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**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 83

PHILIPPINES

BEST AVAILABLE

JUNE 1981

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

UNCLASSIFIED

PHILIPPINES

FY 1983

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Table of Contents

		<u>Page</u>
TABLE I	- Long Range Plan.....	1
TABLE II	- Narrative	2-3
TABLE III	- Project Obligations by Appropriation Account: FY 1981 - FY 1983	4-5
TABLE IV	- Project Budget Data	
	A. Table	6-9
	B. Corrected Computer Printout.....	10-18
TABLE IV	- New Project Narratives.....	18a
	A. Participant Training III.....	19-20
	B. Rural Enterprise.....	21-23
	C. PVO Co-Financing.....	24-25
	D. Health Services Financing.....	26-27
	E. National Dendro Development Corporation	28-29
	F. Rainfed Resources Development.....	30-33
TABLE V	- Proposed Program Ranking.....	34-35
TABLE V	- Narrative.....	36-38
TABLE IX	- Overseas Workforce Requirements	
	A. Table.....	39-55
	B. Corrected Computer Printout.....	56-66
TABLE VIII	- Operating Expense Summary	
	A. General.....	67-69
	B. RIG/A/IIS	70-71
	C. ADP Systems Inventory.....	72-75
P.L. 480		
	A. Narrative.....	76-78
	B. Mission Review of Voluntary Agency Title II Operations.....	79
	C. Table XIII - CARE Title II Program.....	80-81
	D. CARE FY 1983 Program Plan.....	82-100
	E. Table XIII - CRS Title II Program.....	101-102
	F. CRS FY 1983 Program Plan.....	103-136

TABLE I NARRATIVE

As the Summary Table I indicates, USAID projects a Development Assistance Program through 1987 which will continue to support the Rural Employment objective of the 1982 and 1983 CDSS. Roughly two-thirds of the Development Account resources will flow to three core programs which support objectives in agriculture and environmental management (the Rainfed Resources Development Program), in non-farm employment (the Rural Enterprise Program), and in institutionalizing a process of decentralized decision-making and resource management which complement the other program areas (the Local Resources Management Program).

Fertility and child mortality reduction will also remain a core objective, requiring about 25 percent of the projected DA resources through 1987. Rural energy projects which support rural employment will require about 8-10 percent annually of total DA resources over the period. However, this percentage understates the importance of energy as a concern which permeates the entire portfolio.

Projects supported by the Economic Support Fund, at least through 1984, will support and complement the Development Assistance objectives identified in the CDSS. The utilization of these funds is being structured so that political objectives are met and projects are developed which have a supporting and complementary effect on the regular programs.

Both the ESF and DA portions of our portfolio have adopted a new programming approach. ESF will support three broad program funds for Municipal Development, Livelihood/Energy, and Integrated Area Development at the reverted base lands. Similarly, DA resources will support CDSS objectives through broader program style interventions. The Local Resources Management project planned for 1982 will provide this focus in the local government sector where decentralized planning and implementation of development activities are seen as key components for targeted poverty-focused local government initiatives. Similarly the Rural Enterprise program will begin the process of developing a sectoral approach to assist the GOP in stimulating small-scale, off-farm private enterprise.

The Rainfed Resources program, which will command the lion's share of DA resources through 1987 is actually an aggregation of smaller projects with a common sectoral objective. The approach used for this program area is described in the new Project Narrative attached to Table IV.

USAID has tied the substantial portion of the 1984 and, to a lesser extent 1985 DA program to support activities begun in 1982 and 1983. This has been a conscious process and one which supports the agreed to Mission and AID/W CDSS objectives for the Philippines. It is also consistent with the programming methodologies and management style described in the 1983 CDSS. There are three types of "mortgaging" implicit in the 1983 program which should be discussed:

1. In the energy, population and health sectors funding considerations in both loan and grant required the use of an incremental funding schedule against

identifiable outputs overtime .

2. The heavy claim on FY 84 and FY 85 budget levels for the Local Resources Management and Rural Enterprise programs, reflect considerations of their broader sectoral approach, the intermediate credit institution approach of a significant portion of each program, the longer time frame of the programs, the learning methodology involved and the size of each of the total programs.
3. Finally, there is a concentration of funding among the five projects in the Rain-fed Resources Program which reaches a peak in 1984. Because the projects under this umbrella are transitional, leading to a broader sectoral program in 1985 and 1986, the implication of this funding pattern seems consistent with USAID's intent and objective for the foreseeable future.

The major portion of the "mortgaging" in 1984 and 1985 results from incremental obligation of the loan portion of the program. USAID believes that for reasons outlined in the above discussion the incremental funding of loans is consistent with the program management concepts implicit in moving the Philippine program toward its CDSS objective both in terms of program content and methodology.

There are only minor deviations from the forward funding guidelines provided in the guidance for this budget. In all cases except for some of the PVO Co-Financing and the Eastern Visayas Farming Project, all the grant levels are consistent with the guidance. Because of the sub-obligation/PVO grant process in the Co-Financing Project, USAID felt an annual obligation at about an 18-month requirement level would be preferable to fully funding the project. The Eastern Visayas Farming Project was forward funded but not at an LOP level. The resulting FY 84 \$400,000 does not present serious problem.

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

Country/Office Philippines

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1981	FY 1982	FISCAL YEAR 1983		
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
<u>Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition</u>	<u>14,324</u>	<u>11,459</u>	<u>29,850</u>		<u>31,900</u>
492-0286 Agriculture Research II L	2,700	-	-		-
492-0297 Rural Roads II L	1,000	-	-		-
492-0302 Integrated Agrl. Production and Marketing G	-	1,000	-		-
492-0320 Food & Nutrition Outreach L	1,975	-	-		-
492-0334 Small Farmer Systems II G	500	-	-		-
492-0334 Small Farmer Systems II L	7,100	1,384	-		2,050
492-0345 PVO Co-Financing G	1,049	857	-		-
492-0356 Eastern Visayas Farming G	-	700	300		300
492-0356 Eastern Visayas Farming L	-	1,500	-		-
492-0358 Local Resources Management G	-	1,968	2,600		2,600
492-0358 Local Resources Management L	-	2,000	5,000		5,000
492-0359 Rural Enterprise G	-	-	1,500		1,500
492-0359 Rural Enterprise L	-	-	4,000		4,000
492-0366 Natural Resources Management G	-	550	450		450
492-0366 Natural Resources Management L	-	1,500	2,500		2,500
492-0367 PVO Co-Financing II G	-	-	1,000		1,000
492-0368 Coastal Wet Lands G	-	-	1,000		1,000
492-0368 Coastal Wet Lands L	-	-	4,000		4,000
492-0369 Bicol Farming G	-	-	700		700
492-0369 Bicol Farming L	-	-	2,300		2,300
492-0370 Agro-Forestry G	-	-	1,000		1,000
492-0370 Agro-Forestry L	-	-	3,500		3,500
<u>Population</u>	<u>11,700</u>	<u>24,385</u>	<u>7,300</u>		<u>7,300</u>
492-0341 Population Planning III G	6,000	10,485	6,000		6,000
492-0341 Population Planning III L	5,700	13,900	1,300		1,300
<u>Health</u>	<u>9,500</u>	<u>1,050</u>	<u>3,300</u>		<u>5,100</u>
492-0333 Barangay Water II G	-	750	-		-
492-0333 Barangay Water II L	9,200	-	-		1,800
492-0345 PVO Co-Financing G	300	300	-		-
492-0367 PVO Co-Financing II G	-	-	300		300
492-0371 Health Services Financing G	-	-	1,500		1,500
492-0371 Health Services Financing L	-	-	1,500		1,500
<u>Education</u>	<u>1,900</u>	<u>1,091</u>	<u>300</u>		<u>1,300</u>
492-0331 Agricultural Education Outreach G	1,609	791	-		-
492-0340 Participant Training III L	-	-	-		1,000
492-0345 PVO Co-Financing G	291	300	-		-
492-0367 PVO Co-Financing II G	-	-	300		300
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>	<u>1,100</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>400</u>		<u>4,400</u>
492-0298 Real Property Tax Admin. L	1,100	-	-		-
492-0345 PVO Co-Financing G	-	800	-		-
492-0367 PVO Co-Financing II G	-	-	400		400
492-0372 National Dendro Dev. Corp. L	-	-	-		4,000
TOTAL - ALL DA APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS	<u>38,524</u>	<u>38,785</u>	<u>41,150</u>		<u>50,000</u>

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

Country/Office Philippines

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1981	FY 1982	FISCAL YEAR 1983		
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
Economic Support Fund					
492-0343 Project Design G	3,000	-	-	-	-
492-0347 Clark Area Development Fund G	-	14,500	20,000		20,000
492-0348 Clark Access Highway G	-	5,000	-		-
492-0361 Municipal Development Fund G	27,000	12,000	15,000		15,000
492-0365 Livelihood Development Fund G	-	18,500	15,000		15,000
TOTAL ESF	<u>30,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>		<u>50,000</u>
TOTAL DA AND ESF	<u>68,524</u>	<u>88,785</u>	<u>91,150</u>		<u>100,000</u>

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$'000)										Country/Office		ITEM #			
NUMBER	TITLE	OBLIG DATE	GR	LIFE OF PROJECT COST		CMR PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	FY 1981		FY 1982		FY OBLIGATIONS				ITEM #		
				INI	FIN		EXP	OBL	EXP	OBL	1983 A.A.P.L.	1984	1985	1986		1987	FUTURE YEAR
	Rural Dev. & Nutrition																
4920252	Food and Nutrition	76 79	G	2392	2392	287	---	158	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	385
4920261	Agrarian Reform	74 78	G	2384	2384	33	---	33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	193
4920274	Small Scale Irrigation	76 78	G	1124	1124	74	---	74	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	192
4920275	Libmanan/Cabuso Integrated Area Development	75 75	L	3500	3500	374	---	374	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	191
4920280	Agriculture Research I	75 75	L	5000	5000	400	---	400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	190
4920281	Bicol Secondary & Feeder Roads	76 76	L	10000	10000	5122	---	5122	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	383
4920286	Agriculture Research II	79 81	L	10000	10000	7252	2700	3715	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	189
4920288	Crop Protection	78 78	L	5000	5000	4690	---	3234	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	382
4920289	Bicol Integrated Area Dev III (Rinconada)	79 80	L	5000	5000	5000	---	1074	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	379
4920297	Rural Roads II	78 81	L	35117	35117	17407	1000	15957	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	377
4920300	Cooperative Marketing	78 79	L	6000	6000	5551	---	2048	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	376
4920301	Small Farmer Systems I	78 79	G	1000	505	423	---	423	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	375
4920301	Small Farmer Systems I	78 79	L	10000	10000	8830	---	7147	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	374
4920302	Integrated AG Production and Marketing	77 82	G	9000	9000	3009	---	2560	1000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	188
4920303	Bicol Integ. Rural Dev.	77 77	L	3000	3000	2577	---	1888	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	373
4920304	Rural Service Centers	78 80	G	2340	2340	1437	---	675	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	372
4920306	Rural Electrification IV	78 80	G	1697	1697	989	---	485	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	187
4920310	Bicol Integrated Area Development II (Bula)	76 76	L	20000	20000	233	---	190	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	186
4920320	Food and Nutrition Outreach	78 78	L	3000	3000	2511	---	1511	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	367
4920322	Freshwater Fisheries Dev.	81 81	L	---	1975	---	1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	363
4920334	Small Farmer Systems II	79 80	G	1500	1500	1307	---	708	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	362
4920334	Small Farmer Systems II	81 81	G	1000	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	356
4920334	Small Farmer Systems II	81 84*	L	15000	20000	---	---	500	1384	4000	2050	9466	---	---	---	---	349
4920345	PVO Co-Financing	80 82	G	2181	2506	600	1049	690	857	718	---	---	---	---	---	---	348
4920356	Eastern Visayas Farming	82 84	G	---	1400	---	---	700	237	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4920356	Eastern Visayas Farming	82 82	L	---	1500	---	---	---	1500	798	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT		OBLIG DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST		CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	FY 1981		FY 1982		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)					ITEM #	
NUMBER	TITLE	C/L	INI	FIN	AUTH		PLAN	OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1983 AAPL	1984	1985	1986		1987
Country/Office Philippines																	
Health																	
4920291	Barangay Water I	G	78	78	184	184	58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4920291	Barangay Water I	L	78	79	6000	6000	3573	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4920309	Local Water Dev. I	L	76	77	20000	20000	14959	---	---	11959	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4920319	Bicol Integrated Health, Nutrition and Population	L	79	79	2500	2500	2500	---	---	372	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4920333	Barangay Water II	G	80	82	1637	1637	887	---	---	440	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4920333	Barangay Water II	L	80	83	18500	18500	7500	9200	---	4150	1800	---	---	---	---	---	---
4920345	PVO Co-Financing	G	80	82	1200	1200	600	300	300	475	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4920367	PVO Co-Financing II	G	83	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	600	300	---	---	---	---
4920371	Health Services Financing	G	83	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	1500	2500	1000	---	---	---	---
4920371	Health Services Financing	L	83	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	1500	2500	1000	---	---	---	---
	APPROPRIATION TOTAL					61221	30077	9500	1050	17636	5100	5600	2300	---	---	---	---
	GRANT					3021	1545	300	1050	955	1800	3100	1300	---	---	---	---
	LOAN					47000	28532	9200	---	16481	3300	2500	1000	---	---	---	---
Education and Human Resources																	
4920308	Participant Training II	G	78	80	300	300	49	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4920331	Agricultural Education Outreach	G	79	82	3000	3000	561	1609	791	791	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4920340	Participant Training III	L	83	83	---	1000	---	---	---	---	1000	---	---	---	---	---	---
4920345	PVO Co-Financing	G	80	82	900	819	228	291	300	354	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4920367	PVO Co-Financing II	G	83	85	---	1200	---	---	---	---	300	600	300	---	---	---	---
	APPROPRIATION TOTAL					6319	838	1900	1091	1145	1300	600	300	---	---	---	---
	GRANT					4200	838	1900	1091	1145	300	600	300	---	---	---	---
	LOAN					---	---	---	---	---	1000	---	---	---	---	---	---

Corrected Computer Printout
(Table IV)

TABLE IV
NEW PROJECT NARRATIVES

Project Number : 492-0340
Title : Participant Training III *
Proposed Funding (\$000) : Grant Loan
FY 83 : 1,000
FY 84 : -
LOP : 1,000
Appropriation Account : Education

Project Purpose:

To increase the amount of trained Government of the Philippines (GRP) manpower resources in selected disciplines devoted to GRP/AID development priorities.

Targeted Problems:

It is important that the GRP increases and strengthen the managerial and technical capabilities of its manpower resources in areas and institutions not related to USAID funded projects, but where training is necessary for support of GRP/AID assistance strategy objectives, and for which funding is not otherwise available.

The targeted problem is related to the necessity of establishing a flexible mechanism capable of accommodating GRP training needs in areas and institutions not covered by other AID projects under the regular portfolio.

Strategy and Inputs:

Based on previous experience, the best way to tackle the targeted problem is to fund a generalized participant training project capable of supporting selected training needs within the Philippine development administration, and for which funding is not otherwise available under the regular portfolio of projects.

An AID loan will be required to support training under the project. GRP counter-part funding will provide for international travel, salaries and for miscellaneous cost.

Host Country Entities and Major Issues:

The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) will be responsible for implementing the project. NEDA will also have the responsibility to coordinate training for participants coming from all other GRP agencies playing a major role in priority development sectors.

*APAC approved PID for PT-III on 6/12/79. FY '81 funding level then expected to be US\$500,000 in "Grant" form. (STATE 159216).

The following are believed to be major issues:

1. What kind of mechanism can be established to assure an appropriate level of knowledge institutionalization upon the participants' return to the Philippines?
2. The possibility of supporting in-country training should be explored given the institutional capacity of the Philippines to provide higher level manpower training in certain technical areas. Project design, however, should investigate and identify what areas of training the Philippines won't be able to provide for the types of innovative and new technology required to support CDSS objectives.
3. Given the high and increasing cost of non-academic training, a decision should be made as to what type of training (academic vs. non-academic) should USAID emphasize in view of the high and increasing cost of non-academic training.
4. Will the GOP be willing to accept loan funds for this type of activity?

Targeted Beneficiaries:

The immediate beneficiaries will be the participants themselves. The ultimate long-term beneficiaries will be the rural population dependent upon a well-trained national development administration sensitive to their needs.

Project Number : 492-0359
Title : Rural Enterprise
Proposed Funding (\$000) : Grant Loan
FY 82
FY 83 1.5 4.0
LOP 4.35 11.0
Appropriation Account : Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

Project Purpose:

To develop effective systems through the private sector, with government support, cooperation and evaluation, that promote labor-intensive, rural, private enterprises in selected product lines with profit and growth potential.

