PD-AAS-655

UNCLASSIFIED

AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 83

INDONESIA

JUNE 1981

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

BEST AVAILABLE

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U S A I D I N D O N E S I A

FY 1983

A N N U A L B U D G E T

S U B M I S S I O N

June 1981

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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TABLE 1 NARRATIVE

The FY 83 ABS at the $85 million AAPL represents a deliberate consolidation of past AID initiatives and efforts combined with the new thrusts indicated in the strategy formulated in this Mission's FY 83 CDSS. The FY 83 and future years program presented herein thus reflects the continuity and the change appropriate to Indonesia's current financial position and AID's resources and capabilities. As indicated in our FY 83 CDSS this program represents an assistance effort based on a mutually perceived Indonesian and U.S. set of interests.

In FY 83, our portfolio will consist of 33 pipeline projects not requiring additional funds, and 16 on-going and new projects (including PL 480 Title II). We have complied with the forward funding guidelines outlined in Agency and Bureau instructions.

The pipeline, though large, is not considered to be excessive or to constitute a serious problem. Many of the pipeline projects, such as Rural Electrification and the Aceh Road, have large capital components whose pipeline is expected to be reduced considerably as the outstanding orders for equipment and materials are placed or construction completed. About $92.5 million of the pipeline is in slowly disbursing FAR accounts; these are being reduced at an increasing rate as the older projects, such as Sederhana, Rural Works, Luwu and Citanduy I, move toward completion.

The serious management problem this Mission faces lies in the workforce level. Our best estimate for an adequate workforce for the pipeline projects stands at 31 project officers; to this must be added the basic workforce. With the planned package of FY 83 new and on-going projects, the project officer requirement increases to 41 positions to manage a total of 49 separate projects. A minimum basic workforce consisting of the Director's Office and the Program , Controller and Management Offices (including JAO support) require at the very least 27 positions, giving USAID/Indonesia a minimum staff requirement of 68 full-time positions.

There is an obvious and in a sense absolute correlation between project and program success and the number and quality of Mission staff. New Directions type projects which comprise virtually our entire program require more supervision and attention of U.S. Direct Hire employees than other types of projects. While consultants and outside contractors, both from the academic and business communities, are engaged to carry out

AID efforts under these projects, the basic responsibilities for promoting and protecting U.S. interests cannot be redelegated to contractors. Some of these duties and responsibilities are of a legal nature, others reflect AID administrative requirements; all must be assumed by the concerned project officer as the responsible manager of U.S. resources. Thus, staff requirements cannot be reduced without compromising on project management, monitoring and evaluation functions or jeopardizing the agreed strategy and the program needed to implement it. There is no "easy out".

Keeping the tight personnel ceilings in mind, we have continued our efforts of the past 2-3 years to achieve a more compact program by FY 84. For example, in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, by continuing our efforts to concentrate in a relatively small number of key problem areas we will reduce the number of active projects from 17 to 10. The concentration areas in which we will work remain the critical ones of agricultural productivity, local government and regional development, environmental management of upland areas, and off-farm employment generation through rural enterprise development. In focusing our efforts on these key problem areas, we have designed an integrated strategy through a package of well-conceived projects which will contribute significantly to GOI efforts to overcome these major development problems. Our activities are heavily focused on institutional development and testing of new technologies and administrative approaches. The activities constitute a Technical Assistance program that is geared to Indonesian perceived needs and interests and is unique among aid donors to Indonesia.

Among the new activities which should be highlighted in this narrative are the General Participant Training project, and a companion project for establishment of English Language Centers. The training project has grown out of the GOI and our own recognized need to fill an urgent gap in our capability to respond to Indonesia's trained manpower needs. The United States is preeminently qualified to offer a whole gamut of training opportunities in important development-related fields, for which no regular program funds are provided. Our focus should be not only on providing training, but on promoting the long-term commercial and other common interests through good communication flowing from shared educational experiences. It is clearly in the long-run U.S. and Indonesian interest to have Indonesians trained in U.S. universities and thus exposed to American technologies, attitudes and values. In order to increase the availability of future participants, the English Language Centers project will improve the teaching of English and better prepare otherwise qualified participants.

In Population, the GOI is expected to assume all the costs of supplying oral contraceptives starting in FY 83. As a result, only one new and one on-going population project will be included in our portfolio..

Lastly, in the field of energy, our assistance to the Puspiptek Energy Laboratory will provide US technology and training in energy research in alternative energy resources, emphasizing coal utilization, energy conservation, solar and biomass as well as hydropower technologies. Efforts in this area are also expected to expand the range and number of Indonesian-U.S. governmental and private sector contacts and activities.

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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

Country/Office USAID/Indonesia

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	FY 1981 EST	FY 1982 EST	FY 1983 REQUEST MIN	CURR	AAPL	PLANNING PERIOD 1984	1985	1986	1987
Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition									
Grants	15,440	15,660	13,000	13,000	13,000	11,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Loans	15,450	14,840	32,000	39,000	42,000	43,000	50,000	55,000	60,000
Population									
Grants	6,550	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Loans	11,750	15,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(of which centrally procured commodities)		(15,250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health									
Grants	7,800	3,000	2,700	2,700	2,700	-	-	-	-
Loans	6,000	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
Education									
Grants	3,400	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	9,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Selected Dev. Activities									
Grants	-	2,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Loans	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Private Sector Dvlpmt.*									
Grants	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)
Loans	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(15,000)	(20,000)
Subtotal Func. Accounts									
Grants	33,190	31,160	30,200	30,200	30,200	22,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Loans	33,200	44,090	45,000	52,000	55,000	68,000	75,000	80,000	85,000
Total DA Accounts	66,390	75,250	75,200	82,200	85,200	90,000	95,000	100,000	105,000
PL 480 (non-add)									
Title I	50,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
(of which Title III)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II	10,984	9,941	9,080	9,080	9,080	10,110	11,420	12,920	16,620
TOTAL PERSONNEL									
USDH (workyears)**	68	65	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
FNDH (workyears)	112	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109

* Distribution among Functional Accounts not yet determined.

** Excludes JAO and Part Time work years and assumes 5% annual vacancy rate.

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FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office
USAID/Indonesia

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	LIFE OF PROJECT COST AUTH	LIFE OF PROJECT COST PLAN	CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	ESTIMATED US DOLLAR COST ($000) FY 1981 OBL	FY 1981 EXP	FY 1982 OBL	FY 1982 EXP	FY OBLIGATIONS 1983 AAPL	1984	1985	1986	1987	FUTURE YEAR	ITEM #
	Agr., RD & Nutrition																	
4970198	Agricultural Research	G	71	80	3275	3275	985	-	461	-	524	-	-	-	-	-	-	311
4970225	PVO Co-Financing	G	74	81*	2172	2172	830	400	172	-	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	309
4970236	Brackish Water Fisheries	G	77	80*	417	805	187	-	123	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	306
4970241	Aceh Road Betterment	L	75	75	10300	10300	5450	-	1554	-	846	-	-	-	-	-	-	214
1/4970242	Sederhana Irrigation I	L	75	77	23700	23700	12404	-	10654	-	1750	-	-	-	-	-	-	213
4970244	Luwu Area & Transmigration Dev. I	G	81	82	3700	3900	-	1940	-	1760	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4970244	Luwu Area & Transmigration Dev. I	L	76	76*	15000	15000	11749	-	2176	-	1610	-	-	-	-	-	-	305
4970245	Citanduy River Basin Dev.I	L	77	77	12500	12500	7930	-	1505	-	989	-	-	-	-	-	-	212
4970246	N. Sumatra Reg. Planning	G	77	79	1560	1560	420	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304
4970249	TA/Consulting Services I&II	L	76	78	6000	6000	444	-	208	-	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	171
4970252	Sederhana Irrigation & Land Development II	G	78	81	11300	11300	5520	2300	2326	-	1205	-	-	-	-	-	-	303
4970252	Sederhana Irrigation & Land Development II	L	78	78	25000	25000	24847	-	221	-	5515	-	-	-	-	-	-	302
4970260	Agric. Education for Development	L	76	76	5500	5500	479	-	302	-	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	211

1/ Pipeline data is based on data submitted to AID/W per JAKARTA 17544, 11/12/80

AID 13308 (4-81)

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TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office
USAID/Indonesia

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	LIFE OF PROJECT COST AUTH	LIFE OF PROJECT COST PLAN	CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	ESTIMATED US DOLLAR COST ($000) FY 1981 OBL	FY 1981 EXP	FY 1982 OBL	FY 1982 EXP	FY OBLIGATIONS 1983 AAPL	1984	1985	1986	1987	FUTURE YEAR	ITEM #
4970262	Surakarta Potable Water	L	77	77	6800	6800	2746	-	923	-	552	-	-	-	-	-	-	167
4970263	Sumatra Agr. Research	G	77	77	2500	2500	2202	-	290	-	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
4970263	Sumatra Agr. Research	L	78	78	7000	7000	6811	-	298	-	1019	-	-	-	-	-	-	206
4970264	Prov. Area Dev. Prog. I	G	77	79	2800	2800	919	-	30	-	402	-	-	-	-	-	-	299
4970264	Prov. Area Dev. Prog. I	L	78	78	6000	6000	5414	-	412	-	782	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
4970265	Agr. Dev. Planning & Admin.	G	77	77*	1300	1300	1063	-	150	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	298
4970265	Agr. Dev. Planning & Admin.	L	78	78	5000	5000	4954	-	519	-	404	-	-	-	-	-	-	209
4970267	Rural Electrification I	G	78	82	11000	11000	2424	3000	1476	2000	1150	-	-	-	-	-	-	296
4970267	Rural Electrification I	L	78	78	30000	30000	29786	-	5089	-	8280	-	-	-	-	-	-	208
4970276	Prov. Area Dev. Prog. II	G	79	81	6000	6000	2988	1800	838	-	828	-	-	-	-	-	-	292
4970276	Prov. Area Dev. Prog. II	L	79	80	18000	18000	18000	-	1972	-	2760	-	-	-	-	-	-	291
4970281	Citanduy River Basin Dev.II	G	80	82	4250	4250	1250	1500	33	1500	593	-	-	-	-	-	-	289
4970281	Citanduy River Basin Dev.II	L	80	82	22750	22750	12000	-	79	3440	1148	-	-	-	-	-	-	288
4970285	Rural Works II	G	79	81	3000	3000	658	1500	455	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	287
4970285	Rural Works II	L	79	80	25000	25000	24996	-	2261	-	2162	-	-	-	-	-	-	286
4970286	Small Scale Fisheries	G	80	82	3000	3000	1500	500	263	1000	481	-	-	-	-	-	-	285

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TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office
USAID/Indonesia

PROJECT			OBLIGATION DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST		ESTIMATED US DOLLAR COST ($000)												
							CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	FY 1981		FY 1982		FY OBLIGATIONS							
NUMBER	TITLE	G/L	INITIAL	FINAL	AUTH	PLAN		OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1983 AAPL	1984	1985	1986	1987	FUTURE YEAR	ITEM #
4970290	Grad. Agr. School Title XII	G	79	80	2170	2170	2070	-	449	-	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	284
4970290	Grad. Agr. School Title XII	L	79	79	5330	5330	5330	-	63	-	1054	-	-	-	-	-	-	283
4970293	Eastern Islands Agric. Education	G	79	80	2500	2500	2340	-	251	-	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	282
4970293	Eastern Islands Agric. Education	L	79	79	5000	5000	4864	-	312	-	541	-	-	-	-	-	-	281
4970297	Western Univ. Agr. Edu.	G	81	82*	3900	4051	-	1000	99	2900	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	278
4970297	Western Univ. Agr. Edu.	L	81	81*	5950	6107	-	5950	34	-	384	-	-	-	-	-	-	277
4970302	Applied Agr. Research	G	81	83*	6500	6500	-	1500	330	3000	276	2000	-	-	-	-	-	275
4970302	Applied Agr. Research	L	80	82*	18900	18900	5000	9500	215	4400	2484	-	-	-	-	-	-	274
4970304	Secondary Crop Dvlpmt.	L	83	84	-	10000	-	-	-	-	-	6000	4000	-	-	-	-	-
4970311	National Watershed Dev.	G	83	84	-	5000	-	-	-	-	-	3000	2000	-	-	-	-	-
4970311	National Watershed Dev.	L	84	84	-	10000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10000	-	-	-	-	-
4970312	Land Mapping & Titling	G	80	82*	2000	2000	1000	-	139	1000	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	270
4970319	Pre and Post-Harvest Loss Control	L	83	84	-	15000	-	-	-	-	-	10000	5000	-	-	-	-	-

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FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office
USAID/Indonesia

PROJECT			OBLIGATION DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST		ESTIMATED US DOLLAR COST ($000)												
							CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	FY 1981		FY 1982		FY OBLIGATIONS							
NUMBER	TITLE	G/L	INITIAL	FINAL	AUTH	PLAN		OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1983 AAPL	1984	1985	1986	1987	FUTURE YEAR	ITEM #
4970320	Prov. Area Dev. Program III	G	82	87*	-	27000	-	-	-	2000	368	3000	5000	5000	6000	6000	-	267
4970320	Prov. Area Dev. Program III	L	82	86	-	44000	-	-	-	7000	-	10000	10000	10000	8000	-	-	266
4970321	Central Java Enterprise Development	G	83	84	-	5000	-	-	-	-	-	3000	2000	-	-	-	-	
4970321	Central Java Enterprise Development	L	83	84	-	10000	-	-	-	-	-	8000	2000	-	-	-	-	265
2/4970322	Small Scale Irrigation	G	82	85	-	5000	-	-	-	(2000)	-	2000	2000	1000	-	-	-	
4970322	Small Scale Irrigation	L	83	84	-	10000	-	-	-	-	-	8000	2000	-	-	-	-	
3/4970334	Nusa Tenggara Agr. Edu.	L	83	84	-	15000	-	-	-	-	-	(10000)	10000	5000	-	-	-	
4970336	PVO Co-Financing II	G	82	86	-	500	-	-	-	500	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Appropriation Total				327074	484470	209560	30890	37102	30500	41265	55000	54000	21000	14000	6000		
	Grant				73344	116583	26356	15440	8305	15660	8572	13000	11000	6000	6000	6000		
	Loan				253730	367887	183204	15450	28797	14840	32693	42000	43000	15000	8000	-		

2/ FY 82 Shelf Project
3/ FY 83 Shelf Project

AID 1130B (5-81)

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office
USAID/Indonesia

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	LIFE OF PROJECT COST AUTH	LIFE OF PROJECT COST PLAN	ESTIMATED US DOLLAR COST ($000) CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	FY 1981 OBL.	FY 1981 EXP	FY 1982 OBL	FY 1982 EXP	FY OBLIGATIONS 1983 AAPL	1984	1985	1986	1987	FUTURE YEAR	ITEM #
	Population Planning																	
4970188	Family Planning Asst. Services Oral	L	77	77	7300	7300	1591	-	1050	-	541	-	-	-	-	-	-	170
4970270	Family Planning Dev. Services	G	78	82	25245	37920	6702	6550	7600	6000	3611	-	-	-	-	-	-	295
4970271	Oral Contraceptives	L	78	82	60000	60000	21832	11750	4609	15250	5980	-	-	-	-	-	-	294
4970327	Family Planning Dev. & Services II	G	83	87	-	34000	-	-	-	-	-	6000	7000	7000	7000	7000	-	-
	Appropriation Total				92545	129220	30125	18300	13259	21250	0132	6000	7000	7000	7000	7000		
	Grant				25245	61920	6702	6550	7600	6000	3611	6000	7000	7000	7000	7000		
	Loan				67300	67300	23423	11750	5659	15250	6521	-	-	-	-	-		
	Health																	
4970225	PVO Co-Financing	G	74	81*	600	600	219	200	138	-	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	308
4970239	Malaria Control	L	75	75	24700	24700	2040	-	1013	-	1027	-	-	-	-	-	-	169
4970247	Rural Sanitation Manpower Development	L	77	77	6800	6800	5865	-	987	-	1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
4970253	Expanded Program In Immunization	G	79	81	3200	3200	1656	1200	232	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	301
4970253	Expanded Program In Immunization	L	79	79	10000	10000	10000	-	701	-	805	-	-	-	-	-	-	300

