to control coffee rust and increase productivity in the sector, the deteriorating situation could seriously exacerbate the present problem of high unemployment in the Highlands area and greatly reduce incomes of a large number of small coffee producers.

Small coffee farmers in Guatemala are defined as farmers producing less than 5,000 Lbs. (50 quintales) of green coffee per year. The average size farm for this group is 1.5 hectares. By this definition, there are roughly

400,000 small farmers representing 95 percent of the total number of coffee producers in Guatemala. In terms of relative hardships, it is clear that the small coffee farmers are the most at risk in terms of their ability to control coffee rust and survive economically. This is due to the low yields associated with traditional coffee cultivation methods prevalent among this group. For example, average manzana (.7 hectares) yield for this group is estimated at only 500 Lbs. of green coffee which is too low to justify the expense of effective coffee rust spraying. Thus the small farmer operating on a very narrow margin can ill-afford to make the necessary investment to protect even his current low level of production. While outside help for the small farmer is clearly indicated, a program designed to subsidize the small farmer either directly in the form of subsidized rust control inputs or indirectly through subsidized credit would not be an efficient allocation of resources. The vulnerability of the small farmer to such exogenous factors as plagues or depressed world coffee prices is largely a function of his low productivity level associated with traditional coffee cultivation practices. This suggests that, to the extent coffee production is a viable option for the small farmer, it will be necessary to help small farmers "technify" their farms, that is, adopt coffee production techniques which raise yields proportionately more than costs so that net income of the small farmer improves. The process of modernizing traditional farms implies more intensive use of inputs per manzana of land. These inputs include denser coffee plantings per manzana and ample use of fertilizers, fungicides accompanied by more efficient shade control. More intensive application of inputs includes a very substantial labor component. The techniques required to raise productivity levels are known in Guatemala and the region and could be transferred to the small farmer as part of an ongoing private sector extension program which links rust control with coffee technification. Thus, rust control becomes an integral part of a larger effort to not only avert the threat to current production levels but to improve coffee productivity.

In addition to the small farmer group, there is the much larger migrant work force numbering 175,000 who rely on the annual coffee harvest for supplemental income and

and who will be directly affected by the deteriorating situation in the coffee sector. Most of these seasonal workers are indians from the Altiplano region who depend heavily on this source of cash income.

Proposed Means to Deal with the Problem

The Mission has requested financing for AID's contribution to a tripartite (AID, GOG and ANACAFE -- the Association of Coffee Producers) study of the coffee sector in Guatemala. This study will provide an analytical base for a program design to (A) promote the adoption of effective control measures against coffee rust; (B) facilitate the technification of coffee farms; and (C) explore diversification opportunities for small farmers for whom technification of coffee cultivation would prove uneconomic. Based on the results of this study, AID resources would be utilized to promote the coordination of the private sector and government to resolve a major development problem. AID financing would support technical assistance, training and credit as needed by small farmers to control coffee rust, technify and/or diversify.

Host Country Entities Involved

The major host country participants in this project will be ANACAFE, the Federation of Coffee Growers (FEDECOCAGUA) and the GOG represented by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agricultural Development Bank (BANDESA) and the Bank of Guatemala. The project will be coordinated with IICA, CATIE and other Central American institutions.

Target Group Identification

This project is expected to directly impact on the approximately 40,000 small coffee farmers and their families representing 95% of the coffee producers in Guatemala. The project will also affect the employment of over 122,500 full-time agricultural workers and an additional 175,000 migrant workers from the Altiplano.

Detailed Project Development Plan

1. Completion of the PID by the Mission -- September 1981.
2. AID/W review of the PID -- October 1981.
3. Completion of the PP by the Mission -- January 1982.
4. AID/W review of the PP and project authorization -- February 1982.
5. Grant Agreement prepared by the Mission and signed -- April 1982.

NOTE: This project has been included as a SHELF PROJECT for FY 1982 should additional funding become available that year.

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT TITLE : Private Sector Development Initiatives Fund
PROJECT NUMBER : 520-0294
PROPOSED FUNDING: FY 1982 - Grant \$250,000
L.O.P. : Grant - \$850,000

Project Purpose

To stimulate greater participation and develop the organizational capabilities of the Guatemalan private sector, so as to play a greater role in the socio-economic development of the country.