Targeted Problems:

The CDSS demonstrates that the agricultural sector will be unable to absorb expected increases in the rural labor force over the next two decades without significant declines in worker productivity and income. Rural, non-farm privately-owned enterprises, including manufacturing, processing, commercial construction and service activities, are shown to have latent potential for providing additional employment and income opportunities for the rural poor.

The smaller private sector firm faces a wide array of problems, many of which evolve from the lack of private sector/public sector communication and cooperation. Many government policies and administrative practices have less than a beneficial impact on enterprise growth. Entrepreneurs know little of new market and product opportunities, how to upgrade design and production processes to meet market demands and how to establish new marketing relationships. Lack of operating capital, keeping local savings in the rural areas available for investment in local business activities, and capital for new or expanding ventures are severe limitations of the financial markets. Finally, the vast majority of the smallest enterprises are unable to form sustainable relationships with larger business because they are unable to avail of many of the services provided to larger enterprises.

Strategy and Inputs:

This project will stress four elements:

1. Policy and Institutional Development

a. The project will support studies to identify the impacts of governmental policies and administrative practices on smaller enterprises. Procedures will be established for private sector groups to review findings with relevant governmental agencies and to assist in formulating policies that are more supportive of local rural enterprise development efforts.

b. A central thrust of the project will be to involve local business associations and to-be-established local development foundations as active participants. The project will channel financial and technical assistance support to local programs initiated by private sector associations. It will also help upgrade the capabilities of the national, regional, and provincial branches of the commission on small and medium industries (CSMI) in supporting decentralized approaches to rural enterprise development. To the greatest extent possible, project funds will be administered by local government/private sector organizations.

2. Marketing and Product Development

A consulting assistance package will be developed and made available to firms in approximately 5-7 product lines. Project assistance will include market research, technical assistance to upgrade production processes and products, training, and market promotion assistance. Funding will also be available for feasibility studies for developing support facilities such as service centers, bonded warehouses, or improved transport systems.

3. Experimental Finance

Institutional mechanisms and policies will be developed and tested to enable smaller firms to improve their access to working capital finance. This will involve establishing venture capital company operations in the regions and working with the rural banks to improve their lending capabilities to smaller businesses. It might also involve other activities to strengthen systems of trade credit, or to involve selected commercial banks in developing innovative small business lending operations.

In addition, activities under this component will seek to develop institutional capabilities for mobilizing local savings to invest in local business activities.

4. Micro-Enterprise Assistance

Assistance will be given micro entrepreneurs to help them organize and finance service centers and other mechanisms which will enable them to compete more effectively with larger industry and be eligible for services available to larger enterprises. These service centers will attempt to provide a larger proportion of the return on investment in the form of profit sharing or equity participation to the micro entrepreneur. Because little is known about how to assist micro entrepreneurs, this component of the project will have to be highly experimental throughout the life of the project.

Host Country Entities and Major Issues:

Responsibilities for managing the project will be assumed by CSMI, with the Ministry of Industry serving as GOP oversight. The significant issues are institutional/organizational rather than technical. Practically all GOP programs focused upon the private business sector are centralized with little interagency coordination at either the national or local level. Therefore, the CSMI must be strengthened--at the ministerial and regional level--to fully effect this project. Similarly, there is concern over the ability of new and existing local level private/public sector organizations.

to properly and flexibly utilize project resources. To ensure local participation and to stimulate increased private/public sector communication and cooperation, project information and financing channels must be flexible as well as accountable. Increased institutional/organizational responsibilities balanced between national and local levels, while not a requisite to start the project, will have to be developed quickly and efficiently.

Targeted Beneficiaries:

The ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be rural workers in CDSS-targeted regions who are able to improve their earnings through the increased number of higher quality employment opportunities which this project will generate. Industries or product lines offering the greatest prospects for generating employment opportunities for CDSS target groups will be promulgated. It is also expected that more direct, somewhat greater benefits will accrue to owners and managers of rural enterprises, many of whom are neither poor nor rural, but all substantial risk takers. However, a considerable emphasis of the project will be on supporting the development of micro and small enterprises and helping to create an environment conducive to their growth. These activities will increase opportunities for poorer entrepreneurs to establish and develop business ventures. By channeling resources to the provincial level, we expect to increase the likelihood that smaller entrepreneurs will gain their fair share of benefits, along with the workers and family members they will employ.

Project Number : 492-0367
Title : PVO Co-Financing II
Proposed Funding (\$000) : Grant
 FY 82 : \$2.257 Million
 FY 83 : \$2.000 Million
 LOP : \$6.000 Million
Appropriation Account : Various

Project Purpose:

To continue the USAID's collaborative efforts with U.S. and Filipino private voluntary organizations undertaking innovative community-based projects that address vital needs of low income groups in rural areas.

Targeted Problems:

As the CDSS states, nationally determined and administered GOP development programs are incapable of reaching and/or being responsive to many rural areas and needs. In contrast, PVOs operate and/or are located in rural areas where they are by nature or content more responsive to their constituent demands and unencumbered by pre-ordained, bureaucratic policies in identifying and addressing rural needs.

Strategy and Inputs:

Results from PVO Co-Financing I encourages USAID to continue efforts in assisting PVOs, especially innovative, community-based PVOs not previously identified or registered for assistance. USAID's share represent anywhere from 50 to 75 percent of project costs depending on the projects' risks and objectives, which range from CDSS-targeted activities like reforestation and rural employment generation to other vital assistance like legal services for the rural poor. In this way USAID funds and objectives are complemented while successful PVO methodologies and learning processes enhance USAID knowledge in project design and implementation.

Host Country Entities and Major Issues:

At the national level the individual sub-projects are coordinated with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). At local levels, the appropriate regional, provincial and municipal government and institutional entities, particularly technical agencies, are involved depending on the technical support and coordination needed.

The only issue presently involves the ability of qualified PVOs to translate their needs into clearly written project proposals ready for AID consideration and financing. PVO Co-Financing II will address this problem by earmarking funds to continue the services of the locally constructed, assistant project manager presently being recruited under PVO Co-Financing I. He/she should become ever more valuable as the number of PVOs registering and project proposals inevitably continue to rise.

Targeted Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries are the PVO personnel who in many cases belong to the targeted beneficiaries of sub-projects, the rural poor. Of course, PVO personnel are responsible for converting USAID assistance into activities and commodities benefitting the larger group of targeted beneficiaries falling under the domain of their projects.

Project Number : 492-0371
Title : Health Services Financing
Proposed Funding (\$000) : Grant Loan
 FY 83 1,500 1,500
 LOP 5,000 5,000
Appropriation Account : 104 - Population and Health

Project Purpose:

To assist the GOP to systematically examine alternative mechanisms for the financing of a primary health care (PHC) system that emphasizes the reduction of fertility and infant and young child mortality.

Targeted Problems:

The GOP does not have sufficient resources to develop and sustain a nationwide comprehensive PHC program. Thus, many of the poor, particularly infants, children, and pregnant and lactating mothers, do not have access to basic PHC services on a self-sustaining basis.

Strategy and Inputs:

The project will undertake the testing of the financial feasibility and cost-effectiveness of a limited number of large scale alternative PHC systems. The various financing systems to be tested will be based on variations or combinations of a variety of approaches including the following: health cooperatives and insurance programs, reduction in costs of government PHC programs by increasing cost-effectiveness, payment of services, and PHC related income generating activities. The project, which will be implemented in the CDSS regions, will produce a plan for replication and expansion of the successful tests such that self-sustaining PHC services are available region-wide. Inputs for the project will include technical assistance, training, and field implementation support. Initially, assistance for personnel costs and drugs and supplies may be necessary until community resources can be mobilized.

Host Country Entities and Major Issues:

Identification of an implementing institution is an issue. The implementing institution(s) managing the project must be in a position to make objective, budgetary and organizational decisions including those dealing with cost-effective modifications to the existing PHC service delivery network. Discussions will be held with Philippines' PHC technical, financial, and administrative experts to focus attention on the issues involved in the selection of an institution(s).

Targeted Beneficiaries:

The potential direct beneficiaries of the project are the infants and children and pregnant and lactating mothers (all fecund women) residing in the test areas. These groups make up 27% of the total Philippine population, or roughly 200,000 persons. The indirect, long-run beneficiaries are the two million infants and children and women living in the regions designated for replication.

Project Number : 492-0372

Title : National Dendro Development Corporation

Proposed Funding (\$000) : Grant Loan

FY 82		
FY 83		4,000
LOP		12,000

Appropriation Account : Selected Development Activities

Project Purpose:

To assist the National Dendro Development Corporation (NDDC) in establishing its initial programs for reforestation of denuded foothills with fast growing trees for energy production.

Targeted Problems:

The CDSS points to degradation of upland resources as a principal source of insecurity in sustaining uplanders' agriculture and livelihood, a principal cause of floods, siltation and climate change in lowlands and coastal fishing grounds, and an important factor in sustaining inadequate indigenous energy production. Although the GOP can draw on its different sector agencies and academic institutions to address these constraints, until recently there had been no authority empowered and capable of attracting the highly specialized personnel needed to concentrate on this high priority yet unexplored problem.

Strategy and Inputs:

Among other factors, rising energy costs and the lack of an entity and appropriate personnel committed to address the targeted problems convinced the GOP to establish the NDDC in 1981 charging it with the responsibility of promoting development of energy generating tree farms. USAID's role will be to provide TA, training, equipment, and support for R and D and target beneficiary credit lines to NDDC to help them define, institutionalize and operationalize policies and procedures, and gain experience in doing research on and pilot-testing of technological and methodological approaches to new and indigenous problems in silviculture, wood transport, processing and tree farmer organizing.

Host Country Entities and Major Issues:

The project will be directly under the newly formed NDDC. Cooperating with the NDDC on certain elements of the project, mainly the pilot activities, will be the National Electrification Administration and the Farm Systems Development Corporation. The latter two organizations are already involved in the implementation of energy tree plantation projects.

There are no major issues hindering project design or implementation. However, as the CDSS points out long-run rural migration pressures on tree producing areas, mostly uplands, will likely require project design efforts to investigate ways of helping tree farmers organize around their interests to legally secure presently unsecured land tenure and thus assure project benefits are received.

Targeted Beneficiaries:

The project will create direct benefits for poor uplanders employed in tree growing, wood transport and processing. About two jobs will be created for each 10 hectares of land cultivated in pilot sub-projects. Perhaps 60 to 70% as many indirect jobs will result because of the money that will be redirected away from conventional to non-conventional energy sources produced in rural areas.

RAINFED RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The narrative which follows does not describe a discrete project undertaking as normally presented in the AID programming process. Consonant with discussions presented in the Philippines FY 1983 CDSS, we present here a description of a core program area, within which specific activities on the form of separate projects have been identified.

The Rainfed Resources Development program area will involve 2 phases of program development. In the initial phase, five activities be developed and designed in the general nature of a traditional-style project with specific objectives, beneficiaries, inputs and measures of attainment. For the purposes of ABS and CP programming, they will be considered as individual "projects". However, they will be designed to include specific linkages and relationships, explicitly described and related to a longer term purpose of support to the Rainfed Resources sector. As experience is gained through implementation, these activities will gradually evolve into a core project which is broader in scope both in terms of physical coverage and policy development.

For the core program area of Rainfed Resources the longer-term purpose is the identification, development and institutionalization of a replicable process and systems approach for the sustainable utilization of the Philippines' rainfed resource base. This will require a multi-disciplinary, multi-agency effort to build a systems perspective of how the people living in and dependent on each area can best use the available resource base more productively in a sustainable fashion leading to improved livelihood and overall development.

In the Philippines a program directed toward the rainfed areas must contend with an enormously diverse complex of agro-climatological zones. These range from steep, high slopes suitable only for forestry or perhaps agro-forestry, through lower and/or less steeply sloping areas suitable for agricultural production of various types on through the low lying coastal wetlands and the nearshore seas where aquatic/marine concerns become the focus of attention. There are neither clear geographic nor precise jurisdictional lines delimiting uplands, rolling hills, lowland and coastal wetland but rather a continuum of differing slopes, farming systems and socio-ethnological groupings.

Furthermore the problems facing these areas, the types, amount and quality of the natural resources base, and the potentials for development and improvement are poorly understood and vaguely defined at best. Therefore, the Mission proposes to initiate a number of relatively short-term (3-year) undertakings of a pilot-testing nature, directed toward gaining a better understanding of some of these areas, to begin to test various alternatives that could assist with improvement and development of both the ecology and the productive base and to test various methods of gaining local participation in the process. Within this complex continuum, it is possible, at this stage, to identify three focal points of concern around which selected activities may be clustered and initiated.

The largest area geographically, and certainly the most important in terms of economic productivity, are the lower and less steeply sloping areas, most of which are

already devoted to agricultural production of various types. Within these areas the primary emphasis may be directed toward improvement of agricultural productivity although serious and specific attention must be devoted to environmental concerns as well. Given the range of agro-climatic conditions that will be encountered, it is clear that the primary focus must be on development of diversified, multi-cropping systems, including livestock, which can be responsive to each particular mix of rainfall, soil topography, farmer capacities and farmer interests. Activities will be directed toward establishment of programs which can assist the small rainfed farmers to make marginal improvements to their present practices. This will focus almost totally on the testing and adaptation of known technology for both crop and livestock production to fit differing conditions and not on the development of wholly new technology.

One project concerned with developing a farming-systems approach for farming conditions in Region VIII was previously approved at the PID stage and is near final approval as a project for funding in FY 82 under the title of Eastern Visayas Farming Systems. The primary focus will be on assisting the Ministry of Agriculture Region VIII staff and the Visayas State College of Agriculture (VISCA) in establishing a cooperative program to test various improved farming technologies in six different areas working directly with farmer cooperators. Following at least two full years of on-farm verification and adaptation trials a full evaluation will be conducted to determine the feasibility of moving selected technologies into outreach programs to broader areas in the Region.

A similar project is planned for development and design for FY 83 funding for Region V, the Bicol, where AID has provided support to the Bicol River Basin Authority for the past several years. Although the same general approach would be used as in Region VIII, the types of farming systems tested would vary considerably. Another major variant would be the role of the research and training institution providing this backstopping to the project. Since the Bicol has no single strong institution comparable to VISCA, some other approach probably a consortium or cooperative effort among several agricultural schools and institutions would be used. In addition, the project will likely include a major evaluation effort, both of the Bicol Farming Systems project and of a related effort already underway in Region VI (Western Visayas) with World Bank support.

A second major area of concern involves the more steeply sloping areas, particularly at higher elevations, where the entire ecological balance is often precarious at best. In these areas the primary emphasis must be directed toward ecological stabilization and/or improvement first. Only when these efforts have begun to take hold can attention be turned to attempts for improving the socio-economic returns to area inhabitants through environmentally-acceptable forestry and agro-forestry activities.

The Mission intends to develop a project activity, titled Agro-forestry Improvement, with initial funding in FY 83 to develop and test a process that will involve users and inhabitants of selected areas both sedentary and "Kaingin" groups in usage of rehabilitation/management procedures that are both ecologically and economically sound. Such activities would include establishment of tree nurseries, soil erosion control measures, firewood and fruit tree planting and compatible livestock production. Of equal importance would be testing of models for cooperative management of public or

community controlled lands on a sustainable basis. Initially, support would be provided to continue and expand activities already started in Antique Province in Region VI with Ford Foundation support and a small pilot effort in Bicol (Region V) under USAID funding. Similar activities would be initiated in one or two additional sites in the concentration regions during the course of the project.

The third area of concern where locally focused, information-gathering and pilot-testing activities would be conducted involve the low-lying wet areas near the coasts including mangrove swamps, related estuarine rivers and the nearshore seas. These areas involve one of the major disadvantaged groups, the artisanal fishermen, with a resource base severely threatened in many cases by over fishing and improper fishing methods as well as by pollution and siltation from improper on-shore land use practices. While there is relatively little that can be done locally about damages caused by poor environmental practices higher in the watershed, improvements can be made in management and proper usage of the immediate coastal areas and offshore fishing areas. Additionally, employment and income may be improved through development of mariculture related enterprises, repair processing and storage facilities and similar undertakings. Similarly to the upland areas, models for cooperative management and control of access to community fishing areas would be tested for suitability and effectiveness.

The Mission proposes developing a project titled Coastal Wetlands Management for funding in FY 83 with pilot programs to be conducted in two selected locations in Regions V, VI, and VIII. Although specific areas will be chosen in the process of project design the most probable locations are expected to be on Panay Island in Region VI; possibly in Antique or Iloilo province and in Region V in the Bicol area, possibly in the San Miguel Bay area.