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TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office
USAID/Indonesia

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	LIFE OF PROJECT COST AUTH	LIFE OF PROJECT COST PLAN	CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	ESTIMATED US DOLLAR COST ($000) FY 1981 OBL	FY 1981 EXP	FY 1982 OBL	FY 1982 EXP	FY OBLIGATIONS 1983 AAPL	1984	1985	1986	1987	FUTURE YEAR	ITEM #
4970273	Health Trg., Res. & Dev.	G	78	81	4500	4500	2442	2000	1053	-	920	-	-	-	-	-	-	293
4970305	Village F. Planning/MCW	G	80	83*	10000	10350	991	4400	987	2250	920	2700	-	-	-	-	-	273
4970325	Comprehensive Health Improvement Program	L	81	83*	-	9000	-	6000	-	-	828	3000	-	-	-	-	-	262
4970326	Timor Malaria Control	L	80	80	3600	3600	3600	-	238	-	449	-	-	-	-	-	-	205
4970336	PVO Co-Financing II	G	82	86	-	750	-	-	-	750	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Appropriation Total				63400	73500	26813	13800	5349	3000	7651	5700						
	Grant				18300	19400	5308	7800	2410	3000	2702	2700						
	Loan				45100	54100	21505	6000	2939	-	4949	3000						
	Education & Human Resources																	
4970225	PVO Co-Financing	G	74	81*	1125	1125	255	725	147	-	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	310
4970248	Higher Edu. Dev. Trg.	L	77	77	5000	5000	3294	-	990	-	825	-	-	-	-	-	-	166
4970261	Professional Res. Dev. I	L	78	78	5900	5900	5350	-	578	-	878	-	-	-	-	-	-	204
4970275	Professional Res. Dev. II	L	78	78	5000	5000	4999	-	455	-	735	-	-	-	-	-	-	165
4970280	Self Instructional Learning System	G	79	81	3000	3000	1603	1175	414	-	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	290
4970296	Edu. Communication Dev.	G	79	81	2000	2000	1000	1000	211	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	280
4970296	Edu. Communication Dev.	L	80	80	4000	4000	4000	-	79	-	1035	-	-	-	-	-	-	279

AID 13303 (4-81)

BEST AVAILABLE

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office
USAID/Indonesia

PROJECT			OBLIGATION DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST		CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	ESTIMATED US DOLLAR COST ($000)										ITEM #
								FY 1981		FY 1982		FY OBLIGATIONS						
NUMBER	TITLE	G/L	INITIAL	FINAL	AUTH	PLAN		OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1983 AAPL	1984	1985	1986	1987	FUTURE YEAR	
4970300	Energy Manpower & Trg.	G	80	81	1000	1000	500	500	182	-	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	276
4970308	Local Government Trg. II	G	80	82	2500	2500	1000	-	208	1500	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	272
4970308	Local Government Trg. II	L	80	82	7000	7000	2000	-	99	5000	828	-	-	-	-	-	-	271
4970317	In-Country Mgt. Dev.	L	82	82	-	4000	-	-	-	4000	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4970328	General Participant Trg.II	G	82	83	-	4000	-	-	-	2000	230	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
4970328	General Participant Trg.II	L	84	86	-	15000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5000	5000	5000	-	-	-
4970332	English Lang. Centers	G	83	83	-	2000	-	-	-	-	-	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
4970332	English Lang. Centers	L	83	84	-	15000	-	-	-	-	-	5000	10000	-	-	-	-	-
3/4970335	In-Country Mgt. Dev. II	L	83	83	-	5000	-	-	-	-	-	(5000)	5000	-	-	-	-	-
4970336	PVO Co-Financing II	G	82	86	-	500	-	-	-	500	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Appropriation Total				36525	82025	24001	3400	3363	13000	6261	9000	20000	5000	5000	-	-	
	Grant				9625	16125	4358	3400	1162	4000	1500	4000	-	-	-	-	-	
	Loan				26900	65900	19643	-	2201	9000	4761	5000	20000	5000	5000	-	-	

3/ FY 83 Shelf Project

AID 13308 (4 81)

BEST AVAILABLE

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office
USAID/Indonesia

PROJECT			OBLIGATION DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST		ESTIMATED US DOLLAR COST ($000)												
							CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	FY 1981		FY 1982		FY OBLIGATIONS							ITEM #
NUMBER	TITLE	G/L	INITIAL	FINAL	AUTH	PLAN		OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1983 AAPL	1984	1985	1986	1987	FUTURE YEAR		
	Selected Dev. Activities																		
4970215	West Java T & D I	L	73	73	17200	17200	789	-	388	-	401	-	-	-	-	-	-		163
4970223	Jagorawi Highway	L	74	74	26000	26000	660	-	193	-	467	-	-	-	-	-	-		162
4970225	PVO Co-Financing	G	74	81*	2148	2148	273	-	27	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-		307
4970232	West Java T & D II	L	74	74	19700	19700	939	-	919	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-		202
4970266	Science & Technology	G	78	80	1500	1500	1162	-	362	-	243	-	-	-	-	-	-		297
4970266	Science & Technology	L	78	78*	5000	5000	4572	-	651	-	795	-	-	-	-	-	-		203
4970268	Approp. & Low Cost Tech.	G	78	78	500	500	199	-	121	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-		161
4970307	Approp.Tech.Dissemination	G	82	82	-	500	-	-	-	500	92	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
4970314	Assistance to Environmental Centers	G	79	80	500	500	478	-	77	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-		269
4970318	Energy Planning for Dev.II	G	82	82*	-	1000	-	-	-	1000	115	-	-	-	-	-	-		268
4970329	Private Sector Project Preparation	L	82	85	-	10000	-	-	-	5000	345	-	-	5000	-	-	-		-
4970330	East Timor Development	G	82	84	-	5000	-	-	-	1000	100	2500	1500	-	-	-	-		-

AID 13103 (4-81)

BEST AVAILABLE

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office: USAID/Indonesia

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	LIFE OF PROJECT COST AUTH	LIFE OF PROJECT COST PLAN	CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	FY 1981 OBL	FY 1981 EXP	FY 1982 OBL	FY 1982 EXP	FY OBLIGATIONS 1983 AAPL	1984	1985	1986	1987	FUTURE YEAR	ITEM #
							ESTIMATED US DOLLAR COST ($000)											
4970333	Puspiptek Energy Lab.	L	83	84	-	10000	-	-	-	-	-	5000	5000	-	-	-	-	-
4970336	PVO Co-Financing II	G	82	86	-	9500	-	-	-	-	-	2000	2500	2500	2500	-	-	-
	Appropriation Total				72548	108548	9072	-	2738	7500	2794	9500	9000	7500	2500	-	-	
	Grant				4648	20648	2112	-	587	2500	766	4500	4000	2500	2500	-	-	
	Loan				67900	87900	6960	-	2151	5000	2028	5000	5000	5000	-	-	-	
	Private Sector Development 4/																	
3/ 4970337	Private Sector Tech. Transfer	L	83	84	-	(10000)	-	-	-	-	-	(5000)	(5000)	-	-	-	-	-
3/ 4970338	Feeder Road Maintenance Management	L	83	83	-	(5000)	-	-	-	-	-	(5000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3/ 4970339	Regional Water Res. Dev.	G	83	87	-	(11000)	-	-	-	-	-	(5000)	(1000)	(2000)	(2000)	(1000)	-	-
	Private Sector Dev. Total					(26000)	-	-	-	-	-	(15000)	(6000)	(2000)	(2000)	(1000)	-	
	Grant					(11000)	-	-	-	-	-	(5000)	(1000)	(2000)	(2000)	(1000)	-	
	Loan					(15000)	-	-	-	-	-	(10000)	(5000)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	
	Country Total				592092	877761	299571	66390	61811	75250	68103	85200	90000	40500	28500	13000	-	
	Grant				131162	234676	44836	33190	20064	31160	17151	30200	22000	15500	15500	13000	-	
	Loan				460930	643087	254735	33200	41747	44090	50952	55000	68000	25000	13000	-	-	

3/ FY 83 Shelf Project

4/ Distribution among Functiona Accounts not yet determined.

AID 13308 (4-81)

Project No. : 497-0328

Project Title : General Participant Training II

Proposed Funding : FY 82 Grant $ 2.0 million
FY 83 Grant $ 2.0 million
LOP Grant $ 7.0 million
Loan $12.0 million

Appropriation Account: Education and Human Resources Development

GOI Contribution : $ 5.0 million

Purpose: To train Indonesians whose fields of study are of priority development importance to the GOI, but for which there is no AID project-related training channel available; to provide a means by which training may be provided to individuals not selected and not sponsored by the Government; to cooperate with the private sector and other donors who require AID assistance in arranging for U.S. training.

Background: AID has trained 7000 Indonesians over the past 30 years. Many of today's leaders were educated in the United States. For the coming critical final two decades of this century, Indonesia must train an entire generation of leaders of all types. Although the Indonesian university system is expanding and making important gains, it will be many years before it reaches the point where it can prepare the numbers of scientists, doctors, engineers, teachers, technologists and specialists of many kinds, at requisite advanced levels, to meet its needs. The higher education system itself is not yet able to sustain high quality advanced studies in critical fields. Of the 18,875 faculty members in Indonesia's 40 national universities at present, only 15 percent have graduate-level degrees. A mere four percent have doctorates.

Although other nations are providing graduate training to Indonesians, the United States has a unique relationship having been involved in Indonesian higher education for thirty years. Indonesia has made it clear repeatedly that it wants as much American training for its potential leaders as possible. While a considerable amount is available through projects in Agricultural Education, Development Administration, Family Planning and other sectors, these are many training needs to which it has not been possible for USAID to respond, because they lie outside our priority program areas in which project funds have been earmarked for training.

The United States needs to be in a position to respond to these broader requirements, not only in view of the very important demands for special training for employees of the Indonesian Government, but also to respond to requests from private sector organizations and firms, private and voluntary agencies, and multilateral and other bilateral agencies.

Project Description: This project will provide a means whereby GOI needs for specialized leadership training, both long-term and short-term, degree and non-degree, will be addressed. At present, it appears that up to 60 person years of training per year for five years can be planned to respond to GOI needs, in fields for which the United States has recognized training capabilities. Further, the project will offer a channel by which non-GOI-sponsored candidates may be selected for training by other than GOI procedures. This project will be developed in conjunctions with other Mission efforts to involve the private sector. Up to 15 person years of advanced training for the private sector will be programmed for each year. The project will also offer a means by which training to be paid for by the GOI, the private sector, other donors or combinations of these may be processed and scheduled. Although we cannot foresee the exact magnitude of this "reimbursable" element, we estimate up to 20 person years may be requested each year. For example, if the Asia Development Bank makes a loan to the GOI to train experts in Vocational Education, some of these individuals can be directed to specialized training institutions in the United States. In certain instances, especially where the private sector is concerned, AID could donate, as an in-kind contribution, the time of its Mission-based participant-training staff to handle placement arrangements for Indonesians desiring to study in the U.S.

The project will also provide up to 90 person/months per year for short-term training, will afford funds for certain key-follow-up activities with returned participants, and will provide for purchase of professional books and journals to assist returned participants in the years immediately following long-term advanced study.

It is also planned that over the LOP the GOI would institutionalize the program. The extent to which this will be done will be explored during PP preparation and project design. It may range from the GOI carrying on the functions of the Mission training division to financing the placement of participants in the U.S. and backstopping through the TDP or a contractor.

AID funding for training in this project must be for development purposes; that is, it will be expended to train people who are either already working in development-related fields, or who will enter such endeavor upon completing training.

Over the LOP the U.S. will provide $7.0 million grant funds and $12.0 million loan funds. The GOI will contribute a minimum equivalent to $5.0 million. The GOI contribution will consist of pre-departure support, salaries and international travel.

Host Government Institutions: Cabinet Secretariat

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are those who are chosen for training, from both the private and public sector. Indirectly benefitting will be the society at large as all kinds of services are improved and new ones made available as a result of trained and enlightened leadership.

Project No. : 497-0329

Project Title : Private Sector Project Preparation

Proposed Funding : FY 82 Loan - $5.0 million
LOP Loan - $10.0 million

Appropriation Account: Selected Development Activities

GOI Contribution : $3.0 million

PURPOSE: The purpose of this project is to identify and prepare projects important to the GOI development effort wherein the U.S. private sector can profitably contribute either through trade or investment.

Background/Problem Addressed: USAID's programs to date in Indonesia have been primarily government to government assistance targeted at the problems of poverty and equity in development. Besides assistance in rural development and basic human needs projects, Indonesia needs and is actively seeking help in a number of other fields, such as natural resources development and basic infrastructure modernization and expansion for which our assistance would be most appreciated by Indonesia. These fields often generate projects in which U.S. Government involvement would most benefit the U.S. private sector.

USAID Indonesia proposes to develop a project that would complement its basic human needs program and AID's Trade and Development program; that will assist the growth of Indonesia's private sector; and develop avenues for mutually beneficial participation by the U.S. private sector in Indonesia's development process.

USAID's previous two Feasibility Study Loans, totalling $10.1 million, were successful in that 16 studies were completed and most of them have been picked up for financing, as intended, by the World Bank or the ADB. However, because they were not linked to subsequent U.S. funding for implementation, U.S. firms received only a relatively small portion of the follow-on work.

AID's Trade and Development Program is prepared to support our efforts by financing feasibility studies. However, TDP resources are limited and therefore some funds from this project will likely be required to finance key feasibility studies - "key" in terms of likelihood of U.S. private sector interest in follow-on sales or investment. In addition, the mission believes it appropriate at this stage to include in

this project efforts that would complement other elements of the TDP program, such as: (a) project identification work with the GOI which TDP may not be in a position to fund, (b) the assigning of consultants to key governmental agencies for technical assistance and commercial liaison and other institution building activities and (c) training.

The Project: Under this project USAID would work with six or seven key GOI Departments or Agencies (e.g., Agriculture, Industry, Public Works, Communications, Trade and Cooperatives, the Investment Coordinating Board and Research and Technology) to identify areas and projects important to the GOI development effort and in which the U.S. private sector could profitably contribute. These subprojects would then be developed with the project's funds and/or the TDP to the point where U.S. private sector interest may develop and become profitably involved.

We have held preliminary discussions with several of the above named GOI agencies regarding this project proposal and their response has been enthusiastic. However, since we do not know at this time which agencies will generate the most attractive subprojects, we want to maintain flexibility to work with a range of GOI organizations. We therefore, plan to develop the project with BAPPENAS or the Director General of Foreign Economic Cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as an "umbrella" project which would be available to all other GOI agencies as agreed upon by USAID and the "umbrella" counterpart.