Description of the Problem

Guatemala possesses a large private sector which in recent years has proven to be a dynamic force in promoting rapid economic growth. This contrasts with the situation in many other Caribbean Basin countries where private sector activities have been curtailed and in some cases repressed. The conservative monetary and fiscal policies of the government combined with regional tariff protection and high commodity export prices, particularly in the 1970s, created favorable conditions for rapid economic growth. Even in the face of the current economic disruptions, mainly due to political upheaval in Central America, the Guatemalan economy remains one of the strongest in the region. At present, regional political uncertainty is probably the major deterrent to greater private sector investment initiative. Private sector investment is crucial in order to maintain economic growth and create employment opportunities for a rapidly growing labor force. The current projection of negative real per capita income growth in 1981 could be reversed if private sector confidence were restored and the investment climate improved. This means

changing collective expectations concerning the immediate future through joint actions which could play an important role in restoring private sector economic activity.

The rationale for this project and increased dialogue with Guatemala's private sector is not to revitalize it, but rather tap its strengths and resources for social and economic development. Growth-with-equity development and private enterprise interests are compatible in many areas. There may be considerable opportunities for getting the private sector more involved in ways which promote development and general welfare. In the broadest sense, this means stimulating economic growth-with-equity, by encouraging greater participation in productive activities rather than social welfare programs per se. Naturally, the public sector has an important role and responsibility as well and AID will continue to work with government organizations to improve health standards, reduce levels of illiteracy, increase small farm production, etc. Given the dimensions of socio-economic problems in Guatemala, it is evident that the public sector cannot possibly shoulder the entire burden of socio-economic development. An enlightened, concerned and motivated private sector clearly has a role to play and will ultimately benefit from its own involvement.

Proposed Means to Deal with the Problem

A project which attempts to bring the private sector more fully into the socio-economic development process faces the difficulty of channeling private sector dynamism and securing broad participation and active support. While a project could conceivably be undertaken with an individual firm or an association of businessmen, the mechanism suggested here is the Chamber of Commerce and its associated Chambers of Industry, Tourism, Agriculture, Construction, and Finance. Three major components are envisioned. The first component would benefit chamber members and include such activities as stimulating new investment, export and trade development, technology and information transfer and promotion of joint ventures, etc. The second component would encompass those activities which benefit primarily the community at large and

include training and technical assistance to small businesses, community relations, extension programs and municipal/market town development and planning. Finally, the third component would include activities designed to strengthen the chambers by broadening their membership, increasing their revenue base, conducting workshops or seminars in industrial relations and management techniques.

It is anticipated that the project will help forge a link between the Guatemalan Chamber of Commerce and an appropriate U.S. chamber. This linkage of "pairing" would help strengthen ties between the U.S. and Guatemalan business communities. At the same time, it would serve as the institutional means for channeling technical advice to the Guatemalan chamber (using the existing capabilities of U.S. chambers) and become a catalyst for promoting investment and developing closer trading relationships.

More specifically, the main project elements are as follows:

1. Economic Development - This element would be aimed at creating employment and increasing production and incomes in the agricultural, industrial and tourism sectors. It would encompass investment promotion activities to attract foreign direct investment and shorter term commercial bank credits to Guatemala; technology transfer through joint ventures and licensing arrangements; access to technical information and alternative (and capital-saving) technologies; and opening or targeting export markets for local industrial and agricultural products.

2. Community Development - This element would be aimed at mobilizing the private sector efforts to stimulate community development. It would involve substantive improvements in community infrastructure and quality of life and not be limited to solely public relations designed to improve private sector image. However, a desirable by-product will be to demonstrate the private sector's role and contribution to the community and the nation as a whole. Activities would include assistance to small businesses, involvement in municipal and market town planning and urban develop-

ment programs; collaboration on farmer extension programs; assistance to cooperatives; high school, management and labor skills training programs, etc.

3. Chamber Strengthening - This element would be directed towards broadening the chambers' membership base and improving the scope and relevance of chamber activities. It would provide training and technical assistance to chamber employees to improve their management capabilities and quality of services that are provided to members. Perhaps most importantly, it would involve an active program designed to incorporate smaller businesses into the chamber associations (broadening membership) and thereby increase revenues to fund outreach programs.

Host Country Entities Involved

The primary host country organization will be the Guatemalan Chamber of Commerce. Additionally, the project will work with other organizations associated with the Chamber of Commerce, such as the Chambers of Industry, Agriculture, Construction, Tourism and Finance.

Target Group Identification

The immediate beneficiaries of this project would be the members of the Chamber of Commerce and associated chambers that participate in the activities funded by the project. However, the project is expected to reach the AID target group through increased employment and incomes and more directly involve the dynamic and efficient private sector in the development process.