Finally, the most critical activity to be designed and conducted within the Rainfed Resources Development framework is entitled Natural Resources Management (NRM) to be funded initially in FY 82 in place of the originally proposed Coastal Watershed Ecosystem Development project. This project activity will be directed toward some of the broader concerns that must be addressed in organizing any type of concerted effort to preserve, develop and effectively utilize the Philippine rainfed resource base. A critical element common to all bio-types and agro-climatic zones is the need for a guarantee of continued access to productive resources to the inhabitants of each area (the project beneficiaries). A first effort in this regard to be undertaken by this project would be focused on developing procedures and capacities in GOP agencies to carry out effective land mapping and titling activities, an essential prerequisite for establishing access rights. Furthermore, given the multiplicity of GOP agencies and organizations as well as academic and private sector institutions which have a stake in this broad area of endeavor, efforts must be encouraged or initiated which begin to bring these diverse groups together to prepare common programs. Involving the key public and private institutions into a forum where common problems may be discussed is an essential step toward developing institutional mechanisms capable of learning about and coordinating responses to joint development concerns.

Such a group is already in existence in the area of upland development as the Upland Development Working Group within the Bureau of Forestry Development in the Ministry of Natural Resources. Activities and operations of this Working Group are presently supported by the Ford Foundation but this funding is due to run out sometime

next year. It is anticipated that Natural Resources Management would assume this support function and encourage continuation and expansion of activities including provision of technical assistance support. In addition the project proposes to encourage and/or support initiation of similar working groups concerned with the coastal wetlands and with the intermediate agricultural areas. The most logical lead institution for the latter area would be the Ministry of Agriculture, or one of its constituent elements, while for the coastal wetlands the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources in MNR would be a likely focal point.

Within the Natural Resources Management activity, assistance would be provided to support all of these groups with funds available for each Working Group to use for small program actions in research, training and demonstrations in defining effective approaches to the area of concern. The Working Groups would be further supported by outside technical assistance, both U.S. and Filipino, funded by the project to assist them with policy analysis, case studies of relevant on-going projects and establishment of a coordinating capacity for activities in that particular sub-sector. A major function of each of these Working Groups would be that of independent oversight and analysis of the specific activities being conducted under the other USAID-funded elements of the Agro-Forestry, Farming Systems and Coastal Wetlands activities. These analyses should be undertaken in order to evaluate progress, establish lessons that have been learned and provide recommendations for adaptation into second generation programs and/or define new pilot efforts that need to be established. As these Working Groups mature it is expected that there would be at least some coalescence of their activities, with cross-analysis of on-going pilot activities in order to arrive eventually at more broadly organized and focused action programs able to address Rainfed Resources concerns on an extended area (provincial or regional) basis.

As the Working Groups begin to identify possible approaches as well as gaps in knowledge, the need for additional support to adaptive research will likely emerge. The Natural Resources Management activity will also provide for funding for such requirements as they are identified, with coordination and flow of funds to be managed by the Philippine Council of Agricultural and Resources Research (PCARR). The lead GOP agency for overall coordination of this innovative approach to an exceedingly complex and complicated undertaking would be the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the Philippine Government organization which has been given the mandate of coordinating all developmental activities including external donor assistance.

Each of the activities described above is expected to be a 3-4 year undertaking as the initial phase of an overall effort directed at development of rainfed resources of ten or more years in duration. As lessons are learned in the various pilot operations and as analysis and integration provided at national and regional levels through NRM point toward broader, integrated interventions the attention and flow of resources through the Rainfed Resources Development program will be directed toward these second-generation activities. As these efforts themselves develop and mature into effective institutions, U.S. assistance in this broad area should be able to flow in increasing amounts through these established institutional structures for activities for which we agree to the general objectives systems and procedures, but for which we do not become involved in specific subproject design and implementation.

Even more importantly, these program and institutional structures should be able to also attract funding from the other external donor organizations, particularly those with much larger volumes of available funding resources than those that can be expected from AID.

TABLE V - FY 1983 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY	ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	Country/Office						
					Philippines						
					PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Workmonths)				
INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM						
20	DECISION PACKAGE AAPL										
21	492-0334 Small Farmer Systems II	O	L	FN	2,050	43,200	*	-	*	-	*
22	492-0372 National Dendro Dev. Corporation	N	L	SD	4,000	47,200	*	-	*	-	*
23	492-0333 Barangay Water II	O	L	HE	1,800	49,000	*	-	*	-	*
24	492-0340 Participant Training III	N	L	EH	1,000	50,000	*	-	*	-	*
25	PL 480 Title II (School Feeding)				(4,895)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-
26	PL 480 Title II (Other Child Feeding)				(355)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-
27	PL 480 Title II (Food for Work)				(183)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-
28	PL 480 Title II (Snack Food)				(65)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-
	PL 480 Title II (Adult Feeding)				(31)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce				8,850		*	-	*	-	*

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

TABLE V - FY 1983 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY	Ongoing/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	Country/Office		WORKFORCE (Number of Workmonths)					
					Philippines		INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM		
					PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)	CUM					USDH	FNDH
20	DECISION PACKAGE AAPL											
21	492-0334 Small Farmer Systems II	O	L	FN	2,050	43,200	*	-	*	-	*	
22	492-0372 National Dendro Dev. Corporation	N	L	SD	4,000	47,200	*	-	*	-	*	
23	492-0333 Barangay Water II	O	L	HE	1,800	49,000	*	-	*	-	*	
24	492-0340 Participant Training III	N	L	EH	1,000	50,000	*	-	*	-	*	
25	PL 480 Title II (School Feeding)				(4,895)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	
26	PL 480 Title II (Other Child Feeding)				(355)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	
27	PL 480 Title II (Food for Work)				(183)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	
28	PL 480 Title II (Snack Food)				(65)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	
	PL 480 Title II (Adult Feeding)				(31)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce				8,850		*	-	*	-	*	

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

TABLE V NARRATIVE

The ranking of the Development Assistance and PL-480 projects and programs in Table V as USAID's attempt to develop a set of activities to support the objective and goals set out in the 1982 and 1983 CDSS. The ranking includes the ESF in the minimum package for purposes of workload analysis.

1. Population Planning III has priority ranking. The project has a national focus addressing the fertility and infant/child mortality reduction objective identified in the CDSS. Although the project does not directly address the regional and targeted poverty objectives set out in the CDSS it remains critical to their attainment. The consequence of not reducing fertility and infant/child mortality is so draconian that it would negate any longer-term benefits which would flow from attainment of program goals in the rest of the portfolio.

2. The Rainfed Resources package of five new and ongoing projects constitutes the next most important intervention. Taken as a program the 5 projects are seen as serving a set of macro objectives which transcend individual project objectives. By identifying smaller scale approaches to discrete problem areas (production, ecological management, employment, etc.) within the rainfed resources sector, a body of institutional experience and a policy agenda for developing broader based interventions evolves. This, in turn, may lead to developing a sectoral approach for financial support in future years. Hence, this program will constitute the core intervention which will address the targeted promotion of more productive agricultural employment in the rainfed areas. Both the productive and ecological implications of this package supports the high ranking the package has received.

3. Local Resources Management (LRM) and Rural Enterprise, in that order, are the next ranking projects. The Local Resources Management project is seen as one of the principal mechanisms to help local governments develop a more effective targeted poverty focus in their development planning. The Rural Enterprise project will focus on strengthening and mobilizing rural private enterprise to stimulate development of labor-intensive industries which can absorb underemployed and unemployed agricultural workers. Both projects are oriented toward improving the environment within which employment opportunities may be developed. Local governments may focus on infrastructure, social services and even direct assistance to beneficiary group businesses depending upon articulated priorities of the groups themselves. Local entrepreneurs will seek to organize themselves to make effective use of both public and private resources at their disposal.

4. Health Services Financing and PL 480 Title II MCH are ranked next because of their direct relationship to the Fertility and Infant/Child Mortality objective in the CDSS. The former seeks to identify less costly than presently used ways to provide basic preventive health care. This project will look to the private sector to help in addressing these problems. The PL 480 program directly provides important health, nutrition and family planning services to a large number of poorer Filipinos.

5. PVO Co-Financing is also included in the minimum package because it is one of the Mission's most important resources in engaging the private sector in development efforts in the Philippines. It continues to provide a way of encouraging

private U.S. and Filipino voluntary organizations to focus their activities on many of the same problems USAID has identified in the CDSS.

6. The AAPL PACKAGE contains two ongoing projects, two new projects and five PL 480 programs. Both ongoing projects, Small Farmer Systems II and Barangay Water II, are marginally related to the CDSS and, therefore, were afforded only ranking within the AAPL package. The two new projects, National Dendro Development Corporation and Participant Training III, are both important elements of USAID's program but do not address the core objectives of rural employment and fertility and infant/child mortality as directly as those projects contained in the minimum package.

Rural energy remains an important area of concern because of its broad impact on achieving overall CDSS goals. USAID plans to take a more comprehensive look at energy in the next CDSS and we hope to better integrate it into the mainstream of our strategy. The Participant Training III project has been included because of its technology transfer potential. USAID believes that the transfer of appropriate technology will have an important contribution to make toward the attainment of the CDSS objective.

The PL 480 Title II proposals which are ranked last are part of a phase-out plan for Title II PL 480 in the Philippines. The dimension of this phase-out is seen in the aggregate levels of PL 480 from 1983 through 1987 in Table V.

Workforce Requirements

Although expressed against the project portfolio presented in Table V, these requirements go beyond these project considerations when all demands are analyzed. These demands include the need to:

1. properly manage pipeline and continuing DA and ESF projects which are congruent with the FY 83 CDSS;
2. initiate and implement new projects that will affect the CDSS;
3. implement a major ESF-funded program; and
4. support both the bilateral program and numerous regional and centrally-funded activities.

In our view, workforce requirements are not increased by the additional \$8.5 million increment in the AAPL, and reflect demands of the DA portfolio as outlined in Table V, the ESF program which places demands on Mission personnel to some degree distinct from the new strategy, and non-bilateral activities described above.

In FY 83 USAID will be implementing an innovative, "risk-taking" set of projects which will require, at least in the short run, higher levels of personnel intensity. The project mix will place diverse demands on personnel and require a wide variety of skills to manage both continuing and new projects.

To these demands we must add the following which are not taken into account in Table V.

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

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

3. Regional Training. USAID/Philippines processes some 180 participants annually from third countries at the request of other field missions. Both training staff and technical officers provide backstop support before and/or during the training period.

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

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

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

**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS**

**BUREAU: BUREAU FOR ASIA
DECISION UNIT: PHILIPPINES**

10 - Executive Direction

----- 1 9 8 3 -----

ITEM	US/ FN	FUNC TION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	LEVEL	CAT	PERS WORK SCHED	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AAPL	AT PLAN	FY 84	FY 85
573	U	10	011	21006 Director	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
579	U	10	012	21012 Deputy Director	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
1151	U	10	023	21013 Program Planning Officer	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
735	U	10	233	21016 Phy Science Research Advisor	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
586	U	10	021	21019 Program Economist	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
1135	U	10	050	21033 Secretary	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
1661	F	10	050	Secretary	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
1134	U	10	850	21028 Legal Advisor (Regional)	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
1655	F	10	850	Attorney Advisor	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
716	F	10	050	Secretary	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12

20 - Program Planning

1983

ITEM	FN	YION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	LEVEL	CAT	MORK	SCHED	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AAPL	PLAN LEVEL	ABOVE	
															FY 84	FY 85
592	U	20	023	24007 Program Officer	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
600	U	20	023	24011 Deputy Program Officer	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
606	U	20	023	24021 Asst Program Officer	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
596	U	20	023	24025 Asst Program Officer	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	U	20	023	IDI (Economics)	E	I	40	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	20	023	IDI (Program)	E	I	40	8	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
654	U	20	050	24032 Secretary	E	-	30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1656	F	20	020	Program Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

30 - Project Design

1 9 8 3

ITEM	FN	FUNC	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	LEVEL	CAT	PERS WORK SCHED	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AAPL	AT PLAN	FY 84	FY 85	ABOVE		
																PLAN	LEVEL	
651	U	30	103	26008 Agricultural Development Officer	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
700	U	30	023	26218 Program Planning Officer	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
706	U	30	101	26219 Agricultural Economist	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
672	U	30	101	26222 Agricultural Economist	M	-	40	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
619	U	30	500	25215 Hlth/FmPl Development Officer	H	-	40	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

40 - Project Implementation

ITEM	US/ FN	CLASS	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	DAY	WKS	PER										
4836	U	40	150	25506 Food for Peace Officer	U	1	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
645	U	40	092	25511 Project Manager	M	1	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1659	F	40	020	Progr.	F	1	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1660	F	40	150	Food for Peace Officer	F	1	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1145	F	40	050	Secretary	M	1	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1146	F	40	050	Secretary	M	1	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1663	F	40	600	Education Specialist	F	1	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

40 - Project Implementation

1983

ABOVE

ITEM	US/ FN	FUNC TION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	LEVEL	PERS CAT	WORK SCHED	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AAPT	PLAN LEVEL	FY 84	FY 85
634	U	40	940	29005 Capital Resources Development Off	8	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
1155	U	40	940	29010 Dep Capital Resources Development Off	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
659	U	40	940	29016 Capital Proj Development Officer	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
667	U	40	940	29020 Capital Proj Development Officer	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
641	U	40	940	29027 Capital Proj Development Officer	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
692	U	40	940	29029 Capital Proj Development Officer	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
701	U	40	092	29030 Project Manager	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	U	40	091	General Development Officer	M	P	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
688	U	40	251	29112 General Engineering Officer	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
4837	U	40	251	29122 General Engineering Advisor	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
1662	F	40	020	Program Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
4167	F	40	020	Program Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
4143	F	40	024	Program Assistant	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
1664	F	40	250	Engineer (Civil)	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	40	250	Engineer (Civil)	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
1150	F	40	050	Secretary	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
4164	F	40	024	Program Assistant	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
1665	F	40	250	Engineer (Mechanical)	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12

40 - Project Implementation

1983

ITEM	FN	FUNC	US/	TION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	LEVEL	CAT	PERS	WOKK	FY	81	AT	MIN	CURR	AT	AT	PLAN	FY	FY	84	85	ABOVE		
																								82	83
1657	F	40			910	Supervisory Training Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
1658	F	40			910	Training Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
	F	40			910	Training Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
	F	40			910	Training Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	

50 - Financial Management

1983

ITEM	US/ FNC FN TION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	LEVEL	PERS CAT	WOK SCIED	FY 81	FY 82	AI MIN	AT CURR	AI AAPL	PLAN LEVEL	FY 84	FY 85	ABOVE	
															AI	PLAN
724	U	50 043	23006 Controller	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
731	U	50 043	23008 Deputy Controller	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
	U	50 040	Financial Management IDI	E	I	40	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1672	F	50 050	Secretary	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
1666	F	50 042	Supervisory Budget Analyst	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
1669	F	50 041	Accountant, Sr.	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
1667	F	50 041	Financial Analyst Sr.	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
4177	F	50 041	Financial Analyst Sr.	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
4178	F	50 041	Financial Analyst	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
4179	F	50 041	Financial Analyst	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
4145	F	50 040	Cashier	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
1670	F	50 041	Accountant Sr.	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
1668	F	50 030	Computer Operator	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
	F	50 041	Accountant	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
1671	F	50 041	Accounting Asst	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
4175	F	50 041	Accounting Asst	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
4176	F	50 041	Accounting Asst	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		

60 - Administrative Operations & Support

1983

ITEM	US/ FN	FUNC TION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	LEVEL	CAT	PERS WORK SCHED	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AACL	AT PLAN	FY 84	FY 85	ABOVE LEVEL	
																	8
710	U	60	031	22006 Executive Officer	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
713	U	60	031	22010 Deputy Executive Officer	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1140	U	60	050	22015 Secretary (P/T)	Z	-	30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
718	U	60	030	22012 Computer Systems Analyst	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1143	U	60	931	22017 Contract Services Officer (Regional)	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1144	U	60	931	22020 Asst Contract Services Off (Regional)	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
714	U	60	034	22504 General Services Officer	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	U	60	034	22506 Asst General Services Officer	M	-	40	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
707	U	60	073	22016 Executive Assistant (P/T)	Z	-	30	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4835	U	60	932	22107 Supply Management Officer	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1673	F	60	050	Secretary	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1674	F	60	030	Computer Operator	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1692	F	60	931	Contract Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1686	F	60	033	Personnel Specialist Sr.	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1675	F	60	033	Personnel Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4151	F	60	033	Personnel Assistant	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4152	F	60	033	Personnel Assistant	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4153	F	60	030	Management Assistant	M	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

