

REFERENCE

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**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1981

CHILE

**DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE**

MAY, 1979



UNCLASSIFIED

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ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1981

CHILE

May 1979

May 17, 1979

I have reviewed this annual budget submission which provides for the continuation of current programs at approximately the same levels. Whether programming continues in FY 81 will depend on the evolution of U.S./Chile relations. Over the short to medium range, this evolution will be affected by efforts to satisfactorily resolve the Letelier/Moffitt assassination case, an issue with international anti-terrorist implications. Readers should keep this important caution in mind.



Charles W. Grover
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

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TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
 FY 1979 - FY 1981
 (Thousands \$)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT/PROJECT NO./TITLE	L/G	FY 1979	FY 1980	DECISION UNIT		
				Minimum	FY 1981	
					Current	AAPL
<u>Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition</u>						
0000 PDS	G	20	30	30	30	30
0314 School/Family Gardens *	G	150				
Miscellaneous OPGs	G		120	470	470	470
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>						
0315 Small Scale Regional Development *	G	50				
0316 Multisectorial Community Development*	G	100				
0317 Small Enterprise Development *	G	--	350			
SubTotal Functional Accounts		320	500	500	500	500
<u>Other Programs</u>						
HIG		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II		(8100)	(7122)	(9500)	(9500)	(9500)
Total All DA Appropriation Accounts		320	500	500	500	500
Security Supporting Assistance		--	--	--	--	--
Total SSA		--	--	--	--	--
Total DA and SSA		320	500	500	500	500

* OPG

EXPLANATORY ANNEX TO TABLE III

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Change (+ or -)</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>Explanation of Change in FY 1980</u> <u>Funding Level</u>
Misc. OFGs		
(G)	+ 120	Not shown in 1980 CP
0317	+ 350	Not shown in 1980 CP

PROJECT		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)												DECISION UNIT	
		OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL	CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/78	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981 AAPL OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS			
		INITIAL	FINAL			OBLIG.	EXPEND.	OBLIG.	EXPEND.			CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1982	FY 1983 & BEYOND	
NUMBER	TITLE	G/L													
0000	FDS	G	6/ 1/55	Cont.	-	19	20	34	30	5	30	30	30	100	
0271	Child Nutrition	G	2/ 1/75	12/31/76	-	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	-	
0277	Agric. Coop. Development	L	4/30/75	4/30/75	-	930	0	630	0	300	0	300	0	-	
0281	Nutrition Development	L	10/23/75	10/23/75	-	3059	0	859	0	1200	0	1200	1000*	-	
0294	Agric. Production Credit	L	7/26/76	7/26/76	-	7212	0	5812	0	1400	0	1400	0	-	
0296	Rural Coop. Upgrading	G	9/30/76	9/30/76	-	119	0	93	0	26	0	26	0	-	
0300	Day Care Hardship Children	G	9/28/76	4/ 6/77	-	13	0	13	0	--	--	0	--	-	
0305	Child Recuperation	G	3/23/77	3/23/77	-	169	0	139	0	30	0	30	0	-	
0310	Mapoche Livestock	G	9/28/78	9/28/78	-	150	0	150	0	--	--	0	--	-	
0314	School Family Gardens **	G	4/20/79	4/20/79	-	0	150	100	0	50	0	50	0	-	
0315	Small Scale Regional Dev.**	G	5/79	5/79	-	0	50	25	0	25	0	25	0	-	
0316	Multi-Sectorial Comm. Dev.**	G	4/27/79	4/27/79	-	0	100	50	0	50	0	50	0	-	
0317	Small Enterprises Dev. **	G	-	-	-	0	--	--	--	350	100	0	250	-	
	Miscellaneous OPG	G			-	--	--	--	--	120	70	470	50	1400	

* By First Quarter FY 1980 Mission will have made recommendation to AID/W re extension of TDD. Figures assume such extension.

** OPG

Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	TERM/ NEW/ CONT.	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)			
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM
	Decision Package Minimum and AAPL Terminated Projects with Pipeline									
	0281 Nutrition Development FY 81 *	T	L	FN	(1000)	(1000)				
	0317 Small Enterprise**	T	G	SD	(250)	(1250)				
	Miscellaneous OPGs	T	G	Misc.	(50)	(1300)				
	New and Continuing									
	PL 480 Title II	-	-	-	(9500)	(9500)				
	Miscellaneous OPGs	N	G	Misc.	470	470				
	0000 PDS	O	G	FN	(5)	500				
	Basic Work Force									
	Work Force Increment for Project Design									
	Total Minimum Package and Related Work Force						4	4	18	18
							0	0	0	0
					500		4	-	18	-

* By First Quarter FY 1980 Mission will have made recommendation to AID/W re extension of TDD. Figures assume such extension.

** OPG

TABLE V - Narrative SupportI. Background

A. The decision package presented below reflects minimum feasible level of A.I.D. activity in Chile. It represents U.S. assistance in the area of basic human needs. Parallel to this, the GOC is placing more emphasis on economic stimulation and basic human needs programs within a context of financial restraint. Government economic policy has achieved one of its main objectives, i.e., the reduction of the rate of inflation by greatly reducing government deficits and its resultant money creation. The GOC has shifted and continues to shift government fiscal expenditures into social projects. Key sectors in this area are employment stimulation, education and health.

B. Government revenues have increased substantially as a result of tax reforms, better control of tax evasion, and a more sound exchange rate policy, while government expenditures have increased since 1970 in real terms. Social expenditures have increased as a percent of total fiscal expenditures (net of debt repayment) from 28% in 1973 to 54% in 1978. Although the reduction in the rate of inflation has tended to alleviate some of the regressive distribution of income, maldistribution of wealth and income continues, as it has in the past, to be a deepseated problem in Chile. This situation now does not deviate appreciably from the Chilean norm. Although the Embassy and Mission agree that the social measures being implemented are benefitting the poorest, what is being done is still inadequate because of the magnitude of the problem.

C. In 1970 the Catholic University made a study of poverty under contract with the National Planning Office (ODEPLAN). The School of Economics identified the location and characteristics of those persons living in extreme poverty. 21 percent of the population, equal to 2.16 million persons in 1978, was considered "poor". An estimated 67.8% of the impoverished resided in urban areas and 32.2% in the rural sector. The rural families do not receive the benefits from traditional governmental social service activities for public utilities; potable water, sewers and electricity do not reach them and they have limited access to education and health care. The GOC believes that this set of circumstances requires that the Government center its social expenditures on direct subsidies to and specific projects aimed at those most in need through delivery of

foodstuffs and construction of schools, child care centers and clinics in order to reach the rural poor. Because the rural population included in extreme poverty is so widely scattered, no large scale attention getting projects have been undertaken. However, a great number of small schools, hospitals or clinics have been built.

II. Mission Strategy

A. A.I.D. development strategy in Chile is to encourage the government to move more rapidly in the direction it is going, i.e., increased emphasis on social policies which reach the poor, however, without direct government to government programs. The A.I.D. program fits into the framework of government activity and private voluntary programs to form a coherent development strategy.

B. The major economic development problem facing Chile is unemployment. The now chronically high rate of unemployment is at least in part off-setting the positive redistribution gains from lower inflation in terms of Chile's lower economic groups. Unemployment results in low incomes, malnutrition and health problems. The key questions are what kind of work can and should the unemployed be provided. The short term answer has to be in construction: roads - construction and repair -, housing, irrigation and potable water projects. Major road construction projects are currently being undertaken. (500 kms. of Panamerican highway are being repaired and 300 kms. are being rebuilt in 1979. Additionally, 1,000 kms. of new highway are being built.) Families of workers engaged in this project are receiving PL 480 Title II food under Food for Work project activities.