Detailed Project Development Plan

1. Completion of the PID by the Mission - August 1981.
2. AID/W review of the PID - September 1981.
3. Completion of the PP by the Mission - November 1981.

4. AID/W review of the PP and project authorization
- December 1981.
5. Project Grant Agreement prepared by the Mission
and signed - January 1982.

Required Technical Assistance: The Mission has been working with the Chamber of Commerce and has arranged for the participation of a Caribbean/Central America Action consultant (Mr. Peter Lumsden) to provide assistance in completing the PID. AID/W funding is being sought for this consultant. An additional two (2) person-weeks will be needed for completion of the Project Paper.

In 1979, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration commissioned a solar and wind energy study in the Guatemalan Highlands. This study determined that adequate wind velocity exists in some Highlands areas to allow successful exploitation of this energy source.

Wind mills are presently successfully used as a power source on some private lands, but their use is not widespread. Possibilities also exist for tapping geothermal energy for the production of electricity but this resource, due to high development costs and a lack of expertise, has also not been fully exploited.

In addition, natural gas has also been identified as an energy source to generate electricity at newly discovered oil fields. Due to the technology and equipment required, the utilization of this energy source is still incomplete.

Proposed Means to Deal with the Problem

USAID/Guatemala, through this project, intends to finance appropriate research and development activities on energy technologies for the rural areas. Research will be directed at both the development of new technologies appropriate to Guatemala and the adaptation of technologies currently available elsewhere. USAID funds will also be used for pilot programs to demonstrate the feasibility of the resulting energy generating plants. These plants will incorporate appropriate designs and be constructed with locally available materials where possible. Assistance, principally in training, will be provided to expand the exploitation of fossil fuel sources. Training will be provided to the participating GOG agencies to insure that those technologies developed and/or adapted will be adequately and efficiently utilized. Assistance will be provided to the GOG to design a plan for the maximum utilization of existing energy resources, and in addition, USAID funds will be used to investigate the establishment of a national program of solar and bio-mass energy sources in Guatemala.

Host Country Entities Involved

The principal GOG entities which will participate in

this program will be the National Board of Natural Resources, the Institute of Science and Technology, the National Institute of Electrification, and the General Secretariat of Mining and Hydrocarbons.

Employees of other GOG agencies may also receive instruction under this project as appropriate.

Target Group Identification

The Guatemalan citizenry would benefit from the decreased cost of consumed energy. The residents of the Highlands would directly benefit through the increased availability of low-cost energy produced which would facilitate the economic development of this geographic area.

Detailed Project Development Plan

1. Completion of PID by the Mission -- October 1981.
2. AID/W review of the PID -- November 1981.
3. Completion of PP by the Mission -- February 1982.
4. AID/W review of PP and Project Authorization -- March 1982.
5. Project Agreement prepared in the Mission and signed -- May 1982.

Required Technical Assistance

Approximately two (2) person-weeks of assistance from the ROCAP Energy Advisor will be required to assist the Mission in the development of the PID. In addition, the Mission will require a TDY Energy Specialist for one (1) person-month to provide technical input necessary to complete the Project Paper.

NOTE: This project has been presented as a SHELF PROJECT for FY 1982 or FY 1983 should additional funding become available in either of those years.

TABLE V - FY 1983 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING		Country/Office GUATEMALA							
RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PENDING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Workm...)		
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE: MINIMUM</u>								
	Pipeline Projects					34,212	120	120	336
	<u>New and Continuing Projects</u>								
1.	520-0255 Small Farmer Diversification	0	G	FN	803				
2.	520-0281 Integrated Non-Formal Education	0	G	EH	500	1,303			
3.	520-0294 Private Sector Dev. Initiatives	0	G	SD	250	1,553			
4.	520-0251 Community-Based Health & Nut.	0	G	HE	150	1,703			
5.	520-0000.1 Program Development & Support	0	G	FN	75	1,778			
6.	520-0000.2 Program Development & Support	0	G	HE	50	1,828			
7.	520-0258 Bilingual Education	0	G	EH	365	2,193			
8.	520-0245 Rural Enterprises Development	0	G	FN	400	2,593			
9.	520-0263 Integrated F.P. Services	0	G	PN	289	2,882			
10.	520-0000.5 Program Development & Support	0	G	PN	50	2,932			
11.	520-0259 Education Administration	0	G	EH	235	3,167			
12.	HC Low-Income Housing Guarantee Program	N	-	--	(10,000)	3,167			
13.	520-0145 Special Development Fund	0	G	SD	50	3,217			
14.	520-0274 Integrated Regional Development	N	L	FN	2,500	5,717			
15.	520-0274 Integrated Regional Development	N	G	FN	309	6,026			
16.	520-0000.4 Program Development & Support	0	G	SD	50	6,076			
17.	520-0000.3 Program Development & Support	0	G	EH	30	6,106			

