

UNCLASSIFIED

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 83

INDIA

BEST AVAILABLE

JUNE 1981

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

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION - INDIA

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

 Country/Office INDIA

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	FY 1981 EST.	FY 1982 EST.	FY 1983 REQUEST			PLANNING PERIOD			
			MIN	CURR	AAPL	1984	1985	1986	1987
Agriculture, Rural De- velopment & Nutrition	94.6	97.9	89.0	100.0	120.0	121.0	136.0	136.0	147.0
Grants	1.0	13.4	16.0	17.0	17.0	5.0	25.6	8.0	20.0
Loans	93.6	84.5	73.0	83.0	103.0	116.0	110.4	128.0	127.0
Population	--	--	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	34.0	10.0	46.0
Grants	--	--	12.0	12.0	12.0	5.0	23.0	5.0	23.0
Loans	--	--	8.0	8.0	8.0	5.0	11.0	5.0	23.0
(of which centrally procured commodities)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Health	9.4	6.9	--	--	--	19.0	--	29.0	7.0
Grants	9.4	6.9	--	--	--	10.0	--	15.0	4.0
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	9.0	--	14.0	3.0
Education	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Selected Dev. Activities	--	5.2	--	--	--	5.0	--	5.0	--
Grants	--	5.2	--	--	--	5.0	--	5.0	--
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SUBTOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS AND TOTAL									
DA ACCOUNTS	104.0	110.0	109.0	120.0	140.0	155.0	170.0	180.0	200.0
Grants	10.4	25.5	28.0	29.0	29.0	25.0	48.6	33.0	47.0
Loans	93.6	84.5	81.0	91.0	111.0	130.0	121.4	147.0	153.0
(NON-ADD)									
PL 480:									
Title I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(of which Title III)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Title II c/	173.5	143.6	104.3	142.1	163.9	160.2	178.0	170.9	187.7
- PVOs	149.0	130.3	89.9	127.7	136.1	139.8	145.6	170.9	187.7
- Coops	24.5	13.3	14.4	14.4	27.8	20.4	22.4	--	--
Housing Guarantees(HIG)	25.0	25.0	--	--	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Special Foreign Currency Appropriation (SFCA)									
Grant - Private Health ^{a/}	20.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating Expenses:	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3
TOTAL PERSONNEL: b/	67	75	76	76	76	79	82	85	88
USDH(Workyears)	17	19	19	19	19	20	21	22	23
FNDH(Workyears)	48	53	54	54	54	56	58	60	62
DH/PIT(Workyears)	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

a/ Excludes SFCA costs of Third Country Training in India in support of USAID/Nepal.

b/ Excludes RIG/A personnel.

c/ Excludes Ocean Freight.

TABLE I - NARRATIVE

In August 1978 USAID/India signed three project agreements for \$60 million, the first bilateral agreements with the Government of India since 1971. By the end of FY 1980, a total of \$253.2 million had been obligated during this two year period of which approximately \$38 million had been expended on an accrual basis. Start up time for the new program substantially contributed to this early pipeline buildup, including the need for development of renewed relations between USAID and the GOI. We anticipate that the pipeline at the end of FY 1981 will drop to \$158 million from \$215.2 million at the end of FY 1980 even though \$104 million will have been obligated during the year. During FY 1982 \$110 million in new obligations will be added bringing the total obligation since FY 78 to \$467.2 million. Of this amount the pipeline at the end of that year should drop to \$118 million thus demonstrating a reasonable rate of overall disbursement.

Our three year experience with the resumed bilateral program leads us to anticipate low expenditures during the first calendar year of a new project for several reasons. First, despite careful project design and discussion, GOI regulations and procedures require that the initiation of many formal steps in governmental approvals cannot take place until after the actual signature of project agreements. Second, the federal nature of India's government provides many opportunities for experimentation, as in the United States, but also requires that each state involved in a project as well as the central government approve project implementation steps. This can be especially complex when more than one state is involved. Third, the U.S. and GOI fiscal years start six months apart, causing some synchronization difficulties. Finally, and perhaps most important, USAID, recognizing the competence of the Indian institutions with which we are dealing has designed a number of projects, especially in the irrigation sector, which finance programs rather than discrete activities. The FY 1978 Gujarat and FY 1980 Rajasthan Medium Irrigation projects are examples of such projects. In both of these cases there is an appraisal process by the state and central government institutions concerned before irrigation schemes can be approved for cost sharing under the USAID project. Irrigation projects already under construction are eligible for financing from the date of the project agreement once the appraisal process has been successfully concluded but no disbursements are made from loan funds until all approvals have been obtained. As a result of these unique characteristics, disbursements lag well behind accruals.

With respect to FY 1983 obligations, USAID/India has followed Agency instructions as amplified by the Asia Bureau. We have attempted to provide incremental financing of 75% of loan costs, an amount which shows strong commitment to the project yet helps to maintain a lower pipeline level for five projects. This incremental funding pattern has had the happy result of permitting us to recommend for FY 1983 funding the significant Madhya Pradesh Minor Irrigation Project which otherwise would have had to be a shelf-project.

We must note however, that incremental funding along the Asia Bureau guidelines will have an incremental mortgaging effect on the India program. We estimate a mortgage of only two percent in FY 84 reflecting the current policy of fully financing most projects. However, the Mission mortgage from FY 1983 onwards is projected to be 30 per cent of the FY 1985 program, rising to 46 per cent in FY 1987. We believe this is a feasible operating mode for the Agency so long as AID makes clear its commitment to provide incremental financing. The only grounds for withholding such funds should be major implementation problems during the initial funding period.

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

Country/Office INDIA

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT		FY 1981	FY 1982	FISCAL YEAR 1983		
				MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
<u>AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION</u>						
386-0466, AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CREDIT	L	35,600	44,400			
386-0467, RAJASTHAN MEDIUM IRRIGATION	L	20,000	---			
386-0470, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	---	4,400	10,000	10,000	10,000
386-0471, FERTILIZER PROMOTION	L	35,000	---			
386,0475, MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY	G	1,000	---			
386-0475, MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY	L	3,000	21,000			
386-0476, INTEGRATED MATERNAL/CHILD NUTRITION	G	---	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
386-0476, INTEGRATED MATERNAL/CHILD NUTRITION	L	---	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
386-0478, MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY	G	---	---	1,000	1,000	1,000
386-0478, MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY	L	---	---	18,000	18,000	18,000
386-0479, LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION	G	---	5,000			
386-0481, MAHARASHTRA MEDIUM IRRIGATION	G	---	1,000			
386-0481, MAHARASHTRA MEDIUM IRRIGATION	L	---	14,100	16,000	16,000	16,000
386-0482, RAJASTHAN COMMAND AREA DEV	G	---	---	1,000	1,000	1,000
386-0482, RAJASTHAN COMMAND AREA DEV	L	---	---	18,000	18,000	18,000
386,0483, MADHYA PRADESH MINOR IRRIGATION	G	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
386-0483, MADHYA PRADESH MINOR IRRIGATION	L	---	---	---	10,000	30,000
386-0484, WATER MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	G	---	---	3,000	3,000	3,000
386-0484, WATER MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	L	---	---	18,000	18,000	18,000
APPROPRIATION TOTAL :		<u>94,600</u>	<u>97,900</u>	<u>89,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>
GRANTS		1,000	13,400	16,000	17,000	17,000
LOANS		93,600	84,500	73,000	83,000	103,000

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

Country/Office INDIA

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1981	FY 1982	FISCAL YEAR 1983		
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
<u>POPULATION PLANNING</u>					
386-0485, SOCIAL MARKETING & COMMUNICATIONS (FP) G	---	---	12,000	12,000	12,000
386-0485, SOCIAL MARKETING & COMMUNICATIONS (FP) L	---	---	8,000	8,000	8,000
APPROPRIATION TOTAL:	---	---	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
GRANTS	---	---	12,000	12,000	12,000
LOANS	---	---	8,000	8,000	8,000
<u>HEALTH</u>					
386-0468, INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH AND POPULATION G	9,400	6,900	---	---	---
APPROPRIATION TOTAL:	<u>9,400</u>	<u>6,900</u>	---	---	---
GRANTS	9,400	6,900	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---
<u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES</u>					
386-0474, ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT G	---	5,200	---	---	---
APPROPRIATION TOTAL:	---	<u>5,200</u>	---	---	---
GRANTS	---	5,200	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---
<u>TOTAL ALL DA APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS:</u>	<u>104,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>	<u>109,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>
GRANTS	10,400	25,500	28,000	29,000	29,000
LOANS	93,600	84,500	81,000	91,000	111,000

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Country/Office

INDIA

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE	GRANT/IN FIN	LIFE OF PROJECT COST		CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	FY 1981		FY 1982		FY OBLIGATIONS				ITEM #		
				AUTH	PLAN		OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1983 AAPL	1984	1985	1986		1987	FUTURE YEAR
	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION																
386-0462	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L 79	79	58,000	58,000	58,000	--	15,000	--	34,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	440
386-0464	GUJARAT MEDIUM IRRIGATION	L 78	78	30,000	30,000	21,000	--	7,000	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	439
386-0466	AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CREDIT	L 80	82	100,000	100,000	20,000	35,600	55,600	44,400	44,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	437
386-0467	RAJASTHAN MEDIUM IRRIGATION	G 80	80	500	500	500	--	150	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	436
386-0467	RAJASTHAN MEDIUM IRRIGATION	L 80	81	35,000	35,000	15,000	20,000	4,000	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	435
386-0470	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G 82	85	20,000	20,000	--	--	--	4,400	1,500	5,600	--	--	--	--	--	432
386-0471	FERTILIZER PROMOTION	L 79	81	150,000	101,000	66,000	35,000	66,000	--	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	431
386-0475	MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY	G 81	81	--	1,000	--	1,000	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	429
386-0475	MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY	L 81	82	--	24,000	--	3,000	--	21,000	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	428
386-0476	INTEGRATED MATERNAL/CHILD NUTRITION	G 82	84	--	5,000	--	--	--	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	427
386-0476	INTEGRATED MATERNAL/CHILD NUTRITION	L 82	84	--	10,000	--	--	--	5,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
386-0478	MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY	G 83	83	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
386-0478	MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY	L 83	85	--	24,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,000	18,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	

* Change from FY 82 CF.

Country/Office INDIA (386)

TABLE V - FY 1983 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of FTE Workmonths)	
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM
							USDH	FNDH
	DECISION PACKAGE - MINIMUM							
	<u>Pipeline Projects</u> (Local Currency Projects, SFCA-Funded: No. of Projects - 2; Value - \$30,000 equiv)			DA	(100,000)	228	228	648 36 PT)
	<u>New and Continuing Projects</u>							
1	0485, Social Marketing & Communications (FP)	N	G	PN	12,000			
2	0485, Social Marketing & Communications (FP)	N	L	PN	8,000			
3	0484, Water Management and Training	N	G	FN	3,000			
4	0484, Water Management and Training	N	L	FN	18,000			
5	PL 480 Title II MCH-Public, for IMCN Project				(10,000)			
6	0476, Integrated Maternal/Child Nutrition	O	G	FN	1,000			
7	0476, Integrated Maternal/Child Nutrition	O	L	FN	3,000			
8	PL 480 Title II MCH-Public,with additional inputs				(26,178)			
9	PL 480 Title III MCH-Private				(13,542)			
10	0470, Agricultural Research	O	G	FN	10,000			
11	0482, Rajasthan Command Area Development	N	G	FN	1,000			
12	0482, Rajasthan Command Area Development	N	L	FN	18,000			
13	0481, Maharashtra Medium Irrigation	O	L	FN	16,000			
14	PL 480 Title III MCH-Public-Food Alone				(16,000)			
15	PL 480 Title III Ag.-Oilseeds Coop. Dev.				(14,353)			
16	0478, Maharashtra Social Forestry	N	G	FN	1,000			
17	0478, Maharashtra Social Forestry	N	L	FN	18,000			
18	PL 480 Title II Food For Work-Rural Private				(24,206)			
	Basic Work Force:			DA	--	--	228	648 FT)
				PL 480				36 PT)
	Total Minimum Package and Related Work Force			DA	109,000	228	648	
				PL 480	(104,279)		36	

TABLE V - FY 1983 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

		Country/Office INDIA (386)										
RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of FTE Workmonths)		INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM				
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - CURRENT</u>											
19	0483, Madhya Pradesh Minor Irrigation	N	G	FN	1,000	110,000						
20	0483, Madhya Pradesh Minor Irrigation	N	L	FN	10,000	120,000						
21	PL 480 Title II School Feeding-Rural Public				(37,810)	120,000						
	Workforce Increment Current Package:			DA	--	120,000		228				648 FT)
				PL 480		(142,089)						36 PT)
	Total Current Package and Related Workforce:			DA	11,000							
				PL 480	(37,810)							
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - AAPL</u>											
22	PL 480 Title II Ag.-Oilseeds Coop. Dev.				(13,427)	120,000						
23	PL 480 Title II School Feeding-Private				(2,812)	120,000						
24	0483, Madhya Pradesh Minor Irrigation				20,000	140,000						
25	HIG--Low Income Housing	N	L	FN	(25,000)	140,000						
26	PL 480 Title II Other Child Feeding-Private				(3,185)	140,000						
27	PL 480 Title II Individual Health Cases- Private				(2,359)	140,000						
	Workforce Increment AAPL Package:			DA	--	140,000		228				648 FT)
				PL 480		(163,872)						36 PT)
				HIG		(25,000)						
	Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce:			DA	20,000							
				PL 480	(21,783)							
				HIG	(25,000)							

PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING NARRATIVE

USAID/India proposes for FY 1983 an assistance program for India consisting of \$140 million in Development Assistance, \$163.9 million in food assistance under Title II of PL 480, and a \$25 million housing investment guaranty. This program has been developed in accordance with USAID's approved strategy described most recently in our FY 1983 CDSS. Assistance will be concentrated on three broad goals; the expansion of food production and rural employment, reduction in fertility and mortality, and improvements in forestry, energy and conservation practices. A new emphasis within these sectors of concentration is to increase the technology transfer element to enhance program impact.