Title II Food for Work will have been increased in FY 80 in order to alleviate the problems generated by unemployment. FFW self-help projects that will be undertaken will include construction of schools and health post construction, rural irrigation, land rehabilitation, and farm to market roads. Special emphasis will be placed on project development and implementation through the Community Social Assistance Committees which are described below.

C. Another major focus of employment generation is an agricultural development program aimed at the country's impoverished indigenous populations in the IV and IX Regions. An estimated 90,000 workers and dependents will receive food for the workers' participation in activities such as farm-to-market roads, land rehabilitation, agricultural training, and health and nutrition education.

D. Not only do the unemployed receive a minimum employment under these programs, but efforts are undertaken to improve the educational levels and labor skills of unemployed and underemployed workers. Towards this end, a National Training Program has been developed by the Social Division of the Ministry of Interior in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and public training institutes. PL 480 food is also used as a developmental resource in this program.

E. In the field of general education, the GOC has decreased its support to universities and has shifted these funds to basic education. Thus, in the education sector, the amounts directed to the most needy sectors of the population have been increased markedly. Chile's per capita expenditure on education has been higher in the past, but is now directed more towards benefitting those most in need. Education activity has two principal goals: to improve content and expand coverage, especially in pre-basic and basic education.

F. The public school feeding program provides 35% and 34% of minimum dairy protein and caloric requirements respectively, to the most impoverished school children. This program is reaching 750,000 children during 1979, of which 400,000 receive PL 480 rations. Despite the large number of school children being fed, budgetary constraints will prevent coverage from being extended to all needy children attending public schools. The children outside the public school system will not be reached under the government's school feeding program. For the next several years, the necessity will continue for PVOs to provide food to the most impoverished children of this group. At the pre-school level, the number of day care centers operated by the GOC for children from families on the lowest income strata will be increased by 14.9% in the total number of centers and 29% in capacity during 1979. PL 480 food-stuffs are being provided to 50,000 children attending these centers.

G. An education development program constitutes another element in Mission's overall Food for Development program. Two major training activities are contemplated. The first will be the training of local community leaders who will be coordinating the delivery of GOC rural programs aimed at those living in extreme poverty. This coordination will be accomplished through the Community Social Assistance Committees (CAS) which are being organized by the Ministry of Interior in each of the country's 286 municipalities. Food assistance will be provided to the 1,000 community leaders (and dependents) expected to be trained each year.

H. In the area of health, one of the most serious health problems in Chile for the poor is malnutrition. For this reason the government has invested large expenditures on health care. As the government outreach programs are implemented (assisted by a \$15 million loan from IDB), more malnourished are being identified in the rural areas. At this early stage, it is not possible to determine how many additional malnourished children the expanded rural health network will reach.

I. In order to understand the nature, size, and complexity of the nutrition problem, and to come to grips with it, the GOC created CONPAN in 1974 (Consejo Nacional para la Alimentación y Nutrición). The creation of CONPAN provided the thrust by which the various public and private sector programs could be better coordinated. For the purpose of establishing and promoting a national nutrition policy, A.I.D. made a loan to the GOC for CONPAN. CONPAN's mandate is to develop and assist in the implementation of a coordinated national nutrition policy.

The Ministry of Health, in conjunction with CONPAN, is conducting major pilot projects in such areas as the promotion of increased breastfeeding and the detection of "at-risk" children, i.e., children who are likely to become malnourished if corrective action is not taken. These and a number of other initiatives should, over the medium term represented by the MYP, have a significant impact in lowering the number of malnourished children.

III. Conclusion

Thus, A.I.D.'s activities which are comprised basically of PL 480 Title II, an on-going loan to assist CONPAN, selected OPGs and residual activities of two agricultural loans, are all aimed at solving the greatest problems confronting the poor, unemployment, education and hunger; and supporting programs in the private sector which in turn support and complement public sector activities designed to reach the poor of Chile and satisfy their basic needs.

TABLE VI
PROJECT SUMMARY

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	
					MINIMUM	AAPL
Implementation at Beginning of Year	14	16	10	9	7	7
Moving from Design to Implementation During Year	3	1	3	3	3	3
Design for Future Year Implementation	0	0	1	2	3	3
SUBTOTAL ▲	17	17	14	14	13	13
Number of Non-Project Activities	2	2	1	1	2	2
TOTAL ▲	19	19	15	15	15	15

NUMBER OF PROJECTS MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION BY PROJECT SIZE

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	
					MINIMUM	AAPL
AID'S CONTRIBUTION TO LIFE OF PROJECT COST						
Less than \$1 Million	3	1	3	3	3	3
\$1 To \$5 Million						
\$5 To \$15 Million						
\$15 To \$25 Million						
More Than \$25 Million						

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TABLE VII OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED PERSONNEL IN POSITIONS

FUNCTIONS	FY 77				FY 78				FY 79				FY 80			
	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	02.5	01.0	00.0	00.0	02.3	01.0	00.0	00.0	01.0	01.0	00.0	00.0	01.0	01.0	00.0	00.0
Program Planning	02.0	02.8	00.0	00.0	01.0	01.0	00.0	00.0	01.0	01.0	00.0	00.0	01.2	01.0	00.0	00.0
Project Design	02.0	01.0	00.0	00.0	01.3	00.3	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0
Project Implementation	05.6	08.6	00.0	00.0	01.7	07.1	00.0	00.0	00.8	06.4	00.0	00.0	01.0	06.0	00.0	00.0
Financial Management	01.8	04.5	00.0	00.0	01.0	03.6	00.0	00.0	01.0	03.0	00.0	00.0	01.0	03.0	00.0	00.0
Mission Support	01.0	14.0	00.0	00.0	00.3	08.2	00.0	00.0	00.0	07.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	07.0	00.0	00.0
Non-Mission Specific	01.0	01.0	00.0	00.0	00.8	00.7	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0
TOTAL	15.9	32.9	00.0	00.0	08.4	21.9	00.0	00.0	03.8	18.4	00.0	00.0	04.2	18.0	00.0	00.0
PLUS: PASA's (O.E. & Program)	00.0				00.0				00.0				00.0			
LESS: JAO Details	00.0				00.0				00.0				00.0			
MODE Requested	15.9				08.4				03.8				04.2			

FUNCTIONS	FY 81 AAPL				FY 81 MINIMUM				FY 81 CURRENT			
	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction					01.0	01.0	00.0	00.0				
Program Planning					01.0	01.0	00.0	00.0				
Project Design					00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0				
Project Implementation					01.0	06.0	00.0	00.0				
Financial Management					01.0	03.0	00.0	00.0				
Mission Support					00.0	07.0	00.0	00.0				
Non-Mission Specific					00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0				
TOTAL					04.0	18.0	00.0	00.0				
PLUS: PASA's (O.E. & Program)					00.0							
LESS: JAO Details					00.0							
MODE Requested					04.0							