TABLE V - FY 1983 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING		Country/Office GUATEMALA						
RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	UNGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Workforce)	
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM
31.	520-0290 Small Fish Pond Development	N	G	FN	348	14,770		
32.	520-0284 Women In Development	O	G	SD	160	14,930		
33.	520-0000.3 Program Development & Support	O	G	EH	20	14,950		
34.	520-0145 Special Development Fund	O	G	SD	50	15,000		
	Basic Workforce Increment					(49,212)	48	252
	Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce				15,000		252	480

TABLE V NARRATIVE

The Mission has combined the Minimum and Current Levels into one Minimum Decision Package because the current level of funding is believed to be the minimum at which it is worthwhile continuing the aid program in Guatemala. The current Minimum Decision Package which reflects the authorized ten percent increase provides only an amount sufficient to maintain a U.S. aid presence but allows for little real progress in improving the well-being of the poor.

The Minimum Decision Package is comprised almost entirely of incremental funding for on-going projects which reflect the Mission's efforts to follow through with those efforts previously initiated. The Minimum Decision Package also includes the Housing Guaranty Program and the P.L. 480, Title II program as non-add items. The proposed HG is important because it not only addresses the tremendous need for low-cost shelter, but is designed to bring the private sector into the development process. P.L. 480 plays an integral part in the Mission's strategy by supporting efforts in health outreach, colonization and reforestation.

The only new initiative indicated under the Minimum Decision Package is the Integrated Regional Development project (520-0274). This project addresses the need for infrastructure and services in the rural highlands of the Altiplano which was a major constraint to development identified in the CDSS. While funding at the Minimum Decision Level is well below the needs indicated in the CDSS, it would allow the Mission to focus attention on certain aspects of the Accelerated Impact Program. This Integrated Regional Development project would receive additional funding in subsequent years. This new project was placed ahead of certain on-going activities because it is more closely related to the basic strategy the Mission is pursuing. At the Minimum Level no new projects would be planned in the Health or Selected Development Activities areas, and, therefore, PD&S funding from those accounts would be of less priority than other efforts.

At the AAPL funding level of \$15 million, the Mission would first fully fund projects in priority areas, previously considered at reduced levels, principally the Integrated Regional Development project bringing it up to a level which would effectively impact on the problem. (Should additional funding be available in FY 1982, the Mission is prepared to move this project forward to begin in that year.) Three new projects would be obligated at the AAPL level: Development Administration Improvement II (520-0292), Expansion of Family Planning Services (520-0288) and Small Fish Pond Development (520-0290).

At the expanded program level, the Mission would be able to work with the GOG in addressing development needs in the Altiplano and carry out projects within an integrated rural development strategy as approved in the CDSS.

TABLE VII:

OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY

	FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1982		
	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
US Direct Hire	790.2	18.0	43.90	912.7	17.3	52.76	965.8	17.0	56.81
FN Direct Hire	443.8	35.6	12.46	538.2	36.0	14.95	655.3	37.0	17.71
US Contract Pers.	--	--	--	--	--	--	152.2	2.0	76.10
FN Contract Pers.	21.4	1.6	13.37	12.5	1.3	9.61	36.8	2.0	18.40
Housing Expense	170.7	17.7	9.64	217.9	19.0	11.47	277.0	18.0	15.38
Office Operations	495.4	xx	xx	412.7	xx	xx	638.7	xx	xx
Total Budget	1,921.5	xxx	xxx	2,094.0	xx	xx	2,725.8	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	1,153.1	xxx	xxx	1,265.9	xx	xx	1,904.7	xx	xx
FAAS	51.9	xxx	xxx	27.0	xx	xx	35.1	xx	xx
Trust Fund	0	xxx	xxx	0	xx	xx	0	xx	xx