Our largest investment is proposed to enhance agriculture production and employment. USAID proposes \$97 million in development assistance and \$52 million for Title II food. The irrigation subsector will remain USAID's major area of concentration. During FY 1983 three irrigation projects will be under implementation and three additional projects will begin. The irrigation package includes incremental financing for the Maharashtra Medium Irrigation Project; a Command Area Development Project in Rajasthan which will complement the ongoing Medium Irrigation Project in that state; USAID's first minor surface irrigation project located in Madhya Pradesh, one of USAID's geographic concentration states; and a Water Management and Training Project which will enhance the impact of American irrigation technology in the entire Indian irrigation sector. We noted in the CDSS our intention to concentrate heavily on irrigation development within the agricultural sector as a way to have a significant impact on a key part of the sector in a very large economy and to maximize the impact of a relatively few, highly competent USAID advisors.

USAID also will provide incremental funding for the Agriculture Research Project initiated in FY 1982 to finance two to three additional, targeted research activities. This Title XII project will bring American and Indian scientists together to collaborate on difficult problems impeding Indian agricultural production. Voluntary sector Title II Food for Work programs supported by CRS will continue to complement the growing government-sponsored rural employment program which a former CARE Food for Work program helped to initiate.

To address the goals of reducing fertility and mortality USAID will provide \$24 million in development assistance and \$111.9 million in Title II foods. Incremental dollar funding and high calorie food provided through CARE will reach at-risk mothers and children under three years as part of the Maternal/Child Nutrition Project. A Family Planning project will begin which is focused on improving and expanding the social marketing and commercial retail sales of contraceptives, and improving the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare promotional programs. This assistance will emphasize temporary methods of contraception and be aimed at young couples in rural areas. India's main emphasis has been on sterilization. While this will continue to be the primary focus, there is a major opportunity

to introduce more significant motivation efforts to encourage child spacing and later initiation of families.

Several other programs supporting the fertility and mortality reduction goal will continue. CARE and CRS will support other public and voluntary sector maternal child health programs. The Integrated Rural Health/Population Project will continue to support the expansion and extension of rural health infrastructure and services. The Title II rural school feeding programs supported by CARE will proceed on a reduced scale. Fifty per cent of these programs will be gradually phased over to the GOI and state governments over the next three to five years.

Under our energy, forestry and conservation goal, USAID proposes to provide \$19 million in FY 1983 for our second social forestry project in Maharashtra. Implementation will continue on the Madhya Pradesh Social Forestry Project and the various applied and operational research activities of the Alternative Energy Development Project.

USAID also proposes in FY 1983 to include another \$25 million housing investment guaranty for the continuation of an improved shelter program for low income groups which is expected to be approved for initial financing in FY 1982.

PRIORITY RANKING

Decision Package - Minimum

For FY 1983 obligations USAID assigns highest priority to our fertility and mortality reduction goal. First we propose a new Family Planning Social Marketing and Communications Project. USAID's initial efforts in the health and population sector have been to expand and upgrade integrated services in the rural areas, a major and necessary effort in promoting a lower population growth rate. The Family Planning Project now will focus directly on improving efforts to promote voluntary and non-permanent means of contraception.

An equally high USAID priority is enhanced technology transfer in irrigation, which constitutes the largest single area of AID activity in India. The Water Management and Training project, by helping the GOI to make a significant start in establishing a professional water management cadre, will complement directly and build upon the three medium irrigation projects underway in FY 1983 as well as the two new, state-specific FY 1983 projects.

The first PL 480 Title II priority is to allocate the amount of Maternal/Child Health (MCH) commodities required for the first full implementation year of the FY 1982 Maternal/Child Nutrition Project which is focused on nutritionally at-risk mothers and small children. USAID also will provide incremental dollar funding for the project. USAID will continue to give emphasis to all Title II MCH programs, especially those already upgraded in some respects, as the GOI moves to improve its overall programming in this sector.

The next priority activity in our Minimum program is moving ahead with additional problem solving research activities of the FY 1982-initiated Agricultural Research Project. This project, together with the new Water Management and Training Project and the FY 1982 Alternative Energy Resources Development Project, most directly combines USAID's objectives of increasing technology transfer and addressing ways in which to expand food supply, rural employment and energy availability. These are areas in which the United States has a comparative advantage and where competent Indian scientists and engineers are poised to take advantage of technical collaboration.

USAID selected the Rajasthan Command Area Development Project as the irrigation project to be included in the Minimum Package because it will build upon the FY 1980 Rajasthan Medium Irrigation Project. USAID's Minimum package irrigation element is completed with incremental financing for the Maharashtra Medium Irrigation Project.

The remaining three priority activities in USAID's Minimum package program are continuation through CLUSA of the innovative Title II Oilseeds Cooperative Development Project with the National Dairy Development Board, the Title II food for work programs of CRS, and the Maharashtra Social Forestry Project which builds upon our experience with the FY 1981 Madhya Pradesh Social Forestry Project. The Maharashtra project originally was scheduled for FY 1982 but was delayed due to budgetary limitations. The CLUSA Oilseeds Title II program is included at the reduced FY 1982 level rather than the level anticipated in the original Program Approval.

The Mission believes that this Minimum Package program addresses those key elements of India's development program which have been selected for USAID assistance in our CDSS and approved by AID/Washington. The development assistance portion of the Minimum Package consists of two new irrigation/water management projects, one new project in each of our other two areas of concentration and incremental financing for ongoing projects. We believe that all the new projects should result in significant technology transfer. We could reduce the Minimum Package by adjusting initial project funding levels, but this would unduly mortgage future year programs.

No new direct hire staff is proposed to manage USAID's additional portfolio proposals for FY 1983. AID/W has authorized the Mission to fill six FSN positions approved for FY 81 but frozen until FY 82. With this complement of staff we can manage the envisaged FY 1983 program. However, we are proposing additional contract funding in both our operating expense and PDS budgets for water management and health technical expertise to assist in the design and technical monitoring of our program. We would have preferred to have career-oriented, direct hire employees for these assignments but believe it is feasible to obtain the necessary technical skills, both American and Indian, under contract.

Decision Package - Current

We propose the Madhya Pradesh Minor Irrigation Project as part of our FY 1983 Current Package. This will be USAID's first collaboration with the Irrigation Department of Madhya Pradesh, the first minor irrigation project in USAID's portfolio, and the second USAID project in Madhya Pradesh, one of USAID's proposed emphasis states, along with the FY 81 Social Forestry Project.

CARE's school feeding program is USAID's other Current Package priority. Given the increasing competition for scarce Title II resources, USAID is projecting a gradual phase down to fifty per cent of the current school feeding program over a three to five year period to enable the GOI to pick up the program in an orderly fashion. This very gradual approach beginning in FY 1982 is appropriate since school feeding has been CARE's largest program for many years, is focused on poor rural children, and is a high priority part of the GOI's Minimum Needs Program.

Decision Package AAPL

USAID believes it is important to maintain the CLUSA Title II Oilseeds Cooperative Development Project at the level anticipated in the original multiyear Program Approval and is including the necessary funds as our first AAPL Package priority. We also are required to place the long standing CRS Title II school feeding program in the AAPL Package due to the impact of higher FY 1983 commodity prices and the ceiling imposed on the dollar amount which can be proposed for Title II in the Current Package (FY 1982 Congressional Presentation level +/- 10%). We have proposed to initiate the Madhya Pradesh Minor Irrigation Project in FY 1983 as a Current Package priority; slipping the project to FY 1984 would delay our technical contribution to the Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Department. It also could have an adverse effect upon our relationship with the State Government which has been encouraged to think of USAID as a regular collaborating agency and already has begun preparations for such collaboration. However, at the Current level we are unable to provide adequate forward funding according to AID's guidelines for incremental financing. We propose an additional \$20 million for the Minor Irrigation Project as a part of our total (AAPL) program proposal. This will help to hold USAID's future year "mortgage" to a reasonable proportion of the program.

USAID also proposes a \$25 million housing investment guaranty for a commercial loan to support low income housing and other shelter sector programs which we expect will be the second loan under a program to be initiated in FY 1982. A technical assistance grant financed by AID's Office of Housing is expected to help with directly related housing finance technology transfer. Finally, other CRS health and child feeding programs will continue such as the work of Mother Theresa's Missionaries of Charity.

We believe that our overall FY 1983 program proposal of \$140 million in development assistance, \$163.9 million in Title II food assistance and a \$25 million housing investment guaranty is a focused, effective proposal which is modest for a country of India's magnitude and poverty, and should be approved in its entirety. There is no need to elaborate upon the overall justification presented in the India CDSS other than to restate that India "remains the world's largest democracy, and the most stable nation in a troubled region. U.S. support will indicate our interest in seeing India maintain her traditional commitment to democratic political processes and to evolutionary social and economic change" (FY 83 CDSS, p. 1.).

TABLE VIII
(Mission)

	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	1,389.4	19.8 ^{a/}	70.2	1,389.4	19.8	70.2	1,389.4	19.8	70.2
FN Direct Hire	496.9	60.2 ^{b/}	8.3	496.9	60.2	8.3	496.9	60.2	8.3
US Contract Pers.	77.8	3.0	25.9	77.8	3.0	25.9	77.8	3.0	25.9
FN Contract Pers.	12.5	2.0	6.2	12.5	2.0	6.2	12.5	2.0	6.2
Housing Expense	289.4	19.6	14.8	289.4	19.6	14.8	289.4	19.6	14.8
Office Operations	923.3	xx	xx	923.3	xx	xx	923.3	xx	xx
Total Budget	3,189.3	xx	xx	3,189.3	xx	xx	3,189.3	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	1,840.4	xx	xx	1,840.4	xx	xx	1,840.4	xx	xx
FAAS	300.0	xx	xx	300.0	xx	xx	300.0	xx	xx
Trust Fund	-	xx	xx	-	xx	xx	-	xx	xx

a/ Includes 0.8 FTE workyears of a PIT/Resident Hire.

b/ Includes 2.2 FTE workyears of PIT/FNDH.

TABLE VIII
(RIG/A - Area Audit Post) *

	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FN Direct Hire	46.7	4.0	11.7	46.7	4.0	11.7	46.7	4.0	11.7
US Contract Pers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FN Contract Pers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Operations - Travel	35.0	xx	xx	35.0	xx	xx	35.0	xx	xx
Total Budget	81.7	xx	xx	81.7	xx	xx	81.7	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	-	xx	xx	-	xx	xx	-	xx	xx
FAAS	-	xx	xx	-	xx	xx	-	xx	xx
Trust Fund	-	xx	xx	-	xx	xx	-	xx	xx

* RIG/A costs included in Mission Summary Table VIII.

Country INDIA

SUMMARY OF OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED
DIRECT-HIRE PERSONNEL
FY 1981 - FY 1983

<u>Category</u>	<u>End of Year Positions</u>		
	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>
I. MISSION CEILING			
Full-Time USDH	19	19	19
Full-Time FNDH	51	54	54
Part-Time US/FN	3	4	4
II. RIG/A CEILING			
Full-Time FNDH	4	4	4
<u>Category</u>	<u>Workmonths (Workyears)</u>		
	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>
I. MISSION CEILING			
Full-Time USDH	206 (17.2)	228 (19.0)	228 (19.0)
Full-Time FNDH	575 (47.9)	641 (53.4)	648 (54.0)
Part-Time US/FN	29 (2.4) ^{a/}	47 (3.9) ^{b/}	48 (4.0) ^{c/}
II. RIG/A CEILING			
Full-Time FNDH	48 (4.0)	48 (4.0)	48 (4.0)

Note: Details of workmonths (workyears) by Function are attached.

a/ Equal to 22.6 FTE workmonths (1.9 workyears) in FY 1981.

b/ Equal to 35.2 FTE workmonths (2.9 workyears) in FY 1982.

c/ Equal to 36.0 FTE workmonths (3.0 workyears) in FY 1983.

contd.