TABLE VIII OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY

COST SUMMARIES	FY 77			FY 78			FY 79			FY 80		
	(\$000's)	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST	(\$000's)	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST	(\$000's)	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST	(\$000's)	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST
	US Direct Hire	610.2	15.9	38.4	395.9	08.4	47.1	189.2	03.8	49.8	213.1	04.2
FN Direct Hire	363.6	32.9	11.1	311.5	21.9	14.2	294.8	18.4	16.0	254.2	18.0	14.1
US Contract Personnel	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
FN Contract Personnel	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Housing	131.9	15.3	8.6	79.0	07.3	10.8	56.7	03.7	15.3	69.0	04.0	17.3
Office Operations	345.2	XXXX	XXX	192.2	XXXX	XXX	105.0	XXXX	XXX	87.5	XXXX	XXX
TOTAL REQUEST	1,450.9	64.1	22.6	978.6	37.6	26.0	645.7	25.9	24.9	623.8	26.2	23.8
Amount of Trust Fund Included in Total Requested	None			None			None			None		

COST SUMMARIES	FY 81 AAPT			FY 81 MINIMUM			FY 81 CURRENT		
	(\$000's)	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST	(\$000's)	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST	(\$000's)	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST
	US Direct Hire				199.8	04.0	50.0		
FN Direct Hire				265.6	18.0	14.7			
US Contract Personnel				.0	.0	.0			
FN Contract Personnel				.0	.0	.0			
Housing				65.6	04.0	16.4			
Office Operations		XXXX	XXX	80.9	XXXX	XXX		XXXX	XXX
TOTAL REQUEST				611.9	26.0	23.5			
Amount of Trust Fund Included in Total Requested				None					

TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
 POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1979 - 1981
 (By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

DECISION UNIT 513 - CHILE	DECISION PACKAGE Minimum & AAPL	NUMBER OF POSITIONS											
		FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981			Current		
		USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
<p><u>EXECUTIVE DIRECTION:</u></p> <p>AID Representative's Office</p> <p>AID Representative 1</p> <p>All Other (Non-Professional) 1</p> <p>Subtotal Executive Direction 1</p> <p><u>PROGRAM PLANNING:</u></p> <p>Program Office</p> <p>Capital Resources Devel. Officer 1</p> <p>Program Specialist 1</p> <p>Subtotal Program Planning 1</p> <p><u>PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION:</u></p> <p>Food & Nutrition Office</p> <p>Project Manager 1</p> <p>Agriculture Economist 1</p> <p>Program Assistant 1</p> <p>All Other (Non-Professional) 1</p> <p>Food for Peace Office</p> <p>Project Assistant 3</p> <p>All Other (Non-Professional) 1</p> <p>Subtotal Project Design & Impl. 7</p>													

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1979 - 1981 (By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)										DECISION UNIT 513 - CHILE DECISION PACKAGE Minimum & AAPL			
	FY 1979		FY 1980		NUMBER OF POSITIONS						FY 1981		AAPL	
	Minimum		Current		FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1981		FY 1981	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT:														
<u>Controller's Office</u>														
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Assistant for Bud. Mgmt. & Accounting														
	1	1	1											
Accountant														
	1	1	1											
All Other (Non-Professional)														
	3	1	2											
Subtotal Financial Management														
1	3	1	2											
MISSION SUPPORT:														
<u>Administrative Office</u>														
	1	1	1											
Administrative Officer														
	1	1	1											
C. & R. Officer														
	5	5	5											
All Other (Non-Professional)														
	7	7	7											
Subtotal Mission Support														
4	19	4	18											
Total Increment														
4	19	4	18											
Cumulative Total														

TABLE IX - Narrative Support

Personnel are assigned primarily to work with the Mission's PL 480 Title II and Nutrition program, ongoing loans and OPGs. By FY 1981 the Mission will be still extremely active in the fields of Title II Health and Nutrition and will have an increased portfolio of OPGs. This will require monitoring responsibilities which are an essential element of the kinds of programs being carried out. The geography of the country makes all monitoring field trips very costly in terms of personnel. Contingent upon the resolution of current political issues plaguing Chile - U.S. relations, the Mission expects to further reduce its staff in FY 1981 or to have commenced sector analysis in preparation for an expansion of program activities directed at the Basic Human Needs (BHN) of the poor. This expansion is in line with the alternative approach to assistance proposed in the Mission's CDSS for FY 1981 through FY 1985. Drastic reduction of personnel before 1981 is not economically sound. The costs of reduction and restaffing are huge since each FNDH is entitled to 1 month's pay for each year of service at time of separation.

In addition to USAID/Chile responsibilities, plans are that beginning in FY 1980 the USDH Controller also will have assumed financial management responsibilities for USAID/Uruguay. Present FNDH Professional Controller staff should be retained to ensure continuity, especially since one USAID/Chile FNDH is an Authorized Certifying Officer.

PL 480 TITLE IIA. PL 480 Title II and Basic Human Needs in Chile:

An estimated 140,000 preschoolers or 12.4% of the children 0-6 years old registered in the National Health Service of the Ministry of Health suffer from malnutrition. The 1977 infant mortality rate of 49.5 per 1000 live births is considered unacceptably high and the GOC five-year (1978-1983) Development Plan establishes a target of 30 per 1000 live births by the end of 1985. Chilean health and nutrition experts estimate that 70% of infant deaths are either a direct result of malnutrition or from illnesses brought on by the presence of malnutrition. The PL 480 Title II food program has and should continue to play a major role in the resolution of human nutritional deficiency problems which supports equitable growth efforts.

Unemployment has continued at a rate well above the historical 1960-1970 average of 5.9%. In September, 1978 200,938 persons representing 13.7% of the Greater Santiago work force were unemployed. In April 1979 the unemployment figure stood at 14.8%. This condition is a leading cause of the estimated 21% of the population living in extreme poverty.

The Operational Plan and MYP strategies prepared by the three PVOs carrying out PL 480 Title II programs in Chile are targeted on children 0-6 years old and pregnant and nursing mothers. Also, FFW activities are directed at the poorest sectors of Chilean society.

The overall Title II program very closely complements and supports GOC feeding and nutritional programs. The focal point for the coordination of these nationwide programs is the GOC National Commission for Food and Nutrition (CONPAN) which is being supported by a \$5.0 million loan from A.I.D.

CONPAN's (and the loan's) principal objective is the institutionalization of a permanent nutrition planning process in the GOC. In the short to medium term, CONPAN is focusing on, inter alia, the optimization of the resources the GOC is investing in the nutritional field. The principal national nutritional programs directed at the poorest segments of the population are the MCH Supplemental Feeding Program of the Ministry of Health, the Day-Care Center Program of the Ministry of Interior, and the School Feeding Program of the Ministry of Education. The combined operating budgets for the three,

approximate \$100,000,000. During 1979, CONPAN will continue its on-going efforts to rationalize these programs from a nutritional, administrative, and operational point of view.

The U.S. PVOs have, in conjunction with their local counterpart agencies, provided major Title II assistance to these nutrition programs. The assistance, mentioned briefly below for each volag, will continue throughout the life of the MYP with the exception of the CARE School Feeding Program. In this particular case, the Ministry of Education is moving from the traditional state-managed and operated system, with its full administrative, personnel, and physical infrastructure, to one or more "concessionaire" systems operated by the private sector under the overall direction and guidance of the Ministry.

With this shift well underway, there is every indication that Title II food assistance can be used more effectively in programs other than school feeding. CARE proposes to assist the Ministry of Interior to mount a major food-for-development program which will be directed towards alleviating the dire situation for those affected by the continuing high rates of unemployment.