TABLE VIII

	FY 1983		FY 1983		FY 1983				
	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
COST SUMMARIES									
US Direct Hire	967.6	17.0	56.92	967.6	17.0	56.92	1,227.2	21.0	58.44
FN Direct Hire	782.2	39.0	20.06	782.2	39.0	20.06	810.6	40.0	20.26
US Contract Pers.	148.4	2.0	74.20	148.4	2.0	74.20	148.4	2.0	74.20
FN Contract Pers.	40.4	2.0	20.20	40.4	2.0	20.20	40.4	2.0	20.20
Housing Expense	295.7	18.0	16.42	295.7	18.0	16.42	341.6	18.0	18.98
Office Operations	528.8	xx	xx	528.8	xx	xx	528.8	xx	xx
Total Budget	2,763.1	xx	xx	2,763.1	xx	xx	3,097.0	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	1,914.1	xx	xx	1,914.1	xx	xx	2,050.8	xx	xx
FAAS	37.8	xx	xx	37.8	xx	xx	37.8	xx	xx
Trust Fund	0	xx	xx	0	xx	xx	0	xx	xx

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

BUREAU BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

04/15/81

DECISION UNIT: GUATEMALA

ITEM	US/ FN	FUNC TION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER	AND TITLE	PERC WAGE	SYN C	FY R1	FY R2	AT MIN	FY 1903			AT AABL	AT PLAN	ABOVE LEVEL	FY 84	FY 85
											AT CURR	AT AABL	AT PLAN					
45	U	10	011	01012	DIRECTOR	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
53	U	10	012	01023	DEPUTY DIRECTOR	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
54	U	10	050	01030	SECRETARY	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
	F	10	050		Secretary	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
1995	F	10	050		SECRETARY	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
1994	F	10	07		ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
61	U	20	023	03012	Program Assistant PROGRAM OFFICER	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
64	U	20	023	03019	DEPUTY PROGRAM OFFICER	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
71	U	60	031	02013	EXECUTIVE OFFICER	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
1996	F	20	050		SECRETARY	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
	F	20	050		Secretary	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
	F	60	050		Secretary	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
86	U	34	090	06013	HMS DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
79	U	34	091	05013	GENERAL DEV OFFICER	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
182	U	34	101	05042	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
1263	U	34	103	05032	ASST AGRIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
98	U	34	251	08032	GENERAL ENGINEER	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
80	U	34	500	07024	FMP DEV OFFICER	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
96	U	34	553	07033	POPULATION OFFICER	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
104	U	34	804	06023	HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
81	U	34	940	04012	CAP RES DEV OFFICER	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12
102	U	34	940	04032	CAPITAL PROJECTS DEV OFFICER	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	12

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

TABLE IX

BUREAU: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

DECISION UNIT:	GUATEMALA	US/ FUNC ITEM	FUNC TION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	PERS LEVEL,	CAT	WORK SIC	FY 81	FY 82	AP MIN	AP CURR	AP ADPT.	FY 1983	
														ABOVE PLAN LEVEL	FY 84
F	60	050	PROC & CONT. ASST.	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
F	60	050	PURCHASING ASST.	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
F	60	050	PERSONNEL ASST.	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
F	60	050	CUSTOMS ASST.	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
F	60	050	TRAVEL ASST.	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
F	60	034	SUP. GEN. SERV. ASST.	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
F	60	034	GEN. SERV. ASST.	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
F	60	034	SUPPLY CLERK	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
F	60	050	MNTL. & FILE CLERK	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
F	34	252	CIVIL ENGINEER	P	-	40	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
F	34	940	CAP. DEV. ASST.	P	-	40	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
F	20	023	PROGRAM ASST.	P	-	40	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
									TOTAL FOR DECINITT	636	648	672	732	732	732
OVERLAP POSITION IN FY 1981															
U	34	500	07024	FML	Dev. Officer			40	4	4					
640															

TABLE VIII

WORD PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

At present, USAID/Guatemala-ROCAP have no word processing capability. We propose to develop this capability during FY 1981 or early FY 1982. It is necessary to move ahead with this capability as soon as possible, since conversion of the two Missions to the automatic Disbursement System in Mexico is planned for July 1981. The equipment will also be used for recurring program, administrative and financial reports and for the preparation of program documents that have to be reviewed and retyped several times. It will be operated by existing FN staff.

The following WANG Corporation equipment will be procured:

1	Model 5520	Text Processor CPU	\$ 7,300.00
3	Model 5536-1	Work Stations	13,800.00
2	Model 5581WC	Printers	16,100.00
1	Model MT-1	Table for CPU	550.00
2	Model WST-1	Tables for Printer	<u>600.00</u>
		TOTAL	<u>\$ 38,350.00</u>

- A. Procurement of most equipment and initiation of the system is proposed for FY 1981 or early FY 1982. Acquisition of one work station and printer is proposed for FY 1983.
- B. Funding priority of the acquisition is minimum.
- C. Funding will be \$21,900.00 for USAID and \$16,450.00 for ROCAP.