For example, the Ministry of Agriculture has under the Secretary General, a Bureau for Agrobusiness Investments (BAI). Through the proposed project, with BAI and BAPPENAS approval, USAID could possibly recruit a consultant to work with the BAI to identify attractive agrobusiness activities. After approval of an investment idea such as a joint venture sugar refinery or estate crop plantation, we could notify the U.S. Department of Commerce and other USG agencies. They in turn could notify the appropriate U.S. private sector firms which conceivably would be interested in a possible investment opportunity and perhaps even sponsor a survey mission. If the other USG agencies could not be responsive, then project funds would be used to finance the survey mission and possibly some return plant inspection trips to the U.S. by Indonesian private sector entrepreneurs.

When the idea reaches the feasibility study phase we will call on TDP for further assistance. Again, if TDP for some reason cannot help, the project loan funds would be used to fund the study and otherwise support the project up to the appropriate point where the U.S. private sector firm involved could take over.

Under similar arrangements, project loan funds might be used to work with the Director General of Water Resources on a regional

water resources development project. (See the ABS Annex - Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy Statement for details.) The technical assistance and training components for this regional water resources development project might be provided in FY 83 or FY 84 depending on the progress of project development and fund availabilities. The TA would be provided in conjunction with a packaged arrangement to be worked out, perhaps with EXIM and/or U.S. commercial bank participation supported with loan guarantees to finance the capital costs which we would estimate to be approximately $100 million. Project funds might also similarly be used to develop a transport project with the Director General of Bina Marga and/or a rural electrification project with the Director General of Power These projects will also be proposed as packaged arrangements with EXIM and/or the U.S. private banking sector whereby AID finances the technical assistance including training, and EXIM or the U.S. private banks with loan guarantees, finances the materials and equipment.

Beneficiaries: Basically, the subprojects developed under this project would benefit the lower economic groups in terms of increased employment and services. This beneficiary test would be applied to each subproject undertaken.

Issues: - This project is being developed with the assumption that certain arrangements can be worked out with other USG agencies to "package" projects from an early stage of development through implementation. While we remain optimistic, if these arrangements cannot be worked out then the public sector "packaged" projects mentioned above will be adversely affected.

- While representatives of several GOI agencies contacted have been warmly receptive to the proposed project, it is not clear that the GOI will accept loan funds to be utilized by the private sector.

Both of the above issues will be addressed during preparation of the PP.

Project Number : 497-0330

Project Title : East Timor Agricultural Development Program

Proposed Funding : FY 82 Grant: $1.0 million
FY 83 Grant: $2.5 million
LOP: Grant: $5.0 million

Appropriation Account: Selected Development Activities

Purpose: To increase agricultural production and small farmer income in selected areas of East Timor.

Background: As a result of the recent civil disturbance in East Timor, during which the territory became part of Indonesia, there has been a drastic decline in agricultural production. Formerly fertile lands lie fallow, most draft animals have been killed, and a severe food shortage persists. A.I.D. has been a major contributor to an emergency food program which should now be replaced by an agricultural development program. The purpose of such a program would be to bring large tracts of fallow land into production quickly and to introduce simple but new agricultural techniques. These new techniques are designed to increase food production and farm income while safeguarding the frail Timorese ecology.

Project Description: The short-term approach of the project is to open up and cultivate large hectarage of idle rice fields in three river-basin areas of East Timor. Because of the hard-pan condition of much of the river basin soil, some tractors will be introduced. For the longer term, the project is designed to rebuild the livestock supply and develop terracing of the hillsides. In this regard, special emphasis will be placed on the use of the leguminous shrub, lamtoro (leucaena species).

Host Country Institutions Involved: East Timor Dinas Pertanian (Provincial Government's Directorate of Agriculture) and possibly some others.

GOI Participation: $1,250,000

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the recipients of livestock and new agricultural techniques in the areas of project implementation, numbering approximately 150,000. Benefits will flow to a greater number in the form of increased food supplies.

Project Number : 497-0336

Project Title : PVO Co-Financing II

Proposed Funding : FY 82 Grant: $1.75 million
FY 83 Grant: $2.0 million
LOP: Grant: $11.25 million (5 years)

Appropriation Account: Various

Purpose: To multiply and improve local development efforts in Indonesia in the priority sectors of A.I.D. assistance with U.S. financial support for projects planned and implemented by U.S. Indonesia private and voluntary organizations (PVOs).

Background: Since FY 74 A.I.D. program strategy has emphasized increased collaboration with PVOs in development to achieve "New Directions" policy requirements which: see development as primarily the responsibility of the people themselves; increase A.I.D. assistance to support self-help efforts; and give highest priority to undertakings which directly improve the lives of the poor and increase their capacity to plan and participate in their own development. Through FY 81, $8,312,000 was granted to 17 U.S. PVOs for 81 subprojects in Indonesia. Approximately 53 of these subprojects have been completed with A.I.D. contributing an average of 48% of total project costs. The remaining subprojects continue in the fields of nutrition, community and rural development, rural public works, public health, agriculture and animal husbandry, book publishing and appropriate technology.

Project Description: The project is an A.I.D. "Special Project Activity" making available USG assistance to the private sector rather than to a host country government. As such, it uses subproject Grant Agreements with PVOs to provide financial assistance for projects based on proposals which have been reviewed and approved by A.I.D. The projects are designed and implemented by PVOs and activities carried out are primarily in the Agriculture Rural Development and Nutrition, Health and Education categories.

Host Country Institutions Involved: Department of Social Affairs and Cabinet Secretariat.

Beneficiaries: It is estimated that the project will directly and favorably benefit the lives of approximately 1,200,000 low-income primarily rural Indonesians.

Project No.	:	497-0304
Project Title	:	Secondary Food Crops Development Project
Proposed Funding	:	FY 83 Loan = $ 6.0 Million LOP Loan = $10.0 Million
Appropriation Account	:	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition
GOI Contribution	:	$14.5 Million

Purpose: To increase the production and improve the marketing of secondary (palawija) crops including corn, cassava, peanut, soybean, mungbean and sweet potato.

Background: During the past ten years, Indonesia concentrated its agricultural development efforts on rice production through research, training, and extension accompanied with various incentive programs and institution-building that include rice procurement and price support, subsidies and irrigation construction. At the present time, Indonesia has the highest yield per hectare for rice among the ASEAN countries.

Despite these achievements, Indonesia has not kept up with the increasing demand for food. In order to attain food self-sufficiency, the Government has departed from its previous policy of almost exclusive attention to rice production to a policy emphasizing overall food crops self-sufficiency. This policy emphasizes diversification of production and consumption of secondary food crops. The operational procedures to support this new agricultural policy are similar to those for rice, i.e., provision of subsidized inputs, organized procurement, support prices and marketing assistance.

Project Description: AID would provide technical services and training to assist in the production and marketing of secondary crops with emphasis on five pilot geographic areas representing different agro-climatic zones. Research will be conducted on the production, handling, storage and marketing of secondary crops, and on related policies, such as support prices. Field demonstrations will be conducted. GOI officials, cooperative personnel and farmers will be trained on relevant aspects of secondary crops. Seed farms will be upgraded and a seed development laboratory will be renovated. The project will provide the GOI with a good foundation for institutionalizing support to secondary crops as is presently done with rice. Lessons learned under the project will be replicated elsewhere.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOI is committed to the development of secondary food crops as a means of attaining food self-sufficiency. The Government established support prices and procurement procedures for these crops by cooperatives. Other donor agencies have responded to the new secondary food crops policy positively. In 1979/1980, there were about fourteen bilateral and multilateral sponsored projects with a total funding of $43 million, or approximately one-tenth of the total assistance to agriculture.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries include 150,000 farmers and their families working on 300,000 hectares within the five project sites. Labor force in the areas is approximately 50 percent of the population of which 75 percent are in agriculture. The daily wage which is $1.50 per day for men and $1.00 for women is generally lower than that prevailing in non-agricultural employment.

Project No.	:	497-0311
Project Title	:	National Watershed Development
Proposed Funding	:	FY 83 Grant: $ 3.0 million LOP Grant: $ 5.0 million Loan : $10.0 million.
Appropriation Account	:	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition
GOI and IBRD Contribution:		$50.0 million

Purpose:

To assist the GOI develop the institutional structures and manpower capability, at both the national and local level, required to systematically address the interrelated problems of low agricultural productivity and environmental degradation found in the eleven major watersheds of Java, Bali, Lombok and Madura.

Background:

Perhaps the most serious issue confronting government policy makers with respect to long-term agricultural development on the islands of Java, Bali, Madura and Lombok is the prospect of irreversible environmental deterioration of vital watersheds due to extreme population pressure and the consequent introduction of sedentary agricultural practices on increasingly steep slopes. The problem is of such dimension now that unless corrective measures are taken soon the fundamental character and productivity of inner island agriculture, both upland and low land, will be seriously impaired within the time span of one or two generations.

In the Citanduy River Basin the GOI, with AID assistance, has pioneered the development of an ecologically stable and privately profitable upland technology package adapted to the agro-climatic and environmental conditions particular to the 290,000 ha. Citanduy watershed. AID also has been instrumental, in the context of the recently funded Citanduy II project, in assisting the government develop a decentralized, interagency institutional framework for disseminating this upland package throughout the watershed area of the Citanduy Basin.

The FAO has been working with the GOI for a number of years in the Solo Watershed in an effort to develop an upland technology package appropriate to agro-climatic conditions of the Solo river basin watershed. The IBRD will shortly finance a project which will build on the past technical work carried out by FAO and which adopts the decentralized, interagency organizational model developed for the Citanduy II Project.

As a consequence of the critical nature of the environmental problems facing the country and the encouraging, if still limited, progress made in Citanduy and Solo watersheds, the GOI is seriously exploring alternative avenues for reorganizing and consolidating the government organizational structure, particularly within the Department of Agriculture (DOA), in order that it can begin the process of developing a national watershed development program. A Presidential Decree is expected to be issued shortly which establishes for the first time an interagency policy-making body responsible for overall policy and program formulation with respect to watershed development. Within this policy framework the proposed project would assist the Government to formulate and establish the appropriate institutional structure and capacity to plan and carry out a national watershed program over time.

The Project:

The project would be designed and implemented in conjunction with the GOI and IBRD. The AID input into the project would involve the provision of technical assistance,training and limited funds for pilot demonstration activities focussed on institutional development at the national and local level. At the national level technical assistance and training support would be provided to various government agencies, with particular emphasis on the Department of Agriculture, with the purpose of establishing an institutional structure and professional manpower base capable of formulating overall national watershed development policy, plans and programs. Toward this objective USAID, at the GOI's request, sponsored a workshop in May 1981, to discuss alternative avenues open to the GOI for modifying its administrative structure to permit the government to plan and carry out a watershed development program on a nation-wide basis, in a coherent and efficient manner. At the local, or specific watershed level, USAID would provide, under this project, the technical assistance required to plan and carry-out a comprehensive watershed program for two of the eleven critical watershed areas located on Java, Bali, Madura and Lombok. This technical assistance support at the watershed specific level would be modeled after that presently being provided under the Citanduy II project. The presence of several on-going watershed-specific projects will insure that the national planning and institutional arrangements that emerge from this process are responsive to the needs and requirements of each watershed.

The IBRD would provide, should it decide to participate in the project, the capital resources required to finance the actual extension of the upland technology package throughout the two selected watersheds. AID financing would be a mix of concessional grant and loan financing extended over a five year period with approximately one-third of the funds allocated for national institution development and the remaining two-thirds devoted to the technical assistance demonstration and training requirements for the two selected watersheds. The capital resources that would be provided by the GOI (from both national and provincial budgets) and/or the IBRD would, based on Citanduy II calculations, aggregate $50 million.

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries of the proposed Project would include: (1) public sector officials and technicians from the Departments of Agriculture, Home Affairs, Preservation and Control of the Environment and Public Works who would benefit from the technical assistance to strengthen the national watershed planning and management capacities as well as those local government officials and technicians who would benefit from the technical assistance associated with the development of the two selected watersheds; (2) approximately 20,000 farm families who would directly participate in the watershed demonstration and extension activities. Over time, as the national system expands, many thousands of farm families, both upland and lowland, would ultimately benefit from the improved farm technologies and conservation practices introduced as a result of this project.

Issues:

At least three issues have to be considered during the design phase:

- Agreement would have to be reached with the GOI on the general scope and nature of the administrative organization at the national level, particularly within the Department of Agriculture, which would be necessary to develop a national watershed program.

- Two watershed areas, of the nine remaining critical watersheds, would have to be selected and intensively studied during the design phase.

- Both the GOI and IBRD agreement with respect to IBRD's participation in the project would need to be secured and appropriate modalities for coordinating the resources provided by the different institutions would have to be developed.

Project No.	:	497-0319
Project Title	:	Pre- and Post-Harvest Loss Control
Proposed Funding	:	FY 83 Loan $10.0 Million LOP Loan $15.0 Million
Appropriation Account	:	Agriculture, RD and Nutrition
GOI Contribution	:	$15 Million

Purpose: To develop and apply cost effective and environmentally safe concepts in pre- and post-harvest loss control to insect, rodent, wild pig, vector-borne disease and weed control programs in order to increase food availability and income for the rural population.

Background: Pre/post harvest pest damage to food crops has long been recognized by the GOI as one of the most serious problems facing small farmers. Despite the fact that many of Indonesia's major plant pests have yet to be identified, informed sources estimate that food crop yields are reduced 15-20 percent annually by plant pests and diseases. The economic impact of such losses ranges into hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Successful implementation of a comprehensive pre- and post-harvest pest management program would increase income for small farmers, reduce risk of serious food crop damage by vertebrate/invertebrate pests, plant diseases, weeds etc. and increase the supply of agricultural commodities to consumers. The United States, especially through the U.S. Denver Wildlife Research Center, has developed the technology and the capability not available from other countries.

Project Description: AID would provide technical services and participant training to assist GOI in developing and implementing an environmentally sound long-range national integrated pre/post harvest pest management program for vertebrate (i.e., wild pigs, rodents, etc.) and invertebrate pests, plant diseases, insects and weeds. During LOP the problem of comprehensive pre/post harvest pest management would be addressed at several levels by: a) strengthening nationwide information gathering on crop losses caused by various pests/diseases; b) development and field evaluation of integrated pest management techniques/procedures; c) on-going review of policies on use/availability of chemical pesticides; d) monitoring pesticide use; 3) incorporation of "proven" pest management techniques in integrated pest management pilot projects; f) training of professionals in integrated pest management; and g) local training of extension workers and farmers.

Host Country and Other Donors: Since the formation of the Food Crop Protection Directorate in 1974, pre- and post-harvest management has received increasing emphasis. The Directorate has developed research linkages with other Indonesian research institutions such as the Central Research Institute for Agriculture, within GOI's Agency for Agricultural Research and Development which conducts laboratory/field research on various pre/post harvest control problems. The Institute for Tropical Biology (BIOTROP) which is a SEAMEO regional institute has developed a Regional Tropical Pest Biology Program to: obtain data on pest species, conduct pest management training courses and develop better communication through symposia and workshops. FAO is currently developing a regional project for integrated pest management in South and Southeast Asia in which Indonesia will be a participant.

Beneficiaries: The thrust of this project is towards all Indonesian farmers, especially those involved in the production of rice and secondary food crops which are subject to pest/disease damage. All small farmers will benefit from nationwide training programs and improved extension information that will be developed under this project. Because of increased agricultural productivity, consumers will indirectly benefit from an increased food supply.