Close cooperation exists among the U.S. voluntary organizations, their counterpart agencies, the USAID, CONPAN, and the relevant GOC Ministries. A Coordinating Committee for State and Voluntary Agencies meets on a regular basis to discuss Title II and related programs. An example of this close collaboration is the Mechanized Data System, a computerized system maintaining control of food arrivals, distributions, and inventory levels for a network of 80 warehouses and 8000 centers of distribution (schools, nurseries, orphanages, etc.) covering five different feeding programs administered by the three U.S. PVOs, their local counterpart agencies, and three GOC Ministries. Originally developed by the USAID and PVOs for the PL 480 Title II program, this system is now being extended under CONPAN's and the USAID's leadership to include all foodstuffs made available through the national feeding programs mentioned above. It is expected that this technology will be incorporated by most institutions dealing with supplementary feeding programs.

B. The Self-Sufficiency Issue:

From a liberal free trade point of view Chile cannot become self-sufficient in basic foods (grains and oils) for its comparative advantage does not lie in these products. Given the GOC's current economic policy and barring a return to a nationalistic policy of self-sufficiency, Chile will not become self-sufficient in basic foods in the foreseeable future.

The economic model allowing free trade and market price mechanism to determine production makes forecasting grain and edible oil production over a 5 year period difficult. Production is dependent upon anticipated changes in the prices of many variables, i. e., wheat, corn, hog and poultry prices, as well as prices for alternative crops. Nevertheless the Embassy's Ag Attaché Office has made the following estimates for ^{annual} production and deficits over the next five years. Year to year fluctuations cannot be projected.

Commodity	Production (000 tons)	Deficit (000 tons)
Edible oils	40	30 to 45
Corn	250 - 300	150 (100 to 200)
Wheat	900	(850 to 1000)

C. Distribution Constraints

The Mission is not aware of any significant constraints which need to be addressed that are related to the distribution of PL 480 Title II food aid, with the possible exception of CARE's planned food-for-development program and related request for an outreach grant as discussed in item D (1) below.

D. PVO Programs

The beneficiary levels proposed by the PVOs for the PL 480 Title II program administered through the U.S. volags, from FY 1981 through FY 1985, are projected as follows:

U.S. VOLAG P.L. 480 TITLE II PROGRAM IN CHILE

BENEFICIARIES BY PRIORITY PROGRAM

Priority I Program	FY'80	FY'81	FY'82	FY'83	FY'84	FY'85
A. MCH						
1. MCH Preschool Children Mothers						
CARE	---	10	10	10	10	10
SAWS	100	80	40	40	40	40
CARE	---	145	100	100	100	100
TOTAL	100	235	150	150	150	150
B. OCF						
1. Nursery						
CARE	50	50	50	50	50	50
CRS	50	50	50	50	50	50
SAWS	30	50	50	50	50	50
TOTAL	130	150	150	150	150	150
2. Children in Institutions						
CRS	16	16	16	16	16	16
SAWS	15	25	25	25	25	25
TOTAL	31	41	41	41	41	41
PRIORITY I TOTAL	261	426	341	341	341	341
FFW						
CARE	230	280	330	290	200	200
CRS	100	100	100	100	100	100
PRIORITY II TOTAL	330	380	430	390	300	300
School Feeding						
CRS	100	100	50	---	---	---
GRAND TOTAL	691	906	821	731	641	641

The grand totals indicated in the above chart are higher than the levels shown in Santiago 3139. The proposed increased number of beneficiaries in the MCH category for CARE and SAWS are included. Mission recommendations for beneficiary levels are shown in Section E below.

Specific comments on each of the programs follow:

1. CARE

As planned, FY 1979 is the last year for CARE participation in the School Feeding Program. CARE has developed two new programs which merit careful consideration. One is a multifaceted Food-for-Development Program (FFDP) which is summarized in this document and was described in detail in CARE's FY 80 Amended Program Plan. A major focus of this program will be utilizing PL 480 food to help alleviate the unemployment problem through community development projects directly benefitting those doing the work and their families. A closely linked component of the FFDP is an imaginative educational component which will strengthen the ability of the 286 municipalities throughout the country to assume a greater role in the distribution of social services to the target group: i.e., those identified as living in extreme poverty. Technical and educational training for the unskilled will also be carried out on a large scale, also using Title II as an activating force.

Because of the size and complexity of the Food-for-Development program, careful monitoring and evaluation of its progress must be made, especially during its first year of operation in FY 80 (as proposed in the FY 80 AER). This experience will allow for planning whatever adjustments need to be made over the FY 81-85 MYP.

CARE has asked the Mission to reconsider their request for an outreach grant in support of the Food for Development Program. The Mission did not endorse this grant for FY 80 which was described in detail as an adjunct to their amended FY 80 program plan. The Mission questioned then and continues to question whether Chile is eligible for an outreach grant. However, in applying the overall criteria for eligibility, the problems involved in reaching the poorest are complex, and CARE's proposal for reaching the target group is an innovative one.

The second major new CARE initiative being proposed is in the MCH area. CARE would assist the Ministry of Health in providing a supplemental food ration to 145,000 nursing mothers and to 10,000 preschool age children in pediatric hospitals. The Mission did not endorse this program for FY 80. See Santiago 3139. Regarding the assistance to nursing mothers, a joint CONPAN/Ministry of Health pilot program to stimulate increased breastfeeding will have progressed by FY 81 to the point where CARE food inputs can be planned so as to maximize their impact in this first priority category. The underlying hypothesis being tested by CONPAN/Ministry of Health is that an educational program, directed at the health clinic teams and pregnant and nursing mothers, will reverse the sharp decline in breastfeeding in Chile over the past thirty years. This program, combined with a nutritional supplement, will maximize the nutritional effects of breastfeeding on the child.

Once the initial progress of this program has been assessed, CARE's input could provide a major stimulus to this program beginning in FY 81. Because CARE does not yet have firm plans on how this program would be carried out, the Mission cannot at this time recommend approval for 145,000 additional recipients in this category. The Mission, however, would reconsider this increase when more ample information becomes available.

2. CRS

CRS proposes no changes in its PL 480 Title II MYP for its feeding programs in Chile. The planned number of beneficiaries to be reached is the same as those contained in the FY 1979 ABS.

The Mission is in agreement with CRS that the phase out of their School Feeding Program in FY 82 should be based on an overall review of the program which carefully considers, inter alia, the alternatives available for feeding the destitute children being reached under this program. It is the Mission's understanding that budgetary and other constraints will not allow the Ministry of Education, in the foreseeable future, to feed all of the needy children in the public school system. Therefore, the Mission does not expect that the Ministry will be able to extend its feeding program to the private schools over the MYP period. Yet, the private rural and urban schools being reached by CRS are generally in very low income areas where public education is minimal or is not available. In most cases, the food provided in this program is the only meal the children receive on a regular basis.

3. SAWS:

An amendment to the SAWS MYP strategy with regard to the Malnourished Child Feeding Program was previously approved by AID/W for FY 80 (State 074680). In addition to reflecting the revised levels for this program, the SAWS FY 81-85 MYP strategy increases the nursery program from 30,000 to 50,000 beneficiaries and their children in institution programs from 15,000 to 25,000 beneficiaries. Considering the increased emphasis which has been given by the GOC to the MCH program, the Mission endorses the SAWS proposal for the increased number of beneficiaries in the nursery program. However, the Mission recommends that the children in institution programs remain at the same level.

D. Mission General Comment

While we realize the budget constraints under which AID/W is operating, the PL 480 Title II program represents the principal AID activity in Chile, supplemented only by pipeline loans and OPGs. The Mission believes that the PL 480 Title II activities being carried out in Chile by the voluntary agencies are exceptional in their emphasis on meeting the basic human needs of the impoverished in Chile; in their close relationship to the major health, nutrition and work generation programs being carried out; and in their efficiency of operation.