P.L. 480, TITLE II NARRATIVE

CARE

The FY 81 CARE program in Guatemala seeks to provide food assistance to 225,500 beneficiaries in the following categories: Maternal Child Health 200,000; Other Child Feeding 18,000; Food for Work (Reforestation) 3,500; and Food for Work (Colonist Settlement) 4,000. The quantity of food commodities for these programs amounts to 11,978 MT's, with an approximate value of \$5,229,000.

CARE is distributing food rations to women of childbearing age and to mothers of children enrolled in the Maternal Child Health program, through the Ministry of Health centers and posts. CARE plans to gradually expand its feeding program during the next five years, from its present level of 22,500 recipients to 359,500 in FY 87.

The CARE Food for Work program has been expanded to provide food assistance during three years to colonists migrating to the new settlements on the Northern Transversal Strip (FTN). This program will include the construction of roads, bridges, latrines and other facilities for the settlement area.

CARE field representatives travel constantly supervising the distribution of food commodities and the proper functioning of CARE projects through the country.

CRS

The Catholic Relief Services program for FY 81 in Guatemala seeks to provide food assistance to 72,500 beneficiaries in the following categories: Maternal Child Health 60,000; Food for Work 10,000; and Other Child and Institutional Feeding 2,500. The quantity of food commodities for these programs amounts to 2,968 MT's, with an approximate value of \$1,365,000.

The CRS Maternal Child Program is distributing food rations through parish churches and village committees organized by priests.

Catholic Relief Services officials have reached an agreement with their counterpart agency, CARITAS de Guatemala, whereby they plan to maintain their present level of recipients at 72,500 during the next five years provided that food commodities continue to be made available for these programs at the FY 1981 levels.

The Food for Work program supports the construction of access roads, schools, bridges, potable water systems and markets in the Western Highlands, the most populated area of the country. This program is directly related to AID's strategy of infrastructure development in the Highlands.

There are continuous administrative changes in both voluntary agencies designed to improve the procedures on reporting, monitoring of the food distribution and warehousing in twenty-two provinces of Guatemala. The Mission is encouraging more selective targeting and tighter management.

The Mission is in agreement with both CARE and CRS strategy. An increase in the CARE MCH program is warranted by existing need and by the capacity to manage a larger program and by the support received under the GOG's nutritional strategy. The high cost of living in Guatemala has had an impact on the medium and lower income population during the last four years. The degree of malnutrition in the rural and urban areas has shown a sharp increase, and therefore, the supplemental feeding assistance will become more necessary than in the past.

The type of food commodities and their quantity should not be reduced at this time; instead the amount of the food rations must be increased to allow CARE to continue distributing at least 10 pounds per beneficiary per month. The Mission requests that FY 82 beneficiary and commodity levels higher than those presented in the guidance cable STATE 107030, be reconsidered.

As outlined in the 1983 CDSS, the Mission views the low nutritional level at the target group as a multi-sectoral problem which is a function of income, available agricultural resources, health services, sanitation and

population growth. Mission activities in nutrition form an integral part of a number of activities including nutritional education, the improvement of rural water supplies and the distribution of P.L. 480, Title II commodities. The total amount of Title II resources is projected to decline slightly as the GOG national nutrition policy results in projects utilizing locally-produced foods for supplemental feeding of the "at risk" population. However, while the GOG has assumed responsibility for the school feeding programs using these locally-produced foods, CARE and CRS, using Title II commodities have focused on Maternal-Child Health Care programs and Food for Work projects.

These activities will assist in meeting the Mission goal of (a) a reduction in the incidence of malnutrition in the preschool age population and in pregnant and nursing mothers by 30% and (b) a reduction in the infant mortality rate from 79/1,000 to 60/1,000.

In addition, the activities utilizing the Food for Work commodities address the critical problems of deforestation and assist in the settlement of colonists in the Franja Transversal del Norte, both components in the overall Mission strategy.

The 1983 Guatemala CDSS cites nutritional studies which indicate the widespread nature of malnutrition in Guatemala. The poorest half of the population (some 3.5 million persons) suffer from a deficit of 40% of the minimum daily caloric requirement and a protein deficit of almost 50% of the minimum daily requirement. According to the Gómez classification, eighty-one percent of Guatemalan children under 5 years of age can be considered malnourished. Thirty percent of this "most at risk" age group can be considered severely malnourished. The 1978 Guatemala Health Sector Assessment states that despite a self-sufficiency in corn (a dietary staple) the real consumption of corn has decreased in the last few years and at an annual rate of more than 6%.