Project No	:	497-0321
Project Title	:	Central Java Enterprise Development Project
Proposed Funding	:	FY 83 Grant $ 3.0 million. Loan: $8.0 million. LOP Grant $ 5.0 million. Loan: $10.0 million.
Appropriation Account	:	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition
GOI Contribution	:	$62,500,000

Purpose: To increase the capacity of non-farm enterprises in Central Java to grow at accelerated rates in terms of increased output and employment generation in higher quality jobs; and improve the capabilities of Indonesian public and private sector institutions and the business environment to support such growth. This will lead to the goal of increasing non-farm employment and income for the working poor majority found in the overpopulated regions of Indonesia.

Background: The Indonesian labor force is expected to increase by 1.8 to 2.0 million annually over the next twenty years. During the last decade, the economy barely absorbed the new entrants into the labor force; and many were absorbed only with low productivity and low paying jobs. The agricultural sector has been the primary source of employment and income but it will diminish in importance in the future due to structural changes in production. Non-agricultural sources of employment and income will rise in importance in rural areas and an acceleration in the jobs provided off-the-farm will be required just to keep rural people at minimal levels of survival. This general problem is most severe on the overcrowded central islands where farm sizes are extremely small and landlessness grows. For these reasons, the creation of additional employment opportunities is viewed as one of the major challenges facing Indonesia in the years ahead.

In rural areas, two-thirds of all non-farm jobs are derived from the trade/services sectors and an additional one-fourth come from rural manufacturing. The output of the manufacturing and trade/services sectors have grown substantially over the last decade and is expected to grow further. The great majority of jobs generated by past growth have been provided by very small establishments scattered about the rural landscape, particularly on Java. Wages provided by these firms and the capital utilized in their operations are extremely low. Most increases in industrial output have been attributable to the larger firms, which are mostly urban-based, but this subsector has been unable to generate significant levels of employment.

The Third-Five Year Development Plan with its primary objective of social equity, places greater emphasis on rural, small-scale enterprise development than earlier plans (which concentrated on modern and capital-intensive industrial development) both to stimulate additional employment and build up the indigenous business community. The plan calls for specific Government actions, such as financial assistance, marketing assistance, provision of training facilities, relevant infrastructure and policies in support of these objectives. Consequently, a number of programs have been put in place and expanded rapidly to support these objectives. Individually, these programs suffer from a number of technical and managerial weaknesses and collectively they lack an ability to integrate inputs in an effective manner. Furthermore, the Government lacks proven models for providing technical and financial inputs and an ability to draw on the private sector itself to contribute to its own upgrading. Finally, while great progress has been made in recent years in articulating a coherent policy framework to encourage the growth of labor-intensive enterprises in rural areas, the overall industrial policy framework is still characterized by a set of conflicting policies, which mirror the dualistic nature of the enterprise sector itself. Most significant among these is a bias in favor of larger scale, capital intensive industries at the expense of rural and labor-intensive enterprises, normally of a smaller scale.

The Project: The project will be a pilot program to generate significant increases in employment in manufacturing, trade and service activities in the Province of Central Java. It will analyze the multiple problems faced by such enterprises, and design and implement appropriate interventions- programmatic and policy in nature-to overcome these problems. This will distinguish the proposed Project from on-going efforts to promote enterprise development which enter with single factor inputs, such as technical assistance or credit, without the capability to package assistance to meet the needs of the target sectors and enterprises.

The purpose will be realized by appropriate combinations of inputs of technical assistance, training, commodities and financing of pilot activities to strengthen a number of on-going programs as well as develop and test additional means of delivering necessary support for enterprise development on a systematic and sustained basis. Among the major outputs of the project will be plans and studies, technical services for enterprise development, training programs, upgrading of financial credit facilities for enterprise growth, and miscellaneous pilot projects.

Targeted non-farm enterprises will include not only those involved in manufacturing, but also those in the trade and services sectors. Although priority will be given to those enterprises found in rural areas, the Project will not exclude assistance to establishments found in urban centers, particularly smaller market towns where many enterprises seem to be clustered. Appropriate assistance packages will also be developed at low unit costs for all sizes of firms - not just the smallest sizes - since there are cases of larger establishments creating additional employment per Rupiah of investment comparable to the cost of

creating employment in small and medium scale industry. All forms of ownership of establishments - whether on a cooperative, public-sector or private-sector basis - will be eligible for assistance provided the enterprise in question has significant employment generation potential. In short, the goal of the Project will always be kept in mind and the assistance will consequently be directed towards creating more jobs and at higher wage levels.

A major element of the proposed Project will be the emphasis placed on the private sector to articulate their own problems and resolve them. Consequently the proposed Project will attempt to work closely with business associations, foster relationships between larger and smaller firms and other innovative means of operationalizing a "private sector" approach to supporting labor-intensive enterprise development. This might include a role for the U.S. private sector itself.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of the proposed Project will include: (a) Public and private sector officials and leaders who receive direct technical assistance and training to strengthen programs in support of labor-intensive, non-farm enterprise; (b) owners and managers of non-farm establishments supported under this project; and (c) workers who received training, new employment opportunities, and higher wages. Indirect benefits will accrue to numerous additional non-farm establishments and their employees in both Central Java and elsewhere in Indonesia who benefit from the models developed. Women will benefit particularly from those non-farm enterprises in which they have a dominant role, such as small-scale trading activities.

Issues: Two major issues require resolution during the design of the proposed Project. The first issue concerns the institutional arrangements for implementation. A decentralized, flexible and integrative project structure which allows a leadership position for the private sector is necessary to execute this Project and there are a number of alternatives now being discussed with the Government to achieve these organizational specifications. The second issue concerns the role of the U.S. private sector in the proposed Project. USAID would like to draw the U.S. private sector into a position of active involvement to achieve the objectives of building up local Indonesian business capabilities and creating additional employment opportunities. We are exploring ways to accomplish this.

Project No.	:	497-0322
Project Title.	:	Small Scale Irrigation
Proposed Funding.	:	FY 83 - Grant: $2.0 mil. Loan: $8.0 mil LOP - Grant: $5.0 mil. Loan: $10.0 mil.
Appropriate Account	:	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition
GOI Contribution	:	$30 million

Purpose:

The purposes of this project are to:

- develop appropriate processes and institutional arrangements for involving farmers and their institutions in the design, construction and operation and maintenance of small-scale non-technical irrigation systems*

- facilitate the decentralization of responsibility for public-sector decision-making with respect to non-technical irrigation system development to the provincial and subprovincial levels of government; and

- raise irrigated agricultural productivity through improved agronomic and water management practices.

Background/Problem Addressed:

Since 1967 a large number of small-scale, non-technical irrigation systems have been constructed in Indonesia. Two projects account for the majority of this development. The first, known as the Village Irrigation Project, began in 1967 financed entirely by the GOI and implemented as an INPRES program. The second, known as the Sederhana Irrigation Project, began in 1975 and has been supported through two A.I.D. loans. GOI records indicate that of the 5.5. million hectares under irrigation, approximately 2.2 million are classified as non-technical such as those developed under the Village Irrigation and Sederhana Irrigation projects. A growing body of evidence coming from the Sederhana project and other field

* In the Indonesian context non-technical systems are defined as the sub-set of irrigation systems which command an area of less than 2,000 hectares and which operate without benefit of sophisticated water measurement and control systems.

research, indicates that the sizeable investment made in these non-technical systems is not being fully exploited for a number of interrelated reasons. First, with respect to the Sederhana systems, individual subprojects are selected, designed and constructed by the central government with little local government and even less farmer participation. The predictable result is that neither local governments nor the farm communities served by the systems feel an obligation to properly maintain the infrastructure once it is in place. Second, those village irrigation systems, which are locally selected and implemented, are generally developed without benefit of professional technical guidance and consequently often operate at relatively low levels of efficiency. Third, little attention has been directed by the GOI in general to the development of a comprehensive and integrated program of agronomic and water management research to support efforts to increase production from the irrigated agricultural sector. All of these problems need to be addressed by the GOI in the years ahead if the full production potential of the irrigated agriculture sector is to be exploited. The proposed project represents an initial, but limited effort, to address these interrelated problems in the context of the GOI's ongoing program of non-technical irrigation development.

Project Description:

This project would build on the experience acquired in developing and implementing the Sederhana Irrigation Project. This project unlike the on-going Sederhana project would be designed and implemented at the provincial and or district level of government in a few (not more than five) selected provinces. Secondly, farmer and village participation in all key decisions and activities regarding the design, construction and operation of the irrigation system would be a key element in the project design and implementation process. Finally, the construction aspect of the project would be supported by an applied agronomic and water management research and extension program to insure that production and water management technology is available to project beneficiaries.

The project would target for rehabilitation or development up to 40,000 hectares over a five-to-seven year time frame.

Beneficiaries:

The project would benefit approximately 100,000 small farm families divided equally between the densely populated islands of Java, Madura and Lombok and the less densely populated outlying islands.

Host Government Institutions:

Department of Public Works, Department of Home Affairs, and Department of Agriculture.

Issues:

- The central issue that will have to be resolved with the GOI during project design concerns the willingness of the Public Works Department to: (a) decentralize decision-making responsibility to the provincial and subprovincial levels and (b) allow farmers and their associations to participate in and directly influence the design and construction process.

- An effective interagency planning and management structure will have to be developed so that Public Works, the Agency for Agricultural Research and Development, the Director General of Food Crops, and the Department of Home Affairs (local government) can all effectively contribute to the project.

- Severe technical manpower constraints with respect to the Agricultural components of the project must be recognized and accounted for in project design.

Project Number: 497-0327

Project Title: Family Planning Development and Services II

Proposed Funding: FY 1983: Grant $6,000,000

Life of Project (FY 1983-1987): Grant: $34,000,000

Appropriation Account: Population

Purpose: To help increase the prevalence of contraceptive use in Indonesia from 36.1% of married women of reproductive age in 1981 to 49% in 1987. This project is directly related to the goal of the Government of Indonesia to reduce the 1971 crude birth rate by 50% by the year 1990 (from 44 births per 1,000 population in 1971 to 22 births per 1,000 by 1990).

Background: The Government of Indonesia views its population problems from three perspectives:

- the absolute size of the population. With 147 million people, Indonesia is the world's fifth most populous country.

- the rate of population growth. The population grew at an annual rate of 2.34% during the 1970's, declining to 2% or less annually by 1981.

- the gross maldistribution of the population. Nearly two-thirds of the population are crowded onto the islands of Java-Madura-Bali which comprise less than 7% of the land area. Population density on Java is 1,725 persons per square mile, making it amongst the most densely populated areas in the world.

Project Description: This project will focus on the problems of the size and rate of growth of the population, and only indirectly on problems of distribution. The National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) was established in 1970 as an independent agency reporting directly to the President. It has primary responsibility for planning, implementing, financing, and evaluating the national family planning program, as part of a larger national goal of achieving a small, healthy and prosperous family norm. The BKKBN has expanded family planning services through hospitals and clinics, and, more importantly, through a village family planning program which aims to bring information and contraceptives to the villages and to make the villagers themselves directly responsible for fertility behaviour in the community. Prevalence of contraceptive use has increased dramatically from less than one percent of married women of reproductive age in 1970 to over 36.1% by early 1981. BKKBN plans call for increasing contraceptive prevalence to 40% by early 1984 and to 58% by early 1990. Over 7.7 million persons are current users. This number must grow to about 16 million by 1990 if BKKBN goals are to be met.

The BKKBN and USAID priorities for the project period are:

- concentration of efforts and resources on the four provinces containing over 50% of the unprotected couples in Indonesia, and the additional six provinces containing another 25% of the unprotected couples.

- expansion of family planning services and infrastructure throughout all 27 provinces, but focusing attention for the next few years on the cities and most densely populated regencies, rather than attempting to reach all the isolated, low-density areas of the country.

- expansion of family planning services in the relatively neglected urban areas, through hospitals, clinics, neighborhood contraceptive depots, and commercial retail sales of contraceptives.

- expansion of voluntary sterilization services, in densely populated provinces with maturing family planning programs, by providing funds for training, equipment, establishment of more operating/ recuperating space, and institutional reimbursement for services.

- improving the quality of personnel, by providing better training within Indonesia and continuing to send key staff to the U.S. for graduate education.

- emphasizing the continuation of acceptors in the program for longer periods of time, through various family planning and population activities and through improved contraceptive method mix.

USAID funds will be used for the expansion of village family planning services and commercial retail sales, for in-country and U.S. training, for limited technical services, and some commodities. The BKKBN is expected to pick up the costs of most contraceptive procurement by 1983. The BKKBN budget has increased steadily over the past decade and now accounts for over 60 percent of family planning expenditures. At the same time, the costs of reaching the remaining potential participants will increase as the BKKBN seeks out the less receptive potential acceptors and moves to the more remote provinces of the country.

Major issues to be addressed during project development include BKKBN plans for assuming the costs of contraceptive procurement; GOI policy towards voluntary sterilization; BKKBN administrative, managerial, and supervisory capacity to carry out its ambitious expanded program; and BKKBN and other institutional capacity to provide the trained personnel needed to implement the expanded program.

Host Country Institution: The National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN).

Beneficiaries: There are about 22,000,000 married women of reproductive age in Indonesia. They and their spouses are the direct targets of this project. The BKKBN hopes to have about 16 million current users by 1990, out of a total of over 27 million married women of reproductive age at that time.

Project No : 497-0332

Project Title : English Language Centers

Proposed Funding : FY 83: Grant $2.0 million, Loan $5.0 m.
LOP: Grant $2.0 million, Loan $15.0 m.

Appropriation Account : Education and Human Resources Development

GOI Contribution : $6.0 million

Purpose: To upgrade the quality of English-language teaching at the post-secondary level.

Background: Every year it is estimated that some 5000 Indonesians are studying English at the post-secondary level. All kinds of indigenous programs exist for this purpose, both public and private. A number of foreign governments also provide English-language training, the strongest of which is probably that of the British Council. Of the numbers of Indonesians studying English at advanced levels, approximately 500 will go abroad to study in an English-speaking country each year. Currently, the U.S. is receiving about one-half of these students.

While the quality of English spoken by those Indonesians eventually admitted to U.S. academic institutions is quite high, the path many of these people must follow to reach a fair degree of proficiency is long and costly. A major part of the problem is that English-language programs in Indonesia are of generally low quality, in spite of the fact that English is Indonesia's official "second" language.

The GOI recognizes the problem and measures have been taken to improve English courses at both upper and lower educational levels. The Directorate General of Education has assigned to the IKIPs (Teacher Training Institutions) the major responsibility among higher education institutions for improving English teaching. Progress has been made, several IKIPs have strengthened their English offerings.

Nevertheless, a great deal remains to be done. If Indonesia is to continue vigorously to seek training in English-speaking countries, and especially to send candidates to the U.S. for advanced studies, it must rapidly improve English-language skills across-the-board. Lack of English-language skill is becoming a major obstacle to training financed by AID and other donor projects. A survey of over 200 faculty members at universities participating in the Western Universities Agricultural Education project identified less than 5% with adequate English language skill for graduate study in the United States. We also believe that the long-run interests of

the United States are well-served by improving English language capability in Indonesia as a contribution to economic development and strengthened bilateral relationships.