E. FY 1981 Mission Recommended Beneficiary Levels:

Pursuant to the above the Mission recommends that the following levels (in 000) be approved for each of the volags.

CARE		CRS		SAWS	
MCH	10	Nursery	50	PreSch children	80
Nursery	50	Children Inst.	16	and mothers	
FFW	280	FFW	100	Nursery	50
		School Feed.	100	Children Inst.	15
Total	340		266		145

F. If because of budget constraints the above levels cannot be approved, the following alternative is recommended:

CARE		CRS		SAWS	
MCH	10	Nursery	50	PreSch. Child and mother	80
Nursery	50	Childr. Inst.	16	Nursery	30
FFW	230	FFW	100	Children Inst.	15
		School Feed.	100		
Total	290		266		125

C A R E

PL 480 Title II FY 1981 OPERATIONAL PLAN

PL 480 Title II LONG RANGE PROJECTION AND SUPPORTING
STATISTICAL TABLES (FY 1981 - FY 1985)

PL 480 Title II OUTREACH SUPPORTING GRANT FOR FFDP

-----OOOOOO-----

PRELIMINARY SOURCE: CARE PL 480 Title II FY 1980
Amended Program Plan submitted
in April 1979

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 15, 1979

Distribution:

USAID/Chile: Original and 1 copy
CARE/N.Y. : 2 copies
CARE/Chile : 2 copies

CARE PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM

FY 1981 Operational Plan
and
Multiyear Program (FY 1981-85)

I N D E X

- I. ELEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
 - A. Identification
 - 1. US Voluntary Agency
 - 2. Local Counterpart Agency
 - B. Area - Scope - Conditions of Operations
 - 1. Priority IA: MCH Program
 - 2. Priority IB: OCF Program
 - 3. Priority II: FFD Program
 - 4. Outreach Grant Requested
 - 5. CARE PL 480 Title II Program Evaluation
 - 6. The Bellmon Amendment
 - 7. Application of Section 206, PL 480
 - C. Control and Receipting
 - D. Port Facilities
 - E. Storage Facilities
 - F. Inland Transportation
 - G. Processing - Reprocessing - Repackaging
 - H. Financing
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CARE PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM

FY 1981 Operational Plan and Multiyear Program (FY 1981 - FY 1985)

I. ELEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

A. Identification

1. U.S. Voluntary Agency

- a. Name: CARE, Inc.
- b. Country: Chile
- c. Date of submission: May 1979
- d. Name of the American citizen representative:
Mr. Robert F. Linder, Director.

CARE Director is directly responsible for PL 480 Title II Program supervision and devotes full time to Title II activities and other specific development projects including OPGs developed with USAID/Chile.

- e. CARE supervisory staff:
 - 1 US citizen: Special Development Activities
 - 1 US citizen (hired locally): Administrative Assistant
 - 1 National: Title II Food and Nutrition Program
 - 9 Nationals: Assigned to Title II Program activities, such as:
 - Administrative Assistant
 - Statistician
 - Warehousing and Inventory
 - Damage and Losses and Claim procedure
 - Port and Custom clearance
 - Title II Mechanized Data System Control and Inspection
 - 2 Nationals: Controller office
 - 1 National: Administrative Assistant for SDA projects
 - 3 Nationals: Secretarial work
 - 3 Nationals: Driver, messenger, etc.

Attached is CARE Organization Chart showing personnel positions and specific activities. (Page 16 of this Report).

- f. CARE address:
Bernardo Vera y Pintado 2567
Santiago, Chile
Telephone numbers: 49 3950
49 3961

2. Local Counterpart Agencies

- a. Ministry of Health - National Health Service
(SNS) (MCH Program)
Address: Monjitas 669
Santiago, Chile
- b. Ministry of Interior:
- (1) Junta Nacional de Jardines Infantiles
(JUNJI) (OCF Nursery Feeding Program)
Address: Eliodoro Yañez #1910
Santiago, Chile
 - (2) Social Development Division (FFW Program)
Address: Torres Boone 511
Santiago, Chile

B. Area - Scope - Conditions of Operations

CARE's general goals and plans as outlined in the Amended FY 1980 Program Plan presented to USAID/Chile in April 1979, and submitted to AID/W FFPO with cable, Santiago No. 3139, dated May 8, 1979, remain in effect and may be used as reference material for this presentation.

Summarizing what was explained in that document, as a proposed program for FY 1980 and following fiscal years, CARE is hereby requesting the following PL 480 Title II Feeding Program for FY 1981 through 1985, a five-year projection according to CARE Multiyear Program Strategy.

1. Priority IA: MCH Program - Nursing Mothers and Children in Pediatric Hospitals (1)
CARE included this new program proposal in the FY 1980 Amended Program/Operational Plan. The purpose of this program is to provide supplemental Title II food to 145,000 nursing mothers and 10,000 pre-school age children in pediatric hospitals, in order to

(1) See CARE FY 80 Amended P.P., pages 5-8.

increase their daily protein intake and stimulate, in the case of nursing mothers, their breast-feeding during the first five months of the child's life.

This program will play a very important role in reducing/preventing malnutrition in the target groups selected among the neediest.

Even though this program has a very high priority and the recipients are very well identified through the GOC MCH Program throughout the country, USAID/Chile due to overall PL 480 Title II budgetary constraints and other reasons did not endorse this program for implementation during FY 1980, and, therefore, CARE did not include this MCH Program in its FY 1980 AER.

CARE believes this first priority program should be carried out and therefore is proposing it over the life of the MYP Strategy. Consequently, we have continued our discussions with USAID/Chile, the Ministry of Health (National Health Services) and CONPAN, in order to work out all the details related to this program, Title II Commodities that can be used more properly and all the logistics involved in a program of this nature. Moreover, this project will not duplicate Title II efforts with other PVOs in the country and could be integrated with and strengthen the pilot breast-feeding project of the Ministry of Health and CONPAN.

CARE does not have any objections to start phasing down this program once the pilot project is developed and implemented throughout the country. Both ideas can be implemented "armoniosamente" and with very good results and high prestige for the PL 480 Title II program in Chile.

Consequently, CARE is again including this program for FY 1981 and following fiscal years until FY 1985, at the levels indicated in CARE's MYP, subject to close collaboration and yearly evaluation with USAID Chile, CONPAN and the Ministry of Health.

2. Priority IB: OCF - Nursing Feeding Program (1)
During FY 1981 and following fiscal years, CARE is planning to continue providing Title II assistance

(1) See CARE FY 80 Amended P.P., pages 8-11.

to approximately 50,000 pre-school age children attending Day-Care Centers throughout the country.

Even though a continued climb is anticipated in this priority program, at this point in time CARE is keeping the number of recipients at the present levels of operations.

The National Council for Pre-School Age Children in Day-CARE Centers (JUNJI), the GOC agency in charge of this program is planning to reach by the end of FY 1980 approximately 100,000 pre-school age children, depending on the annual budget to be provided by the Ministry of Interior from which the JUNJI receives its funds.

CARE believes this is a reasonable projection within a 2-year period and will be closely monitoring this program. If this increase goes into effect CARE is planning to amend in the future its operational plan to be able to cover JUNJI's real enrollment taking into account that pre-school children eligible for this program come from the most needy sector of the Chilean population.

The nursery feeding program has a high priority in the Ministry of Interior Social Development Division, inasmuch as these DCCs are located in marginal areas. Preference for admission to the nurseries is given to children from the lowest income families which are unable to provide to their children the recommended daily nutritional intake because of the cost of local food versus income.