WORKFORCE

DETAILS BY FUNCTION

Category	Function	Level	Workmonths (Workyears)		
			FY 81	FY 82	FY 83
I. MISSION CEILING					
FULL-TIME USDH:					
Executive Direction	10		48 (4.0)	44 (3.7)	36 (3.0)
Program Planning	20		24 (2.0)	24 (2.0)	24 (2.0)
Project Design	30		a/45 (3.8)	51 (4.3)	46 (3.9)
Project Implementation	40		77 (6.4)	97 (8.0)	110 (9.1)
Financial Management	50		12 (1.0)	12 (1.0)	12 (1.0)
Total:			206 (17.2)	228 (19.0)	228 (19.0)
FULL-TIME FNDH:					
Program Planning	20	P	36 (3.0)	48 (4.0)	48 (4.0)
		N	24 (2.0)	24 (2.0)	24 (2.0)
Project Design	30	P	27 (2.3)	36 (3.0)	36 (3.0)
		N	12 (1.0)	12 (1.0)	12 (1.0)
Project Implementation	40	P	175 (14.6)	224 (18.7)	240 (20.0)
		N	97 (8.0)	96 (8.0)	96 (8.0)
Financial Management	50	P	48 (4.0)	48 (4.0)	48 (4.0)
		N	12 (1.0)	12 (1.0)	12 (1.0)
Admn. Operations and Support	60	P	24 (2.0)	33 (2.7)	36 (3.0)
		N	84 (7.0)	72 (6.0)	60 (5.0)
Non-Mission Specific	90	P	12 (1.0)	12 (1.0)	12 (1.0)
		N	24 (2.0)	24 (2.0)	24 (2.0)
		P	322 (26.9)	401 (33.4)	420 (35.0)
		N	253 (21.0)	240 (20.0)	228 (19.0)
Total:			575 (47.9)	641 (53.4)	648 (54.0)

P = Professional

N = Non-professional

a/ Includes 11 workmonths of IDI in FY 81.

NOTE: We believe the overall allocation of work years between project design and project implementation reflects Mission workload. To be accurate every US and FSN technical position ought to be split between the two functions and for varying percentages each year depending upon the design schedule. However, to avoid overcomplication, we have split the time only of technical office chiefs and the deputy chief, Project Development. Otherwise positions have been attributed to only one function.

contd.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Workmonths (Workyears)</u>		
			<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>	<u>FY 83</u>
<u>PART-TIME US/FN:</u>					
Program Planning	20	(FN - 32 hrs.)	10 (0.8)	12 (1.0)	12 (1.0)
Project Design	30	(US - 32 hrs.)*	-	11 (0.9)	12 (1.0)
Project Implementation	40	(FN - 24 hrs.)	3 (0.3)	12 (1.0)	12 (1.0)
Admn. Operations & Support	60	(FN - 32 hrs.)	16 (1.3)	12 (1.0)	12 (1.0)
Total:			29 (2.4)	47 (3.9)	48 (4.0)
Full-Time Equivalent of PIT Workmonths:			23 (1.9)	35 (2.9)	36 (3.0)
TOTAL USAID FTE WORKFORCE (USDH/FNDH/PIT):			804 (67.0)	904 (75.3)	912 (76.0)
II. <u>RIG/A CEILING</u>					
<u>FULL-TIME FNDH:</u>					
Non-Mission Specific	90	P N	36 (3.0)	36 (3.0)	36 (3.0)
Total RIG/A:			12 (1.0)	12 (1.0)	12 (1.0)
			48 (4.0)	48 (4.0)	48 (4.0)
III. <u>GRAND TOTAL (FTE): **</u>			852 (71.0)	952 (79.3)	960 (80.0)

* Resident Hire American.

** See Table IX for details by Position.

TABLE IX
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

DECISION UNIT: INDIA

FY 83

ITEM NO.	FUNC US/ FN	TION CODE	SKILL CODE	POSITION NUMBER	POSITION TITLE	GRADE LEVEL	PERS CAT	WORK SCH	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT PLAN	ABOVE		
														AAPL LEVEL 84	FY 85	
<u>EXECUTIVE DIRECTION</u>																
<u>Office of the Director (DIR)</u>																
569	U	10	011	61012	MISSION DIRECTOR	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
576	U	10	012	61017	DEPUTY MISSION DIRECTOR	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4833	U	10	073	61024	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT	E	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
582	U	10	050	61029	SECRETARY	E	-	40	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PROGRAM PLANNING</u>																
<u>Office of Program (PRO)</u>																
589	U	20	023	65012	PROGRAM OFFICER	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
610	U	20	023	65022	DEPUTY PROGRAM OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1583	F	20	023		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1584	F	20	021		PROGRAM ECONOMIST	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1586	F	20	024		PROGRAM ASSISTANT	P	-	40	3	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1587	F	20	600		LIBRARIAN	P	-	40	9	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1585	F	20	050		SECRETARY	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1588	F	20	050		SECRETARY	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	F	20	050		SECRETARY	N	-	32	10	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
<u>PROJECT DESIGN</u>																
<u>Office of Agriculture & Rural Dev (ARD)</u>																
647	U	30	103	68008	AGR AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	S	-	40	3	6	6	6	6	-	6	6
	U	30	103		IDI RURAL DEVELOPMENT	M	I	40	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE IX
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

DECISION UNIT: INDIA

ITEM NO.	US/ FN	FUNC CODE	SKILL CODE	POSITION NUMBER	POSITION TITLE	GRADE LEVEL	PERS CAT	WORK SCH	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83			FY 84	FY 85
											AT MIN	AT CURR	AT PLAN		
PROJECT DESIGN (contd.)															
	U	30	103		Office of Agriculture & Rural Dev (ARD) (contd)	M	-	40	1	12	7	7	7	-	-
	F	30	101		PROJECT MANAGER AGRICULTURE	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12
1594	F	30	101		AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12
Office of Project Development (PD)															
1045	U	30	940	62006	CAPITAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	S	-	40	9	9	9	9	9	-	9
1046	U	30	940	62010	DEP CAP RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	H	-	40	3	6	6	6	6	-	6
1602	F	30	940		PROGRAM SPECIALIST (PROJECT DEVELOPMENT)	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12
Office of Health, Population & Nutrition (HPN)															
703	U	30	500	69010	HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING DEV. OFFICER	H	-	40	6	6	6	6	6	-	6
	U	30	024		PROGRAM ASSISTANT (HEALTH)	M	R*	32	-	11	12	12	12	-	12
Office of Food for Development (FFD)															
602	U	30	150	67014	FOOD FOR PEACE OFFICER	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12
4005	F	30	050		SECRETARY	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12
Office of Program (PRO)															
	F	30	804		SOCIAL SCIENTIST	P	-	40	3	12	12	12	12	-	12

* Resident Hire.

TABLE IX
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

DECISION UNIT: INDIA

ITEM NO.	FUNC US/ FN	TION CODE	SKILL CODE	POSITION NUMBER	POSITION TITLE	GRADE LEVEL	PERS CAT	WORK SCH	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83				AROVE		
											AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AACL	AT PLAN	FY 84	FY 85	
<u>PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</u>																	
<u>Office of Agriculture & Rural Dev. (ARD)</u>																	
	U	40	103	68008	AGR AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	S	-	40	3	6	6	6	6	6	-	6	6
1049	U	40	103	68019	PROJECT MANAGER AGRICULTURE	H	-	40	9	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1048	U	40	102	68038	AGRICULTURE ENGINEERING ADVISOR	H	-	40	3	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
652	U	40	252	68028	CIVIL ENGINEERING ADVISOR	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	40	106		PROJECT MANAGER FORESTRY	H	-	40	-	4	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	40	102		AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER	H	-	40	-	-	5	5	5	5	-	12	12
	U	40	102		AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER	H	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
1595	F	40	103		PROGRAM SPECIALIST (AGRICULTURE)	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1596	F	40	258		ENGINEER (IRRIGATION & WATER RESOURCES)	P	-	40	7	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1597	F	40	102		AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER (WATER)	P	-	40	-	11	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	F	40	102		AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER (WATER)	P	-	40	-	3	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	F	40	106		FORESTRY ADVISOR	P	-	40	-	9	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	F	40	103		AGRICULTURE SPECIALIST	P	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
4011	F	40	050		SECRETARY	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	F	40	050		SECRETARY	N	-	40	3	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12

TABLE IX
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

DECISION UNIT: INDIA	ITEM NO.	FUNC US/ FN	TION CODE	SKILL CODE	POSITION NUMBER	POSITION TITLE	GRADE LEVEL	PERS CAT	WORK SCH	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83				FY 84	FY 85
												AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AAPL	AT PLAN		
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (contd.)																	
<u>Office of Project Development (PD)</u>																	
					62006	CAPITAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	S	-	40	3	3	3	3	3	-	3	3
					62010	DEP CAP RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	H	-	40	2	6	6	6	6	-	6	6
1047	U	40	940	940	62012	ASST CAP PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	H	-	40	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1601	F	40	252			CIVIL ENGINEER	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1603	F	40	940			DEVELOPMENT LOAN SPECIALIST	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4008	F	40	940			DEVELOPMENT LOAN SPECIALIST	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4015	F	40	050			SECRETARY	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
						SECRETARY	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
<u>Office of Health, Population & Nutrition (HPN)</u>																	
					69010	HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	H	-	40	6	6	6	6	6	-	6	6
616	U	40	550		69020	FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1044	U	40	504		69040	NUTRITION ADVISOR	H	-	40	8	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1598	F	40	553			PROGRAM SPECIALIST (HEALTH & POPULATION)	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1600	F	40	500			PROGRAM ASSISTANT (HEALTH & POPULATION)	P	-	40	9	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1599	F	40	501			PROGRAM SPECIALIST (PUBLIC HEALTH)	P	-	40	3	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
						NUTRITION ADVISOR	P	-	40	-	9	12	12	12	-	12	12
						HEALTH ADVISOR	H	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

TABLE IX
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

DECISION UNIT: INDIA

FUNC
ITEM US/ TION SKILL POSITION POSITION TITLE
NO. FN CODE CODE NUMBER

FY 83

ABOVE

AT AT AT AT AT AT AT AT
MIN CURR AAPL PLAN FY FY
81 82 83 84 85

GRADE PERS WORK
LEVEL CAT SCH

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (contd.)

Office of Health, Population & Nut.(HPN)(contd)

F	40	550			PROGRAM SPECIALIST (HEALTH & POPULATION)	P	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
4012	F	40	050		SECRETARY	N	-	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4013	F	40	050		SECRETARY	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4014	F	40	050		SECRETARY	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

Office of Food for Development (FFD)

635	U	40	150	67024	ASSISTANT FOOD FOR PEACE OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1591	F	40	150		PROGRAM SPECIALIST (FOOD & NUTRITION)	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1592	F	40	150		PROGRAM ASSISTANT (FOOD & NUTRITION)	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4007	F	40	150		PROGRAM ASSISTANT (FOOD & NUTRITION)	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1593	F	40	150		PROGRAM ASSISTANT (FOOD & NUTRITION)	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4006	F	40	150		PROGRAM SPECIALIST (FOOD & NUTRITION)	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1590	F	40	103		PROGRAM SPECIALIST (FOOD & NUTRITION)	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4010	F	40	050		SECRETARY	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	F	40	050		SECRETARY	N	-	24	3	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

ANNEX I A
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

DECISION UNIT: INDIA

FY 83

ITEM NO.	FUNC US/ FN	SKILL CODE	POSITION NUMBER	POSITION TITLE	GRADE LEVEL	PERS CAT	WORK SCH	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AAPT	ABOVE PLAN		FY 84	FY 85
													LEVEL	LEVEL		

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (contd.)

Legal Office (LEG)

1589 F 40 850 LEGAL ADVISOR P - 40 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 - 12 12

4009 F 40 050 SECRETARY N - 40 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 - 12 12

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Office of the Controller (CO)

883 U 50 043 64013 CONTROLLER S - 40 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 - 12 12

1604 F 50 041 ACCOUNTANT P - 40 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 - 12 12

4016 F 50 041 ACCOUNTANT P - 40 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 - 12 12

1605 F 50 042 BUDGET ANALYST P - 40 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 - 12 12

F 50 041 ACCOUNTANT P - 40 - - - - - - - - - 12 12

1606 F 50 040 VOUCHER AUDITOR/EXAMINER P - 40 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 - 12 12

1607 F 50 050 SECRETARY N - 40 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 - 12 12

ADMN. OPERATIONS & SUPPORT

Management Division (MGT)

F 60 032 MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST P - 40 - 9 12 12 12 12 - 12 12

1608 F 60 033 PERSONNEL ASSISTANT P - 40 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 - 12 12

1612 F 60 030 PERSONNEL CLERK N - 40 12 9 - - - - - - - - -

4017 F 60 050 SECRETARY N - 32 4 - - - - - - - - -

4022 F 60 070 CHAUFFEUR N - 48 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 - 12 12

4018 F 60 072 MAIL & FILE CLERK N - 40 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 - 12 12

TABLE IX
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

DECISION UNIT: INDIA

FY 83

ITEM NO.	US/ FN	FUNC CODE	SKILL CODE	POSITION NUMBER	POSITION TITLE	GRADE LEVEL	PERS CAT	WORK SCH	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AAPL	ABOVE PLAN		FY 84	FY 85
														LEVEL	LEVEL		

ADMN. OPERATIONS & SUPPORT (contd.)