Project Description: The project will have these components:

- Technical assistance will be provided to IKIP and university programs of English-language training. This project will concentrate on building indigenous talent that in time will enable indigenous institutions to do a better job of instruction. Expertise from Indonesian institutions, through a special network, will form the nucleus of this assistance program, the idea being that specialists from some of Indonesia's own strongest programs should have a significant role in helping programs that are developing. U.S. experts in the Teaching of English as a Second Language (TOESL) will be given both short- and long-term technical assistance assignments, for two major purposes: to introduce the newest techniques and convey the latest state-of-the-art lessons, and to provide the essential "native speaker" dimension, of such vital importance to foreign language instruction.

- Direct instruction to Indonesian selected for study in the United States will be offered, to complement already existing programs, such as those operated by the IKIPs and universities, the Lembaga Indonesia-Amerika, and the British Council. The direct instruction offered will emphasize intensive courses to prepare candidates going to the U.S. as part of development programs. Some direct instruction courses will also be offered at advanced levels for English-language faculty members of Indonesia's higher education institutions.

If feasible, a center will be established at IKIP or university to provide direct instruction. The center will be the test headquarters for the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and will be able to offer fellowships for advanced work abroad in the field of TOESL and related studies. The center will be housed either in its own building, or occupy quarters in an IKIP or university building especially provided for the purpose. As presently conceived, the project would require the GOI to provide the physical facilities of the project, salary of Indonesian faculty and staff, international travel funds and other contributions. After the project is completed, strong regional English-language centers (at IKIPs and universities) will be operating and in position to help associated institutions of their region.

- Periodic seminars will be organized featuring TOESL experts. These will be concerned with major themes or topics, such as new teaching materials and methods, culture and language, computer-assisted language instruction, intensive vs. extensive strategies, English for Special Purposes vs. more general approaches, and so forth.

- A full library will be maintained of publications, videotapes, films and other resources for use by resident staff and associated Indonesians university and IKIP English-language specialists.

- An American organization with strong capabilities in TOESL will be selected to assist with the project.

Host Government Institution: Directorate General for Higher Education.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are the faculty and staff of Indonesian English-language training programs and some advanced-level candidates receiving instruction in English who will be going abroad. Indirect beneficiaries: future students at the IKIPs and universities who will profit from improved instruction in English, and ultimately students at lower levels of the public school system, who will gain the same benefit as the quality of English-language teaching is improved all along the line.

Project No : 497-0333

Project Title : PUSPIPTEK Energy Laboratory

Proposed Funding : FY 83 Loan: $5.0 million
LOP Loan: $10.0 million (5 years)

Appropriation Account: Selected Development Activities

GOI Contribution : $10 million

Purpose: To help establish a major laboratory for energy related research and development.

Background: The PUSPIPTEK Project (National Center for Research, Science and Technology) was established in 1976 to enhance Indonesian capability to perform research and engineering needed for national development. The Center with its equipment, staff and capabilities will be the national facility where scientific and engineering services, research and testing programs can be conducted to serve and support a broad range of programs of institutions, ministries, universities and particularly the various emerging industries. The Center consists of ten laboratories, housing and support facilities sited on the outskirts of Jakarta. The laboratories will include: applied sciences (physics, chemistry); engineering (electronics, strength of materials/construction, fluid dynamics, thermodynamics, processing technology and energy); instrumentation/standardization and a nuclear research reactor. The housing facilities, strength of materials/ construction laboratory and instrumentation/standardization laboratory are nearing completion and will commence operations in 1981; the entire Project is scheduled for completion in 1986.

The GOI is actively soliciting donor support for and technical cooperation with PUSPIPTEK. Such technical cooperation is viewed by the GOI as an important, even critical element in expanded commercial ties to the industrialized countries. Germany, France and the Netherlands are funding respectively the strength of materials/construction and the instrumentation (standardization), the electronics and the fluid dynamics laboratories. The GOI has requested that the U.S. support the energy facility, recognizing the leadership of the U.S. in energy research and technology development.

AID has provided initial support to the PUSPIPTEK Energy Laboratory (PEL) and to other energy-related efforts in Indonesia. Building on these efforts (particularly grant support to PEL from Asia Bureau Regional funds in FY 81/82), this Phase II will provide loan funding to purchase U.S. equipment for energy research, testing and demonstrations and to train technical staff of PUSPIPTEK in the use of this

equipment. Thorough familiarity with U.S.-manufactured equipment will facilitate subsequent GOI purchase of U.S. technology for replication and/or appropriate adaptation.

In 1980, AID/W provided two study teams to examine the role of the PEL and to make initial recommendation about scope of activities, organization and administration. A Grant Agreement for Phase I of the project is expected to be signed in the summer of 1981. Under this, technical assistance and training will be provided to GOI personnel to develop detailed plans for the organization, equipping and operations of the PEL, to support long-term training necessary to carry out its responsibilities, to support a "sister laboratory" relationship with a U.S. facility and to provide for cooperation with other ASEAN countries in the use of the PUSPIPTEK facilities. In addition, existing AID central projects of energy training and technology demonstrations will provide needed initial assistance and early opportunities for managing energy research and demonstration projects for the PUSPIPTEK staff. On the basis of this prior work, USAID support to the PEL will emphasize coal utilization, energy conservation, solar, biomass and hydropower technologies.

The functioning and equipped PEL will conduct the research, technology adaptations and field demonstrations needed to develop Indonesian alternatives to increasing dependence on petroleum as the energy source for socio/economic development. This will permit maximizing petroleum exports to assure the financing necessary for continued national development. The Energy Laboratory will receive collateral support from the other facilities of PUSPIPTEK and through them will be able to examine certain aspects of energy storage and conversion that might otherwise be beyond the capability of the Energy Laboratory.

Two other USAID energy projects are related to this: "Energy Manpower and Training (497-0300)" assist the GOI to develop necessary educational curricula and upgrade the expertise of energy professionals in several ministries to implement energy programs and projects; "Energy Planning for Development II (497-0318)" supports the GOI efforts to develop national plans to guarantee a continuous energy supply for both internal consumption and for export.

Host Government Institution: The Ministry of State for Research and Technology will have overall responsibility for the implementation of this project, since it is responsible for the entire PUSPIPTEK Project. The Agency for the Development and Application of Technology (BPPT) will, under authority delegated by the Ministry, be immediately responsible for the PEL and USAID support to it.

Beneficiaries: The entire nation will share in the economic benefits of assuring petroleum exports by minimizing internal consumption through the use of alternative energy sources and technologies. The immediate beneficiaries will be current users of petroleum and petroleum-provided services. Ultimate beneficiaries will be those who would otherwise not have access to energy due to scarcity of petroleum, of whom the majority would be the rural population.

Shelf Project

Project No.	:	497-0334
Project Title	:	Nusa Tenggara Agricultural Education
Proposed Funding	:	FY 83 Loan $10.0 million LOP - Loan $15.0 million
Appropriation Account	:	Agriculture, RD and Nutrition
GOI Contribution	:	$6 million

Purpose: To upgrade the faculty and the overall teaching, research and community service capabilities of 8 higher education institutions of southeastern Indonesia, specifically related to the agricultural sciences.

Background: USAID has been engaged in assisting agricultural education in Indonesia since the mid-50's. We pursue this avenue of human resources development because the United States has the top agricultural scientists of the world, and a higher agricultural education system that is without peer. Through a program of technical guidance and advice, carefully-scheduled U.S. and in-country training, and cooperating with other development initiatives by the GOI and external donors, USAID hopes to continue to contribute to the increase of skilled manpower as well as to make a positive impact on the quality of agricultural education in Indonesia and concomitant improved opportunity for rural people to improve their quality of life.

USAID has worked with MUCIA in collaboration with Indonesian universities like Gadjah Mada and the Agricultural University of Bogor (IPB) in introducing new curricula and training large numbers of faculty to the Master's and Doctor's degree levels; with the University of Wisconsin under Title XII, to strengthen the Graduate Agriculture School of IPB; with the Washington State University under Title XII to build a strong association of Eastern Islands University through a cooperative effort to strengthen the agricultural sciences and related subjects; and with the University of Kentucky (also under Title XII) and the Western Association of Indonesian Universities in building up a strong networking system to undertake more effectively the tripartite mission of instruction, research and public service.

Project Description: This next step in USAID's strategy of assistance to agricultural education in Indonesia is to use the networking process model being refined with the Washington State and University of Kentucky experiences to assist approximately 8 universities in the southeastern quadrant of the country to increase the number of faculty with advanced degrees, and especially to improve the quality of instruction and the relevance of research and community outreach programs. A strategy and design similar to the ones being used in the Eastern and Western university projects will be followed.

A U.S. institution will be contracted under Title XII for project implementation.

Host Government Institution: DGHE

Beneficiaries: Directly benefitting will be faculty and staff of the project institutions who will be given advanced training. Indirectly benefitting will be the rural people of Indonesia, especially farmers, who will gain from improved agricultural research and community service programs of University staff and students.

SHELF PROJECT

Project No. : 497-0335

Project Title : In-Country Management Development II

Proposed Funding : FY 83 Loan $5.0 million
LOP Loan $5.0 million

Appropriation Account: Education and Human Resources

GOI Contribution : $6.25 million

Purpose: To upgrade the management capabilities of two GOI ministries and one agency which directly affect the lives of millions of Indonesia's rural poor. This upgrading should result in better planning, management, and implementation of projects which assist the rural poor.

Background: Expanding the output of trained people is fundamental to the achievement of Indonesia's third five-year development plan. The GOI recognizes that successful implementation of national government programs depends on the managerial capacity of its ministries and, therefore, has requested USAID assistance in developing a training capacity within the two key ministries of Home Affairs and Health, as well as the Agency for Family Planning.

This project is a logical extension of the earlier management training project and, like it, is concerned almost exclusively with in-country management training for large numbers of personnel in the cooperating organizations.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has the responsibility of maintaining the governmental apparatus in all provinces of Indonesia. This Ministry is by far the largest in the GOI and the one that has the single largest effect on all development efforts. An improvement in its management capability would consequently have a larger single effect than any other one effort. However, the project will not be a single effort project; we will also concentrate on management improvement of the ministry and agency which probably have the greatest potential for affecting the quality of life of all Indonesians - the Ministry of Health and the Agency for Family Planning.

Project Description: This 5 year project will concentrate on in-country management training for virtually all managers at echelons II, III, & IV in the three organizations. This will be accomplished by locating one resident advisor in each organization. This person will be responsible for establishing a training plan, training trainers in instructional design and methodology, and assisting the organization he/she works in to establish a training capacity within the organization.

The US loan funding will be used to finance technical assistance, both long and short term; US short-term participant training; training equipment; and approximately 40% of the costs of the series of in-country management seminars around which this project is designed.

The GOI contribution will be used to finance the remaining 60% of the costs of the in-country management seminars and for the payment of salaries of project managers.

Host Government Institution: Ministries of Home Affairs and Health and the Agency for Family Planning.

Beneficiaries: Millions of rural poor will ultimately benefit from improved management capability within the three organizations. This result will come from the improved capability to deliver health care and family planning services through the Ministry of Health and the Agency for Family Planning and from the overall improved efficiency of government at all levels through the improved management capability of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shelf Project

Project No.: 497-0337

Project Title: Private Sector Technology Transfer

Proposed Funding: FY 83 Loan $5 million
LOP Loan $10 million

Appropriate Account: To be determined

GOI Contribution: $3 million

Purpose: To apply U.S. Commercial Products and Processes to Basic Human Needs Type Development in Indonesia.

Background/Problem Addressed: The U.S. Private Sector has great potential to contribute to the basic human needs type of development in Indonesia. Much of the potential to contribute is not being used or developed due to the absence of information flows between Indonesia and the U.S. Private Sector as to current and future needs as well as adaptations which must be made in order to fit U.S. products and processes to local needs.

Project: The Project would identify basic human needs technology requirements in Indonesia. For example, the small fishermen's needs for motorization, gear and cold storage; the farmer's needs for water pumps, farm implements, alternate energy, etc. A search would then be conducted of the U.S. market place for products and processes which would meet or cone close to meeting the need. Project funds would then be used to test applications in field conditions of Indonesia. After determining basic feasibility, including the need for product/process modification, USAID would assist in arranging follow-on financing either through a follow-on USAID project or through the EXIM Bank or perhaps the GOI would provide small scale credits to individual small producers in Indonesia.

Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of this project will be those poor in the rural areas who will receive the improved technology packages. In turn, the increased productivity derived from the new technology will benefit the rural population at large in the seleted provinces.

Shelf Project

Project No.: 497-0338

Project Title: Feeder Roads Maintenance Management

Proposed Funding: FY 83 Loan = $5.2 Million
LOP Loan = $5.2 MIllion

Appropriation Account: To be determined

GOI Contribution: $120 Million

Other USG Financing: EXIM $30 Million

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to develop the technical capability within the four provinces of Aceh, Jambi, Nusa Tenggara Barat and Central Sulawesi to execute a rural roads program for the construction and maintenance of a network of feeder roads to inaccessible rural areas.

Background/Problem Addressed: The road network of Indonesia totals about 93,053 Km classified as "national" (10,847 km) "provincial" (26,235 km) and "district" (55,971 km). About 60 percent of all feeder (district) roads are earth surfaced and impassable during much of the rainy season. The construction and maintenance of feeder roads is left to local district (kabupaten) governments, who generally lack the budget, manpower and appropriate technology to adequately maintain the roads.

In recognition of the need for an improved feeder road network to sustain rural development initiatives, USAID and the GOI would like to establish a program of technical assistance and training in four selected provinces down to the kabupaten level of government. USAID funding will be for training and technical assistance only; the GOI will fund all construction works and the rehabilitation of workshops, etc. The EXIM Bank would finance the U.S. heavy equipment and bridging materials involved.

The project is based on a USAID funded feasibility study entitled "The Study Program for Feeder Roads Management I" dated March 1980. This study was conducted in the four provinces of Aceh, Jambi, Nusa Tenggara Barat and Central Sulawesi.

The Project: The major thrust of this program will be the development of the technical capability to ensure effective execution of a rural roads program for the construction and maintenance of a network of feeder roads to inaccessible rural areas. The Directorate General of Highways (Bina Marga) of the Ministry of Public Works (MPW) and USAID have identified certain activities, organizations and procedures which require special attention in order to improve the capability of the

Provincial and Kabupaten Public Works (PPW and KPW), supported by local contractors, to successfully execute a feeder roads program. During the course of this five year program, project assistance will be addressed to:

* Development of methodology for selecting roads and establishing priorities, and integrating improvements with rural development.
* Training programs for Indonesian engineers, technicians and administrators to plan, design, construct and maintain a feeder road network.
*/** Development of the local road construction industry.
* Improved management systems for financial and operational control of the construction and maintenance program.
* Research and development in the use of materials, techniques of construction, economical designs, specifications and construction/maintenance operations manuals appropriate for low volume roads; and
** Improved plant, equipment and materials to establish a rural road construction and maintenance capability.

The programs developed for these selected provinces/kabupatens will be applicable for subsequent repetition in other areas of Indonesia with appropriate modifications and technical assistance.

It is envisioned that this program would be phased as follows:

First Year

* Development and initiation of training program, including necessary equipment.
** Rehabilitate existing provincial equipment maintenance workshops.
*/** Initiate rehabilitation of feeder roads and bridges.

Second and Third Years

** Construction and equipping of additional provincial and kabupaten equipment maintenance workshops.
* Continuation of training programs with a complete phase in of GOI instructors.
** Continuation of rehabilitation of feeder roads and bridges.