The nursery program provides supervision for the children attending the centers from early morning until evening. Children receive the total daily diet requirements at the nursery. In addition, a planned educational program has been developed which includes activities designed to improve the child's mental, emotional and physical development.

3. Priority II: FFDP - Food For Development (1)
CARE, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, USAID/Chile, and the local communities that have been identified as in extreme poverty, has developed a comprehensive Food for Development Program, to assist the most needy unemployed and underemployed workers and their families, to improve

(1) See CARE FY 80 Amended P.P., pages 11-29.

their living conditions, their nutritional status, their labor skills and consequently their economic productivity, so they will be able to actively participate in the economic growth of the country and make for more investment opportunities.

The FFDP in its whole expression, including goals and project implementation has been carefully explained in CARE's FY 1980 Amended Operational Program Plan.

CARE is prepared to initiate the complete program from FY 1980 and continue without problems during FY 1981 through 1985 at the beneficiary levels projected in such document with Title II food input shown in the FY 1981-85 statistical charts attached to this operational plan.

USAID/Chile has fully endorsed this program and CARE is preparing specific agreements to be signed with the Social Division of the Ministry of Interior, the Agricultural Development Institute (INDAP) under the Ministry of Agriculture and GOC Regional Authorities, where the most depressed local communities are concentrated, in order to initiate the Program Implementation, once AID/W has approved the program.

Therefore, AID/W's approval is requested, to initiate these FFW activities that will have a tremendous socio-economic impact among the rural and urban poor.

4. Outreach Grant Requested (1)

CARE in order to be able to implement this FFDP at an optimum level of operation, monitoring, and supervision, has requested a PL 480 Title II outreach grant for \$233,800 to assist the agency in carrying out this FFD Program during FY 1980 and renewed every new FY subject to annual evaluation and program results.

USAID/Chile has not endorsed this outreach grant request for FY 1980, eventhough realizing that to mount a FFW Program of this nature and size requires a very significant financial support in order to get better program control and effective results in reaching the target groups.

However, taking into consideration that the FFDP Strategy is addressed to basic human needs and development efforts and therefore logistics for this program should be carefully planned in order to reach

(1) See CARE FY 80 Amended P.P., pages 35 and attachments.

these objectives, and considering the additional emphasis concerning outreach grants in the FY 81 Supplemental Guidance on PL 480 Program, CARE would appreciate that this request be reconsidered for FY 1980, conditioning further approval for FY 1981 on program development and results.

CARE is prepared to provide further information, if it is necessary, in order to support this request.

5. CARE PL 480 Title II Program Evaluation
CARE requests from USAID/Chile and AID/W full support and technical assistance in order to initiate in conjunction with USAID/Chile PL 480 Title II Program Evaluation announced in State message 074096 dated March 25, 1979.

This evaluation will allow CARE to demonstrate Title II Program results and support for the CARE Program projected in this operational plan.

6. The Bellmon Amendment
Following instructions set forth in AID/W's message State 0609164, dated March 1978, CARE states that:
 - a. PL 480 Title II Agricultural Commodities available for FY 1981 and following fiscal years will have adequate storage facilities throughout the country which will facilitate the receipt and distribution of Title II commodities.

The warehousing network explained in the attached chart will be linked with the Mechanized Data System developed by the USAID/Chile in order to have CARE completely control Title II food reception, transport, storage and final distribution to the eligible recipients.
 - b. The distribution of the Title II commodities requested will not result in a substantial disincentive to the domestic production of similar agricultural products.
7. Application of Section 206 PL 480
CARE in the program development explained in this Operational Plan is not contemplating sales of PL 480 Title II food.

- C. Control and Receipting - Records, Procedures and Audits
The procedures employed by CARE for control, receipting, record keeping, auditing and other required regulatory measures are the same as described in the FY 1980 program. These procedures have been carefully examined by AID Chile and found to be entirely adequate to meet the needs of the AID regulations and to provide an efficient method of controlling the receipt, distribution and effectiveness of the program.

Losses:

CARE follows the procedures outlined by AID Chile and it has been found that the percentage of losses, for all programs, is around 2%, or slightly less, which is considered acceptable by international standards for these types of programs. Again, AID regularly checks with CARE on losses, and claim procedures.

- D. Port Facilities

Our Marine Surveys are conducted by an independent cargo surveyor, in accordance with recommended regulations, and the CARE port employee has complete control of the commodities from the time of arrival until they are transported to local and zonal warehouses through the country.

- E. Storage Facilities

The storage facilities were explained fully in the FY 1980 plan and since that time a number of repairs have been made to warehouses, thus improving a situation that was considered adequate at the time of writing the FY 1980 program plan. CARE has funds from the sale of cotton and paper sacks (the latter has very little resale value) which will be used to repair warehouses in the coming months. The repairs will be made by CARE in combination with our counterparts which will be providing about 80% of the cost of repairing and CARE, insofar as our budget will permit, about 20%.

CARE's Agreement with the GOC (Decreto 400) allows for duty free entry of all PL 480 commodities and CARE and the other US Volags have enjoyed the full cooperation of the GOC in this respect. Commodities are cleared quickly although, when required, there is a 60-day free time for warehousing at the Ports. Commodities are not moved from

the Port except by direction of CARE; nor are they moved from the Zonal (main) warehouses unless a release order is issued by CARE and signed by the U.S. citizen representative of CARE. This provides a high degree of control essential, we believe, to an efficient operation with all the controls required.

F. Inland Transportation

Transportation within the country is by truck. The counterpart agencies have a fleet of trucks which they employ, plus using commercial trucking when large shipments reach Port, and there is generally an acceptable range of transport. We have experienced, at times, delays due to budgetary limitations but these normally occur at the beginning of the program when the funds have not been released to our counterparts. The nursery program has very few delays, probably because of the size of the program, the number of centers to be served and commercial transport can, therefore, be hired without too much of a strain on the budget of the JNJI and the Ministry of Interior.

G. Processing - Reprocessing - Repackaging

The supplementary feeding in the Nursery Program requires the baking of nutritious cookies for which CARE provides the wheat flour (12% soy fortified) rolled oats (soy fortified, too) and oil, while the other necessary ingredients are provided by the JUNJI from its budget. Currently one baker has signed contracts with JNJI (in 1978 the contracts total approximately 4 million kgs.) and the baker is located in Santiago.

Contracts will be signed by the Ministry of Health's National Health Service (SNS) for the repacking of the CARE donated commodities and the contract will contain the provisions in the CARE/SNS contract to protect CARE and the PL 480 commodities from the processing line to the final consumer.

Copies of such contracts are supplied AID Chile for its records and, of course, approval.

H. Financing

The GOC, through its various Ministries (Interior and Health) supports all program costs, including a percentage of CARE's administration in addition to transport, personnel at the warehouses and the CARE personnel employed for these programs. Processing costs (bakers, blended foods processors) are, of course, borne totally by the Ministries.

As indicated under warehousing, the empty sacks are sold by CARE and the funds used to improve the program, i.e. warehousing at this point in time. AID, has of course, approved the expenditures of these funds for such repairs.

I. Acceptability - Computation of Requirements

According to our many tests, all commodities used in the program, including blended foods distributed through the SNS, have a high degree of acceptability. The cookies are very well liked by the children and WSB, which originally required sweetening, is entirely acceptable.