1983

ITEM	FUNG	POSITION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	PERS CAT	MARK	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AACL	PLAN LEVEL	FY 84	FY 85	ABOVE	
															AT	AT
1679	F	60	600	Librarian	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1676	F	60	030	Shipping Section Supervisor	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4154	F	60	034	General Services Asst	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4155	F	60	050	Clerical Assistant	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1677	F	60	99	Production Supervisor	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1678	F	60	600	Artist, Print	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4156	F	60	600	Office Machines Operator Sr.	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4157	F	60	600	Audio Visual Specialist	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4158	F	60	600	Office Machines Operator	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1685	F	60	072	Mail & File Supervisor	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4159	F	60	072	Records Clerk	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4160	F	60	072	Records Clerk	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1680	P	60	034	General Services Supervisor	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1152	F	60	050	Secretary	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1681	F	60	034	General Services Assistant	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1683	F	60	070	Accounting Assistant	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1682	F	60	932	Supervisory Supply Tech	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4161	F	60	930	Supply Proc Assistant	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4162	F	60	930	Supply Clerk	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

ITEM	FN	FUNC	US/	TION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	LEVEL	PERS CAT	WORK SCHED	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AAPL	ABOVE PLAN LEVEL	FY 84	FY 85
1684	F	60			034	General Services Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
4166	F	60				Master Mechanic	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60				Motor Vehicle Dispatcher	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
	F	60				Chauffeur Sr.	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	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
1688	F	60			932	Property Utilisation Spec	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
1691	F	60			070	Admin Assistant	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
1153	F	60			050	Secretary	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12
1687	F	60			600	Equipment Specialist (Auto)	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12		12	12

1983

ITEM	FUNCTION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	LEVEL	CAT	PERS WORK SCHED	FY 91	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AAPL	AT PLAN	FY 84	FY 85	ABOVE	
																LEVEL
4180	F	60	932	Property Utilization Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	F	60	932	Property Utilization Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4163	F	60	932	Property Utilization Tech	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4164	F	60	050	Clerk-Typist	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	F	60	932	Property Utilization Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1689	F	60	932	Procurement Supervisor	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1690	F	60	932	Procurement Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	F	60	932	Procurement Specialist	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4165	F	60	932	Procurement Assistant	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

Non-Mission Specific

1983

ITEM	FUNCTION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	LEVEL	PERS CAT	WORK SCHED	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AAPL	AT PLAN	FY 84	FY 85	ABOVE PLAN LEVEL	
																US/
U		081	24203 Regional Inspector Gen/Aud	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
F		081	24205 Dep Regional Inspector Gen/Aud	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
U		081	24207 Audit Manager	II	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
F		081	24211 Audit Manager	II	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
U		081	24209 Auditor	II	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
F		081	24215 Auditor	II	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
U		081	24220 Auditor	II	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
U		081	24222 Auditor	II	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
F		081	ID1 - Auditor	E I	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
U		081	24223 Auditor	II	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
11-93	F	081	Supervisory Auditor	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
11-94	F	050	Secretary I	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
F		081	Auditor (position not to be filled)													

1983

ITEM	US/ FUNC	FN	TION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	LEVEL	PERS CAT	WORK SCHED	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT AAAPL	ABOVE								
														PLAN LEVEL	FY 84 85							
U	082	29812	Foreign Assistance Inspector	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12						
U	082	29815	Foreign Assistance Inspector	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12						
U	050	29831	Secretary	E	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12						
U	050	050	Secretary II	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12						
U	023	02022	Program Planning Officer	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12						
U	802	89010	Regional Development Officer	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12						
TOTAL														2220	2178	2184	2184	2184	2184	2184	2184	2184

55

Corrected Computer Printout
(Table IX)

TABLE VIII

COST SUMMARIES	FY 1983			FY 1983			PY 1983		
	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
US Direct Hire	4,005	66	61						
FN Direct Hire	640	111	6						
US Contract Pers.	45	6	8						
FN Contract Pers.	322	69	5						
Housing Expense	1,316	64	21						
Office Operations	2,393	XX	XX		XX	XX		XX	XX
Total Budget	8,721	XX	XX		XX	XX		XX	XX
Mission Allotment	2,143	XX	XX		XX	XX		XX	XX
FAAS	131	XX	XX		XX	XX		XX	XX
Trust Fund	3,289	XX	XX		XX	XX		XX	XX

Attachment

NOTE

1. The US Direct-Hire related work year of 66 in FY 1982 and in FY 1983 in the OE Summary is one less than those reported in Table IX, 798 MM or 67 MY in FY 1982 and 804 MM or 67 MY in FY 1983. The Table IX includes one USDH assigned to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for which the Mission provides no funding support. The 66 man-years of USDH consist of the following:

51 - Mission, including 2 IDI's
12 - RIG/A/IIS
2 - Part-time
<u>1 - ASEAN</u>
<u>66 - TOTAL</u>

2. Comment on Significant Trend of Unit Cost

A. FY 1980 and FY 1981

1. USDH unit cost increase of 9 principally due to increase in compensation and benefits of USDH on October 1980.
2. Increase in US Contract personnel by 7 in FY 1981 due to PASA employee. Cost of PASA in FY 1980 funded by FY 1979. Hence no budget made in FY 1980. The same PASA employee's expenses budgeted in FY 1981 and FY 1982 at \$35.0 per year.

B. FY 1981 and FY 1982

1. Increase of 6 in housing expense in FY 1982 over FY 1981 due to procurement of household equipment and furnishing, including freight costs. Except for \$5.0 budgeted in FY 1981, no acquisition of NXP made in FY 1981 per AID/Washington's directive.

TABLE VIII (RIG/A/IIIS)

COST SUMMARIES	FY 1983		FY 1983		FY 1983				
	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
US Direct Hire	784	12	65						
FN Direct Hire	18	3	6						
US Contract Pers.	-								
FN Contract Pers.	4	1	4						
Housing Expense	210	12	17						
Office Operations	219	xx	xx		xx	xx		xx	xx
Total Budget	1,235	xx	xx		xx	xx		xx	xx
Mission Allotment	1,235	xx	xx		xx	xx		xx	xx
FAAS	-	xx	xx		xx	xx		xx	xx
Trust Fund	-	xx	xx		xx	xx		xx	xx

III. REPORT ON INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

TABLE VIII
ADP SYSTEMS INVENTORY

	FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983	
	IF	TOTAL	IF	TOTAL	IF	TOTAL
<u>A. Capital Investments</u>						
1. Purchase of ADP Equipment ^{1/}	30,000	30,000	-0-	150,000	50,000	50,000
2. Purchase of Software	-0-	3,000	3,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
3. Sub-Total	30,000	33,000	3,000	150,000	50,000	50,000
<u>B. Personnel^{2/}</u>						
1. Compensation, Benefits, Travel	44,800	60,500	21,500	68,500	22,800	73,800
2. Mock-ups	(1,0)	(5,0)	(4,0)	(5,0)	(4,0)	(5,0)
3. Sub-Total	44,800	60,500	21,500	68,500	22,800	73,800
<u>C. Equipment Rental and Other Operating Costs</u>						
1. ADP Equipment (ADPE) Rentals ^{3/}	-0-	1,500	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
2. Supplies & Leased Software	-0-	6,500	8,000	8,000	10,000	10,000
3. Sub-Total	-0-	8,000	8,000	8,000	10,000	10,000

Footnotes:

- ^{1/} Computers, i.e., electronic data processing equipment and all peripheral equipment electronically attached to central processors (CPU's) punched and magnetic card accounting machines.
- ^{2/} "Direct-hire" personnel assigned primarily to ADP duties such as equipment operators, data-entry clerks, system analysts and programmers excluding any Mission personnel who simply use ADP incidental to the performance of their primary function.
- ^{3/} Includes maintenance furnished as part of rental contracts.

	FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983	
	\$	TF	\$	TF	\$	TF
<u>D. Commercial Services</u>						
1. ADP Service Bureau ^{4/}	-0-	6,500	-0-	5,000	-0-	-0-
2. Systems Analysis & Programming	-0-	50,000	-0-	75,000	-0-	75,000
3. ADPE Maintenance (IF separate from Item C.1)	-0-	10,500	-0-	12,500	-0-	15,000
4. Sub-Total	-0-	67,000	-0-	92,000	-0-	90,000
<u>E. Total Obligations</u> (Sum of A3, B3, C3 & D4)	74,800	93,700	197,000	126,500	101,000	122,800
<u>F. Interagency Services^{5/}</u>						
1. Payments	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	25,000	-0-
2. Offsetting Collections	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
3. Sub-Total	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	25,000	-0-
<u>G. GRAND TOTAL (Sum of E plus F)</u>	74,800	93,700	197,000	126,500	126,000	122,800
<u>IV. REPORT ON INVENTORY OF WORD PROCESSING SYSTEMS</u>						
A. Capital Investments in W/P Equipment	30,000	-0-	20,000	-0-	15,000	-0-
B. W/P Equipment Rental & Supplies	-0-	8,000	-0-	8,000	-0-	10,000
C. Other W/P Costs	-0-	9,000	-0-	10,000	-0-	10,000
D. TOTAL (Sum of A, B & C)	30,000	17,000	20,000	18,000	15,000	20,000

Footnotes:
^{4/} Include cost of obtaining computer processing service from any host-country government agencies as well as from commercial sources.
^{5/} Cost of ADP services provided to or received from other U.S.G. agencies.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

I. NARRATIVE STATEMENT - ADP

In CY 1979, the USAID/Philippines data processing installation began as a pilot project aimed at automating financial, administrative, and program activities within a single Mission. The initial pilot effort has since progressed into a full-fledged computer operation with state-of-the-art hardware, software, and staff in-place.

Two major user application software systems have been developed, tested, implemented, documented, and forwarded to Washington for distribution to other Missions; Financial And Management Accounting System (FAMAS) and Manpower And Personnel System (MAPS). "FAMAS" processes Mission budget, operating expense, and project expense accounts while "MAPS" processes Mission manpower, personnel, vehicle, and housing data. Additional applications software planned for development and implementation during FY 82/83 are contracts, library, excess property, project management, and country/program profile.

The USAID/P computer installation has the following hardware in-place:

One (1) Hewlett-Packard Model 1000 Central
Processing Unit (CPU) with 512K
Byte Main Storage and Image-1000 DBMS

Two (2) 19.6 Mega Byte H.P. Disc Drives
Model HP 7906

One (1) 9 Track Reel Tape Drive Model 7970B

One (1) 200 Line Per Minute (LPM) Printer
Model 12987A

One (1) Console CRT Model 2645A with cassette
tape capability

Eight (8) CRTs of various models for user
processing

The hardware was procured from dollar funds at a cost of \$123,990. For FY 81, there will be one additional disk drive procured.

Budget FY 82 and 83 dollars are for the procurement of a new Wang computer since we are the only Mission worldwide

with ADP hardware made by a vendor other than Wang. Thus, this procurement will make our Mission compatible with other Missions and Embassies using Wang equipment. Our present H.P. hardware will be disposed of through a Mission project agreement.

II. NARRATIVE STATEMENT - WP

Currently, the Mission does not have WP capability. Budget FY 81 dollars are for the procurement of a Wang WP with 3-work stations (initially) and two printers. FY 82/83 dollars are for WP equipment upgrades (i.e., work-stations and printers).

DMD:4/23/81

P.L. 480 NARRATIVE

A. P.L. 480 Title II

In FY 82 and FY 83 the P.L. 480 Title II program in the Philippines will direct 71% of its dollar resources to the MCH/Day Care feeding category; 26% to School Feeding; and 3% to other feeding categories. While being very small, the Mission believes that these other feeding programs serve useful purposes. Food for work projects fit with our CDSS employment strategy. The Snack Food concept is low-cost, experimental and innovative. The evaluation of it was very encouraging and this is something we think is worth pursuing. The other child feeding and adult feeding categories serve humanitarian needs.

A recent comprehensive evaluation report of Title II (still in draft) shows very favorable results in the maternal and child health and day care service feeding activities. The report concludes that, for the most part, these programs are targeting to the neediest recipients, in fact, the data indicate that those entering the program in the worst states of health have the greatest tendency toward improvement. The report also notes that overall there is a statistically significant improvement in the nutritional status of recipients participating in the program. On the other hand, the evaluation questioned the efficacy of school feeding activities both on nutritional grounds and as an incentive for school attendance. When the final and complete report is accepted and published, it will be used to help the Mission formulate feeding category priorities and to guide us in the curtailment of lower priority programs.

The Mission had hoped that its proposal, as outlined in the FY 82 ABS, to start the Title II phase down in FY 84 at 25% per year could have been followed. However, stringent budget cuts have forced earlier accelerated reductions. Not being able to adhere to the proposed phase out schedule has caused the Mission some relationship problems with the VolAGs and with some of the involved ministries. CARE has complained about a serious credibility problem that may result with the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) because of the failure to stick to the original phase down schedule and because of unpredictable fluctuations in commodity availabilities.

One of the problem areas highlighted by the evaluation was that of targeting, this is especially true in the school feeding category. However, MEC has written to the USAID extensively detailing their plans for improved targeting of needy recipients. Throughout the remainder of the phase down period we will be working with MEC to assure more selective targeting is employed with the declining resource levels.

B. Title I/III

On March 28, 1980 NEDA formally requested P.L. 480 Title I/III assistance for the years 1980-1984. Proceeds from the sale of Title I/III commodities would be utilized to finance projects of the GOP's Food and Nutrition Plan. AID/W and the Mission agreed to support a Title I/III proposal, if adequate supporting documentation could be submitted. However, at present the Food and Nutrition Plan is encountering difficulties within the GOP bureaucracy. We do not know when these difficulties will be resolved, therefore we have no plans for the submission of Title I/III proposal in the near future.

C. Title II Justification

Over the past several years there has been no significant reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition in the Philippines. Malnutrition remains a pervasive problem, particularly among the infants and children of the rural poor. According to the most recent nutrition survey, 54% of all pre-schoolers are underweight for age with 11% either moderately or severely underweight.

Currently, Title II is one of the most significant nutrition interventions in the Philippines addressing the problem of malnutrition in rural areas. The GOP had planned to initiate a food discount plan directed at poor families within the context of its Food and Nutrition Plan. The Mission had hoped to coordinate P.L. 480 Title II phase out with the phasing in of this food discount scheme. The levels proposed for Title II during the planning period represent the Mission's best estimate of an orderly phaseout of the program irrespective of the outcome of GOP policy discussions on this issue. If the phaseout is not done, and planned on in this manner, it could have a serious negative effect on many poor rural families now participating in the Title II program, since there is nothing in sight on the short-term to help fill the food gap.

The Mission continues to see the Title II program as playing an important role in support of CDSS objectives in the short to medium term. Title II foods represent an income savings to poor families. Data indicate that poor families spend a very high proportion of income on foodstuffs and also have a high marginal propensity to spend on food. Therefore, the savings from Title II foods represents more available income to purchase food for other members of the family. The resultant increased household consumption from this saving hopefully will improve the nutrition and health of the whole family and lead to greater productivity and greater chances for employment of its older members.

Title II foods improve food availability and distribution within the country and within the family. It has the long term effect of providing the nation with future generations of productive workers, rather than those who might be debilitated by childhood malnutrition.

D. Bellmon Considerations

1. Receipt, Storage and Distribution

No problems are anticipated with the ability of the GOP to receive, store and distribute P.L. 480 commodities under Title II. Commodity management and storage facilities are adequate to meet the needs of the P.L. 480 program and other normal operations. Improvements continue to be made in storage facilities to further strengthen this aspect. There have been overland shipping delays in the past because of slow payment by the counterpart ministries to the freight forwarder. CRS, CARE and USAID are trying to resolve this nagging problem. NEDA reviews overall P.L. 480 allocations to assure that all the budgetary implications for the GOP regarding receipt, storage and distribution are taken into account.

2. The total amount of commodities requested under P.L. 480 Title II only amount to 41,000 MT. These commodities are dispersed countrywide. Given the limited quantity and the wide dispersal, no substantial disincentive effects to local agricultural production are anticipated.

3. Marketing

The volume and mix of P.L. 480 Title II commodities should not cause any disruption to normal marketing activities in the Philippines.

Mission Review of Voluntary Agency Title II Operations

AID conducted a comprehensive evaluation of the entire Title II program during January-February 1981. The draft report is now being reviewed by the Mission and by the voluntary agencies. We expect that the report will be able to provide guidance for decisions that will undoubtedly have to be made during the phase down period.

A) Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

For the size of the CRS program, the internal operational and logistical problems have been minimal. During the past year a thorough internal audit plus a comprehensive evaluation of CRS activities was conducted. Follow-up and corrective actions on the findings and recommendations should lead to a strengthened program. The CRS program concentrates on nutrition education through its maternal child health (MCH) component and through MSSD Day Care Services Centers. In FY 81 an error led to a 100,000 recipient reduction in the MCH component of their program causing considerable havoc and disruption. The error did not become known until well into the year, which made the cutback seem all the same severe.

MSSD is the main government counterpart of CRS and the principal funding source for the storage and movement of P.L. 480 Title II commodities. The major part of the CRS program is implemented through Social Action Committees (SAC) within the diocesan church structure. For the most part, the SAC's very competently manage Title II activities.

B) Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)

CARE directs most of its activities to School Feeding which it coordinates with the Ministry of Education and Culture. U.S. budget cutbacks have worked a particular hardship for the CARE program, forcing a shift out of fortified foods and a complete elimination of their activities in food for work. The elimination of food for work runs counter to our employment strategy outlined in the CDSS, it also limits the capacity to respond to worthwhile rehabilitation efforts after the several typhoons that hit the Philippines each year.

CARE's MCH category is called Targeted Food Assistance (TFA) which it implements through the Ministry of Health. Targetting in this program is very good, only severely and moderately malnourished participate in the program. The program is relatively new, but appears to be very effective in reaching poor malnourished children in rural areas.

PL-480 TITLE II PROGRAM

FY 1982

I. Country Philippines

Sponsor's Name CARE, Inc.

A. Maternal & Child Health..... Total Recipients 192,500

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity(MT)</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
192,500	Non Fat Dry Milk	3,144	1,317,336
192,500	Corn Soy Milk	5,239	2,341,833
	Total.....	<u>8,383</u>	<u>3,659,169</u>

B. School Feeding..... Total Recipients 1,400,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity(MT)</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
910,000	All Purpose Flour	8,859	2,781,726
490,000	Bulgur Wheat	4,770	1,383,300
	Total.....	<u>13,629</u>	<u>4,165,026</u>

C. Other Child Feeding..... Total Recipients 1,500

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity(MT)</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
1,500	Non Fat Dry Milk	24	10,056
1,500	Corn Soy Milk	41	18,327
	Total.....	<u>65</u>	<u>28,383</u>

GRAND TOTAL..... 22,077 \$ 7,852,578
VVVVVVV VVVVVVVVV

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL-480 TITLE II

I. Country Philippines

Sponsor's Name CARE, Inc.

A. Maternal & Child Health..... Total Recipients 186,500

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity(MT)</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
186,500	Non Fat Dry Milk	3,045	1,275,855
186,500	Corn Soy Milk	<u>5,076</u>	<u>2,360,340</u>
	Total.....	<u>8,121</u>	<u>3,636,195</u>

B. School Feeding..... Total Recipients 1,300,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity(MT)</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
845,000	All Purpose Flour	8,226	2,780,388
455,000	Bulgur Wheat	<u>4,429</u>	<u>1,386,277</u>
	Total.....	<u>12,655</u>	<u>4,166,665</u>

C. Other Child Feeding..... Total Recipients 1,500

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity(MT)</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
1,500	Non Fat Dry Milk	24	10,056
1,500	Corn Soy Milk	<u>41</u>	<u>19,065</u>
	Total.....	<u>65</u>	<u>29,121</u>

GRAND TOTAL..... 20,907 - \$7,831,981
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FY 1983 PROGRAM PLAN

I. ELEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

A. Identification

This Program Plan is submitted by CARE under the sponsorship of the host country counterparts as listed in Attachment #1. CARE presently has a staff of 3 international and 40 national employees to plan and monitor PL 480 Title II Commodity inputs. CARE's office is located at 1010 A. Mabini Street, Ermita, Manila. Mr. Henry R. Richards is Director of CARE in the Philippines, and resident at 16 Magdalena Circle, Magallanes Village, Makati, Metro Manila.

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

International Personnel

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 1 | Assistant Director   |
| 1 | Field Representative |

National Personnel

|    |                             |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 1  | Administrator               |
| 2  | Nutritionists               |
| 1  | Home Economist              |
| 2  | Warehousemen                |
| 12 | Field Officers              |
| 8  | Accounting - Administration |
| 14 | Support Staff               |

B. Area, Scope and Condition of Operations

1) Categories of Beneficiaries

a. Maternal Child Health (MCH)

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

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

There are 1.5 million 2nd and 3rd degree malnourished preschool children in the Philippines. This program addresses itself to the problems of improving the nutritional and health status of 9 percent of these children. The TFA program is comprised of four sub-programs.

(a) Malwards (Pediatric Nutrition Rehabilitation Wards)

Malwards, with an average of 750 recipients, are wards established in hospitals for treating and rehabilitating severely malnourished preschool children. While children are in the hospital, they receive food and intensive medical care. Their

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

- (b) Pediatrics - Third and second degree malnourished preschool children confined to pediatric wards for whatever reason are provided a one-month take-home ration upon discharge from the hospital and are referred to the Rural Health Units for enrollment in the RHU-based MOH Nutrition Program. The FY 82 target is an average of 750 recipients.
- (c) OB - Malnourished mothers admitted to the OB wards are provided a one-month supplementary ration upon discharge from the hospital and are referred to the nearest RHU so that they and any of their third and second degree malnourished preschool

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

- (d) RHU - The RHU program is built around the MCH concept. Malnourished expectant and nursing mothers and third and second degree malnourished preschool children are the targetted recipients. CARE expects to reach a monthly average of 138,800 recipients during FY 82. Mothers and eligible children must visit the RHU at least once a month and participate in mothercraft classes and well-baby clinics. The children are weighed monthly to determine nutritional progress. If the child shows no significant improvement in nutritional status over a six-month period, the reason is assumed to be the mother's lack of interest and they are removed from the program. The maximum period of time that a child can participate in the program is 18 months for children aged 12-72 months, and one year for children aged 0-11 months.

Once again, the assumption is that if the mother is interested in the health status of the child, the child should achieve normal nutritional status in this period of time.

- (2) MSSD TMCH Program - This is another MCH program designed to improve nutritional status of targetted 3rd and 2nd degree pre-school children and malnourished pregnant and nursing mothers. Unlike the TFA program that is administered through the National Nutrition Service of the MOH, the TMCH program is administered through the Local Nutrition Committees and the MSSD.

The Local Nutrition Committees establish nutrition centers that are regularly visited by nutritionists who observe the volunteer workers. These workers are responsible for teaching nutrition and health education to the mothers participating in the program. An average of 53,000 recipients will benefit from the FY 82 program.

Over the years, CARE has supported counterpart agencies' nutrition education efforts. However, recent studies on the nutritional status of recipient children have raised questions as to the effectiveness

of these education programs as they are implemented today. During FY 1982, therefore, CARE will implement a carefully designed Nutrition and Primary Health Education Plan, to be implemented through its TFA and TMCH programs. Twelve learning modules have been put together for trainers and mothers' classes, and these are currently being translated into the major Philippine languages in use in the program areas. The plan also seeks to develop innovative audiovisual materials and teaching methods, with message and language aimed at rural residents. A copy of the Plan is included herewith as Attachment II.

b. School Feeding Program

This program is supported by CARE in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC). Beginning this school year, June 1981 through March 1982, MEC will phase out of the Nutribun Program 25% of the recipient level of long participating schools in order to phase in an equal number of recipients from newly selected target schools. The percentage of recipients phased out will be even higher in the coming years thus allowing greater program participation by previously unreached malnourished children.

A major drawback of the school feeding program is that the nutribun must be prepared daily. Since most schools do not have bakeries, the nutribun must be baked by an outside bakery and then transported to the schools. These restrictions severely limit the participation of schools located in depressed areas with poor transportation facilities. Now, however, Bulgur Wheat will also be used in the SFP. Its longer shelf life will reduce the number of deliveries and transportation costs, and, since the commodity can be prepared by anyone, processing costs will also be reduced. The total SFNP recipient level planned for FY 1982 is 1,400,000 of which 910,000 will receive Nutribuns and 490,000 will be targetted for Bulgur Wheat use.

The Philippines is one of the few developing countries in the world where all the school teachers have a minimum of BS or BA degrees which has given the teachers the ability to effectively integrate nutrition and health education into classroom and community activities. Additionally, and as an integral part of the MEC/CARE School Feeding Program, medical and dental services are provided by departmental personnel. The nutritional status of children is regularly monitored by the teachers.

The School Feeding Program can continue to be successful even if USAID/Washington reduces its PL 480 commitment to this program as long as the phase down is gradual and well-planned. Since Title II food support is absolutely required in MEC's integrated services school feeding program, an immediate drastic cut will negate progress made by schoolchildren and reduce past efforts to little more than temporary improvements with no long term results.

For its part, the School Feeding Program is taking steps to facilitate the transition from PL 480 food commodities to other forms of supplementary feeding. They are:

- (1) School Garden Program - Every school that has garden space plants vegetables, rice and/or corn and fruit trees in the garden. The CARE nutri-bun provides 250 calories and is supplemented with produce from these school gardens at 50 calories per serving.

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

- (2) School Health Guardian Food Production Program - This project addresses the national priorities of reducing child malnutrition

through increased food production and decreased dependency of donated foods. It also addresses the improved health of the school child through the National School Health Guardian Project which is an umbrella program involving various child and community health activities such as nutrition education, health and dental care, medicinal herbs production, selective food production, supplementary school feeding, community education, family planning, etc. The School Health Guardian Program has become integrated with the School Feeding Program because of its importance in supplying the 50 calorie supplement as well as in phase in/phase out school nutrition program.

Through this program, CARE provides the means to increase school garden food production by donating pumps, irrigation equipment, seeds and other essential equipment.

2) Program Objectives and Indicators

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

malnourished mothers of preschool children enrolled in the program.

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

- b. School Feeding Program - The overall objective of this program is the improvement in the nutritional status of malnourished school children in Grades I through IV and reducing the dependency on foreign food commodities. Progress towards the achievement of these objectives will be the measurement of weight-for-age gains in the individual growth charts maintained by the school teachers for each child and a survey of school garden produce.

3) Geographic Areas

All the above programs will be implemented throughout the Philippines.

4) Food Distribution at Project Level

- a. MCH - 3 pounds of NFDM, 5 pounds of CSM, will be distributed to each recipient each month. The Malward program recipients are provided food during the period of confinement in the hospital, then they are referred to a RHU for follow-up enrollment in the MCH program. In the MSSD TMCH program, children enrolled in a center are

provided 1-3 months feeding at the center, after which the child is shifted to a take-home distribution. In the RHU-based MCH program, children are also provided 1-2 months feeding in a center before being shifted to a take-home distribution. Nutritional impact of the food is evaluated by monthly weighing of the recipients.

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

5) Participation by Counterpart Ministries

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

- (a) definition of eligible beneficiaries;
- (b) the quarterly food to be provided;
- (c) responsibility for commodity losses;
- (d) a statement that sufficient funds will be allocated to cover (1) transport from the port to the end-use institution; (2) storage facilities; (3) incidental expenses for food preparation including

utensils; and (4) CARE personnel and operations costs.

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

6) Avoiding Duplication of Distribution

The beneficiaries are identified through community weight-for-age measurements. The collection of this data is known as Operation Timbang (weighing). Through Operation Timbang, the second and third degree malnourished children are identified. Since all the children participating in either of the MCH programs are included in the Operation Timbang list, it is possible to avoid duplication of distribution by ensuring that the children selected from the list for program participation are not selected for more than one program.

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

Lists of schools and TMCH/TFA centers are periodically compared by representatives of CRS, World Food Program and CARE in order to avoid project duplication. Various Philippine Government agencies involved in the PL-480 programs also monitor Volag areas of operation and the commodity sources for the individual projects.

C. Control and Receiving-Records, Procedures and Audits

Title II commodities for CARE-assisted programs are

received at the Port of Manila. CARE has a separate section in its office which is responsible for receiving, handling, and accounting for all shipments.

- 1) Records - A separate and complete file is maintained for each shipment. In addition, CARE maintains a complete set of records to account properly for the food from the time it is booked in the U.S. until it is consumed by the beneficiaries.
- 2) Procedures - CARE follows a general procedure established by CARE-New York and elaborated upon by past experience in the Philippines. CARE's Overseas Operations Manual coincide with the procedures and regulations outlined in the USAID Food For Peace Handbook for Title II programs.
- 3) Internal Reviews - Internal Reviews are conducted annually.

D. Port Facilities and Practices

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

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

ex-tackle and ex-lighter surveys are conducted.

E. In-Country Storage and Transportation

- 1) Storage - Title II commodities enter the Philippines through Manila port. From Manila they are dispatched by lighter to the clearing and forwarding agent's warehouse. The storage facilities of the clearing and forwarding agent, TRANSCON, are adequate for the quantity of commodity requested. TRANSCON's Manila facilities are composed of 14 warehouses of 58,803 cubic meters with a capacity of 51,500 metric tons. Adequate pallets are available, ventilation is good, stacking is done and maintained properly, and insect fogging is done regularly.

Storage at the points of end-use, i.e., schools, bakeries, TMCH centers, etc., is found to be adequate in space available, ventilation, stacking, etc. Storage areas are either of cement or wooden flooring.

In the school feeding program the commodity is dispatched in some cases directly from Manila to commercial bakeries which store the commodity prior to baking the nutribuns. Storage conditions are usually satisfactory at these bakeries for short-term storage of the commodity.

Normally, however, commodities are not stored at any point between the clearing and forwarding agent's warehouse and the end-use point. At the end-use point, commodities are stored either in the place where

the food is prepared, or in the house or building of a responsible person or agency. The storage facilities at the end-use points are sometimes inadequate for prolonged storage, but at the same time it is recognized that these facilities are the best available given the present financial conditions and mode of operations.

2) Inland Transportation

Inland transportation on Luzon island consists of truck hauling from the clearing and forwarding agent's warehouse directly to the end-use point. In some cases the commodity is dispatched to a central warehouse from which delivery is made to an end-use point in the immediate vicinity. In such cases, the commodity moves from the central warehouse to others by a variety of methods, e.g., jeep, bus, headload, cycle and boat. In the School Feeding Program for example, flour is often dispatched by trucks to bakeries where it is converted to Nutribuns. The nutribuns are then distributed by jeep, bus, boat, cycle or by hand.

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

The main problem faced with inland transportation is that the Philippines, being a nation of over 7,000

islands, depends heavily on inter-island sea-going vessels to distribute Title II commodities. Commodity distribution by inter-island vessels is very time-consuming and heavily dependent on shipping schedules and cargo space of the vessels.

3) Control of Food

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

F. Processing - Reprocessing - Repacking

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

G. Financing

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

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

2) Commodity Container Sales

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

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

H. Acceptability of Available Foods

1) Acceptability of Food

- a. Bulgur Wheat - Bulgur Wheat is one of the commodities used in the School Feeding Program. It is acceptable in the form in which it is received.
- b. Corn Soya Milk - CSM is used in both the TMCH and TFA programs. Its acceptability is good.
- c. NFDM - NFDM is an accepted commodity.
- d. All Purpose Wheat Flour - All Purpose Wheat Flour is also used in the School Feeding Program. Its acceptability is very good.

I. Program Publicity

Due to CARE's size, methods of operation and close cooperation with the Government of the Philippines and provincial governments, there is considerable local knowledge regarding the source of commodity supplies. CARE's primary

task in the field of publicity concerns dissemination of nutrition information to beneficiaries, their parents and program counterparts.

J. Domestic Production

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

II. INDIGENOUS INPUT TO THE PROGRAM

A total of \$11,148,296 in terms of financial, human resources and commodities shall be contributed by the GOP and private individuals/agencies to the program. A breakdown of these inputs by program is shown below.

A. School Feeding

The cost of PL 480 inland freight and warehousing to the GOP for a volume of approximately 30,000,000 lbs. will amount to \$1,199,272. Program implementation costs, including administrative overhead of the Ministry of Education and CARE, based on personnel time allocated to the program by each agency is estimated to total \$3,761,943. The cost to provide school children with 250-300 calories of indigenous food coming either from school gardens or provided by the community at least once a week amounts to \$1,271,447. Parent contribution for the nutribun program is \$3,667,626.

The total counterpart cost involved in the FY '82 school feeding program amounts to \$9,900,288.