Management Division (MGT) (contd.)

4019	F	60	072		MAIL CLERK	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	12
4020	F	60	072		MESSENGER/MAIL CLERK	N	-	32	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	12
1609	F	60	932		PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY ASSISTANT	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	12
1610	F	60	932		PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY ASSISTANT	N	-	40	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1611	F	60	932		PURCHASING ASSISTANT	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	12
4021	F	60	930		WAREHOUSEMAN	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	12

NON-MISSION SPECIFIC

Office of Program (PRO)
Participant Training Branch (PRO/T)

1616	F	90	910		PARTICIPANT TRAINING SPECIALIST	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	12
1617	F	90	910		PARTICIPANT TRAINING ASSISTANT	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	12
	F	90	910		PARTICIPANT TRAINING ASSISTANT	N	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
4024	F	90	910		PARTICIPANT TRAINING CLERK	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	12

Area Audit Post --RIC/A

1613	F	90	081		AUDITOR SUPERVISOR	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	12
1614	F	90	081		AUDITOR	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	12
4023	F	90	081		AUDITOR	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	12	12

DATA ON ACQUISITION, OPERATION AND USE OF
AUTOMATIC-DATA PROCESSING (ADP) AND WORD
PROCESSING (WP) EQUIPMENT, SERVICES AND SYSTEMS

The following comments update the ADP narrative included in last year's ABS. Reference should also be made to the following exchanges of cables on the subject of New Delhi Automation:

80 New Delhi 17559, 8/21/80
80 New Delhi 19806, 9/19/80
80 State 286517, 10/26/80
80 State 301755, 11/12/80

It should be noted that little current information/guidance is available at USAID/India concerning State/ICA/AID arrangements with Wang Laboratories regarding specific models of equipment available, their possible applications, and/or prices, and maintenance/servicing arrangements.

1. Automatic Data Processing

The Wang VS-2200 minicomputer has been installed and is operational at the USICA New Delhi offices five miles from the Embassy/USAID Offices as part of the U.S. India Mission's automation program. The Embassy has received five Wang remote workstations model 2246R and four Wang 2231V-2 Matrix line printers to which USAID will have limited access. This equipment connects with the Wang VS-2200 through a dedicated telephone line, and the Embassy plans to use the system for their Post Property System, Residential Property System, Personnel System, and other applications as appropriate software is developed and staff experience obtained. USAID/India will tie in to the overall system when AID/W software becomes available for a Mission Accounting and Control System (MACS) and Post Property (NXP and Residential) System.

USAID/India had included in its FY 1981 ADP budget (FY 1982 ABS) a total of \$40,100 for ADP equipment but has deferred planned procurement because of the present limitation on NXP procurement and the lack of software applications. We will defer this item to FY 1983. We have budgeted \$20,000 for FY 1983 procurement of one remote workstation (Terminal, printer software, etc.) equal to Wang Model 2246R and Wang 2231 V-2 Matrix line printer compatible with the Wang VS-2200 microcomputer on the assumption that sufficient software applications will be available to require some

USAID-owned peripherals. We would appreciate receiving a status report from AID/W regarding the development of software systems for the Wang Computer.

2. Word Processing

USAID/India urgently requires adequate word processing capability asap.

Neither Wang nor the U.S. Mission has been able to resolve the technical problems concerning the remote use of the Wang VS-2200 minicomputer at the USICA building for word processing applications at the Embassy/USAID buildings. The Embassy is projecting the purchase of three Wang Word Processing System 25s (Model III) over the next three years. One complete stand - alone system for the Chancery will be ordered in June 1981 for September 1981 delivery, and Embassy has indicated that USAID could use this CPU for at least one word processing workstation. USAID strongly urges AID/W approval for procurement in FY 1981 (if funds become available) of the appropriate Wang terminal, printer and remote disc drive for one workstation to take advantage of the Embassy's facility as early as possible.

Since funds may not become available for FY 81 procurement, we have included in our FY 1982 budget \$11,000 for the immediate procurement of one terminal and one printer to connect with the Embassy's CPU, and \$25,000 for one independent Wang Word Processing System 25 (Model III) and two additional terminals. USAID will share its System 25 with the Embassy administrative offices colocated in the West building. In FY 1983 we have included \$40,000 to use the remaining capacity of USAID/India's System 25 when the Embassy completes procurement for its own System for its West Building Offices. We plan to have at that time a total of 7 workstation terminals and 3 printers for USAID/India. We believe that this gradual phase-in of Embassy and USAID workstations is an orderly way to train USAID employees in the use of Word Processing capability.

TABLE VIII (a)
ADP SYSTEMS INVENTORY
(\$000, Workyears)

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
A. <u>Capital Investments</u>			
1. Purchase of ADP Equipment	-	-	15.0
2. Purchase of Software	-	-	5.0
Subtotal	-	-	20.0
B. <u>Personnel</u>			
1. Compensation, Benefits, Travel	-	-	-
2. Workyears	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-
C. <u>Equipment Rental and Other Operating Costs</u>			
1. ADP Equipment (ADPE) Rentals	-	-	-
2. Supplies and Leased Software	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-
D. <u>Commercial Services</u>			
1. ADP Service Bureau	-	-	-
2. Systems Analysis and Programming	-	-	-
3. ADPE Maintenance (If separate from item C.1)	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-
E. <u>Total Obligations (A-D)</u>	-	-	20.0
F. <u>Interagency Services</u>			
1. Payments (*to be shared under FAAS arrangements.)	-	-	- (*)
2. Offsetting Collections	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-
G. <u>Grand Total (E+F)</u>	-	-	20.0

TABLE VIII (b)
WP SYSTEMS INVENTORY
(\$000)

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
A. Capital Investments in W/P Equip- ment	-	36.0	40.0
B. W/P Equipment Rental and Supplies	-	-	-
C. Other W/P Costs	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
D. Total	<u>-</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>40.0</u>

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PL 480 TITLE II NARRATIVE

A. Overview

1. Introduction

USAID is recommending for FY 1983 a 403,899 metric tons (MT) PL 480 Title II program. The program will be conducted by three U.S. Voluntary and Cooperative Agencies: CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA), operating in 19 of India's 23 States at over 220,000 project sites, and reaching 14.875 million beneficiaries. This program needs to be reviewed in the context of the prior two years.

The FY 1981 Title II program is expected to reach 16.5 million recipients, utilizing 456,150 metric tons (MT) of food at a cost of \$173.5 million (Table XIII F). Due to increases in commodity prices, the same program in FY 1982 would cost \$181.4 million. However, due to budget constraints, AID/W has asked USAID to reduce the value of the FY 1982 program by 15 per cent below FY 1981 to a figure not to exceed \$143.6 million.

To reach this mark the FY 1982 program proposal has been reduced in the following ways: (1) cost savings by substituting cheaper commodities and shipping part of the vegoil in drums; (2) voluntary termination of the CWS/LWR program; (3) reduction in CRS other child feeding by 15 per cent and school feeding by 41 per cent; (4) a 10 per cent reduction in CARE school feeding on April 1, 1982, the beginning of the next GOI fiscal year; and (5) a reduction in the CLUSA vegoil shipments by 49 per cent. The total FY 1982 program thus revised is \$143.6 million, 389,399 metric tons (MT) and 15.775 million recipients (Table XIII E).

The USAID proposed program for FY 1983 shows a further drop in beneficiaries and essentially "straight-lining" in commodity levels except in the case of CLUSA

where we propose an increase of 14,500 MT to restore the program to the level originally contemplated. The use of FY 1983 prices however results in an increase in dollar levels to \$163.872 million (Table XIII D).

Our program is spelled out in the following pages.

2. PL 480 and the USAID Development Assistance Strategy

As noted in the FY 1983 CDSS (Section II.A.), the PL 480 Title II programs proposed for FY 1983 are elements of USAID's strategy for contributing to the achievement of the GOI's food supply and rural employment, and fertility and mortality reduction objectives. The Food for Work and Oilseed Cooperative Development programs will expand food supplies and generate rural employment; the Maternal Child Health (MCH) and School Feeding (SF) programs will help to reduce fertility through their effects on infant mortality (MCH) and on female education (SF).

The Title II Food for Work (FFW) program supported by CRS will provide 1.2 million person-months of employment for 600,000 rural recipients in FY 1983 (See CDSS Section II. B.4.). They will help expand agricultural production and long-run employment opportunities through the creation of rural assets such as irrigation wells, drainage facilities, and farm-to-market roads. They complement the much larger GOI rural works program which was supported until recently by CARE. Although comprehensive data on the recipients are not available, our monitoring of the projects leads us to believe that the recipients are among the USAID target group (small farmers, landless laborers and artisans), since employment of FFW activities is generally sought only if no other employment is available. The CRS FFW program uses selection criteria for projects which attempt to assure that beneficiaries of the works (e.g., the owner of an irrigation well dug with FFW labor) are themselves genuinely needy. In order to verify this, and to assess the effectiveness of the Title II FFW programs in meeting food production and rural employment objectives, USAID has initiated an evaluation process which will use case studies of typical FFW activities as the basis for an

improved FFW programming, monitoring and evaluation system. A report by U.S. consultants was completed in January 1981, and USAID is now discussing proposals with Indian institutions for various case studies. Initial evaluation data should be available by early 1982.

CLUSA's Oilseed Growers Cooperative Development Program (OGCP) addresses India's critical edible oil problems. India was generally self-sufficient in edible oil until the mid-1970s, but now has to import about 1 million tons annually, or one-fourth of total requirements. The OGCP project will increase oilseeds production by a targeted 450,000 tons, and benefit about 350,000 producers. In addition, it will generate an additional 450,000 person-years of employment in production, processing and marketing (See CDSS Section II.B.4.). The implementing agency for the OGCP project is the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), which is responsible for the well-known Operation Flood cooperative milk program, supported by the European Economic Community, World Food Program and the World Bank. The CLUSA/NDDB oilseeds project was evaluated in March 1981 by a 6-person CLUSA/AID team. The team concluded that the NDDB's Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Wing (OVOW) is doing a highly competent job of implementing the project, particularly in the processing and marketing areas. Although it is too early to assess the project's impact on food production and employment, the team concluded that the prospects appear good. The team also recommended ways in which the project's impact on marginal farmers and landless laborers could be enhanced. These and other issues will be addressed more fully in a mid-term evaluation to be undertaken jointly by the GOI, AID and CLUSA following the completion of Phase I of the Project in July 1982.

Title II Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs are in a period of transition (See CDSS Section II.C.3.). The Title II Interim Evaluation carried out with the assistance of Community Systems Foundation (CSF) in 1979 pointed out that the impact of Title II MCH programs on malnutrition (and consequently on infant mortality and fertility) could be improved by better targeting, more appropriate ration size, and integration with health services. Consequently USAID submitted a PID for a project

which would provide the additional financial resources needed to improve the quality of MCH programs supported by CARE (which accounts for 89 per cent of MCH beneficiaries). The GOI and USAID are now discussing in consultation with CARE the development of an Integrated Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN) project. The proposed project would seek to increase the nutritional impact of the CARE Title II MCH program through use of a larger ration carefully targeted on pregnant and lactating mothers and on children in the 0-3 age group, who are at risk.

Two U.S. consultants to USAID, CARE, and CRS submitted a report in June 1981 for a monitoring and evaluation system for the Title II MCH programs. The system should identify the relative effectiveness of various MCH approaches and help guide program decisions. The USAID and the PVO's are currently discussing implementation of the system.

USAID has included the Title II School Feeding (SF) program under the rubric of fertility and mortality reduction, for the reasons discussed in Section II.C.1. of the CDSS. Female education is generally regarded as having a strong influence on the reduction of fertility and it is argued by the GOI that females (because their enrollment and attendance rates are lower than those for boys) benefit disproportionately from the primary school feeding programs supported by Title II food. USAID plans to engage a consultant from the Population Council (New York) to assess the fertility impact of various AID-supported activities in India, including primary education. His analysis of education-fertility relationships would be supplemented by an assessment of the relationship between SF programs and primary school enrollments, a study recommended by a DS/E education economist in a review of existing SF evaluations completed in late FY 1980. USAID is discussing the proposed study with the GOI and CARE.