J. Program Publicity

CARE has prepared, and updates frequently, a press release that fully explains the program and the source of the commodities and this release is taken by the CARE field representatives when travelling around the country. Interviews are held with the local paper and a copy of the release is given for publication. We have had remarkable success in this manner, inasmuch as local papers are very often searching for news and the fact that a new source of news is available and the release written in advance is indeed attractive.

The CARE main office, along with the ministries, very often prepare circular letters to the field, including all centers announcing possible changes, suggesting recipes and generally advising those concerned with the program as to how to best use the commodities; how records should be kept; how damaged commodities should be disposed of and other aspects of the program.

CARE field inspectors, when visiting local offices of the counterpart agencies, the JNJI, SNS, or Ministry of Interior Social Division's local community centers, explain our programs in details while checking records and briefly explain the program to the people interviewed in the homes they visit to inspect the eligible recipients about the correct reception and optimum use of PL 480 Title II commodities.

Based on these considerations, CARE requests the approval of its PL 480 Title II FY 1981 Operative Plan and the Long-Range Projection (FY 1981-FY 1985) included.



Robert F. Linder
CARE Country Director

SANTIAGO, May 15, 1979

CARE MYP STRATEGYLONG RANGE PROJECTION

(FY 1981 - FY 1985)

PROGRAM BY CATEGORY OF RECIPIENTS	BENEFICIARIES (In 000's)				
	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
<u>Priority I.A</u>					
M C H	155	110	110	110	110
<u>Priority I.B.</u>					
O C F	50	50	50	50	50
<u>Priority II</u>					
F F W	280	330	290	200	200
TOTAL	485	490	450	360	360

Based on CARE FY 1980 Amended P.P. and present FY 1981 Operational Plan, CARE is hereby requesting the above Long Range PL 480 Title II Projection for FY 1981 through FY 1985.

PL 480 Title Supporting Tables covering the periods FY 1981 through FY 1985 are attached to this CARE Plan

PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAMF.Y. 1981

Country: CHILE

Spenser's Name: CARE

Maternal and Child Health..... Total Recipients 155,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs. (Thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
10,000	W.S.B.	42	13
155,000	NFIM	1,674	591
10,000	Rice SF.	60	26
10,000	Vegetable Oil	30	25
TOTAL MCH		1,806	655

Other Child Feeding..... Total Recipients 50,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs. (Thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
50,000	W.S.B.	344	104
50,000	NFIM	427	151
50,000	Rice SF.	138	61
50,000	W. Flour 12% SF.	330	73
50,000	Vegetable Oil	159	131
TOTAL OCF		1,398	520

Feed for Work..... Total Recipients 280,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs. (Thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
280,000	W.S.B.	3,410	1,030
280,000	Rice SF.	1,540	679
280,000	W. Flour 12% SF.	7,633	1,675
280,000	Vegetable Oil	968	795
TOTAL FFW		13,530	4,179

PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAMF.Y. 1982

Country: CHILE

Spenser's Name: CARE

Maternal and Child Health..... Total Recipients 110,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs. (Thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
10,000	W.S.B.	42	13
110,000	NFDM	1,188	419
10,000	Rice SF.	60	26
10,000	Vegetable Oil	<u>30</u>	<u>25</u>
TOTAL MCH		1,320	483

Other Child Feeding..... Total Recipients 50,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs. (Thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
50,000	W.S.B.	344	104
50,000	NFDM	427	151
50,000	Rice SF.	138	61
50,000	W.Fleur 12% SF.	330	73
50,000	Vegetable Oil	<u>159</u>	<u>131</u>
TOTAL OCF		1,398	520

Feed for Work..... Total Recipients 330,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs. (Thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
330,000	W.S.B.	3,960	1,196
330,000	Rice SF.	1,815	800
330,000	W.Fleur 12% SF.	8,822	1,941
330,000	Vegetable Oil	<u>1,133</u>	<u>930</u>
TOTAL FFW		15,730	4,867

PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAMF.Y. 1983

Country: GHELE

Spenser's Name: CARE

Maternal and Child Health..... Total Recipients 110,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs. (Thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
10,000	W.S.B.	42	13
110,000	NFDM	1,188	419
10,000	Rice SF.	60	26
10,000	Vegetable Oil	30	25
TOTAL MCH		1,320	483

Other Child Feeding..... Total Recipients 50,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs. (Thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
50,000	W.S.B.	344	104
50,000	NFDM	427	151
50,000	Rice SF.	138	61
50,000	W.Flour 12% SF.	330	73
50,000	Vegetable Oil	159	131
TOTAL OCF		1,398	520

Feed for Work..... Total Recipients 290,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs. (Thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
290,000	W.S.B.	3,520	1,063
290,000	Rice SF.	1,595	703
290,000	W.Flour 12% SF.	7,854	1,728
290,000	Vegetable Oil	1,001	822
TOTAL FFW		13,970	4,316

PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAMF.Y. 1984

Country: CHILE

Spensor's Name: CARE

Maternal and Child Health..... Total Recipients 110,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs.</u> (Thousands)	<u>Dollars</u>
10,000	W.S.B.	42	13
110,000	NFDM	1,188	419
10,000	Rice SF.	60	26
10,000	Vegetable Oil	30	25
TOTAL MCH		1,320	483

Other Child Feeding..... Total Recipients 50,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs.</u> (Thousands)	<u>Dollars</u>
50,000	W.S.B.	344	104
50,000	NFDM	427	151
50,000	Rice SF.	138	61
50,000	W.Fleur 12% SF.	330	73
50,000	Vegetable Oil	159	131
TOTAL OCF		1,398	520

Feed for Work..... Total Recipients 200,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs.</u> (Thousands)	<u>Dollars</u>
200,000	W.S.B.	2,530	764
200,000	Rice SF.	1,100	485
200,000	W.Fleur 12% SF.	5,676	1,249
200,000	Vegetable Oil	704	578
TOTAL FFW		10,010	3,076

F.Y. 1985

Country: CHILE

Spensor's Name: CARE

Maternal and Child Health..... Total Recipients 110,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs. (Thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
10,000	W.S.B.	42	13
110,000	NFDM	1,188	419
10,000	Rice SF.	60	26
10,000	Vegetable Oil	30	25
TOTAL MCH		1,320	483