B. Targetted Food Assistance

The cost of inland freight and warehousing of PL 480 Title II commodities to the GOP for this program amounts to \$505,135. The feeding centers for the program consist of 9,150 Rural Health Units and 81 hospitals. Implementing the program will be 1,025 doctors, 1,850 midwives, and 1,245 nurses administered by the whole machinery of the GOPs Ministry of Health as well as NGO including CARE at a manpower cost of \$1,077,998. The cost of indigenous foods subsidy from the GOP in terms of food condiments/ supplements supplying about 300 calories per recipient per day amounts to \$50,051. Community contribution for other center expenses amounts to \$137,898. The total approximate counterpart cost of the program amounts to \$1,771,082.

C. TMCH

The program will consist of 825 feeding centers manned by 1,240 volunteer workers. The cost of inland freight and warehousing to the GOP amounts to \$189,873, the community contribution in terms of supplementary food condiments and maintenance cost amounts to \$51,834 while voluntary workers labor cost is equivalent to \$250,752 in terms of prevailing minimum wage. The total GOP and community counterpart contribution to this project amounts to \$664,034.

PL-480 TITLE II PROGRAM  
FY-1982

1. Country Philippines

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services

|                                     |                          |                                                     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| A. (1) Maternal & Child Health..... | Total Recipients         | <u>384,300</u>                                      |
| No. of Recipients                   |                          |                                                     |
| <u>by Commodity</u>                 | <u>Name of Commodity</u> | <u>Quantity(MT)</u> <u>Dollars</u>                  |
| 384,300                             | Corn Soy Milk            | 14,757.1      6,596,424                             |
| 384,300                             | Non Fat Dry Milk         | <u>2,305.8</u> 966,130                              |
| Total.....                          |                          | <u>17,062.9</u> <u>7,562,554</u>                    |
| (2) TMCH/Day Care.....              | Total Recipients         | <u>200,000</u> ***                                  |
| No. of Recipients                   |                          |                                                     |
| <u>by Commodity</u>                 | <u>Name of Commodity</u> | <u>Quantity(MT)</u> <u>Dollars</u>                  |
| 200,000                             | Corn Soy Milk            | 3,264      1,459,008                                |
| 200,000                             | Non Fat Dry Milk         | <u>1,200</u> 502,800                                |
| Total.....                          |                          | <u>4,464</u> <u>1,961,808</u>                       |
| Total MCH Program.....              |                          | <u>21,526.9</u> <u>9,524,362</u>                    |
| B. School Feeding Program.....      | Total Recipients         | <u>200,000</u>                                      |
| No. of Recipients                   |                          |                                                     |
| <u>by Commodity</u>                 | <u>Name of Commodity</u> | <u>Quantity(MT)</u> <u>Dollars</u>                  |
| 200,000                             | Soy Fortified Flour      | <u>1,872</u> 673,920                                |
| Total School Feeding.....           |                          | <u>1,872</u> <u>673,920</u>                         |
| C. Other Child Feeding.....         | Total Recipients         | <u>18,000</u>                                       |
| No. of Recipients                   |                          |                                                     |
| <u>by Commodity</u>                 | <u>Name of Commodity</u> | <u>Quantity(MT)</u> <u>Dollars</u>                  |
| 18,000                              | Corn Soy Milk            | 691.2      308,966                                  |
| 18,000                              | Non Fat Dry Milk         | <u>108</u> 45,252                                   |
| Total Other Child Feeding.....      |                          | <u>799.2</u> <u>354,218</u>                         |
| D. Food for Work.....               | Total Recipients         | <u>5,000</u> **                                     |
| No. of Recipients                   |                          |                                                     |
| <u>by Commodity</u>                 | <u>Name of Commodity</u> | <u>Quantity(MT)</u> <u>Dollars</u>                  |
| 5,000                               | Soy Fortified Bulgur     | <u>542.4</u> 169,771                                |
| Total Food for Work.....            |                          | <u>542.4</u> <u>169,771</u>                         |
| E. Adult Feeding Program.....       | Total Recipients         | <u>2,000</u>                                        |
| No. of Recipients                   |                          |                                                     |
| <u>by Commodity</u>                 | <u>Name of Commodity</u> | <u>Quantity(MT)</u> <u>Dollars</u>                  |
| 2,000                               | Corn Soy Milk            | 76.8      34,330                                    |
| 2,000                               | Non Fat Dry Milk         | <u>12</u> 5,028                                     |
| Total Adult Feeding.....            |                          | <u>88.8</u> <u>39,358</u>                           |
| F. Snack Food Program.....          | Total Recipients         | <u>37,500</u>                                       |
| No. of Recipients                   |                          |                                                     |
| <u>by Commodity</u>                 | <u>Name of Commodity</u> | <u>Quantity(MT)</u> <u>Dollars</u>                  |
| 37,500                              | Soy Fort. Sorghum Grits  | <u>192</u> 63,552                                   |
| Total Snack Food Program.....       |                          | <u>192</u> <u>63,552</u>                            |
| GRAND TOTAL.....                    |                          | <u>25,021.3</u> <u>\$ 10,825,181</u> <u>846,800</u> |

\*\* Includes dependents

\*\*\* Recipients under the Maternal Child Health Day Care receive nutrition.

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
TABLE XIII  
PL-480 TITLE II

I. Country Philippines

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services

|                                     |                          |                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. (1) Maternal & Child Health..... | Total Recipients         |                     | <u>367,000</u>                      |
| No. of Recipients                   |                          |                     |                                     |
| <u>by Commodity</u>                 | <u>Name of Commodity</u> | <u>Quantity(MT)</u> | <u>Dollars</u>                      |
| 367,000                             | Corn Soy Milk            | 14,092.8            | 6,553,152                           |
| 367,000                             | Non Fat Dry Milk         | 2,322.0             | 912,910                             |
| Total.....                          |                          | <u>16,414.8</u>     | <u>7,526,070</u>                    |
| (2) TMCH/Day Care.....              | Total Recipients         |                     | <u>200,000***</u>                   |
| 200,000                             | Corn Soy Milk            | 3,264               | 1,517,760                           |
| 200,000                             | Non Fat Dry Milk         | 1,200               | 502,800                             |
| Total.....                          |                          | <u>4,464</u>        | <u>2,020,560</u>                    |
| Total MCH Program.....              |                          | <u>20,878.8</u>     | <u>9,546,630</u>                    |
| B. School Feeding Program.....      | Total Recipients         |                     | <u>200,000</u>                      |
| No. of Recipients                   |                          |                     |                                     |
| <u>by Commodity</u>                 | <u>Name of Commodity</u> | <u>Quantity(MT)</u> | <u>Dollars</u>                      |
| 200,000                             | Soy Fortified Flour      | 1,872               | 728,208                             |
| Total School Feeding.....           |                          | <u>1,872</u>        | <u>728,208</u>                      |
| C. Other Child Feeding.....         | Total Recipients         |                     | <u>16,000</u>                       |
| No. of Recipients                   |                          |                     |                                     |
| <u>by Commodity</u>                 | <u>Name of Commodity</u> | <u>Quantity(MT)</u> | <u>Dollars</u>                      |
| 16,000                              | Corn Soy Milk            | 614.4               | 285,090                             |
| 16,000                              | Non Fat Dry Milk         | 96.0                | 40,224                              |
| Total Other Child Feeding.....      |                          | <u>710.4</u>        | <u>325,920</u>                      |
| D. Food for Work.....               | Total Recipients         |                     | <u>5,000**</u>                      |
| No. of Recipients                   |                          |                     |                                     |
| <u>by Commodity</u>                 | <u>Name of Commodity</u> | <u>Quantity(MT)</u> | <u>Dollars</u>                      |
| 5,000                               | Soy Fortified Bulgur     | 542.4               | 183,331                             |
| Total Food for Work.....            |                          | <u>542.4</u>        | <u>183,331</u>                      |
| E. Adult Feeding Program.....       | Total Recipients         |                     | <u>1,500</u>                        |
| No. of Recipients                   |                          |                     |                                     |
| <u>by Commodity</u>                 | <u>Name of Commodity</u> | <u>Quantity(MT)</u> | <u>Dollars</u>                      |
| 1,500                               | Corn Soy Milk            | 57.6                | 26,784                              |
| 1,500                               | Non Fat Dry Milk         | 9.0                 | 3,771                               |
| Total Adult Feeding.....            |                          | <u>66.6</u>         | <u>30,555</u>                       |
| F. Snack Food Program.....          | Total Recipients         |                     | <u>37,500</u>                       |
| No. of Recipients                   |                          |                     |                                     |
| <u>by Commodity</u>                 | <u>Name of Commodity</u> | <u>Quantity(MT)</u> | <u>Dollars</u>                      |
| 37,500                              | Soy Fort. Sorghum Grics  | 192                 | 65,472                              |
| Total Snack Food Program.....       |                          | <u>192</u>          | <u>65,472</u>                       |
| GRAND TOTAL.....                    |                          | <u>24,262.2</u>     | <u>\$ 10,880,116</u> <u>827,000</u> |

\*\* Includes dependents

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

PROGRAM PLAN  
Fiscal Year 1983

I. Elements of Operations:

A. Identification

1. a. Distributing Agency: Catholic Relief Services-USCC
- b. Country: Philippines
- c. Program Plan submitted:
- d. Counterparts:
  - 1) Catholic Bishop's Conference of the Philippines (CBCP), Intramuros, Manila
  - 2) Ministry of Social Services & Development (MSSD) San Rafael Street, San Miguel, Manila
  - 3) Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) Bureau of Public Schools, Manila
2. Supervisory staff:
  - a. Program Director - Frank L. Carlin - U. S. Citizen  
SAIDI Building  
Cor. Neal & Archbishop Streets  
Intramuros, Manila
  - b. Program Assistant - Lawrence A. Beach - U. S. Citizen
  - c. Program Assistant - James R. Murray - U. S. Citizen
  - d. Chief, Administration Amy G. Benere  
Department - Filipino Citizen
  - e. Chief, Nutrition Department - Gloria V. Moran  
Filipino Citizen
  - f. Chief, Shipping Department - Hermeralde R. Catubig  
Filipino Citizen
  - g. Chief, Field Department - Marilyn Mallonga  
Filipino Citizen

B. Agency Agreements:

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

**3. These agreements provide:**

- a. Tax and duty free entry of Title II food and other relief supplies.
- b. Payment by the Philippine Government for inland transportation costs for movement of supplies from the end of ship's tackle to end-users.
- c. Police protection for the commodities as a guarantee against theft, pilferage, neglect, mishandling or illicit use.
- d. Permission to identify the supplies through mass communications media as donations from the American people.
- e. Permission to import all necessary program material and equipment under the same condition as the supplies.
- f. Admission of non-Filipino personnel for the administration of the program.

**C. Area-Scope-Conditions of Operations**

1. The program is nationwide, covering 53 of the approximately 62 dioceses throughout the Philippines, and operates in rural and urban areas, including Metro Manila.
2. CRS conducts its INCF through the diocesan structure of the local Catholic Church. FL 480 commodities are channeled through the diocese to the parishes which operate the nutrition centers. Civic organizations also sponsor nutrition centers and food is shipped directly to them. The school feeding project is conducted through the Ministry of Education and Culture. CRS directly handles the distribution of the foods used in the Snack Food Project to approximately 85 selected schools. Food for Work commodities are channeled to the project holders through the diocesan structure. The Other Child Feeding Project and the Adult Feeding Project are handled directly by CRS and commodities are channeled to cooperating institutions such as orphanages, old-age homes, and hospitals.
3. The Government of the Philippines through the Ministry of Social Services and Development provides a fund for the handling and transportation of all commodities except for those used in the Targeted School Feeding Program which are budgeted by the Ministry of Education and Culture. These funds cover all expenses from on-ship's tackle to the end-user.
4. The Republic of the Philippines has placed increasing emphasis on nutrition. The National Nutrition Council (NNC) which was created in 1974 coordinates all nutrition programs in the country and formulates the national nutrition policy. CRS is represented on the NNC Management Committee and is a member of several working committees. The Food Assistance Guidelines formulated

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

**D. Control and Receipting - Records, Procedures and Audits**

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

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

- a. Ex-Ship's Tackle Report ) Provide basic information as  
Ex-Lash Barge Report ) to all losses and condition of  
Ex-pier Survey Report ) arrival before commodity is  
Ex-Container Report ) stored in warehouse for further  
Ex-Lighter Survey Report ) movement inland.
- b. Handling Contract: Negotiated between the Ministry of Social Services and Development and Ministry of Education and Culture each calendar year with a qualified forwarder. The contract provides for the forwarder to handle the commodities from ex-ship's tackle to the ultimate recipients.
- c. Bills of Lading are sent in advance to freight forwarder, survey company, the ministry of Social Services and Development or the Ministry of Education and Culture.
- d. A file is established on each vessel, containing all cargo details, survey reports, etc.
- e. A Master Commodity Control Book contains a record of each commodity by vessel, its packing list number, time of arrival, beginning balance and allocations made.
- f. A card file by packing list number indicates commodities allocated to programs by vessel and by commodity, date shipped by freight forwarder and shipping instruction number.
- g. A daily record of all shipments by the freight forwarder is maintained by a CRS shipping coordinator.
- h. A numerical file is maintained of all shipping instructions which authorize the forwarder to transport specified commodities.
- i. Bi-monthly stock reports are submitted by the freight forwarder.

Level Two is the Program level.

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

Level One

Level Two

Level Three

Level Four

Level Five

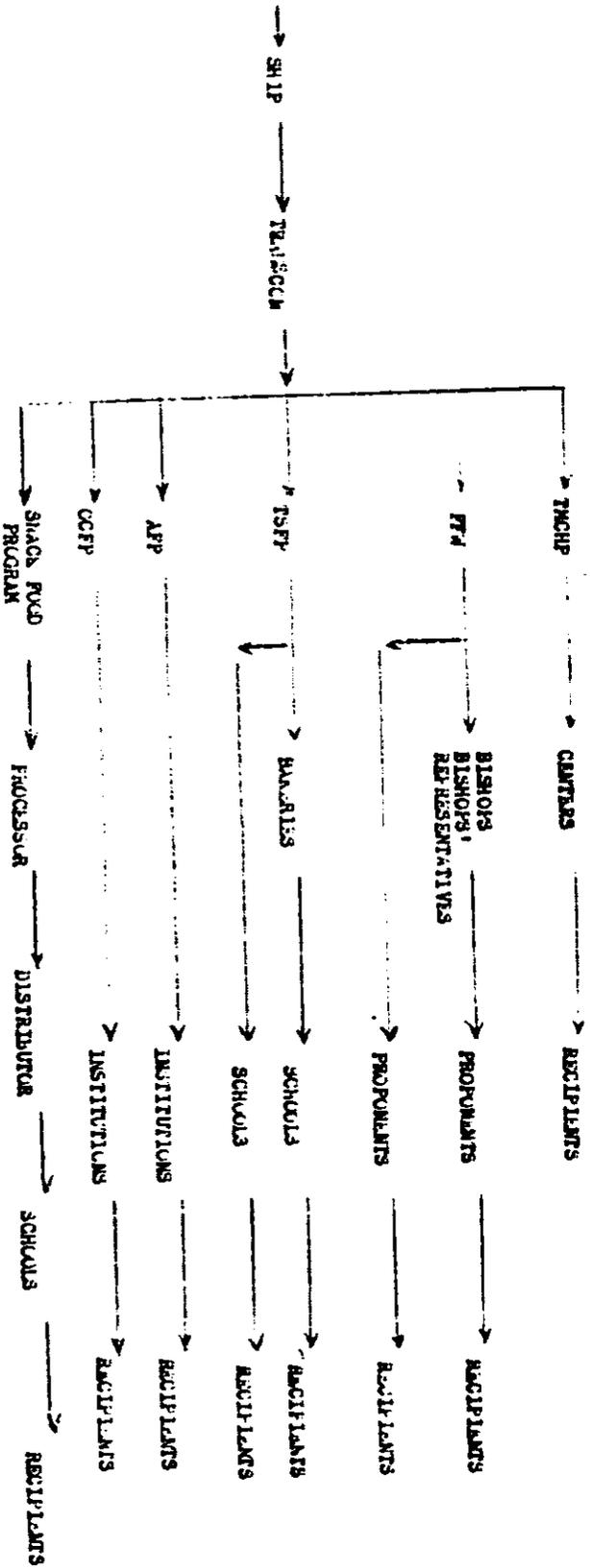


Figure 1 FLOW CHART OF FL. AND COMMODITIES

Code:

- TWCHP - Targeted Maternal and Child Health Project
- TSFP - Targeted School Feeding Project
- APP - Adult Feeding Project
- OCFP - Other Child Feeding Project
- FTW - Food for Work Program

- b. Each of the six programs/projects maintains files of Shipping Instructions in the numerical order.
- c. Each of the programs/projects (except the Targeted School Feeding Project) maintains control cards to provide information on remittances by consignees of proceeds of sale of empty bags.
- d. The Targeted School Feeding Project maintains files on each bakery. The file contains the baking contract, list of schools served, stock and production reports.
- e. The Targeted School Feeding Project maintains individual files for each area showing the number of participating schools and the bakeries serving them.
- f. The Targeted Maternal and Child Health Project maintains files on each consignee. The file contains signed agreement forms (which certify that the consignee is responsible for handling and distribution according to prescribed guidelines), the number of recipients, monthly reports to CRS, and correspondence.
- g. The Targeted Maternal and Child Health Project maintains a card file on each consignee showing number of recipients, amount of commodities shipped, and number of each shipping instruction.