B. Proposed PL 480 Title II Assistance and USAID's Review of Voluntary Agency Operational Plans

1. Introduction

The Title II cooperating sponsors have submitted proposals for FY 1983 totalling 418,992 MT of commodities having an estimated value of \$166.5 million and which would reach 15.7 million beneficiaries. USAID endorses the proposals of CRS and CLUSA but has recommended reductions in the CARE proposal totalling 15,093 MT and 851,000 beneficiaries at a savings of \$2.6 million. The PVO proposals and USAID recommendations are discussed in the following narrative.

The components of the Title II cooperative sponsor programs have been broadly grouped as follows: Maternal and Child Health, School Feeding, Food for Work, and Cooperative Development. Within these groupings, program variations are defined and described in more detail below.

2. Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

The Title II MCH program as reviewed and endorsed by USAID will reach an estimated 6.15 million mothers and young children in support of the nutrition improvement and mortality reduction objectives of the FY 1983 CDSS.

CARE and CRS are conducting a variety of Maternal Child Health (MCH) programs. These continue to range from projects involving the provision of dry rations for mother's use at home with little or no nutrition education activities to projects involving the combination of health care inputs and education with food distribution and monitoring of recipient growth.

USAID has held extensive discussions with the GOI and the cooperating sponsors on ways to make the MCH programs more effective. We have been following a policy of encouraging integration of MCH programs with specific health and nutrition objectives and discouragement of those which involve feeding only. As noted above, USAID is seeking agreement on the Integrated Maternal Child Nutrition (IMCN) project to provide dollar funding to upgrade the MCH program. For both the CARE and CRS programs USAID is assisting in the development of a more effective monitoring and evaluation system aimed at program improvement.

a. CARE

CARE's intermediate goal is to provide each MCH beneficiary with an increased daily intake of calories and protein. In order that the increased food intake can have maximum nutrition benefit it should be linked with other inputs such as preventive health care, immunization and nutritional education. Therefore, an important goal is to use the food resources to complement and encourage additional inputs from the State governments and the GOI to upgrade the program so that gradually all of the MCH feeding programs will be providing a complete package of health and nutrition services.

The CARE program for mothers and children age 0 to 6 is operational in 14 States and takes on various forms ranging from feeding only to integrated programs. The feeding-only category would account for some 2 million recipients and the remaining 3.5 million MCH beneficiaries recommended by USAID receive one or several other inputs such as nutrition education, immunization, and basic health services. In collaboration with its GOI counterparts CARE is committed to phasing over all MCH program activities from simple food distribution to a more complete package to include essential health services and nutrition education. For example, in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, the State governments are providing vitamin premixes and molasses to be blended (at their cost) with Title II inputs for the MCH programs. In Kerala, additional nurses, nutrition instructors, and instructional materials are being financed by the GOK for its MCH program with CARE.

The GOI included nutrition as a priority in the Minimum Needs Program of its Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-86). With a grant from UNICEF, the GOI has sponsored regional workshops for the MCH program at Srinagar, Chandigarh, Goa, and Calcutta. This effort is part of the GOI concern for addressing the problems of malnutrition and mortality among young children through improved management and increased integrated services in the MCH programs. The GOI is aware of the weaknesses in the program and is endeavoring to make the program more effective within the parameters of available resources.

The GOI has asked external donors to continue their support in this area. CARE and the World Food Program have agreed to continue commodity support. UNICEF has been providing funds for regional workshops and technical assistance; it also has provided some funds for the training of the nutrition aides involved in the MCH program. The GOI itself has been funding and staffing an upgraded, integrated MCH program in 200 administrative blocks called the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) which provides ancillary health services, nutrition education, better selection and targeting, and training of the workers in addition to supplementary feeding. Ideally the GOI hopes eventually to replicate the integrated approach of the ICDS to some 2,000 blocks (out of 5,500 blocks) where the malnutrition and mortality rates are highest.

The GOI has asked USAID to support the extension of its integrated MCH approach to another 100 to 150 blocks. This is the basis for the Integrated Maternal and Child Nutrition project. A preliminary project proposal has been submitted to CARE and the Central Government for their formal review. The proposal is a modification of the ICDS which concentrates on a more important first phase of health and nutrition, deferring pre-school education to a second phase. The targeting will be on (1) children severely malnourished and others at risk; and (2) pregnant women at risk. The outputs will include essential health services, nutrition education, supplementary feeding, and monitoring of nutritional status. After review by the GOI and CARE, further project design will be worked out in the summer of 1981. A Final Project Paper will be submitted to AID/W in October 1981 for approval.

b. CRS

The chief nutritional objectives of CRS/India's MCH programs remain to:

- (1) deliver an integrated package of health care services to pre-school children, pregnant and lactating mothers including preventive health care, immunization, food supplements, health and nutrition education and referral services;
- (2) provide the infrastructure for rehabilitation of malnourished children;

- (3) increase an awareness among mothers and in their communities concerning the linkage between the quality of life, economic status, freedom from disease, learning ability, productivity and nutritional status.

CRS has been applying a \$500,000 grant from its New York headquarters towards implementation of a Nutrition Education Project (NEP) in 25 per cent of its MCH programs. The NEP Project stresses the importance of nutrition and health education and provides for the hiring of nutrition professionals, training of center workers and the education of nursing and expectant mothers. Out of the 650,000 beneficiaries being covered under the CRS MCH program, 170,000 are receiving services under the NEP Project. This project stresses the development of a complete nutrition education component which is expected to alter the attitudes of the center personnel as well as beneficiaries.

CRS has just completed an evaluation of the NEP Project and will forward the results to USAID shortly. Assuming the results are positive, CRS will proceed to phase its other MCH distribution sites to the more sophisticated type of project provided for under the NEP. CRS is preparing an Operational Program Grant (OPG) proposal to extend the NEP approach to the rest of its MCH program.

3. School Feeding (SF)

Support for school feeding programs has been a part of the Title II program in India for many years. USAID over the past two years has carefully examined this program in the light of AID/W instructions to integrate PL 480 and development assistance into an overall and coherent country development strategy. As indicated in our CDSS analysis, we are looking at the assumption that extending female education will have an impact on reduction of fertility. USAID does not have an education objective as such. At this time, we have concluded that there is not sufficient positive evidence available regarding the impact of school lunch or its relationship to Mission goals to continue the program at current levels and locations.

USAID is therefore recommending a gradual phase over to the GOI and State governments (and private institutions in the case of CRS). We are projecting a phase down of Title II commodities of 50 per cent over the next three to five years, enabling Indian institutions to gradually budget for the increased cost to them of implementing the program.

a. CARE - Mid-Day-Meals (MDM)

In collaboration with 14 State governments CARE is sponsoring school feeding programs in rural areas for disadvantaged and tribal children. The MDM program is an official activity of the Indian State governments in support of universalizing primary school education within this decade. The government considers the MDM program an important factor in recruiting children and stabilizing their attendance at school. This is particularly true among boys and girls from tribals, Harijan, and landless families. USAID is discussing with the GOI Ministry of Education and CARE a quantitative study of the impact of the MDM program on primary school enrollments.

The CDSS and AID/W FY 1982 Guidelines call for a gradual phase-over of the MDM program from CARE to the GOI. USAID has recommended a phase-over with a 10 per cent reduction of Title II inputs yearly beginning on April 1, 1982 at the start of Indian fiscal year 1982-83. This phase-over will continue for a five year period. Recipient levels are projected as follows: IFY 1982-83 8.1 million; IFY 1983-84 7.2 million; IFY 1984-85 6.3 million; IFY 1985-86 5.4 million; IFY 1986-87 4.5 million.

b. CRS - School Feeding

School feeding is used to provide nutritional support to primary school children. However, the main function of the Title II food is to serve as an incentive to motivate them to attend school. In 1981 there were 485,000 recipients in this program. This program will be reduced by 50 per cent over a three year period beginning in FY 1982.

4. Food-for-Work (FFW)

The Title II Food-for-Work programs being implemented by CRS are in the private sector and seek to increase the opportunities of rural employment and create assets such as small-scale irrigation, land development works, feeder roads, low-cost rural housing and further vocational training. CRS will continue to focus on:

- (1) the creation of employment opportunities for the landless, underemployed and unemployed in the rural sector.
- (2) the creation of assets such as low-cost housing and opportunities for the rural poor to develop marketable skills through vocational training programs.
- (3) development of small irrigation and well facilities, land levelling and access roads which will improve agricultural production as well as directly impact upon small and marginal farmers who are also FFW participants.

Currently, there are 600,000 beneficiaries in the CRS FFW program.

5. Cooperative Development (CLUSA)

Importation of Title II edible oil by CLUSA for monetization in the Indian commercial sector through their counterpart agency, the Oilseed and Vegetable Oil Wing of the National Dairy Development Board (OVOW/NDDDB), provides the primary source of funding for the Oilseed Growers Cooperative Project (OGCP). This project, having a total expenditure requirement of \$250 million over 7 years is aimed at both the development of an effectively operating cooperative movement in the oilseeds production and processing sector, owned and controlled by small farmers, as well as expanding the production of groundnuts and soyabeans, one of the GOI's priorities in the Sixth Five Year Plan. In their latest overview of the Indian economy, the IBRD pointed out that the value and foreign exchange outlay of India's importation of edible oils (approximately one million MT valued at over \$600 million in 1979-80),

is surpassed only by that of petroleum. The GOI in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) has defined the achievement of self-sufficiency in oilseeds and edible oil production by 1990 as a priority goal.

6. Other Feeding Programs - Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Individual Health Cases (IHC), and Other Child Feeding (OCF)

CRS is conducting maintenance feeding in institutions running orphanages, boarding schools and hostels for under-privileged children as well as for adults who are disabled, the aged, the destitute, and those who are inflicted with incurable diseases. Many of these programs are administered by Mother Teresa. The recipients reached by this program in 1982 were 100,000 OCF and 90,000 IHC.

7. PVO Program Proposals for FY 1983

a. CRS

The CRS program proposal for FY 1983 is identical to its 1982 program as shown in Table XIII B. USAID concurs in this proposal.

b. CLUSA

CLUSA has requested 30,000 MT of vegoil for its OGC project in 1983. This is the quantity usually imported each year under Title II. However, a portion of this amount will be contingent on the issuance of a new transfer authorization by AID/W after a joint evaluation at the end of the first phase of the project in the summer of 1982. The original program approval accepted in principle the program proposal figure of 160,000 MT to be provided over a six year period but authorized only 117,500 MT through FY 1982. Anticipated FY 1982 budget limitations now require stretching of the initially authorized levels into FY 1983 (See Table XIII C).

USAID concurs in this proposal.

c. CARE

CARE has proposed a program for FY 1983 for 251,240 MT of commodities valued at \$92.6 million to feed 8.1 million school children and 5.9 million MCH recipients. This proposal is presented in Table XIII A.

USAID regrets we are not able to concur in CARE's FY 1983 proposal. This is particularly due to USAID and CARE inability to agree on the FY 1982 AER levels. In view of AID/W guidance and budget stringencies, USAID advised CARE that FY 1982 recipient levels for the high priority MCH program should be straightlined at the approved 1981 level of 5.5 million and that the approved phase down of school feeding should begin in April 1982, the beginning of the next Indian fiscal year, with an initial 10 per cent cut in recipients from 9 million to 8.1 million beneficiaries.

In contrast, CARE/India has submitted to its New York headquarters an FY 1982 AER proposing to maintain school feeding levels at 9 million throughout FY 1982, and to begin a 10 per cent phase down at the beginning of FY 1983 which would be the middle both of the Indian fiscal year and the school year. CARE also proposes to increase MCH recipients from 5.5 million to 5.9 in FY 1982 and to maintain this level in FY 1983.

One way in which CARE proposes to accommodate an increase in total beneficiary levels in FY 1982 and a slower reduction in SF beneficiaries is through cost savings. USAID has concurred in a number of CARE proposals such as programming a portion of its oil in drums instead of cans, and shifting to less expensive commodities where this does not affect program substance. However, CARE in order to maintain SF and increase MCH beneficiary levels also proposes to reduce per capita rations and the number of feeding days.

CARE's FY 1982 and FY 1983 proposals eliminate blended/fortified foods from its commodity requirements, substituting instead the less costly bulgur, corn and soy fortified cornmeal. USAID is concerned that this change

program to older children who are not at risk and are able to handle these bulkier foods. This development would be the opposite direction from the CDSS strategy to reach India's youngest children who are nutritionally most vulnerable. The average CARE MCH program provides 80 grams of cereal and five grams of vegetable oil for 265 days per year. This is below Title II suggested levels, and far below the ration of 150 to 175 grams daily recommended by U.S. and Indian nutritionists for interventions attempting to reduce severe and moderate malnutrition among the youngest children who are most at risk.