Footnote:

* USAID Funded.
** GOI Funded.

Fourth and Fifth Years

** Completion of the construction of new workshops.
** Completion of rehabilitation of feeder roads and bridges.
** Initiation of construction of new feeder roads.
* Continuance of routine maintenance on all rural transport facilities.
** Continuance of training program under GOI supervision in selected areas, such as equipment maintenance, etc.

USAID assistance would be required for the first three years of the program. Training would a combination of classroom and on-the-job training. At the conclusion of the five year program, all rural roads and bridges would be rehabilitated in each province. The total cost of this program would be about $120 million (in rupiah) and $30 million in foreign exchange (mostly equipment and bridging materials). Of the foreign exchange component, USAID would fund $5.2 million for training and technical assistance only.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project will be the farm population in the four provinces who will be able to market their crops and produce and also receive services from which they are now cut off because of their inaccessibility.

Footnote:

* USAID Funded.
** GOI Funded.

Shelf Project

Project No : 497-0339

Project Title : Regional Water Resources Development Project

Proposed Funding : FY 1983: Grant $5.0 million
LOP: Grant $5.0, Loan $6.0 million

Appropriation Account : To be determined

GOI and Other Contributions: $150 million

Purpose: To: (i) decentralize governmental responsibilities for water resources planning, construction and maintenance from national to regional/provincial levels; (ii) develop the institutional and professional capabilities at these decentralized levels to execute these new responsibilities in an effective manner; and (iii) greatly accelerate the pace of water resources/irrigation development, particularly on the outer-islands where much of the long-term agricultural potential of Indonesia rests.

Background/Problem Addressed:

The government has made enormous advances in rehabilitating and developing irrigation throughout the Archipelago during the course of REPELITA I-III. Through REPELITA II the GOI rehabilitated 1.5 million hectares of existing irrigated agriculture infrastructure. Also between 1968 and 1979 the area commanded by public works supported projects increased from 3.35 million hectares to 4.14 million hectares, a net increase of 790,000 hectares over the eleven year period.

This systematic and large scale rehabilitation and expansion of irrigated agriculture has been matched by the extensive dissemination of HYVs, presently estimated to account for 60% of Indonesia's rice production. Equally important, fertilizer use has increased at an annual rate of 20% over the past several years. As a consequence, since 1976 yields have consistently risen (e.g. for the outer-islands, from 2.2 ton/hec. in 1968 to 2.8 ton/hec. in 1978). In addition, further intensification has occurred as a result of the opportunity to plant a third rice crop as a consequence of improved water control and the shorter growing seasons associated with the HYV technology. One estimate suggests that at least 10% of the rice area which in 1978 was being double-cropped was by 1980 being triple-cropped, providing an important source of on-farm employment.

As a consequence of this sustained and concerted effort by the GOI, Indonesia has recently witnessed a series of dramatic annual increases in rice production rising from 17.5 million tons in 1978

to 19.6 million tons in 1980. The emerging consensus is that these impressive increases are not simply a temporary aberration from the historical trend in rice production, which itself grew at a respectable annual rate of 3.9% over the 1968-1977 period, but represents a significant and upward shift in the underlying production trend, attributable mainly to improved and expanded irrigation and increased use of fertilizer and improved varieties (HYVs).

While there is every reason to applaud the significant achievements made by the GOI in increasing rice production it is still premature to begin to speak of rice self-sufficiency, or as the government now emphasizes food self-sufficiency, in the near future. Recent estimates by the IBRD and USDA indicate that by 1985 Indonesia will experience an energy food gap amounting to an equivalent of between 4 and 7 million tons of rice annually. In its continuing effort to close this gap, the GOI mapped out an ambitious plan for development of irrigated agriculture for REPELITA III and beyond.

The most striking feature of the GOI plan is the total area under consideration for irrigation development, roughly 5.7 million ha., of which 4.0 million (75%) would be new irrigation development. This projected area compares with the approximately 6.1 million hectares of all types of irrigation presently in existence.

Two major constraints must be systematically addressed if the GOI is to be able to sustain a rate of development of approximately 150,000 hectares/year which is implied if this land is to be developed and maintained over a forty year time frame. First, ways must be found to expand the government's capability to undertake an increasing portfolio of project work, particularly in the outer islands. Second, the professional, and technical manpower available to the government to carry-out its water resources program must be expanded. To assist the GOI overcome these institutional constraints, the Mission proposes to develop a large scale irrigated agriculture project in one selected outer-island location.

The Project:

The project would involve selection of an outer-island region for long term U.S. focus in terms of water resources/agricultural development. By prior agreement with the GOI the project would be designed from the outset as a "package" program involving both concessional technical assistance and commercial financing linked to procurement of U.S. goods and services. The concessional technical assistance provided by AID would be used for three purposes:

- the preparation of a comprehensive water resources/ agricultural development plan and feasibility studies for discrete project components;

- the development of the water resources and agricultural institutional capacity (e.g. Provincial Public Works and Agricultural Offices and/or special implementation offices that may be judged necessary to carry-out the program over-time); and

- a Title XII arrangement to develop the water resources engineering and agricultural manpower base through a U.S. Land Grant college working with a local university located in the identified region.

This concessional assistance would in turn form part of a negotiated package which would tie construction of follow-on priority investments emerging from the plan and feasibility studies to U.S. sources for equipment and engineering supervision services. We are projecting a requirement for some grant funds to give A.I.D. more flexibility and control in arranging a very large package of financing directed at U.S. procurement for an important Indonesian development effort. The package would then include concessional A.I.D. assistance for planning and institutional development linked to direct financing from the GOI to purchase U.S. equipment and engineering services. Alternatively, arrangements could be worked out whereby the GOI secures financing directly from the U.S. banking sector with possible limited Exim participation. In either case the Mission believes that the GOI, given its limited administrative capability but substantially improved financial resource position, would be receptive if the USG were to offer to organize and administer a large scale development project, such as the water resources projects described above, which packages concessional technical assistance and commercial financing into a coherent development program. This regionally based agriculture and water resources project would contribute substantially to the GOI development, employment, food and regional growth objectives and would probably be well received at all levels of the GOI as evidence of continuing U.S. commitment to Indonesia's development effort, even though the element of concessionality would be substantially reduced.

GOI Institutions:

Department of Public Works; Department of Agriculture and Regional Universities.

Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries of the proposed Project will include: (a) central and provincial level officials from the Public Works and Agricultural Ministries who will receive both formal and on-the-job training; (b) professional engineering and agricultural faculty and students of the regional universities supported under the project; (c) small farmers benefiting from the construction and improved management and maintenance of the irrigation systems.

Issues:

- The central issue to be addressed during the design phase will center on the GOI's willingness to negotiate a comprehensive agreement with the USG which links long-term concessional technical assistance with a GOI agreement to purchase U.S. goods and services, on commercial or near commercial terms, in return for the long-term technical assistance support.

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE V - FY 1983 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

Country/Office
USAID/INDONESIA

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Workmonths) USDH INCR	USDH CUM	FNDH INCR	FNDH CUM
	DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM									
	Pipeline Projects					(287,646)	372	372	288	288
	New and Continuing Projects						120	492	108	396
1	497-0327 Family Planning Dev. Services II	N	G	PN	6,000	6,000				
2	497-0302 Applied Agr. Research	O	G	FN	2,000	8,000				
3	497-0320 Provincial Area Dev. Program III	O	G	FN	3,000	11,000				
4	497-0320 Provincial Area Dev. Program III	O	L	FN	9,000	20,000				
5	497-0328 General Particip. Trg. II	O	G	EH	2,000	22,200				
6	497-0325 Comprehensive Health Improvement Program	O	L	HE	3,000	25,000				
7	497-0305 Village FP/MCW	O	G	HE	2,700	27,700				
8	497-0330 East Timor Dev.	O	G	SD	2,500	30,200				
9	497-0336 PVO Co-Financing II	O	G	SD	2,000	32,200				
10	497-0304 Secondary Crop Development	N	L	FN	5,000	37,200				
11	497-0331 Central Java Enterprise Dev.	N	G	FN	3,000	40,200				
12	497-0331 Central Java Enterprise Dev.	N	L	FN	5,000	45,200				
13	497-0333 PUSPIPTEK Energy Lab.	N	L	SD	5,000	50,200				
14	497-0322 Small Scale Irrigation	N	G	FN	2,000	52,200				
15	497-0322 Small Scale Irrigation	N	L	FN	5,000	57,200				
16	497-0319 Pre & Post-Harvest Loss Control	N	L	FN	8,000	65,200				
17	497-0311 National Watershed Dev.	N	G	FN	3,000	68,200				
18	497-0332 English Language Centers	N	G	EH	2,000	70,200				

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TABLE V - FY 1983 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

Country/Office: USAID/INDONESIA

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	ONGOING/NEW	LOAN/GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Workmonths) USDH INCR	USDH CUM	FNDH INCR	FNDH CUM
19	497-0332 English Language Centers	N	L	EH	5,000	75,200				
20	PL 480 Title II MCH	O	G		(4,440)	75,200				
21	PL 480 Title II FFW	O	G		(4,376)	75,200				
22	PL 480 Title II Health Cases	O	G		(263)	75,200				
23	PL 480 Title I	N	L		(20,000)	75,200				
24	Basic Workforce					75,200	300	792	912	1308 a)
	Total Minimum Package and Related Workforce				75,200					
	DECISION PACKAGE CURRENT									
25	497-0320 Provincial Area Development Program III	O	L	FN	1,000	76,200				
26	497-0304 Secondary Crop Development	N	L	FN	1,000	77,200				
27	497-0331 Central Java Enterprise Development	N	L	FN	3,000	80,200				
28	497-0319 Pre & Post Harvest Loss Control	N	L	FN	2,000	82,200				
29	Workforce Increment Current Package					82,200	-	792	-	1308
	Total Current Package and Related Workforce				82,200		-	792	-	1308
	DECISION PACKAGE AAPL									
30	497-0322 Village Irrigation	N	L	FN	3,000	85,200				
31	Increment					85,200	-	792	-	1308
	Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce				3,000		-	792	-	1308

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE V - FY 1983 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

Country/Office
USAID/INDONESIA

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Workmonths) USDH INCR	USDH CUM	FNDH INCR	FNDH CUM
	SHELF PACKAGE*									
32	497-0334 Nusa Tenggara Agr. Edu.	N	L	FN	(10,000)	85,200				
33	497-0335 In-Country Mgt. Dev. II	N	L	EH	(15,000)	85,200				
	Private Sector Development Program									
34	497-0337 Private Sector Tech. Transfer	N	L	xx	(5,000)	85,200				
35	497-0338 Feeder Roads Maintenance Management	N	L	xx	(5,000)	85,200				
36	497-0339 Regional Water Resources Development	N	G	xx	(5,000)	85,200				

* Shelf Package could be planned and implemented within Related Workforce levels

xx Functional Categories to be determined

a) Personnel Planning Level is 2100

TABLE V NARRATIVE

The Mission has assigned highest priority in its FY 83 program to the new Family Planning Development Services II project. This priority is based on our view that reduced population growth rates are essential to the achievement of the Indonesian Government's (and our own program's) fundamental development goal of "growth with equity". While other donors are involved in this sector, we believe our technical assistance applied in a highly responsive flexible manner and focussed on village participation in the program is crucial to maintaining the program's momentum as it expands to additional provinces and securing its past accomplishments. As the Table V reveals starting in FY 83 we will no longer be assisting in the financing of oral contraceptives; the GOI has indicated its agreement to providing required funding.

Next priority rank is assigned to all on-going projects (with the exception of PL 480 Title II). All of these projects have been ranked above the projects proposed as FY 83 starts, excepting the Family Planning Development Services II project. This ordering of priorities reflects our view that each of our on-going projects is central to the objectives, style and timing of USAID's overall strategy and program as outlined in our most recent ABS and CDSS. Each on-going project addresses a priority problem and is also important in that it reflects GOI interests and commitments which we have agreed to support.

The low priority assigned to the PL 480 Title II projects reflects our uncertainty, at present, regarding their developmental impact. We anticipate that the Title II evaluation currently being planned for execution in early FY 82 will provide information and views to guide us in determining more accurately the priority of the Title II Food for Work and Maternal and Child Health projects in FY 84. Regarding the Title II Health Cases project, we have already concluded that its development benefits are relatively limited. In view of this and continuing budget constraints, we have initiated discussions with the implementing PVO (Catholic Relief Services) to discontinue the project at an early date (possibly as early as FY 82).

Priority ranking of FY 83 new project starts has been a complex and delicate process. Each proposed project (excepting PL 480 Title I) represents an important and carefully selected development intervention in one or the other of the Mission's major areas of program concentration and appears essential to achievement of our strategic/program objectives. Consideration of needs, opportunities and timing as well as substantive matters and staff and funding factors made the ranking process extremely difficult but useful.

Within the new project category we have assigned highest priority to an effort to increase secondary crop production and improve its distirbution (or marketing) and consumption. This reflects our concern with the need to increase food production, with particular emphasis on rain fed agriculture, and food availability. We plan to use only loan funds for the Secondary Crop project. At the working level, the GOI has agreed to this funding arrangement and the attendant use of loan funds for required technical assistance for this project.

Next highest priority has been assigned to the Central Java Enterprise project which is USAID's first systematic effort in a new sub-sectoral area, i.e. attempting to work with the Government and the private sector to generate in the rural private sector new off-farm employment opportunities and increased labor productivity. Other donors are involved in this area but with only modest success to date. We and the GOI as well as a number of private business and banking officials believe the approach we plan to follow in this project is sound and that the magnitude and urgency of the need to create rural off-farm employment are so great that we must proceed with this project at an early date.

The ranking accorded the assistance to the PUSPIPTEK Energy Laboratory project demonstrates the relatively high importance we place on the field of energy, generally and to this activity in particular. The Government's leadership in this critical energy research and technology area is extremely dynamic and competent and highly interested in gaining U.S. involvement in the non-oil and non-LNG aspects of the energy field. This project represents not only a high GOI need but an excellent U.S. opportunity as well.

The next priority ranked project addresses the need for increased agricultural production and productivity as well as on-farm employment through the opportunity for additional crops. The project, focussed on small, non-technical irrigation builds on the experience gained with the previous Sederhana Irrigation projects. Yet it differs radically from them in the sense that the planning of the small scale systems is to be decentralized to the province and district levels, and will involve farmer/users in all aspects of system design and construction as well as operation and maintenance.

The Pre and Post Harvest Loss Control project is ranked next. It deals with a heretofore largely neglected area and one that is central to achieving increased food availabilities and farmer income. The potential for improvement in these areas is substantial through an effort of applied research and application in comprehensive pest management developed and available largely from the USG Denver Wildlife Research Center.

The serious problem of environmental degradation and deterioration of the watersheds of Java, Bali and Madura will be addressed through the National Watershed Development project which is listed next in the ranking. Some progress in establishing an institutional arrangement and appropriate technology for this effort is being made under the Citanduy projects. The GOI appears interested in adopting the Citanduy model for other river basins, but a permanent institutional capability must be developed for this task. The GOI is eager to have both the IBRD and the USAID assist in this major program. The IBRD is also interested in substantive cooperation with USAID in this area.

While ranked relatively low, the English Language Centers project is vital to our efforts to increase the number of middle and high level technical and managerial leaders in Indonesia's public and private sectors who will be trained in the U.S. The lack of English language competence limits the availability of Indonesians otherwise qualified for training in the U.S. Such training is, we believe, critical to improved Indonesian-US communication and dialogue at both governmental and private levels. In addition it is expected that the exposure of these future leaders to U.S. technology and capabilities will help to expand and strengthen a range of common public and private activities and interests.