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

- a. A stock register showing receipts, distribution and balances.
- b. Files containing shipping instructions, bills of lading, financial records, etc.
- c. Bakeries are required to make weekly production reports and monthly stock reports to the CRS/Manila office.

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

- a. Receipts and distribution records
- b. Individual growth charts (TACHP and School Feeding only)
- c. A stock register and file of shipping instruction (Food for work only)
- d. Monthly progress reports (Food for Work only)
- e. Copies of monthly distribution reports made to CRS/Manila indicating amount of food distributed and balances at the end of month.

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

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

2. Inland and ocean losses are all reported to USAID and C&S/MI on a report of Loss Form. In the case of spoilage, C&S Philippines will request permission from USAID to dispose of the commodities. Claims against third parties for inland losses will be filed by C&S Philippines. Claims against third parties for losses which occur enroute to the Philippines will be filed by USAID/MI. All payments against claims made by C&S Philippines are received by our Shipping Department and are then transferred to the accounting Department. Both departments record these payments. Records of these payments are audited by USAID/MI and are available for audit by USAID. C&S Philippines retains the first 100 of the payment and transfers the remainder to United States National Dispersing Office (USND) in Manila.

### E. Port Facilities - practices

1. At the present time only the port of Manila is used to discharge commodities for the USAID program. Adequate facilities are provided.
2. Agreements with the host government permit duty-free entry of commodities. At present there are no problems.
3. C&S contracts for an independent survey made on board each vessel by a recognized survey company for each shipment of Title II PL 480 commodities.
4. C&S commodities are exempt from all port or other charges.

### F. Storage facilities

1. Our present freight forwarder has fourteen (14) warehouses in Metro-Manila with an estimated capacity of 2,500,000 bags.
2. Consignees generally have sturdy brick or cement structures (a few have wooden storage areas) that accommodate their quarterly allocations of food.
3. C&S retains control of inventorying and distribution of all food in storage.

### G. Inland Transportation

#### 1. Facilities available:

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

#### 2. Problems involved:

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

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

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

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

#### H. ~~Processing-reprocessing-repackaging~~

1. The soy-fortified flour programmed for the Targeted School Feeding Project is baked into "nutribuns" by local bakers. The nutribuns are made available at a subsidized cost to elementary school children. The approximate cost of baking a nutribun is US \$0.013¢. (Contracts attached)

2. Soy-fortified Borden's Grits are processed by extrusion into a snack food. The cost of processing one 25-gram package is US \$0.04¢. The package contains nutritional information about the food, and is one of the first in the Philippines to carry such a message. (Contracts attached)

#### I. Financing

1. Inland transportation costs from the end of ship's tackle (ocean vessels) to the ultimate consignee are paid by the Philippine government. Monies for this purpose are budgeted through the Ministry of Social Services and Development and the Ministry of Education and Culture. CWS and CMC negotiate a contract with a forwarder to cover the overland and inter-island shipping costs which are paid by them upon verification by CWS. The contract also covers survey fees, warehousing, repackaging of damaged commodities and any other incidental expenses they may be incurred. Salaries, per diem and travel expenses for CWS and CMC are partially provided from the CWS budget. The current grant represents \$33,766.

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

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

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

regulations. Separate books are maintained covering the receipts and disbursement of money received from Associated Charges and the sale of empty containers. All records are subject to audit and are maintained in the C&S Manila Office.

**J. Acceptability of Available Foods**

1. Available foodstuffs are acceptable to all recipients in the different program categories.
2.
  - a. Corn Soya Milk is usually mixed with vegetables in soup or as one-dish meal. It can also be prepared as a nutritious beverage. Corn and soy are locally grown and consumed.
  - b. bulgur wheat may be used as a rice substitute or rice extender and may also be mixed with local foods in soups, main dishes, and native delicacies.
  - c. Soy-fortified Flour is used to make high-calorie, high-protein nutribuns, which are similar to local breads.
  - d. Non-fat Dry Milk is very popular and acceptable among Filipino people for drinking or in combination for cooking.
  - e. Soy-fortified Sorghum Grits when extruded provide a nutritious snack food competitive with commercial brands.
2. Food requirements for program participants are estimated based on the Food and Nutrition Research Institute's (FNRI) Survey results of the recommended dietary allowance (RDA) for specific groups. In the TNCMP, the food allocation/participant provides approximately 1/3 of the calorie requirements and 1/2 of the protein requirement. For TAFP, 250 calories and 8.4 grams of protein are supplied by one nutribun. In the Day Care Service Project, only four (4) lbs. of food are given as the other half is provided by the MSJ to meet the nutrient deficiency. In the Snack Food Project, a 25-gram package provides 110 calories and 3.8 grams protein.
  - a. The following table shows the recipient level and ration rate for each program :

| Program/<br>Project   | Recipient<br>Level<br>(monthly) | Monthly Rate (in kgs) |     |      |      |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|------|------|
|                       |                                 | Food                  | AFM | FD   | SN   |
| 1. TNCMP              | 384,300                         | 3.2                   | 0.5 |      |      |
| 2. Day Care Service   | 200,000                         | 1.3                   | 0.5 |      |      |
| 3. GCFP               | 15,000                          | 3.2                   | 0.5 |      |      |
| 4. AFP                | 2,000                           | 3.2                   | 0.5 |      |      |
| 5. TAFP               | 200,000                         |                       |     | 1.17 |      |
| 6. FFs (workers)      | 1,000                           |                       |     |      | 9.04 |
| 7. FFs (dependents)   | 4,000                           |                       |     |      | 9.04 |
| 8. Snack Food Project | 37,500                          |                       |     |      | .640 |

- Category 1 - There will be twelve (12) distribution during the twelve (12) months of operations.
- Category 2 - There will be five (5) distributions per week for twelve (12) months.
- Category 3 & 4 - There will be 365 distributions over the twelve (12) months.
- Category 5 - There will be approximately 160 distributions over eight (8) months of operations.
- Category 6 & 7 - The figure represents a monthly ration for workers and dependents based on 20 workdays per month. There will be (12) months of operations.
- Category 8 - There will be approximately 160 distributions over the eight (8) month school year, with limited commercial sales during the rest of the year. The ration here is the monthly ration of Soy-fortified Sorghum Crite per child.
- b. Survey results have pointed out a caloric deficiency among the target group. PL 480 foods given to participants meet a sizeable portion of the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) and make a significant contribution towards dietary improvement.
- c. Experience shows that the distribution of donated PL 480 Title II foods does not result in a substantial disincentive to domestic production in the Philippines.

#### K. Program Publicity

1. An integral program component is the education of the mother participants in proper nutrition, including preparation and use of PL 480 foods thru mother's classes, home visits, cooking demonstrations and other informal gatherings. These classes also convey the source of the food to the participants. Innovative teaching techniques such as puppetry, audio-visuals, drama, games, songs and others are utilized. Nutrition information about the extruded product is printed at the back of the package.
2. The program is publicized thru pamphlets, reports and various activities such as Nutrition month celebrations, food fairs and exhibits, TV and radio broadcasts, model farms, puppet shows and others. A bi-monthly newspaper, the "CRS Nutrinews", is distributed to program cooperators and other interested people.

#### L. Estimate of Program Duration

1. Assuming that Title II commodities remain available, the CRS food programs will continue for the foreseeable future. (CRS is currently reaching only 20% of the malnourished pre-school children).
2. If Title II food should cease to be available during Fiscal Year 1982, the programs would adjust as follows:

- a. Targeted Maternal and Child Health Project would expand and replicate the pilot projects in local food production which have already begun in three areas in the Philippines. The supplemental feeding could continue at a reduced level, therefore, using locally grown food. The nutrition education component, which is the major element of the program, would also continue in most areas using locally grown food as food supplements if available, or without food supplements if necessary.
- b. Food Production Programs would be introduced in the Other Child Feeding and Adult Feeding Projects so institutions could augment food provided by the institutions. The programs would carry on at a reduced level.
- c. The Day Care Service Project of MSSD would probably carry on more or less at present levels, using the current transportation budget to buy local food as a substitute for PL 480 food.
- d. Targeted School Feeding Project would expand current experiments on substituting local banana and cassava flour for PL 480 flour. The program would probably continue at a reduced level, using GOF funds formerly used for inland transport, to buy local flour and other foods.
- e. Snack Food Project would continue by substituting local cereals for donated Soy-Fortified Sorghum Grits, and relying on recipients to pay the extra expenses.
- f. Food for Work Program would continue at a reduced level using CRS funds. (CRS is already experimenting with compensation of 30% cash and 70% food for Food for Work laborers).

## II. Plans of Operation for Specific Types of Projects

See Annexes I through VII for specific plans.

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

**III. Contributions to the Program**

**A. From Catholic Relief Services**

| <u>P.U.R.P.O.S.E</u>     | <u>Amount</u>  |            |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|
| General operating budget | \$ 257,290     |            |
| Administrative costs     | <u>172,000</u> | 429,290.00 |

**B. From the Diocese**

| <u>Source</u>                          | <u>P.U.R.P.O.S.E</u>                                                    | <u>Amount</u> |            |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Diocese                                | Salaries of nutritionists, aides, parish workers and operating expenses | \$ 387,600    |            |
| Diocese                                | Transport and warehousing                                               | 41,800        |            |
| Proceeds from sale of empty containers | Administrative costs                                                    | <u>19,000</u> | 448,400.00 |

**C. From the U.S. Government (including reserves) (CCC cost)**

|                                                                                | <u>Metric Tons</u> | <u>Estimated Value</u> |               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Corn Soya Milk                                                              | 19,728.6           | \$6,818,684.20         |               |
| 2. Non-fat Dry Milk                                                            | 3,807.1            | 1,595,174.90           |               |
| 3. Soy-fortified Flour                                                         | 1,965.6            | 707,616.00             |               |
| 4. Soy-fortified Bulgar Wheat                                                  | 569.5              | 178,253.30             |               |
| 5. Soy-fortified Sorghum Grits                                                 | <u>201.6</u>       | 66,729.60              |               |
| 6. Ocean Freight Cost (excluding insurance 1/81 actual \$88.22 per metric ton) |                    | <u>2,317,751.10</u>    |               |
|                                                                                | <u>26,272.4</u>    |                        | 13,684,209.30 |

**D. From the Philippine Government**

|                                              | <u>Inland Transport</u> | <u>Admin Costs</u> | <u>Food/Material Contributions</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Ministry of Social Services & Development | \$2,097,313             | \$118,987          | \$867,242                          | \$3,083,541  |
| 2. Ministry of Education and Culture         | 121,126                 | 142,233            | 698,914                            | 872,273      |
|                                              | <u>\$2,218,439</u>      | <u>\$261,220</u>   | <u>\$1,476,155</u>                 | 3,955,816.00 |

**E. From Local Civic Organizations**

| <u>P.U.R.P.O.S.E</u>                                            | <u>Amount</u> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Contributions of funds and equipment to School Feeding projects | \$ 385,000    |

**E. From Local Civic Organizations (cont)**

| Purpose                                                                    | Amount        |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Donations to cover operating expenses of 17 mothercraft centers            | \$ 30,800     |            |
| Purchase of tools, construction materials, etc. for food for work projects | 78,785        |            |
| Feedstaffs for IDCHP and mothercraft centers                               | <u>13,200</u> | 507,785.00 |

**F. From Others**

| <u>SOURCE</u>           | <u>PURPOSE</u>       | <u>Amount</u>  |                         |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Recipient contributions | Administrative costs | \$ 516,800     |                         |
| Volunteer workers       | Volunteer service    | <u>114,400</u> | 631,200.00              |
| GRAND TOTAL             |                      |                | <u>\$ 19,656,698.30</u> |

**G. RECAPITULATIONS**

|                                                 |                         |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. From Catholic Relief Services . . . . .      | \$ 429,290.00           |
| B. From the Diocese . . . . .                   | 428,400.00              |
| C. From the U. S. Government . . . . .          | 13,684,209.30           |
| D. From the Philippine Government . . . . .     | 3,955,814.00            |
| E. From the Local Civic Organizations . . . . . | 507,785.00              |
| F. From Others . . . . .                        | <u>631,200.00</u>       |
| GRAND TOTAL                                     | <u>\$ 19,656,698.30</u> |

Annex I : TARGETTED MATERNAL AND CHILD PROJECT, CATHOLIC  
DAY Care SERVICE

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

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

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

Based on projections (low impact), it is estimated that there will be a gradual increase in the number of moderately and severely malnourished children. By 1982, the 3.4 million mark shall have been reached. On the other hand, projections based on high impact programs will diminished the number of the malnourished to a low 1.9 million.

The program outreach of all Philippine agencies concerned with nutritional rehabilitation will be insufficient to cover all the malnourished pre-school in 1982, with low impact programs; and, based on nationwide survey data, malnutrition remains unabated.

At present, the Catholic Relief Services, Philippine Program, reaches approximately 506,400 infants and malnourished pre-school children and 76,600 pregnant and nursing mothers, via a structure emphasizing the active involvement of diocesan counterparts and the MSSD. The Diocesan structure, based on the present recipient level has gradually evolved through the years, and has just started to be stabilized. All things being equal, this structure has been proved to be fully functional. It is also at this point in time that the program is ready to go into a transition period (from a purely nutritional rehabilitation phase evolving into a socio-economic development phase). In order to effect a gradual yet more effective transition period, the maintenance of the program structure is necessary, and for this to be accomplished, the recipient level should likewise be maintained.

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

/2 The Philippine Nutrition Program 1978 - 1982, 1977

II. QUALITY OBJECTIVES

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

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

- A. Prevent nutritional decline among 50% of 0 - 18 months old children whose weight is at least 70% of recommended standards.
- B. Elevate the nutritional status of 50% of the severely and moderately malnourished children to at least 70% of recommended standards in an 18-month period.
- C. Reach at least 25% of pregnant mothers of identified severely and moderately underweight infants and preschoolers, and nursing mothers of infants.
- D. Motivate all participating mothers to adopt desired nutrition health, family life and food production practices in their own homes.
- E. Motivate the participants towards intensive backyard gardening.
- F. Equip the staff with the skills necessary for smooth program implementation.

III. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

A. Targeted Maternal and Child Health Project

where resources and manpower permit, nutrition education shall be carried out together with weighing, follow-up visits and food distribution of a month's allocation for 18 months.

Under this scheme, supplementary feeding will be carried out in the home. About pounds of Corn Soya Milk and milk will be given in dry form to each participant on a monthly basis. Prior to the initial distribution of food, participating mothers will attend a four-day orientation (30 - 60 minutes per day) on the program which will include the demonstrations of the various ways of preparing supplementary foods. In return for the services rendered them, each program participant will give a monthly enrollment fee of P1.00.

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

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

B. Mothercraft Program

The program will proceed in two phases: Phase one will consist of supplementary feeding of the malnourished children in Mothercraft centers. The children will be given Corn Soya Milk prepared with local food ingredients twice daily, six times a week for a period of 12 weeks (3 months). The mothers of these children will assist in the supervision of the feedings and will be given nutrition classes every week. Qualified mothers will also be given 8 pounds of food commodities every month in dry form or instead may partake in the daily feedings. By the end of the 12th week, children and mothers will "graduate" from the center.

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

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

C. Day Care Services

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

IV. PROGRAM COMPONENTS OR ACTIVITIES

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

- A. Nutrition Education
- B. Supplementary Feeding
- C. Food Production
- D. Training
- E. Research and Evaluation
- F. Health

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

A. Nutrition Education

Maternal education on Nutrition shall be encouraged whenever feasible through the use of various approaches that have been developed for the conduct of mother's classes. The dissemination of Nutrition information shall be emphasis but this shall be done as needed by the individual centers/dioceses.

B. Supplementary Feeding

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

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

C. Food Production

The realization that there must be an eventual replacement of foreign donated foods had led to the inspiration of a food production component into the program. The project operates around a core phase of Community Outreach and where resources permit, this may be modified and extended to include a Farm Development Phase. Through the Community Outreach phase, it is hoped that DCM families will be able to produce food from their backyards as a supplement to their diet or as a source of income. The rationale for the farm development phase is the need to provide a source of planting materials which could also become an income-generating activity and at the same time function as a training ground for marginal farmers in the community. The promotion of individual backyard gardening among program participants will remain one of the major activities with the full operation of 3 farm sites in 1982 with 30 extension units. Other centers will be encouraged.