USAID regrets the decision of CWS/LWR to withdraw from the Title II program in India at the end of FY 1981. However, this has enabled USAID to recommend that the entire amount earmarked for CWS/LWR in FY 1982 be transferred to the CARE program even though the other two cooperating sponsors are facing significant reductions in their programs as well. With this partial restoration of funds we believe that CARE can maintain at least the FY 1981 ration and commodity mix, including CSM, in a straightlined FY 1982 MCH program, and hold the initial SF phase down to the originally planned ten per cent. Otherwise USAID would have had to recommend a deeper initial cut in SF.

CARE's recommendation for its FY 1983 school feeding program is to feed 8.1 million recipients. This represents CARE's first ten per cent reduction from its proposed FY 1982 level of 9.0 million recipients. The USAID FY 1983 SF recommendation assumes that the initial reduction already will have been taken in the middle of FY 1982 which is the beginning of the Indian fiscal year and the most logical time for the GOI and State governments to make budgetary adjustments. USAID's recommendation is as follows:

SF Recipients (Million)	U.S. FY 1982			U.S. FY 1983		
	Oct-Mar.	Apr-Sep.	Average	Oct-Mar	Apr-June	Average
	9.0	8.1	8.55	8.1	7.2	7.65
	Indian FY 1982/83					

The average number of SF beneficiaries is shown in USAID's proposal for FY 1983 to reflect the drop in beneficiaries midway through the U.S. fiscal year.

CARE's FY 1983 MCH proposal is to maintain the higher 5.9 million recipient level it has recommended for FY 1982. USAID's recommendation is to continue with the approved FY 1981 recipient level of 5.5 million beneficiaries but with increased commodity levels shifted from SF and a different commodity mix. Within the MCH category in FY 1983 will fall the ration requirements for the new dollar-funded Maternal/Child Nutrition (IMCN) Project, the project agreement for which will be signed in FY 1982. The per capita ration level for a project identified malnourished child is projected at 175 grams of high density, easily digestible food in contrast to the usual CARE MCH ration of about 87 grams. CARE/India has not programmed the necessary blended foods for this project although indicating willingness to participate if the project is approved by the GOI. Even though USAID recommends shifting to MCH the entire 12,000 MT made available from the SF phase over within a constant CARE FY 1982/FY 1983 tonnage level, the increased food requirement for the higher ration for the concentrated IMCN project will result in straightlining the overall number of MCH recipients at the 5.5 million level.

In summary, CARE has requested a total FY 1983 commodity level of 251,240 MT at a cost of \$92.6 million. This compares to its approved FY 1981 program level of 256,245 MT and its FY 1982 AER request of 249,426 MT (Table XIII A). By contrast USAID recommends a constant level of 236,147 MT for both FY 1982 and FY 1983 at a FY 1983 cost of \$90.0 million. However, USAID recommends a phase down of SF and an increase in MCH commodities from FY 1982 to FY 1983 within these constant tonnage levels (Table XIII D).

8. Mission Summary Recommendation for
the FY 1983 Title II Program

USAID recommends the following recipient commodity and funding levels for the Title II programs

in FY 1983 for CARE, CRS, and CLUSA. The approved FY 1981 program and USAID's recommended FY 1982 program are included for comparison.

	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>
a. Recipient levels (000's)			
CARE	14,499	14,050	13,150
CRS	1,931	1,725	1,725
CLUSA	-	-	-
CWS/LWR	110	-	-
Total	16,540	15,775	14,875
b. Commodity levels (MT)			
CARE	256,245	236,147	236,147
CRS	155,130	137,752	137,752
CLUSA	30,000	15,500	30,000
CWS/LWR	14,775	-	-
Total	456,150	389,399	403,899
c. Dollar levels (000's)			
CARE	92,867	86,868	89,988
CRS	52,583	43,402	46,104
CLUSA	24,480	13,330	27,780
CWS/LWR	3,614	-	-
Total	173,544	143,600	163,872

For more details on the recipient, commodity, and dollar levels for these annual programs, please refer to Tables XIII D, XIII E, and XIII F.

9. Cost Reduction

There have been several proposals which will enable cost reductions to be made in implementing the Title II program. These include the following.

a. In FY 1982 CRS will replace 43,200 MT of higher priced bulgur with an equivalent amount of lower priced corn at a yearly saving of \$5 million. CRS will realize a savings of about \$800,000 by accepting some of its edible oil in drums rather than gallon cans.

b. CARE has also made savings by accepting some vegoil in 55 gallon drums. They have also switched from higher priced blended foods to lower priced bulgur and cornmeal. There is a limit to the switch of commodities. A severe reduction or displacement of CSM in the MCH program would preclude the targeting of this program on the most vulnerable younger children who are unable to digest the coarser foodgrains in sufficient quantity for a nutritional impact.

c. As advised by the Mission in February 1981, the possibilities of bulk deliveries of vegoil for the CLUSA program as discussed in the FY 1982 ABS will have to be deferred for the foreseeable future because of the lack of bulk handling and refining facilities available to CLUSA for soyabean oil. Therefore, the Mission recommends that shipments for CLUSA continue in barrels rather than in bulk through FY 1983. If during that time handling and refining capabilities for soyabean oil become available, the Mission will advise.

10. USAID Priority Ranking of Title II Activities
by Decision Package

<u>Table V Rank</u>	<u>Title II Rank</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>\$ Value (000)</u>
<u>A. Minimum Decision Package</u>			
5	1	IMCN, GOI/CARE	10,000
8	2	MCH Maternal Child Health Public with addl. Inputs (CARE)	26,178
9	3	MCH Maternal Child Health Private (CRS)	13,542
14	4	MCH Maternal Child Health Public (food alone CARE)	16,000
15	5	AG Oilseeds Coop. Dev- elopment (CLUSA)	14,353
18	6	FFW Food for Work Rural Private (CRS)	24,206
Total Minimum Package			<u>104,279</u>
<u>B. Current Decision Package</u>			
21	7	SF School Feeding Rural Public (CARE)	37,810
Total Current Package			<u>37,810</u>
<u>C. AAPL Package</u>			
22	8	AG Oilseeds Coop. Dev.	13,427
23	9	SF School Feeding (CRS)	2,812
26	10	OCF Other Child Feeding Rural and Urban Private (CRS)	3,185
27	11	IHC Individual Health Care Cases, Urban Private (CRS)	2,359
Total AAPL			<u>21,783</u>
Grand Total Title II Program			\$163,872

USAID priority rankings are discussed in the Table V narrative.

11. Description of Title II Cooperating Sponsor Program Procedures

a. Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)

CARE is operating the largest Title II program in India through offices in 14 Indian States and its New Delhi headquarters. The CARE staff presently consists of 6 Americans and 353 Indian nationals. Program activities include distribution of Title II commodities for school feeding programs and maternal child health programs for pre-school children and pregnant and lactating women. Under the Indo-CARE Agreement, cooperating Indian State Governments provide financing and support for CARE's Title II distribution.

CARE's programs are developed in conjunction with cooperating state administrations, which in addition to providing local material resources to the programs, also earmark funds in their budgets to meet CARE's local administrative costs. All of CARE's food distribution and other programs are conducted with the approval of the States, endorsement of the GOI, and complement their development objectives.

CARE is currently importing Title II commodities through six Indian ports. The cooperating State Governments, either through direct contracting or through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) as a delegated clearing and forwarding agent, arrange the offloading and dispatch of commodities to inland beneficiaries through a series of intermediate storage points, at State, district and community development block and consignee levels.

The GOI accords final approval to all arrangements and proposals between CARE and the cooperating states as well as overall guidance on the direction of the Title II program. However, CARE retains full responsibility and control over Title II inputs consigned to them from port of entry to the end-user.

b. Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

CRS operates in India through the church diocesan structure in association with CARITAS/India and a variety of Indian voluntary and quasi-governmental agencies. CRS administers its programs through five zonal

offices and its New Delhi headquarters with three Americans and 145 Indian staff members. CRS's Title II activities include MCH programs reaching pre-school children and mothers, school feeding, food for work projects, and institutional feeding. CRS also has school feeding programs in urban slums in cooperation with the Municipal Corporations (city governments) of Madras and New Delhi.

CRS-consigned Title II inputs are delivered to five Indian ports. Relying on the FCI as their clearing and forwarding agent under the terms of the Indo-U.S. Agreement, CRS's distribution reaches a network of 175 consignees through whom Title II commodities are channelled to approximately 7,200 distributors operating programs in the MCH, SF, FFW and other feeding categories.

Under the Indo-U.S. Agreement, the GOI accords duty-free entry, storage and transportation to consignees's warehouses through the FCI. Local government agencies also make available personnel and technical assistance to CRS consignees and in some cases, local administrations provide funds for administration and supervision of CRS supported food distribution programs.

c. Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA)

With a staff of 3 Americans and 14 Indian nationals, CLUSA arranges the delivery of Title II edible oil inputs and administers the program in cooperation with its OVOW/NDDDB counterparts. On behalf of NDDDB, the Gujarat Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Federation (GCOGF) will continue to be responsible for the port clearance of incoming shipments as well as furnishing the logistic support for movement, storage, and distribution of the Title II imports to consumers through their network of sales outlets. In accordance with the Title II Transfer Authorization and the Operational Plan, CLUSA will continue to be responsible for monitoring the OVOW/NDDDB and their delegated agency, the GCOGF, in their handling of all losses, damages and shortages, as well as the distribution and monetization of the Title II vegoil.

USAID will continue to monitor CLUSA's monitoring and advisory role to OVOW/NDDDB, including the review of both CLUSA and OVOW/NDDDB's records pertinent to the project, the operation of the Special Accounts established for the handling of monetization proceeds, and will continue field review of facilities and cooperative formation activities undertaken by OVOW/NDDDB.

12. In-Country Storage

The cooperating sponsors have given specific assurances in their FY 1983 Operational Plans that sufficient in-country storage facilities will be available for Title II commodities.

13. Disincentive Effect

As stated above, the volume of the proposed FY 1983 PL 480 Title II program 403,899 MT is quite small when compared to the magnitude of foodgrain production in India (an estimated 130 million metric tons for foodgrains in IFY 1980-81). It is therefore unlikely that the Title II program will have a disincentive effect on agricultural prices. Moreover, the Title II programs sponsored by CRS and CARE assist mothers, children and the unemployed who would not be able to buy additional food in any case.

There is one commodity for which commercial imports may have affected producer prices. According to the April 1981 IBRD Report, the scale of Indian imports of edible oil through the commercial sector (approximately one million MTs during 1979-80) may have adversely affected indigenous oilseed production by keeping producer prices low. The GOI in recognition of the problem is stimulating an increase in oilseed production.

CLUSA's Title II edible oil imports, projected to be 30,000 MT during FY 1983 will represent only three per cent of the oil India would be importing through commercial channels. Moreover, CLUSA vegoil is used in a cooperative project directly targeted towards encouragement of indigenous oilseeds production and improvement in extraction processes. This effort directly supports the GOI's goals in this sector.

TABLE XIII APL 480 TITLE II - FY 1983 (PVO Proposal)

Country: India

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

A. MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH.....Total Recipients: 5,901,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>Kgs.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
5,401,000	Bulgur Wheat	101,176	31,668
5,401,000	Oil	8,798	9,275
500,000	SF Cornmeal	27,220	9,554
369,000	N.F.D.M.	3,136	1,314
	Total MCH	<u>140,330</u>	<u>51,811</u>

B. SCHOOL FEEDING.....Total Recipients: 8,100,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>Kgs.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
7,424,000	Bulgur	94,164	29,473
8,100,000	Oil	8,563 <u>1/</u>	9,028
101,000	A.P.Wheat Flower	998	337
238,000	Corn	3,422	626
375,000	S.F.Cornmeal	3,763	1,321
	Total SF:	<u>110,910</u>	<u>40,785</u>

C. FOOD FOR WORK.....Total Recipients: Nil

D. Total Proposed by CARE: RECIPIENTS: 14,001,000
 COMMODITIES: 251,240 MT
 COST: \$92,596,000

Total Recommended by USAID:
 RECIPIENTS: 13,150,000
 COMMODITIES: 236,147 MT
 COST: \$89,988,000

1/ 75% in cans and 25% in Drums

TABLE XIII BPL 480 Title II - FY 1983 (PVO Proposal)

Country: India

Sponsors Name: Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.....Total Recipients:650,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>Kgs.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
638,000	CSM	11,484	5,340
650,000	Bulgur	13,905	4,352
650,000	Oil	3,510	3,850
	TOTAL MCH	<u>28,899</u>	<u>13,542</u>

B. SCHOOL FEEDING.....Total Recipients: 285,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>Kgs.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
200,000	CSM	1,800	837
285,000	Oil	718	788
260,000	Bulgur	3,510	1,099
25,000	Flour	225	88
	TOTAL SF	<u>6,253</u>	<u>2,812</u>

C. FOOD FOR WORK.....Total Recipients:600,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>Kgs.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
600,000	Bulgur	43,200	13,522
600,000	Corn	43,200	7,906
600,000	Oil	3,000	2,778
	TOTAL FFW	<u>89,400</u>	<u>24,206</u>

D. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....Total Recipients: 100,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>Kgs.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
100,000	CSM	1,800	837
100,000	Bulgur	5,400	1,690
100,000	Oil	600	658
TOTAL OCF		<u>7,800</u>	<u>3,185</u>

E. INDIVIDUAL HEALTH CASES.....Total Recipients: 90,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>Kgs.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
90,000	CSM	1,620	753
90,000	Bulgur	3,240	1,014
90,000	Oil	540	592
TOTAL I.H.C.		<u>5,400</u>	<u>2,359</u>

F. TOTAL RECIPIENTS: 1,725,000

COMMODITIES: 137,752 MT

COST: \$46,104,000

TOTAL RECOMMENDED BY USAID:

RECIPIENTS 1,725,000

COMMODITIES: 137,752 MT

COST: \$46,104,000

TABLE XIII CPL 480 TITLE II - FY 1983 (PVO Proposal)

Country: India

Sponsor's Name: Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA)

A. OTHER Total Recipients: N.A.

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>Kgs.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
N.A.	Veg. Oil	30,000	27,780
		<u>30,000</u>	<u>27,780</u>

B. Total Proposed by CLUSA

RECIPIENTS: N.A.