PL 480 Title I has been given lowest priority since the case for this program is based on other than development considerations and has been presented elsewhere.

We believe it important to note that the particular position of any new project in the rank order presented in Table V reflects as much a USAID judgment as to the order in which projects might least damagingly be deferred, should financial constraints require, as a USAID (or GOI) view regarding the relative need and appropriateness of any listed project Having said this, we believe the Table V ranking in this ABS accurately reflects our strategy interests and program directions as these are outlined in our FY 83 CDSS and a focussed program commensurate with the problems addressed and the achievements expected.

We believe the program outlined on Table V at the AAPL level can be planned and implemented successfully with the staff indicated. We are not confident that the shelf projects included in our submission could be managed with staff levels we have proposed. Furthermore, if the staff positions are cut to the levels proposed by AID/W, we would have to phase out the Title II program proposed for FY 1983 and abort the new Private Sector Development initiative.

Country/Office Indonesia

TABLE VIII

OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY

COST SUMMARIES	FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1982		
	($000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	($000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	($000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
US Direct Hire	4,011	66	61	4,850	74	66	4,948	76	65
FN Direct Hire	723	110	7	901	112	8	1,090	109	10
US Contract Pers.	112	6	19	70	3	23	100	5	20
FN Contract Pers.	241	27	9	208	40	5	296	59	5
Housing Expense	265	15	18	373	22	17	589	26	23
Office Operations	1,918	xx	xx	2,153	xx	xx	2,395	xx	xx
Total Budget	7,270	xxx	xxx	8,553	xx	xx	9,415	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	2,134	xxx	xxx	2,420	xx	xx	3,253	xx	xx
FAAS	812	xxx	xxx	1,186	xx	xx	1,228	xx	xx
Trust Fund	1,184	xxx	xxx	1,085	xx	xx	984	xx	xx

Note: FY 1981 US Direct Hire Includes 5 US Part Time Positions
FY 1982 US Direct Hire Includes 7 US Part Time Positions

Country/Office Indonesia

TABLE VIII

COST SUMMARIES	FY 1983 MIN.			FY 1983 CURRENT			FY 1983 AAPL		
	($000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	($000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
US Direct Hire	5,479	74	80	5,479	74	80	5,479	74	80
FN Direct Hire	1,199	109	11	1,199	109	11	1,199	109	11
US Contract Pers.	100	5	20	120	6	20	140	7	20
FN Contract Pers.	340	59	6	340	59	6	340	59	6
Housing Expense	1,172	45	26	1,172	45	2	1,172	45	26
Office Operations	2,723	xx	xx	2,780	xx	xx	2,780	xx	xx
Total Budget	11,013	xx	xx	11,013	xx	xx	11,013	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	4,505	xx	xx	4,505	xx	xx	4,505	xx	xx
FAAS	1,412	xx	xx	1,412	xx	xx	1,412	xx	xx
Trust Fund	984	xx	xx	984	xx	xx	984	xx	xx

Note: FY 1983 US Direct Hire Includes 7 US Part Time Positions

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECTION OF WORKFORCE REDUCTIONS
RECOMMENDED BY USAID/I

TABLE IX
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BUREAU: BUREAU FOR ASIA

DECISION UNIT: INDONESIA

USAID/I OFFICE	POSITIONS AUTHORIZED	PERSONNEL ASSIGNED	POSITION CEILINGS FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	NET POSITIONS REDUCED
DIRECTOR	6	6	6	6	6	0
MANAGEMENT & FINANCE	8	8	7	7	7	1
PROGRAM	5	5	4	4	4	1
VOLUNTARY & HUMANITARIAN	4	3	3	3	3	1
AGRICULTURE	10	10	9	9	9	1
POPULATION CONTROL	5	5	5	4	4	1
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	1	2	2	2	2	+1
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	14	14	13	14	14	0
HEALTH & NUTRITION	3	4	3	3	3	0
POWER, TRANSPORT, ENGINEERING	5	6	5	5	5	0
EDUCATION, HUMAN RELATIONS	4	4	4	4	4	0
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENERGY	3	2	2	2	2	1
USDH (62-REGULAR; 6-IDI in FY1981)	68	68	63	63	63	5
USDH REGIONAL	3	2	3	3	3	0
TOTAL USDH FULL TIME	71	70	66	66	66	5
USDH JAO	2	2	2	2	2	0
TOTAL USDH FULL TIME	73	72	68	68	68	5
USDH PART TIME	7	5	5	7	7	0
TOTAL NET REDUCTIONS - USDH POSITIONS						5

NOTE: Because one position will be added to the Development Administration office in FY 1981 and one position to the Rural Development Office (Watershed Project) in FY 1981, the total full-time reductions will be 7.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

BUREAU: BUREAU FOR ASIA

DECISION UNIT: INDONESIA

ITEM	US/ FN	FUNC TION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER	POSITION TITLE	LEVEL	PERS CAT	WORK SHC	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	FY 1983 AT CURR	AT AAPL	ABOVE PLAN LEVEL	FY 84	FY 85
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR:																
0570	U	10	011	70108	DIRECTOR	S	-	40	9	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0577	U	10	012	70113	DEPUTY DIRECTOR	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4210	U	20	021	70115	PROGRAM ECONOMIST	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1105	U	10	050	70119	SECRETARY	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4184	U	10	050	70124	SECRETARY	E	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4210	U	10	850	70127	REGIONAL LEGAL ADVISOR	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	20			PRIVATE SECTOR ADVISOR	M	-	40	4	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	30			PRIVATE SECTOR ADVISOR	M	-	40	4	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE:																
0721	U	50	043	70408	CONTROLLER	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0721	U	60	043	70408	CONTROLLER	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0715	U	50	043	70413	DEPUTY CONTROLLER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0730	U	50	042	70418	BUDGET AND ACC'T OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4206	U	50	041	70425	ACCT FINANCIAL ANLST	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0727	U	50	041	70428	FINANCIAL ANALYST	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1123	U	50	041	70420	ACCOUNTANT	E	-	32	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4181	U	50	071	70422	ADMIN ASST	E	-	32	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1122	U	50	099	70004	IDI	E	I	40	12	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4182	U	60	032	70441	MANAGEMENT OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	60		70444	ADMIN ASS'T	E	-	32	0	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0717	U	60	931	70447	CONTRACT SERVICES OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1113	U	60	071	70445	ADMIN AIDE	E	-	32	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1106	U	60	931	70448	AREA CONTRACTING OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	60			REGIONAL SUPPLY ADVISOR	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

TABLE IX
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BUREAU: BUREAU FOR ASIA

DECISION UNIT: INDONESIA

ITEM	US/ FN	FUNC TION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER	POSITION TITLE	LEVEL	PERS CAT	WORK SHC	FY 81	FY 82	FY 1983 AT MIN	FY 1983 AT CURR	FY 1983 AT AAPL	FY 1983 ABOVE PLAN LEVEL	FY 84	FY 85
OFFICE OF PROGRAM:																
0590	U	20	023	72008	PROGRAM OFFICER	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4183	U	20	050	72025	SECRETARY	E	-	32	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0594	U	20	023	72013	DEPUTY PROGRAM OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4207	U	20	023	72017	ASST PROGRAM OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0656	U	30	940	72021	CAP PROJ DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0656	U	40	940	72021	CAP PROJ DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1115	U	30	940	72024	CAP PROJ DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
1115	U	40	940	72024	CAP PROJ DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
OFFICE OF AGRICUTURAL DEVELOPMENT:																
4198	U	20	103	74006	AGRICULTURAL DEV OFFICER	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4198	U	30	103	74006	AGRICULTURAL DEV OFFICER	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4197	U	30	103	74011	ASST AG DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4197	U	40	103	74011	ASST AG DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0628	U	40	100	74013	AG EXTENSION ADV	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0622	U	40	104	74015	AGRONOMY ADV RESEARCH	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0611	U	40	103	74017	AGRIC PROJECT MANAGER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4208	U	40	103	74020	PROJ MGR AGRICULTURE	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4209	U	40	103	74021	PROJ MGR AGRICULTURE	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4204	U	40	101	74023	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0623	U	40	103	74031	AGRICULTRAL ADVISOR/PDP	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	40	099		IDI	E	I	40	6	0	0	0	0	-	0	0

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OFFICE OF VOLUNTARY AND HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS:																
0632	U	30	091	73005	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0632	U	40	091	73005	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4187	U	40	091	73008	ASST GEN DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	0	7	12	12	12	-	12	12
0663	U	40	150	73009	FOOD FOR PEACE OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	40	099		IDI - FFP	E	I	40	9	5	0	0	0	-	0	0
OFFICE OF POPULATION:																
0691	U	30	553	75007	POPULATION OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0691	U	30	553	75007	POPULATION OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4200	U	40	600	75010	DEP POPULATION OFF	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4205	U	40	551	75015	POPULATION OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4204	U	40	551	75018	POPULATION ADVISOR	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	40	099		IDI	E	I	40	12	5	0	0	0	-	0	0
OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION:																
4196	U	30	090	75107	HMRS DEVELOPMENT OFF	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4196	U	40	090	75107	HMRS DEVELOPMENT OFF	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	40	090	75108	HMRS DVL OFF	H	-	40	4	12	12	12	12	-	12	12

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OFFICE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT:																
0662	U	20	091	76006	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0662	U	30	091	76006	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4189	U	30	091	76017	ASST GEN DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4189	U	40	091	76017	ASST GEN DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1110	U	30	050	76025	SECRETARY	E	-	32	9	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0644	U	20	023	76021	ASST PROG OFFICER	M	-	40	12	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
0697	U	40	091	76073	ASST GEN DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4188	U	40	091	76085	ASST GEN DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	0	0
4191	U	40	091	76105	ASST GEN DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4212	U	40	257	76114	HYDRAULIC ENG ADVISOR	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4192	U	40	091	76124	ASST GEN DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4193	U	40	091	76155	ASST GEN DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0653	U	40	700	76163	P.A. ADVISOR	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4194	U	40	091	76165	ASST GEN DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4185	U	40	091	76167	ASST GEN DEVE OFFICER	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4186	U	40	091	76169	ASST GEN DEV OFFICER	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4211	U	40	251	76173	GEN ENGINEERING ADVISOR	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	40	091		ASST GEN DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	0	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	40	091		ASST GEN DEV OFFICER	H		40	1	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	40	099		IDI	E	I	40	12	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
OFFICE OF HEALTH AND NUTRITION:																
4199	U	30	502	77004	HEALTH DEV OFFICER	S	-	40	11	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4199	U	40	502	77004	HEALTH DEV OFFICER	S	-	40	11	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0669	U	40	502	77007	HEALTH OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4203	U	40	502	77027	PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0676	U	40	502	77030	HEALTH ADV	H	-	32	0	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	40	099		IDI	E	I	40	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0

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OFFICE OF POWER, TRANSPORT & ENGINEERING:																
0679	U	30	251	78007	GEN ENG OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0679	U	40	251	78007	GEN ENG OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	40		78018	GEN ENG ADV	H	-	40	9	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
0648	U	40	251	78020	GENERAL ENGINEERING ADVISOR	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	40		78024	CAP PROJ DEV OFFICER	H	-	40	8	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
215	U	40	940	78026	ASST CAP PROJ DEV OFFICER	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1114	U	40	254	78029	ELECT ENG ADVISOR - POWER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
0704	U	40	251	78041	GENERAL ENGINEERING ADVISOR	H	-	40	9	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES:																
4195	U	30	600	79012	HMRS DEV OFFICER EDUCATION	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1119	U	40	600	79017	EDUCATION ADVISOR	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4214	U	40	600	79020	EDUCATION ADV AGRI	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4834	U	40	910	79030	DVTR OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
OFFICE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENGERY:																
4213	U	30	233	79505	PHYS SCIENCE RES ADV	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4213	U	40	233	79505	PHYS SCIENCE RES ADV	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1121	U	40	233	79515	PHYS SCIENCE RES ADV	H	-	40	0	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	40	099		IDI	E	-	40	12	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE:																
1107	U	60	034	79905	GENERAL SERVICES OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
4190	U	60	033	79915	ASST PERSONNEL OFF	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
						REGULAR			787	761			756		744	744
						REGIONAL			24	36			36		36	36
						JAO			24	24			24		24	24
						PART TIME			57	84			84		84	84
						TOTAL WORKMONTHS			892	905			900		888	888

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	F	10		SECRETARY	N		40	7	0	0	0	0		0	0
	F	20		ECONOMIC ASSISTANT	P		40	3	0	0	0	0		0	0
	F	50/60		SECRETARY	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		CLERK TYPIST	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		SPV. BUDGET SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		VOUCHER EXAMINER	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		SPV. VOUCHER EXAMINER	P		40	7	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		VOUCHER EXAMINER	P		40	6	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		BUDGET ANALYST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		CLERK TYPIST	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		BUDGET ANALYST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		VOUCHER EXAMINER	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		VOUCHER EXAMINER	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		ACCT. MAINT. CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		ACCT. TECHNICIAN	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		FINANCIAL ANALYST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		ART & GRAPHICS ASST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		SPV. FINANCIAL ANALYST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		FINANCIAL ANALYST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	50		FINANCIAL ANALYST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CLERK (Typing)	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		PURCHASING AGENT	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		ADMIN. ASSISTANT	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		PROCUREMENT AGENT	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		SECRETARY	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12

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	F	60		ADMIN. CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		MAIL CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		FILE CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		MAIL CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		DUPL. EQUIP. OPERATOR	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		MAIL CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		FILE CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		MAIL CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		ADMIN ASSISTANT	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		DISPATCHER	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		DISPATCHER	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR			40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR			40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR			40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR			40	8	0	0	0	0		0	0
	F	60		CHAUFFEUR			40	8	0	0	0	0		0	0

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	F	20/40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		BUDGET ANALYST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		CLERK STENOGRAPHER	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	30/40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	30/40		PROGRAM CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM CLERK	N		40	8	0	0	0	0		0	0
	F	40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	30/40		SECRETARY	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	30/40		SECRETARY	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	30/40		SECRETARY	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	30/40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		ENGINEER (Civil)	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		ENGINEER (Civil)	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		ENGINEER (Civil)	P		12	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		ENGINEER (Civil)	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		ENGINEER (Civil)	P		40	3	0	0	0	0		0	0
	F	40		PROGRAM CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM ASSISTANT	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM ASSISTANT	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12

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	F	30/40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	30/40		PROGRAM ASSISTANT Engineering	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	30/40		ART & GRAPHIC ASST.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		ENGINEER (Civil)	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		ENGINEER (Civil)	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		CLERK TYPIST	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		ENGINEER(Electrical)	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		SUPV. PART. TRNG SPEC.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PART. TRNG. ASST.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PART. TRNG. ASST.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PART. TRNG. ASST.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PART. TRNG. ASST.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PART. TRNG. CLERK	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PART. TRNG. ASST.	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		SECRETARY	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		SECRETARY	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	30/40		PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40		SECRETARY	N		40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12

NARRATIVE STATEMENT - ADP

There are currently no plans for the Mission to purchase or lease its own ADP (computer) system in the foreseeable future; however, USICA/Jakarta expects to receive a Wang VS Computer system in October of 1981, with projected operation by March 1982. With this in mind and because capacity will be available USAID will purchase peripheral equipment to interface with USICA's system.