D. Training

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

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

#### E. Research & Evaluation

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

Activities under this component include quarterly monitoring of commodity and beneficiary levels, and nutritional impact, annual evaluation of the nutritional impact of the program, and conduct of applied research projects geared towards the improvement of the program, as a whole.

#### F. Health

The safeguard of an effective nutrition program is good health. This component will be strengthened in 1982 by a special health-related project under the Nutrition Program. This project shall be closely coordinated with Special Projects Department, and our Rural Water Program as well as our on-going medical program which supports rural clinics. The Nutrition and Special Projects and/or medical program link-up shall be implemented in such a way that priority of the two latter programs/projects shall be on those areas that have on-going TMCHP Projects.

### V. ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAMS

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

The CRS Nutrition Program shall be implemented in 1982 within the existing organizational structure. There will also be about 185 field nutritionists implementing the program on the diocesan level, with each nutritionist covering an average of 3,000 participants per month. Some 2,000 consignees and nutrition aides shall support these nutritionists with the assistance of various local volunteers.

#### B. Funding

Funds for program implementation are expected to come from various sources. These are the following: Operating Budget (CRS NEW YORK), Generated Funds\* (see below) Rice

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

bowel funds, USAID/ANNA, donations from sponsors, etc.

C. Other resources

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

VI. SCOPE OF THE PROGRAM (TnChP, m/ThaChArT, DAY CARE SERVICE)

The total number of participants in the program for Fiscal Year 1982 will be approximately 384,300 mothers and children in the TnChP and 200,000 in Day Care Service.

Listed below are the food requirements for each project category :

Table 1

| Project Category              | Recipient Nation (kg)    |      |      | Total Requirement              |                             |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                               | Level                    | CSM  | LTED | CSM                            | MTDM                        |
| TnChP & Mothercraft           |                          |      |      |                                |                             |
| Infants & children            | 307,440                  | 3.2  | 0.5  | 11,805,700                     | 1,844,640                   |
| Pregnants and nursing mothers | <u>76,860</u><br>384,300 | 3.2  | 0.5  | <u>2,951,400</u><br>14,757,100 | <u>461,160</u><br>2,305,800 |
| Day Care Service              | 200,000                  | 1.36 | 0.5  | 3,264,000                      | 1,200,000                   |
| Children & infants            |                          |      |      |                                |                             |
| Total                         | <u>584,300</u>           |      |      | <u>18,021,100</u>              | <u>3,505,800</u>            |

VII. COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

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

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

The Ministry of Social Services and Development, which is the lead agency on Food Assistance, assists CRS in the formulation of guidelines responsive to the needs of the malnourished children and based on results of nutritional status surveys.

CRS assists the Day Care Service program of the MSSD through provision of food in some Day Care Service centers. CRS is also provided by this agency with budget for transportation and handling of commodities from Manila to the beneficiaries.

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

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

#### VIII. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND AUDIT PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CRS Manila staff shall collate the data/information from the different regions, analyze, these, and make an indepth study. Then using these data/information, the staff would be able to assess the over-all impact of the program and provide guidance as to where more detailed study is to be applied. Likewise, the program administrators can use such information as one of the basis by which plans and guidelines can be formulated or revised. CRS Manila shall send copies of the over-all report to USAID, the National Nutrition Council, and the Ministry of Social Services and Development. Feed-back shall be sent to the Regional Supervisors.

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

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

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

For the Regional Supervisors, accountability to the Accounting Department shall include reimbursement of transportation, per diem and miscellaneous expenses. Reports which include a

summary of activities are also to be sent to the Accounting Department and this shall be used as basis for reimbursement. In this case of Diocesan Nutritionists, funding assistance shall also be controlled, similar to the above.

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

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

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

Annex II: OTHER CHILD FEEDING PROJECTS

I. RATIONALE

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

II. OBJECTIVES

The Other Child Feeding Project is created with the main objectives of alleviating the prevalent problem of malnutrition among institutionalized children by providing supplementary feeds and conditions aimed towards self-sufficiency. It not only aims to eliminate the problem of malnutrition, but also to prevent its recurrence.

III. PLANS OF OPERATION

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

IV. PARTICIPATION

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

Food required are the following:

| Program Category            | Recipient Level | Monthly ration (kg) |      | Total Requirement |                |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------|-------------------|----------------|
|                             |                 | CSM                 | MPDM | CSM               | MPDM           |
| Other Child Feeding Project | 18,000          | 3.2                 | 0.5  | <u>621,200</u>    | <u>108,000</u> |

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

V. AGENCY LINKAGE

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

**VI. EVALUATION, MONITORING, MAINTING**

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

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

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

ANNEX III : ADULT FEEDING PROJECT

I. STATUS

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

II. OBJECTIVES

The adult feeding project primarily aims to provide food assistance to hospitals, rehabilitation centers and shelter homes for sick, neglected, abandoned and abused adults.

III. SCOPE OF OPERATION

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

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

Project participants are institutionalized adults, permanently or temporarily sheltered in leproseries, rehabilitation centers, for TB patients and shelter homes. There are 2,000 adults programmed for 1961. Each project participant received a monthly ration of 8 pounds of food commodities, which they partake of in cooked form twice a day.

Like INCMF, the project operates nationwide.

Food required are the following :

| Program Category | Recipient Level | Monthly Ration |       | Total requirements |               |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|--------------------|---------------|
|                  |                 | Com            | kg/da | Com                | kg/da         |
| Adult Feeding    | 2,000           | 3.2            | 0.5   | <u>76,800</u>      | <u>12,000</u> |

V. MANAGEMENT

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

VI. EVALUATION, ADMINISTRATION, AND FOLLOW-UP

The adult feeding project like the EAFHP undergoes the usual auditing done by the field department and USAID. On the diocesan level, technical support and follow-up is conducted by the nutritionists. On the regional and national levels, the institutions fall under the direct supervision of the regional supervisors and the nutrition area coordinators.

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

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

Annex IV. SNACK FOOD PROJECT

I. RATIONALE

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

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

II. GOALS

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

1. To provide a highly nutritious snack food competitive with the currently available commercial "junk food" in school canteens.
2. To increase the children's awareness of proper nutrition practices.
3. To mobilize nutrition students in providing nutrition education to children in their own schools.

III. DESCRIPTION

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

The Snack food project is supervised by a nutritionist and assisted by two people who shall be responsible for the promotion and sales. The main promotional activity of the project is the puppet show, hence, the name, "Puppets". These shows are presented by groups of nutrition students and the CES puppet group composed of Nutrition Department

personnel who are trained in the basic of puppetry. The puppet shows contain simple nutrition messages that school children could easily comprehend. Other promotional strategies of the project include the use of posters with nutrition messages, and contests conducted by the school and supported by the project.

The 192,000 kgs. of soy-fortified sorghum grits programmed for 1982 is estimated to produce 6,383,620 M 25-gram packages of the snack food. If each schoolchild buys one package of the snack food per day, for 160 schooldays during the school-year 1981-82, around 37,500 schoolchildren shall benefit from the project. Thus, the monthly ration per child is 640 grams (.64 kg.) of SFSG. Approximately 85 selected private schools in Metro Manila and nearby provinces shall be the implementors of the project.

Summarized below is the food requirement for 1982

| <u>Project Category</u> | <u>Recipient Level</u> | Monthly            | Total              |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                         |                        | <u>ration (kg)</u> | <u>Requirement</u> |
|                         |                        | <u>SF Sorghum</u>  | <u>SF Sorghum</u>  |
| Snack Food Project      | 37,500                 | .640               | 192,000            |

#### IV. AGENCY LINKAGE

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

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

#### V. EVALUATION AND MONITORING AND AUDITING

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

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

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

Annex V. Targeted School Feeding Project

I. Background

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

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

B. Specific Objectives:

1. To supplement the diets of underweights school-children in order to improve their physical and mental development;
2. To improve the attendance of target schoolchildren.
3. To instruct teachers, parents and children about the adverse effects of undernourishment through nutrition education.
4. To promote self-sufficiency through the production and utilization of indigenous foods as well as in the development of skills as in the case of schools operating pilot bakery projects in which work education students comprise the manpower of the project.

III. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

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

IV. SALIENT POINTS OF PROJECT OPERATIONS/ACTIVITIES

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

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

The other ₱0.01 is used by the school to pay for the nutribuns of indigent children and to cover the project cost within the school. Fillings may be provided to the children by the school at an extra charge (normally ₱0.05).

V. PARTICIPATION

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

Summarized below is the food requirement for the Targetted School Feeding Project for 1982:

| <u>Program Category</u>  | <u>Recipient Level</u> | <u>Monthly Ration (kg) SF Flour</u> | <u>Total Requirement (kg) SF Flour</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Targetted School Feeding | 200,000                | 1.17                                | <u>1,872,000</u>                       |

VI. AGENCIES INVOLVED

The Ministry of Education and Culture is committed to provide the necessary budget for the inland handling and transportation of the commodities used in the School Feeding Project. For FY 1982 GHS has requested the Ministry of Education and Culture to provide a budget of approximately \$121,126.00 to transport 1,872 metric tons of flour.

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

VII. EVALUATION

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

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

**Annex VI. FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAM**

**I. RATIONALE**

Because of poverty and the associated conditions of unemployment and underemployment existing in the Philippines, any effort aimed at total development requires outside help. One common problem is the scarcity of food necessary for maintaining health, especially considering a person's physical exertion while working in developmental undertakings. The capability of the people to help themselves and participate in communal efforts depends largely on the food and other resources the family has. Thus, Food for Work assistance is a viable means for bridging the subsistence gap that the people face during their efforts to help themselves.

**II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

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

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

- maximize the use of labor available (1,000 average workers per month targeted for 1982) in the countryside to work directly on an estimated 300 self-help projects such as multi-purpose/nutrition centers, food production roads and bridges, housing, etc.
- supplement the food intake of 60,000 people, primarily those directly involved in the nutrition program;
- serve as "pump primer" in supporting local structures enabling them to carry out developmental activities on their own or with a minimum of assistance from outside.

**III. BRIEF DESCRIPTION**

The Food for Work Program developed to provide support to those who work on self-help projects on a voluntary basis. The emphasis is on projects that are complementary to other CRS-supported projects and/or other developmental programs.

**IV. SALIENT POINTS OF THE PROGRAM OPERATION/ACTIVITIES**

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

One of the objectives of Food for Work is to encourage the formation of Food for Work committees to undertake organized developmental activities through projects. This process will provide them with good training in the development of their own committees, so they can make the Food for Work Program more responsive to their community's needs. Towards this effort Food for Work has planned on meetings with other development partners such as the Ministry of Social Services and Development, the Social Action Directors, to include any other agencies involved, as well as project parti-

cipants, to discuss and evaluate their participation and the supportive role of the food for work program. It is hoped that the meetings will provide significant data for continuous program improvement.

An important innovation in this program is an alternative assistance package that will better meet the basic needs of the program participants, while at the same time acting as a more effective stimulus to local self-help work. This new proposed system which we are calling the "combination scheme" will provide 30% cash (30% of the Philippine minimum wage of P12/day) and 70% of the regular PL 480 food ration (70% of 5 lbs. = 3.5 lbs. per day) in place of the former system which gave only food. This will allow the people to buy other important subsistence items such as salt, sugar, fish or milk in addition to receiving the PL 480.

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

The money for this proposed scheme is being provided by non-governmental private donors of C&S. The program is being implemented on a small scale basis in FY 1982.

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

V. HUMAN RECIPIENTS (NO. OF TARGET, ETC.) AREA OF OPERATION

A total of 1,000\* average daily workers are targeted for Fiscal Year 1982 to work 20 days a month for 12 months utilizing 542,400 kgs. of bulgur wheat.

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

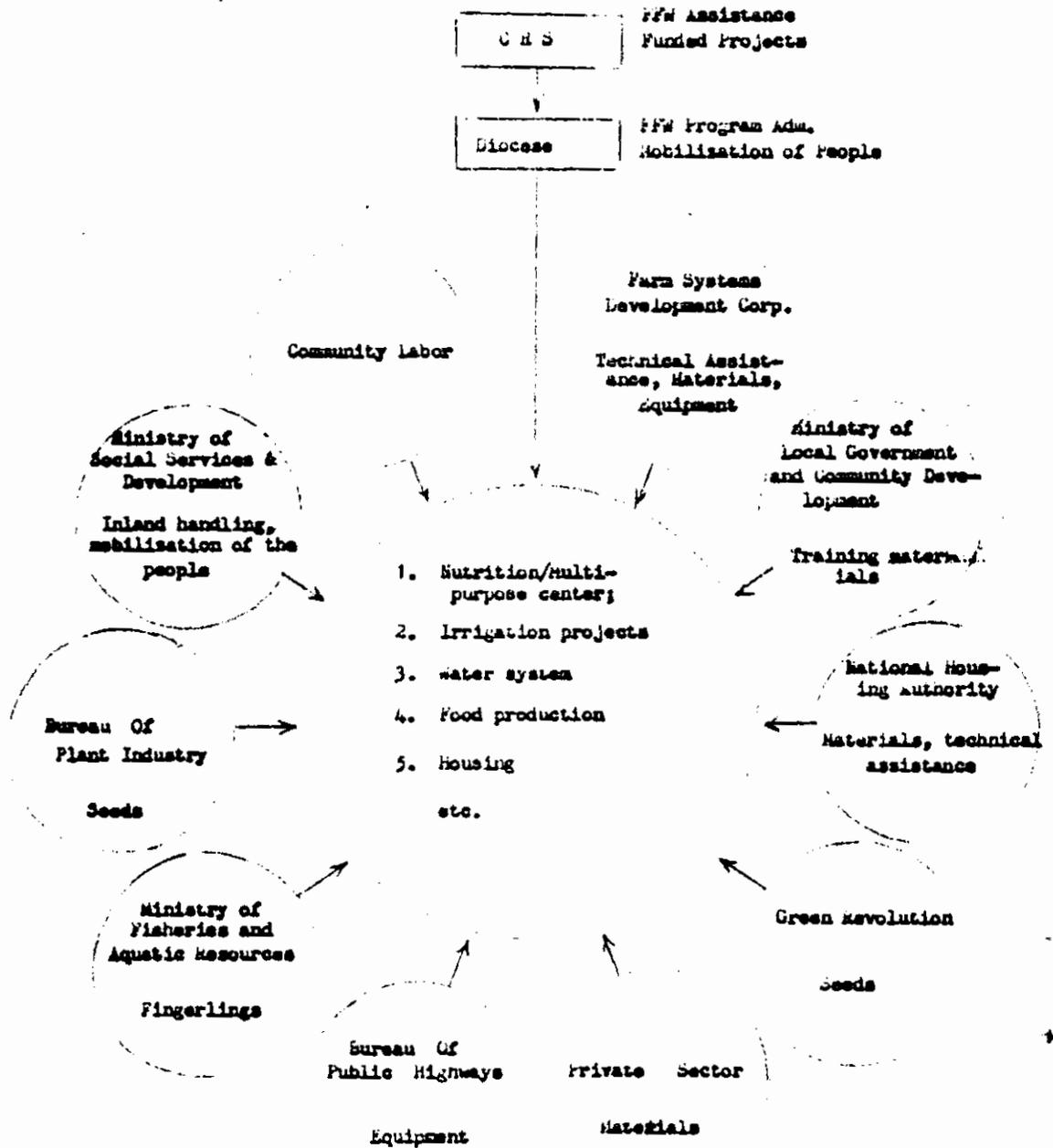
Below is a summary of the 1982 commodity requirements for the Food for Work Program:

| Program Category      | Recipient Level | Monthly Ration P.W. | Total Requirement P.W. |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Food for work workers | 1,000           | 9.04                | 108,480                |
| Dependents            | 4,000           | 9.04                | 631,920                |
|                       | 5,000           |                     | <u>542,400</u>         |

\* Figuring family size and an average of 5 members, the program will directly benefit 5,000 people each month or 60,000 people/year.

V. AGENCIES INVOLVED AND HOW INVOLVED

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



VII. Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting

Before the implementation of each food for work project, a dialogue on the program is held, followed up by the signing of a written agreement between CWS and the diocese. Each diocese also signs an agreement with CWS which in effect holds said individual/organization fully responsible for the proper utilization of rice and commodities in accordance with Philippine Law, USARF Field regulations, and the CWS FFW guidelines.

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

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