COMMODITIES: 30,000MT

COST: \$27,780,000

Total Recommended by USAID:

RECIPIENTS: N.A.

COMMODITIES 30,000 MT

COST: \$27,780,000

TABLE XIII D

SUMMARYUSAID RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FY 1983 TITLE II PROGRAM

<u>VolAg</u>	<u>Maternal & Child Health (MCH)</u>	<u>School Feeding (SF)</u>	<u>Other Child Feeding (OCF)</u>	<u>Food for Work (FFW)</u>	<u>Individual Health Cases (IHC)</u>	<u>Food for Develop- ment</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Recipients (No. of Beneficiaries in 000)</u>							
CARE	5,500	7,650	-	-	-	-	13,150
CRS	650	285	100	600	90	-	1,725
GLUSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>6,150</u>	<u>7,935</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,875</u>
<u>Commodities (MTs)</u>							
CARE	136,927	99,220	-	-	-	-	236,147
CRS	28,899	6,253	7,800	89,400	5,400	-	137,752
GLUSA	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
Total	<u>165,826</u>	<u>105,473</u>	<u>7,800</u>	<u>89,400</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>403,899</u>
<u>Dollar Funding (in \$000) 1/</u>							
CARE	52,178	37,810	-	-	-	-	89,988
CRS	13,542	2,812	3,185	24,206	2,359	-	46,104
GLUSA	-	-	-	-	-	27,780	27,780
Total	<u>65,720</u>	<u>40,622</u>	<u>3,185</u>	<u>24,206</u>	<u>2,359</u>	<u>27,780</u>	<u>163,872</u>

1/ Excludes Ocean Freight
 USDA Prices for FY 1983 ABS

TABLE XIII E

SUMMARYUSAID RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FY 1982 TITLE II PROGRAM

<u>VolAg</u>	<u>Maternal & Child Health (MCH)</u>	<u>School Feeding (SF)</u>	<u>Other Child Feeding (OCF)</u>	<u>Food for Work (FFW)</u>	<u>Individual Health Cases (IHC)</u>	<u>Food for Develop- ment</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Recipients (No. of Beneficiaries in 000)</u>							
CARE	5,500	8,550	-	-	-	-	14,050
CRS	650	285	100	600	90	-	1,725
CLUSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	<u>6,150</u>	<u>8,835</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,775</u>
<u>Commodities (MTs)</u>							
CARE	125,254	110,893	-	-	-	-	236,147
CRS	28,899	6,253	7,800	89,400	5,400	-	137,752
CLUSA	-	-	-	-	-	15,500	15,500
Total:	<u>154,153</u>	<u>117,146</u>	<u>7,800</u>	<u>89,400</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>15,500</u>	<u>389,399</u>
<u>Dollar Funding (in \$000) 1/</u>							
CARE	48,699	38,169	-	-	-	-	86,868
CRS	12,881	2,644	2,989	22,668	2,220	-	43,402
CLUSA	-	-	-	-	-	13,330	13,330
Total:	<u>61,580</u>	<u>40,813</u>	<u>2,989</u>	<u>22,668</u>	<u>2,220</u>	<u>13,330</u>	<u>143,600</u>

1/ Excludes Ocean Freight

USDA Commodity Price for FY 1982 per AID/W guidelines.

TABLE XIII F

SUMMARY - FY 1981 APPROVED PROGRAM

<u>VolAg</u>	<u>Maternal & Child Health</u>	<u>School Feeding</u>	<u>Other Child Feeding</u>	<u>Food for Work</u>	<u>Individual Health Cases</u>	<u>Food for Development</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Recipients (No. of Beneficiaries in 000)</u>							
CARE	5,499	9,000	-	-	-	-	14,499
CRS	638	485	118	600	90	-	1,931
CWS/LWR	35	-	-	75	-	-	110
CLUSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	<u>6,172</u>	<u>9,485</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>675</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,540</u>
<u>Commodities (MTs)</u>							
CARE	125,254	130,991	-	-	-	-	256,245
CRS	34,452	15,054	9,204	89,400	7,020	-	155,130
CWS/LWR	1,344	-	-	13,431	-	-	14,775
CLUSA	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
Total:	<u>161,050</u>	<u>146,045</u>	<u>9,204</u>	<u>102,831</u>	<u>7,020</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>456,150</u>
<u>Dollar Funding (in \$000) 1/</u>							
CARE	46,796	46,071	-	-	-	-	92,867
CRS	14,091	5,713	3,388	26,807	2,584	-	52,583
CWS/LWR	536	-	-	3,078	-	-	3,614
CLUSA	-	-	-	-	-	24,480	24,480
Total:	<u>61,423</u>	<u>51,784</u>	<u>3,388</u>	<u>29,885</u>	<u>2,584</u>	<u>24,480</u>	<u>173,544</u>

1/ Excludes Ocean Freight. Dollar funding calculated on the basis of December 19, 1980 prices.

TABLE XIII GPL 480 TITLE IILONG RANGE PROJECTION FOR FY 1983-1987

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Recipients (000's)</u>	<u>MTs <u>1/</u></u>	<u>Value <u>1/</u> <u>2/</u> (\$ 000)</u>
1983	14,875	403,899	163,872
1984	11,403	369,127	160,155
1985	9,843	368,565	177,957
1986	8,359	348,060	170,855
1987	8,338	347,604	187,694

1/ Includes CLUSA 30,000 MT, \$ 27,780 in FY 1983; 20,000 MT, \$ 20,372 in FY 1984; and 20,000 MT, \$ 22,409 in FY 1985.

2/ Value of Commodities for FY 1984-87 includes 10% inflation rate over base prices for FY 1983.

STATUS OF SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY APPROPRIATIONS (SFCAs)^{a/}
FOR NEPALESE TRAINING IN INDIA
AS OF APRIL 30, 1981

	<u>\$</u>	<u>Rs. Equiv.</u>	<u>b/ Rate of Conversion</u>
FY 1976 & T.Q. SFCA Transfers :	200,000	1,842,000	@ Rs.9.21
Less: FY 76/T.Q. Obligations(net):	<u>-128,115</u>	<u>-1,179,939</u>	@ Rs.9.21
	71,885	662,061	
Add: FY 1977 SFCA Transfers :	400,000	3,552,000	@ Rs.8.88
	<u>471,885</u>	<u>4,214,061</u>	
Less: FY 1977 Obligations(net) :	<u>-341,828</u>	<u>-3,035,431</u>	@ Rs.8.88
	130,057	1,178,630	
Add: FY 1978 SFCA Transfers :	400,000	3,464,000	@ Rs.8.66
	<u>530,057</u>	<u>4,642,630</u>	
Less: FY 1978 Obligations (net) :	<u>-356,736</u>	<u>-3,089,335</u>	@ Rs.8.66
	173,321	1,553,295	
Add: FY 1979 SFCA Transfers :	400,000	3,292,000	@ Rs.8.23
	<u>573,321</u>	<u>4,845,295</u>	
Less: FY 1979 Obligations (net) :	<u>-332,495</u>	<u>-2,736,435</u>	@ Rs.8.23
	240,826	2,108,860	
Add: FY 1980 SFCA Transfers :	400,000	3,244,400	@ Rs.8.111
	<u>640,826</u>	<u>5,353,260</u>	
Less: FY 1980 Obligations (net) :	<u>-397,863</u>	<u>-3,227,068</u>	@ Rs.8.111
Unobligated Balance as of September 30, 1980 (adjusted as of April 30, 1981)	<u>242,963</u> ^{c/}	<u>2,126,192</u> ^{c/}	
FY 1981 SFCA Transfers (as of April 30, 1981)	<u>700,000</u>	<u>5,735,000</u>	@ Rs.8.193 ^{d/}
	(100,000)	(779,000)	@ Rs.7.79
	(600,000)	(4,956,000)	@ Rs.8.26

a/ SFCA-funded Nepalese Training Program in India commenced in FY 1976. Prior programs were funded with U.S.-owned PL 480 Indian rupees.

b/ Treasury transfers to AID were effected at different exchange rates shown for each allocation.

c/ Carryover authority to use these unobligated balances in FY 1981 not provided in the proposed FY 1981 Appropriation Act. Therefore these balances remain unavailable for obligation and may be deallotted to revert to the Treasury.

d/ Conversion rate of Rs.8.193 to \$1.00 arrived at by taking the average of two rates used by the Treasury (Rs.7.79 and Rs.8.26) for transferring FY 81 SFCA allocation in two tranches.

THIRD COUNTRY TRAINING IN INDIANEPALESE PARTICIPANTS - FY 1981

Field of Training	No.	Duration	Estimated Cost ^{a/}	
			Indian Rupees	*\$Equiv.
NEW PARTICIPANTS				
B.Tech. Civil Engg.	2	5 years	36,000	4,394
B.Sc. Agr. (JTA's)	25	4-5 years	425,000	51,874
B.Sc. Agr. Engg. (Fresh)	4	5 years	72,000	8,788
B.Sc. Agr. (Fresh)	21	3-4 years	357,000	43,574
B.Tech. Sanitation Engg.	2	5 years	36,000	4,394
M.Sc. Agr.	15	2 years	315,000	38,447
Forestry, Diploma	5	2 years	105,000	12,816
B.Sc. Nursing (Post Basic)	2	2 years	27,000	3,295
Public Health Nursing, Diploma	4	1 year	58,000	7,079
Health Education, Diploma	2	1 year	64,000	7,812
Obstetrics & Gynecology, Diploma	2	1 year	50,000	6,103
Financial Management	2	3 months	32,000	3,906
Advance Entomology	2	3 months	22,000	2,685
Agr. Sciences (Soil Lab. Tech.)	2	3 months	35,000	4,272
Soil Conservation	5	6 months	87,500	10,680
Project Planning	1	3 months	29,000	3,540
Marketing Management	1	3 months	16,000	1,953
Marine Insurance	1	3 months	10,000	1,220
Financial Analysis	1	3 months	16,000	1,953
Statistical Evaluation	1	3 months	16,000	1,953
Agr. Sciences (Integrated Seed Improvement)	1	2 months	17,000	2,075
Livestock Development & Animal Health	1	3-6 months	18,000	2,197
Minor Irrigation	1	3-6 months	18,000	2,197
Small Drinking Water System Design,	5	4-6 months	90,000	10,985
Construction and Maintenance				
Rural Industry Development	3	3-6 months	54,000	6,591
Small Rural Works Construction	5	4-6 months	90,000	10,985
Mechanics (Light Duty)	3	6 months	69,000	8,422
Mechanics (Heavy Duty)	3	6 months	69,000	8,422
Auto Electricians	3	6 months	69,000	8,422
Basic Malariology Course @/	26	2 months	223,600	27,291
Animal Husbandry	1	6 months	18,000	2,197
Sub-Total:	<u>152</u>		<u>2,544,100</u>	<u>310,522</u>

(84LT/68ST)

@/ Includes 16 participants approved by GOI in FY 1980 and funded in FY 1981.

* Conversion Rate: Rs.8.193 to US \$1.00 arrived at by taking the average of two rates used by the Treasury (\$100,000 @ Rs.7.79 to \$1 and \$600,000 @ Rs.8.26 to \$1).

LT = Long Term (9 months or more)

ST = Short Term (Less than 9 months)

Contd....

NEPALESE PARTICIPANTS - FY 1981 (Contd.)