Our primary uses of the ADP equipment would be budgeting, general accounting, financial analysis, project financial reporting and special statistical data.

Should a determination be made (at a subsequent date) that the USICA system is incapable of supporting USAID's needs for the foreseeable future, consideration may be given in FY 83 to purchase an independent system.

a. USAID preference regarding date any new system is expected to become operational: we anticipate that our planned peripheral equipment would become operational in March 1982.

b. The funding priority of the acquisition: "AAPL".

NARRATIVE STATEMENT - WP

Mission currently uses and will expand use of WP equipment in administration, programming and finance. Within a short period during FY 81 we have already made excellent use of the system in creating and utilizing the following: Program Operations Status Reports, Staffing Patterns, Grant and Loan Reports, Country Development Strategy Statements (CDSS), Grant Agreements, Project Loan Agreements, Descriptions of Projects, Project Proposals, Population Data and Tables, Contract Personnel Listings, Concept Papers, Evaluation Reports, Private Sector Development Reports, Comprehensive Health Improvement Project Reports. A large number of USAID personnel have received basic training in the use of WP equipment and programs. We anticipate initiating advanced training in order to provide more sophisticated use of the equipment as staff on-the-job experience is gained. Long range plans encompass expansion of WP programs in budget and fiscal, financial analysis, participant training, project data on energy and science, education and human resources and development administration.

USAID plans to acquire a second WP-25/III Wang Word Processing System for use in its distant offices located in the Widjojo Building, approximately five miles from the main AID office building.
The present WP-25/III system is comprised of the following equipment:

	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Amount
CPU MASTER: Model 5525, Ser. No. FB8727 (CPU) Model 928C2, Ser. No. GZ9465 (Disk Drive)	1	Unit		$ 9,070.00
ARCHIVING WORKSTATION, Model AWS-1: Ser. Nos. IR6331; IR6483; IR6478.	3	Unit		$15,510.00
16K CRT/KEYBOARD WITH H.S., Model 5506-2: Ser. Nos. KS5389; KS5356; KS5383.				
40CPS WIDE CARRIAGE DAISY PRINTER, Model 6581-WP: Ser. Nos. LD5591; LD5587; LD5592; LD5588.	4	ea	6,580	$26,320.00
16K CRT/KEYBOARD WITH H.S., Model 5536-1: Ser. Nos. KT2108; KT1501; KT5367; JY117; JY8616; JY9846.	6	ea	3,572	$21,432.00
TWIN SHEET FEEDER, Model TSF/41. Ser. No. IM4901	1	ea		$ 1,880.00
		T O T A L :		$74,212.00

In addition, we have ordered two additional work stations which will completely fill the capacity of our system in addition to one terminal connected to the Embassy's WP-25/III system that is utilized in our expanded training programs. The cost of these two (2) terminals was $7,144.00.

a. USAID preferences regarding date any new system is expected to become operational: 12-81.

b. The funding priority of the acquisition: "AAPL".

C3. Report on Obligations and Inventory of ADP and WP System:

This report will contain information on workyears and obligations described as follows:

TABLE VIII (a)
ADP SYSTEMS INVENTORY
($000, Workdays)

	Fiscal Year 1981	1982	1983
A. Capital Investments			
1. Purchase of ADP Equipment 1/	0	72	25
2. Purchase of Software	0	5	8
Subtotal	0	77	33
B. Personal 2/			
1. Compensation, Benefits, Travel	0	0	0
2. Workyears	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
C. Equipment Rental and Other Operating Costs			
1. ADP Equipment (ADPE) Rentals 3/	0	0	0
2. Supplies and Leased Software	0	5	8
Subtotal	0	5	8
D. Commercial Services			
1. ADP Service Bureau 4/	0	0	0
2. Systems Analysis and Programming	0	2	2
3. ADPE Maintenance (if separate from item C.1)	0	5	5
Subtotal	0	7	7
E. Total Obligations (A-D)	0	84	40
F. Interagency Services 5/			
1. Payments	0	unk.	unk.
2. Offsetting Collections	0	unk.	unk.
Subtotal	0	unk.	unk.
G. Grand Total (E + F)	0	84	40

Report on Inventory of Word Processing Systems

This report contains information on projected obligations ($000)

	Fiscal Year		
	1981	1982	1983
A. Capital Investments in WP Equipment	79	60	20
B. WP Equipment Rental and Supplies	3	10	12
C. Other WP Costs	*10	*20	*22
D. Total	92	90	54

* Maintenance

PL 480 NARRATIVE

Title I

The Title I program for Indonesia is proposed for continuation at the level now approved for FY 1982 - $20 million. This is being done upon recommendation of the Country Team which attaches special importance for political and U.S. trade interests of continuing even such a modest program. All of the sales proceeds from the program will accrue to the Government of Indonesia's developmoent budget, as they have in the past, and will be used for projects designed to increase Indonesia's domestic food production. Indonesia is expected to continue to be a food importing country throughout the 1980s in spite of much better than average food production increases compared to most other developing countries. The primary justification for Indonesia's Title I program lies with the Department of State and Department of Agriculture.

Title II

The Program

The PL 480 Title II program objective in Indonesia is to provide support to GOI developmental efforts as prescribed in its Third Five Year Plan which includes a call for an increase in food supplies at prices within the general public's buying capacity; stimulating farmers to increase crop production; increased crop diversification to lessen dependency on rice; improved health for the poor by preventing illnesses resulting from nutritional deficiencies.

The PL 480 Title II resources are considered an integral part of the USAID country strategy in supporting objectives of the GOI Five Year Plan. Through Title II programs, USAID expands the role and involvement of Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) in AID-assisted humanitarian and development activities. The requested expansion of the PVO Title II program in Indonesia is in line with the USAID role in the GOI's intensive efforts to bring equal distribution of development benefits through small scale socio-economic development and nutrition improvement for the rural poor.

As the PVOs' management capabilities increase and as the GOI continues to increase funds for inland transportation and handling costs PVOs will utilize Title II commodities as a food resource on an expanded scale to assist GOI efforts in transmigration and area development programs in newly resettled areas, and in drought-prone and food deficit areas of the outer islands through Food For Work (FFW) and Maternal Child Health (MCH) programs. To meet the increasing need in the atmosphere

of present budgetary constraints, the PVOs have adjusted program plans to use less expensive commodities. Actions taken by PVOs to substitute for rice the less expensive corn and bulgur also support GOI food diversification programs to decrease dependency on rice.

In addition to responding to basic human needs, Title II programs contribute to generation of rural employment for the chronically underemployed landless labaorers and serve as a grass roots level self-help institution to carry out village infrastructure development at low costs. The activities are oriented toward increased food production and realization of local potentials for social and economic development through construction and rehabilitation of irrigation canals and dams; construction and rehabilitation of village roads for farm to market communication and more ready access to government and services facilities; land reclamation and land clearing activities in support of GOI transmigration projects; reforestation and regreening programs; and construction of public facilities such as public building and sanitary facilities.

Another objective of PL 480 Title II program is the alleviation of malnutrition among preschool children and lactating and/or pregnant mothers through Maternal Child Health (MCH) programs. These programs seek to alleviate morbidity among pregnant and lactating women and to extend health and social services to participating communities. To enhance their impact, the PVOs endeavor to combine the use of local foods with Title II commodities and integrate nutrition and health education with community health and social services where possible.

The Cooperating Sponsors

PL 480 Title II programs in Indonesia are currently sponsored and implemented by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Church World Service (CWS) both of which maintain offices in Jakarta. These organizations are motivated and qualified implementors and are professionally capable and efficient in achieving the program objectives.

a. CRS operates through the Indonesian Catholic Church hierarchy and various private and quasi-government agencies. It has programs in eleven of Indonesia's twenty-seven provinces where it works with cooperating counterparts. Although the counterpart has generally been a diocesan supported local voluntary agency, CRS has expanded its support to a growing number of projects organized by national and provincial government agencies. The office in Jakarta which monitors the overall activities is managed by three American staff members and 21 Indonesian employees.

b. CWS operates in collaboration with the Indonesian Council of Churches as its main counterpart agency. It has seven regional offices which administer program implementation in the field in cooperation with either private organizations or government agencies. The central office in Jakarta is managed by one American staff member and ten local employees. CWS also maintains close relationship with CRS for project consultation and coordination, particularly in the avoidance of overlapping project locations.

TITLE II Evaluation

The AID Mission has scheduled a formal evaluation of the CRS' MCH program for September-October 1981 and an informal evaluation of CRS' FFW program starting in June. Washington approval of the Evaluation Scope, and of the MCH Protocol was received in early June, while GOI approval, given verbally in late May, is expected shortly. The evaluation will be completed by the end of 1981.

The primary objective of the formal MCH evaluation is beneficiary impact, so that AID and CRS can determine quantitatively as well as qualitatively how the Title II commodities are affecting the nutritional status of children under five, nursing mothers, and pregnant women. The informal FFW portion of the evaluation is designed to obtain an overview of FFW in order to suggest hypotheses for a formal evaluation in the future.

Country/Office USAID/INDONESIA

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XI

P.L. 480 TITLE I/III REQUIREMENTS
(Dollars in Millions, Tonnage in Thousands)

COMMODITIES	FY 1981						Estimated FY 1982						Projected FY 1983					
	Agreement		Shipments		Carry into FY 1982		Agreement		Shipments		Carry into FY 1983		Agreement		Shipments		Carry into FY 1984	
	$	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$	MT
Title I																		
Rice	40	75	40	75			13	29	13	29			13	26	13	26		
Wheat	10	50	10	50			7	36	7	36			7	33	7	33		
Total	50	125	50	125	0	0	20	65	20	65	0	0	20	59	20	59		
Of which Title III																		
Total	50	125	50	125			20	65	20	65			20	59	20	59		

COMMENT:

AID (4-81)

BEST AVAILABLE

Country/Office USAID/INDONESIA

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XII

PL 480 TITLE I/III

Supply and Distribution
(000 Metric Ton)

STOCK SITUATION	FY 1981	Estimated FY 1982
Commodity - _____		
Beginning Stocks	2,000	1,500
Production	19,800	20,500
Imports		
Concessional	200	150
Non-Concessional	800	1,350
Consumption	21.300	22,000
Ending Stocks	1,500	1,500
Commodity - _____		
Beginning Stocks	225	250
Production	-0-	-0-
Imports		
Concessional	50	35
Non-Concessional	1,450	1,600
Consumption	1,475	1,635
Ending Stocks	250	250
Commodity - _____		
Beginning Stocks		
Production		
Imports		
Concessional		
Non-Concessional		
Consumption		
Ending Stocks		

Comment:

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 Title II FY 83

I. Country INDONESIA

Sponsor's Name CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 150,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
150,000	Wheat Soy Blend	5,400	2,698
150,000	Bulgur	5,400	1,690
Total MCH		10,800	4,379

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 150,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
100,000	Corn	12,000	2,196
50,000	Bulgur	6,000	1,878
Total Food for Work		18,000	4,074

E. Other (Specify). Health Gases.....Total Recipients 7,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
7,000	Bulgur	840	263
Total Other		840	263

II. Sponsor's Name _____

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 Title II FY 84

I. Country INDONESIA

Sponsor's Name CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 165,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
165,000	Wheat Soy Blend	5,940	2,958
165,000	Bulgur	5,940	1,859
Total MCH		11,880	4,817

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 170,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
57,000	Bulgur	6,840	2,141
113,000	Corn	13,500	2,471
Total Food for Work		20,340	4,612

E. Other (Specify) Health Cases.....Total Recipients 8,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
8,000	Bulgur	960	300
Total Other		960	300

II. Sponsor's Name

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 Title II FY 85

I. Country INDONESIA

Sponsor's Name CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 180,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
180,000	Wheat Soy Blend	6,480	3,227
180,000	Bulgur	6,480	2,028
Total MCH		12,960	5,255

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 200,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
133,000	Corn	15,960	2,921
67,000	Bulgur	8,040	2,517
Total Food for Work		24,000	5,438

E. Other (Specify)..Health Cases.....Total Recipients 9,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
9,000	Bulgur	1,080	338
Total Other		1,080	338

II. Sponsor's Name _____

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 Title II FY 86

I. Country INDONESIA

Sponsor's Name CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 200,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
200,000	Wheat Soy Blend	7,200	3,586
200,000	Bulgur	7,200	2,254
Total MCH		14,400	5,840

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 230,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
80,000	Bulgur	9,600	3,005
150,000	Corn	18,000	3,294
Total Food for Work		27,600	6,299

E. Other (Specify) Health Cases.....Total Recipients 10,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
10,000	Bulgur	1,200	376
Total Other		1,200	376

II. Sponsor's Name

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 Title II FY 87

I. Country INDONESIA

Sponsor's Name CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 200,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
200,000	Wheat Soy Blend	7,200	3,586
200,000	Bulgur	7,200	2,254
Total MCH		14,400	5,840

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 230,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
80,000	Bulgur	9,600	3,005
150,000	Corn	18,000	3,294
Total Food for Work		27,600	6,299

E. Other (Specify)..Health Cases.....Total Recipients 10,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
10,000	Bulgur	1,200	376
Total Other		1,200	376

II. Sponsor's Name

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 Title II FY 83

I. Country INDONESIA

Sponsor's Name CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 19,380

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
13,800	Non Fat D ed Milk	82.8	34.7
3,580	Corn Soy Blend	38.7	19.3
2,000	Corn	40.0	7.3
Total MCH		161.5	61.3

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 11,850

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
5,900	Corn	566.4	103.7
5,950	Bulgur	634.8	198.7
Total Food for Work		1,201.2	302.4

E. Other (Specify).....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other			

II. Sponsor's Name _____

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 Title II FY 1984

I. Country INDONESIA

Sponsor's Name CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 17,600

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
13,800	Non Fat Dried Milk	82.8	34.7
3,800	Corn Soy Blend	41.0	20.4
Total MCH		123.8	55.1

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 13,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
7,050	Corn	676.8	123.9
5,950	Bulgur	634.8	198.7
Total Food for Work		1,311.6	322.6

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

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other			

II. Sponsor's Name

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 Title II FY 85

I. Country INDONESIA

Sponsor's Name CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 16,200

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
12,000	Non Fat Dried Milk	72.0	30.2
4,200	Corn Soy Blend	45.4	22.6
Total MCH		117.4	52.8

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 13,600

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
7,650	Corn	734.4	134.4
5,950	Bulgur	634.8	198.7
Total Food for Work		1,369.2	333.1

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

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other			

II. Sponsor's Name

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 Title II FY 86

I. Country INDONESIA

Sponsor's Name CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 15,500

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
11,000	Non Fat Dried Milk	66.0	27.7
4,500	Corn Soy Blend	48.6	24.2
Total MCH		114.6	51.9

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 14,600

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
8,650	Corn	830.4	152.0
5,950	Bulgur	634.8	198.7
Total Food for Work		1,465.2	350.7

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

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other			

II. Sponsor's Name

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 Title II FY 87

I. Country INDONESIA

Sponsor's Name CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 15,500

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
11,000	Non Fat Dried Milk	66.0	27.7
4,500	Corn Soy Blend	48.6	24.2
Total MCH		114.6	51.9

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 14,600

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
8,650	Corn	830.4	152.0
5,950	Bulgur	634.8	198.7
Total Food for Work		1,465.2	350.7

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

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other			

II. Sponsor's Name