The Mission is addressing this problem through a series of projects which focus on income generation in the target area, preventive health services, educational programs and the diversification of the small scale

farmer. Additional internally and externally financed developmental projects include those which seek to provide agricultural land to the landless. The full impact of these projects, however, will not be realized for several years. Over the short run, supplemental feeding programs will continue to constitute an essential element in the welfare of the poor in Guatemala.

In trying to bridge this distributive and nutritional gap, the GOG has assumed full responsibility for a school feeding program in which children are provided a fortified corn food product. In addition, Title II commodities are distributed to pre-school children and nursing mothers through village-level outreach programs. The GOG anticipates a continuing and vital role for P.L. 480 Title II assistance to address protein and caloric deficiencies in its rural and urban citizens.

The voluntary agencies CARE and Catholic Relief Services, distributing P.L. 480, Title II commodities in Guatemala, have expressed their formal protest for the severe cut in food commodity and recipient levels indicated in State Telegram 107030. Their Operational Plans were not modified in support of their original planning process.

By eliminating powdered milk and milled rice, the combination of the type of food made available for Guatemala for FY 82 will certainly diminish the effectiveness of the feeding program. CARE officials state that they are concerned regarding USAID's long-term commitment to nutrition and feeding programs in benefit of priority target groups of malnourished children. CARE requests that efforts be taken to restore programming to required levels.

The attached statistical Tables XII on CARE's projections, FY 83 thru FY 87 show a gradual increase in the MCH and FFW categories. The OCF category is expected to remain at the present level. The CARE P.L. 480 participation in the FFW/FTN project is being proposed for a maximum three-year period.

The size of the programs proposed by both CARE and CRS is appropriate to their performance and managerial

capabilities in the country. For that reason, CARE is looking forward to a gradual expansion during the next five years, as explained above, while CRS is interested in keeping the program at the same levels from FY 83 thru FY 87. The Mission concurs with their programming and would like to recommend that their projections be considered for future approval.

TABLE XIII
P.L. 480, TITLE II

COUNTRY: Guatemala

SPONSOR'S NAME: CARE

FY 1983

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 230,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
230.0	Rice	3,753	1,914.3
230.0	CSM	5,023	2,335.8
230.0	Milk	2,511	1,052.4
230.0	Oil	<u>1,242</u>	<u>1,362.5</u>
TOTAL MCH		12,530	6,665.0

B. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 15,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
15.0	Rice	245	125.0
15.0	CSM	486	226.0
15.0	Oil	81	88.8
15.0	Flour	<u>245</u>	<u>95.3</u>
TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING		1,057	535.1

C. FOOD FOR WORK (REFORESTATION).TOTAL RECIPIENTS 4,500

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
4.5	Rice	196	99.9
4.5	CSM	98	45.6
4.5	Oil	24	26.3
4.5	Flour	<u>196</u>	<u>76.3</u>
TOTAL FOOD FOR WORK		514	248.1

D. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 18,000
(COLONIZATION FTN)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
18.0	Rice	786	401.0
18.0	CSM	393	182.7
18.0	Oil	97	106.4
18.0	Flour	<u>786</u>	<u>305.3</u>
TOTAL FFW (COLONIZATION)		2,062	995.9

TABLE XIII

P.L. 480, TITLE II

COUNTRY: Guatemala

SPONSOR'S NAME: CARE

FY 1984

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 253,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
253.0	Rice	4,129	2,105.8
253.0	CSM	5,526	2,569.6
253.0	Oil	1,366	1,498.5
253.0	Milk	<u>2,763</u>	<u>1,157.7</u>
TOTAL MCH		13,908	<u>7,331.6</u>

B. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 15,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
15.0	Rice	245	125.0
15.0	CSM	486	226.0
15.0	Oil	81	88.8
15.0	Flour	<u>245</u>	<u>95.3</u>
TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING		1,057	<u>535.1</u>

C. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 5,500
(REFORESTATION)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
5.5	Rice	240	122.4
5.5	CSM	120	55.8
5.5	Oil	30	33.0
5.5	Flour	<u>240</u>	<u>93.4</u>
TOTAL FOOD FOR WORK		630	<u>304.6</u>

D. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 18,000
(COLONIZATION FTN)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
18.0	Rice	786	122.4
18.0	CSM	393	182.7
18.0	Oil	97	106.4
18.0	Flour	<u>786</u>	<u>305.8</u>
TOTAL FOOD FOR WORK		2,062	<u>995.9</u>

TABLE XIII

P.L. 480, TITLE II

COUNTRY: Guatemala

SPONSOR'S NAME: CARE

FY 1985

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 278,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
278.0	Rice	4,536	2,313.4
278.0	CSM	6,071	2,823.0
278.0	Oil	1,501	1,646.6
278.0	Milk	<u>3,035</u>	<u>1,271.7</u>
TOTAL MCH		15,143	8,054.7

B. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 15,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
15.0	Rice	245	125.0
15.0	CSM	486	226.0
15.0	Oil	81	88.8
15.0	Flour	<u>245</u>	<u>95.3</u>
TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING		1,057	535.1

C. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 6,000
(REFORESTATION)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
6.0	Rice	262	133.6
6.0	CSM	131	60.9
6.0	Oil	32	35.1
6.0	Milk	<u>262</u>	<u>101.9</u>
TOTAL FOOD FOR WORK		687	331.5

D. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____
(COLONIZATION)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
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TOTAL FFW (COLONIZATION)		N/A	N/A

TABLE XIII

P.L. 480, TITLE II

COUNTRY: Guatemala

SPONSOR'S NAME: CARE

FY 1986

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 306,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
306.0	Rice	4,993	2,546.4
306.0	CSM	6,683	3,107.6
306.0	Oil	1,652	1,812.2
306.0	Milk	<u>3,341</u>	<u>1,399.9</u>
TOTAL MCH		16,669	8,866.1

B. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 15,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
15.0	Rice	245	125.0
15.0	CSM	486	226.0
15.0	Oil	81	88.8
15.0	Flour	<u>245</u>	<u>95.3</u>
TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING		1,057	535.1

C. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 7,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
7.0	Rice	305	155.5
7.0	CSM	152	70.7
7.0	Oil	37	40.6
7.0	Flour	<u>305</u>	<u>118.6</u>
TOTAL FOOD FOR WORK		799	385.4

D. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS ---

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
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TOTAL FFW (COLONIZATION)		N/A	N/A

TABLE XIII
P.L. 480, TITLE II

COUNTRY: Guatemala

SPONSOR'S NAME: CARE

FY 1987

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 337,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
337.0	Rice	5,499	2,804.5
337.0	CSM	7,360	3,422.4
337.0	Oil	1,819	1,995.4
337.0	Milk	<u>3,608</u>	<u>1,511.8</u>
TOTAL MCH		18,286	9,734.1

B. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 15,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
15.0	Rice	245	125.0
15.0	CSM	485	226.0
15.0	Oil	81	88.8
15.0	Flour	<u>245</u>	<u>95.3</u>
TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING		1,057	535.1

C. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 7,500

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
7.5	Rice	327	166.8
7.5	CSM	163	75.8
7.5	Oil	40	43.9
7.5	Flour	<u>327</u>	<u>127.2</u>
TOTAL FOOD FOR WORK		857	413.7

D. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____
(COLONIZATION)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
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TOTAL FFS (COLONIZATION)		N/A	N/A

TABLE XIII

P.L. 480, TITLE II

COUNTRY: Guatemala

SPONSOR'S NAME: CRS

FY 1983

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 60,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
60,000	Oil	327	358.7
60,000	CSM	653	303.6
60,000	WSB	653	325.2
60,000	Rice	327	166.8
60,000	Milk	653	273.6
TOTAL MCH		<u>2,613</u>	<u>1,427.9</u>

B. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 1,500

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
1,500	Oil	8	8.8
1,500	CSM	33	15.3
1,500	WSB	16	8.0
1,500	Flour	16	6.2
1,500	Rice	16	8.1
TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING		<u>89</u>	<u>46.4</u>

C. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 10,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
10,000	Oil	27	29.6
10,000	CSM	109	50.7
10,000	WSB	109	54.3
10,000	Flour	109	42.4
10,000	Rice	109	55.6
TOTAL FOOD FOR WORK		<u>463</u>	<u>232.6</u>

D. OTHER (INSTITUTIONAL).....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 1,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
1,000	Oil	5	5.5
1,000	CSM	22	10.2
1,000	WSB	11	5.5
1,000	Flour	11	4.3
1,000	Rice	11	5.6
TOTAL OTHER		<u>60</u>	<u>31.1</u>