Field of Training	No.	Duration	Estimated Cost	
			Indian Rupees	*\$Equiv.
<u>CONTINUING</u>				
B.Sc. Agr. (JTA's, FY 76)	9		-	b/
B.Sc. Agr. (JTA's, FY 77)	24		204,000	24,899 c/
M.Sc. Agr. (FY 77)	1		-	b/
M.Sc. Agr. (FY 78)	1		12,000	1,464 d/
M.Sc. Agr. (FY 78)	2		18,000	2,196 d/
M.Sc. Agr. (FY 78)	2		-	b/
Ph.D. Agronomy (FY 78)	1		-	b/
Ph.D. Statistics (FY 78)	1		-	b/
B.Sc. Agr. & Agr. Engg. (Fresh, FY 78)	23		399,000	48,700 f/
B.Sc. Agr. (JTA's, FY 78)	25		425,000	51,874
B.Sc. Agr. (JTA's, FY 79)	25		425,000	51,874
B.Sc. Agr. & Agr. Engg. (Fresh, FY 79)	22		379,000	46,259 g/
Forestry, Diploma (FY 79)	5		-	b/
B.Sc. Nursing (Post Basic) (FY 79)	2		8,000	976 d/
M.Sc. Agr. (FY 79)	8		-	b/
Ph.D. Soil and Water Manage- ment (FY 79)	1		42,000	5,126 e/
Ph.D. Agr. Economics (FY 79)	1		5,000	610 d/
B.Sc. Agr. (JTA's, FY 80)	25		425,000	51,874
B.Sc. Agr. & Agr. Engg. (Fresh, FY 80)	22		378,000	46,137 h/
M.Sc. Agr. (FY 80)	13		273,000	33,321
Ph.D. Agronomy (FY 80)	1		42,000	5,126 e/
Forestry, Diploma (FY 80)	2		42,000	5,126 c/
Education, M.Ed. Course (FY 80)	2		-	b/
B.Sc. Nursing (Post Basic) (FY 80)	1		4,000	488 i/
Public Health Nursing, Diploma (FY 80)	3		-	b/
Health Education, Diploma (FY 80)	2		8,686	1,061
Obstetrics & Gynecology, Diploma (FY 80)	4		-	b/
Vehicle Maintenance (Malaria) (FY 80)	1		-	b/
Other Extensions of Prior Year Programs			101,214	12,366
Sub-Total:	229		3,190,900	389,478
Total:	381		5,735,000	700,000

Footnotes:

a/ Training programs of two years and above are funded for one year.

b/ Fully funded in prior year.

c/ Funding covers program through completion.

d/ Funding covers shortfall in prior year PIO/Ps.

Contd.....

NEPALESE PARTICIPANTS - FY 1981 (Contd.)

- e/ Funding covers 2nd and 3rd year of program through completion.
- f/ Includes additional Rs.1,000 (\$122) required for each of the eight Agr. Engg. students.
- g/ Includes additional Rs.1,000 (\$122) required for each of the five Agr. Engg. students.
- h/ Includes additional Rs.1,000 (\$122) required for each of the four Agr. Engg. students.
- i/ Additional funding required(over and above FY 80 PIO/P amount) to fully fund one student for a two-year program through completion.

THIRD COUNTRY TRAINING IN INDIANEPALESE PARTICIPANTS - FY 1982

<u>Field of Training</u> <u>NEW PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Total Estimated Cost</u> <u>thru Program Completion</u>	
			<u>Indian Rupees</u>	<u>*\$Equiv.</u>
B.Sc. Agr. (JTA's)	25	4-5 years	2,823,607	344,342
B.Sc. Agr. (Fresh)	21	4 years	1,803,028	219,881
B.Sc. Agr. Engg. (Fresh)	4	5 years	476,197	58,073
B.Tech. (Civil)	4	5 years	476,197	58,073
M.Sc. Agr.	15	2 years	724,500	88,354
Forestry, Diploma	5	2 years	241,500	29,451
M.A. Financial Management	1	2 years	46,000	5,610
M.A. Public Administration	1	2 years	46,000	5,610
B.Sc. Nursing (Post Basic)	2	2 years	69,300	8,451
Public Health Nursing, Diploma	4	1 year	66,000	8,049
Health Education, Diploma	2	1 year	70,000	8,537
Obstetrics & Gynecology, Diploma	2	1 year	55,000	6,707
Livestock Production	1	6 months	19,800	2,415
Irrigation Design and Management	1	6 months	19,800	2,415
Artisan Training	1	6 months	19,800	2,415
Management & Planning	1	6 months	31,900	3,890
Accounting	3	6 months	52,800	6,439
Mechanics	4	6 months	101,200	12,341
Rural Adult Education	1	6 months	19,800	2,415
Marketing Management	2	6 months	35,200	4,293
Forestry	2	4 months	38,500	4,695
Soil and Water Conservation	1	6 months	19,250	2,348
Appropriate Technology	1	6 months	19,800	2,415
Agriculture Sciences	3	3 months	57,750	7,043
Agriculture Seed Sciences	3	6 months	97,200	11,854
Seed Testing	1	3 months	19,250	2,348
Marine Insurance	1	3 months	11,000	1,341
Financial Analysis	1	3 months	17,600	2,146
Project Planning	1	6 months	31,900	3,890
Basic Malariology Course	10	2 months	99,000	12,073
Vehicle Maintenance	5	3 months	96,250	11,738
Logistic Training (Warehouse and Inventory Management)	2	3 months	38,500	4,695
Geological & Construction Engineering	5	2 months	37,400	4,560
Mechanics (Light Duty)	3	6 months	75,900	9,256
Mechanics (Heavy Duty)	3	6 months	75,900	9,256
Auto Electricians	3	6 months	75,900	9,256
Sub-Total:	145		8,008,729	976,675

(86LT/59ST)

* Conversion Rate: Rs.8.20 to US \$1.00.

LT = Long Term (9 months or more)

ST = Short Term (Less than 9 months)

Contd.....

NEPALESE PARTICIPANTS - FY 1982 (Contd.)

<u>Field of Training</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Total Estimated Cost</u>	
			<u>thru Program Completion</u>	<u>Indian Rupees *\$Equiv.</u>
<u>CONTINUING</u>				
B.Sc. Agr. (JTA's, FY 77)	5		-	a/ -
B.Sc. Agr. Engg. (Fresh, FY 78)	8		156,000	19,024 b/
B.Sc. Agr. (JTA's, FY 78)	25		-	a/ -
M.Sc. Agr. (FY 78)	2		-	a/ -
Ph.D. Agronomy (FY 78)	1		-	a/ -
Ph.D. Statistics (FY 78)	1		-	a/ -
B.Sc. Agr. (Fresh, FY 79)	6		-	a/ -
B.F.Sc. (Fresh, FY 79)	2		37,000	4,512 b/
B.V.Sc. (Fresh, FY 79)	9		349,650	42,640 b/
B.Sc. Agr. Engg. (FY 79)	5		204,750	24,970 b/
B.Sc. Agr. (JTA's, FY 79)	25		462,500	56,402 b/
M.Sc. Agr. (FY 79)	1		-	a/ -
Ph.D. Soil & Water Management (FY 79)	1		-	a/ -
Ph.D. Agrl. Economics (FY 79)	1		-	a/ -
B.Sc. Agr. (Fresh, FY 80)	18		333,000	40,610 b/
B.Sc. Agr. (JTA's, FY 80)	25		971,250	118,445 b/
B.Sc. Agr. Engg. (Fresh, FY 80)	2		82,950	10,116 b/
B.Sc. Agr. Engg. (Fresh, FY 80)	2		130,745	15,945 b/
M.Sc. Agr. (FY 80)	13		-	a/ -
Ph.D. Agr. (FY 80)	1		-	a/ -
Forestry, Diploma (FY 80)	2		-	a/ -
B.Sc. Nursing (Post Basic) (FY 80)	1		-	a/ -
B.Tech. Civil Engg. (FY 81)	2		180,899	22,061 b/
B.Sc. Agr. (JTA's, FY 81)	25		1,565,000	190,854 b/
B.Sc. Agr. Engg. (Fresh, FY 81)	4		361,998	44,146 b/
B.Sc. Agr. (Fresh, FY 81)	21		815,850	99,493 b/
B.Tech. Sanitation Engg. (FY 81)	2		108,999	13,293 b/
M.Sc. Agr. (FY 81)	15		345,000	42,073 b/
Forestry, Diploma (FY 81)	5		115,000	14,024 b/
B.Sc. Nursing (Post Basic) (FY 81)	2		36,000	4,390 c/
Public Health Nursing, Diploma	4		-	a/ -
Health Education, Diploma	2		-	a/ -
Obstetrics & Gynecology	2		-	a/ -
Soil Conservation	5		-	a/ -
Livestock Development & Animal Health	1		-	a/ -
Minor Irrigation	1		-	a/ -
Small Drinking Water System Design	5		-	a/ -
Construction and Management				
Rural Industry Development	3		-	a/ -
Small Rural Works Construction	5		-	a/ -
Mechanics (Light Duty)	3		-	a/ -
Mechanics (Heavy Duty)	3		-	a/ -
Auto Electricians	3		-	a/ -
Animal Husbandry	1		-	a/ -
Basic Malariology Course	10		-	a/ -
Other Extensions of Prior Year Programs			822,680	100,327
Sub-Total:	280		7,079,271	863,325
Total:	425		15,088,000	1,840,000

Contd.....

NEPALESE PARTICIPANTS - FY 1982 (Contd.)Footnotes:

a/ Fully funded in prior year.

b/ Funding covers program through completion.

c/ Funding covers program through completion, including shortfall in prior year PIO/P.

THIRD COUNTRY TRAINING IN INDIANEPALESE PARTICIPANTS - FY 1983

<u>Field of Training</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Total Estimated Cost thru Program Completion</u>	
			<u>Indian Rupees</u>	<u>*\$Equiv.</u>
<u>NEW PARTICIPANTS</u>				
B.Sc. Agr. (JTA's)	25	4-5 years	2,976,231	362,955
B.Sc. Agr. (Fresh)	17	3 years	1,097,265	133,813
B.V.Sc. (Fresh)	1	5 years	119,048	14,518
B.Sc. Agr. Engg. (Fresh)	7	5 years	792,918	96,697
B. Tech. (Civil)	4	5 years	500,618	61,051
M.Sc. Agr.	15	2 years	787,500	96,037
Forestry, Diploma	5	2 years	262,500	32,012
M.A. Financial Management/Agr. Credit	1	2 years	52,500	6,402
M.A. (Administration)	2	2 years	105,000	12,805
Education, M.Ed.	1	2 years	52,500	6,402
Education, B.Ed.	1	2 years	40,950	4,994
B.Sc. Nursing (Post Basic)	2	2 years	75,600	9,220
Public Health Nursing, Diploma	4	1 year	72,000	8,780
Health Education, Diploma	2	1 year	75,000	9,146
Obstetrics & Gynecology, Diploma	2	1 year	60,000	7,317
Agriculture Sciences	5	6 months	108,900	13,280
Livestock Production	2	6 months	43,560	5,312
Credit Management	1	6 months	19,360	2,361
Medium Irrigation	1	6 months	21,780	2,656
Forestry	2	6 months	42,350	5,165
Land Use Management	1	6 months	21,780	2,656
Rural Adult Education	1	6 months	21,780	2,656
Artisan Craft/Marketing	2	6 months	43,560	5,312
Roads Overseer	1	6 months	21,780	2,656
Project Design (Rural Works)	1	6 months	19,360	2,361
Construction Technician	1	6 months	21,780	2,656
Administration	1	6 months	19,360	2,361
Accounting	1	6 months	19,360	2,361
Basic Malariology Course	10	2 months	108,900	13,280
Vehicle Maintenance	2	3 months	42,350	5,165
Geological & Construction Engg.	5	2 months	41,140	5,017
Logistic Training (Warehouse Inventory Management)	2	3 months	42,350	5,165
Mechanics (Light Duty)	2	6 months	55,660	6,788
Mechanics (Heavy Duty)	2	6 months	55,660	6,788
Auto Electrician	3	6 months	83,490	10,182
Machinist	4	6 months	111,320	13,576
Agr. Seed Sciences	2	3 months	42,350	5,165
Seed Testing	2	3 months	42,350	5,165
Marketing Management	1	3 months	19,360	2,361
Project Planning	1	6 months	35,090	4,279
Sub-Total:	<u>145</u>		<u>8,174,360</u>	<u>996,873</u>

(89LT/56ST)

* Conversion Rate: Rs.8.20 to US \$1.00.

LT = Long Term (9 months or more)
ST = Short Term (Less than 9 months)

Contd.....

NEPALESE PARTICIPANTS - FY 1983 (Contd.)

<u>Field of Training</u>			<u>Total Estimated Cost thru Program Completion</u>	
<u>CONTINUING PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Indian Rupees</u>	<u>*\$Equiv.</u>
Long-Term Academic (in various fields)	266	-	<u>a/</u>	-
Short-Term Non-Academic (in various fields)	29	-	<u>a/</u>	-
Other Extensions of Prior Year Programs		-	<u>25,640</u>	<u>3,127</u>
Sub-Total:	<u>295</u>		<u>25,640</u>	<u>3,127</u>
Total:	<u>440</u>		<u>8,200,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

Footnote:

a/ Fully funded in prior year.