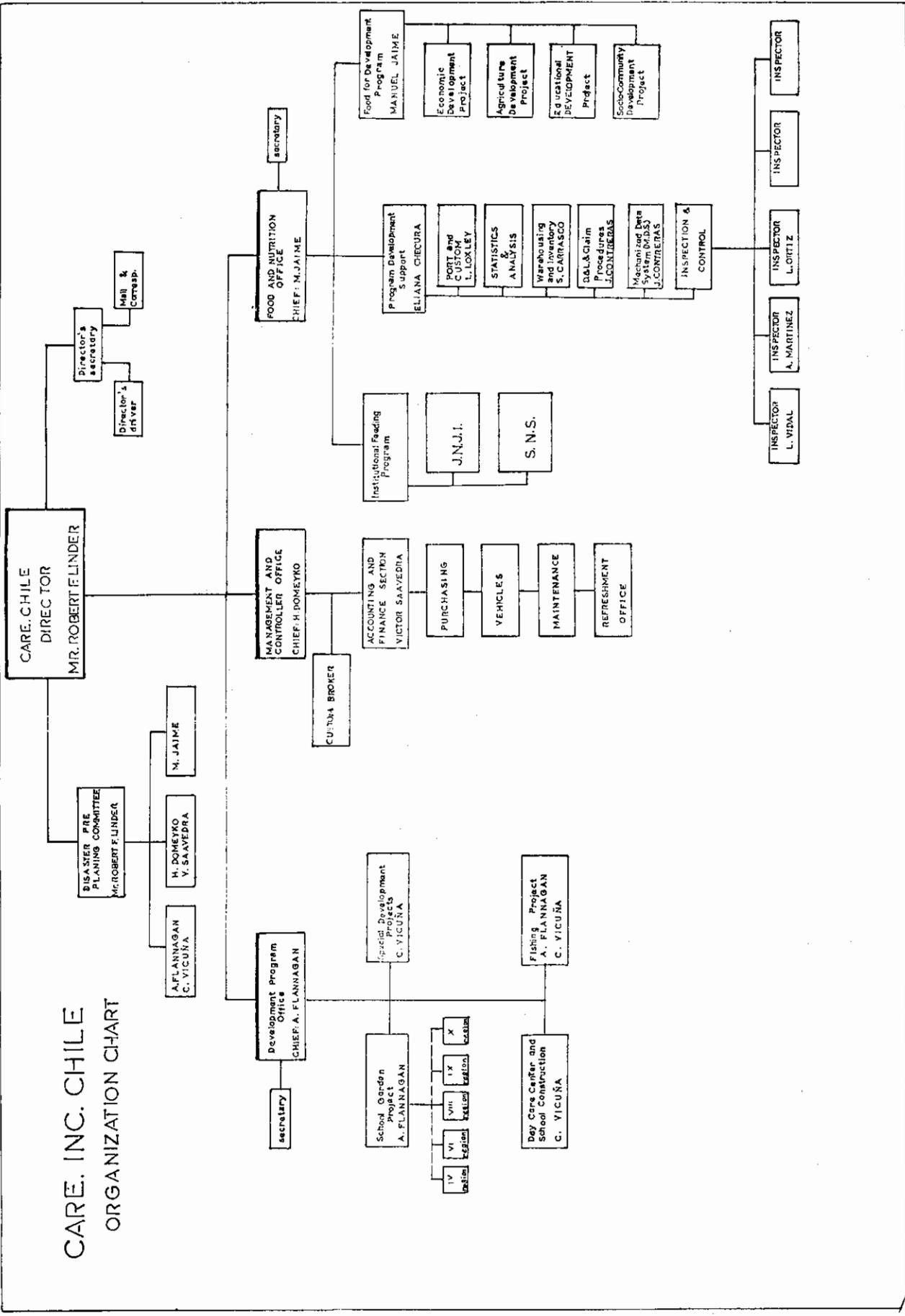
Other Child Feeding..... Total Recipients 50,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs. (Thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
50,000	W.S.B.	344	104
50,000	NFDM	427	151
50,000	Rice SF.	138	61
50,000	W.Fleur 12% SF.	330	73
50,000	Vegetable Oil	159	131
TOTAL OCF		1,398	520

Feed for Work..... Total Recipients 200,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Kgs. (Thousands)</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
200,000	W.S.B.	2,200	664
200,000	Rice SF.	1,100	485
200,000	W.Fleur 12% SF.	4,840	1,065
200,000	Vegetable Oil	660	542
TOTAL FFW		8,800	2,756

CARE. INC. CHILE ORGANIZATION CHART



CARE CHILE

PL 480 Title II, Food for Development Program

Title II Commodity Flow Chart

Ports of unloading	CARE Regional Offices	CARE Regional Warehouses Región City	PL 480 Title II Activities to be projected	Local Community Level Warehousing Network
1.- Antofagasta	1.- Antofagasta	I Iquique II Antofagasta III Copiapó	<u>FFW</u> a) Community Development Projects b) Educational Development Projects	PL 480 Title II Commodities will be channeled through a warehousing network of app. 250 local communities throughout the country
2.- Coquimbo	2.- Coquimbo	IV Coquimbo/La Serena	<u>FFW</u> a) Agriculture Development Projects (Assistance to the rural poor) b) Educational Develop. Projects c) Community Development Projects	
3.- Valparaíso	Santiago CARE Chile H.Q.	V Valparaíso M.A. San Antonio M.A. Santiago VI Rancagua	<u>FFW</u> a) Community Development Projects b) Educational Development Projects	
4.- Talcahuano	3.- Concepción	VII Talca VIII Concepción		
	4.- Temuco	IX Temuco	<u>FFW</u> a) Agriculture Development: Mapuche Proj. b) Community Development Projects c) Educational Developm. Projects.	
5.- Pto. Montt	5.- Puerto Montt	X Puerto Montt Ancud XI Coyhaique	<u>FFW</u> a) Road Construction Projects b) Community Development Projects c) Educational Develop. Projects	

CARE/ChilePL. 480 Title II FFDP OperationsAdministrative StructureA.- CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS. (3 Main Offices)

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 1.- Ministry of Interior | Santiago |
| 2.- Ministry of Agriculture. | Santiago |
| 3.- CARE/Chile. | Santiago |

B.- PORTS OF UNLOADING (Total 6 Ports)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.- Extreme North of the Country | Antofagasta Port. |
| 2.- Middle North | Coquimbo Port. |
| 3.- Central Zone | Valparaíso and/or San Antonio Port. |
| 4.- Middle South | Talcahuano Port. |
| 5.- Extreme South | Puerto Montt Port. |

C.- CARE REGIONAL OFFICES. (Total 5 Regional Offices)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1.- I Región | Iquique |
| 2.- IV Región | La Serena |
| 3.- VIII Región | Concepción |
| 4.- IX Región | Temuco |
| 5.- X Región | Puerto Montt |

D.- CARE Regional Warehouses. (Total 14 Regional W.H.)

<u>North</u>		<u>South</u>	
1.- I Región	Iquique	8.- VI Región	Rancagua
2.- II Región	Antofagasta	9.- VII Región	Talca
3.- III Región	Copiapó	10.- VIII Región	Concepción
4.- IV Región	La Serena	11.- IX Región	Temuco
5.- V Región	Valparaíso	12.- X Región	Puerto Montt.
6.- Metropolitan Area	San Antonio	13.- X Región	Ancud
7.- Metrop.Area	Santiago	14.- XI Región	Coyhaique

E.- LOCAL COMMUNITY WAREHOUSES. (Final points of Title II Distribution).

App. 250 warehouses Nation wide.

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - U.S.C.C.CHILE PROGRAMPROGRAM PLAN OF OPERATION FY' 81 - 85I. ELEMENTS OF OPERATIONA) IDENTIFICATION OF AGENCY

Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C. is the U.S. cooperating agency in Chile. The CRS offices are located at Erasmo Escala 1822, Santiago, Chile. The telephone number is 66080 and the mailing address is Casilla 14623, Correo 21, Santiago, Chile.

The U.S. Headquarter for CRS is at 1011 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.

The counterpart agency in Chile is CARITAS-CHILE also located at Erasmo Escala 1822, Santiago, Chile.

The American citizen representative directly responsible for the U.S. Title II Program supervision is Mr. Lynn Renner and the American Program Assistant is Ms. Coleen Littlejohn.

The supervisory staff consists of Mrs. María Eliana Campo, local assistant, Ms. María Antonietta Pereira, secretary and Ms. Miriam Alcota, secretary.

These five officers, U.S. citizens and local, dedicate a major part of their time to the U.S. Title II Program.

B) AGENCY AGREEMENT

CRS has a written agreement with its counterpart agency, CARITAS-CHILE. This agreement is based on the Convenio 400 signed between the Government of the United States and the Government of Chile in 1956.

Under this Convenio 400, CRS imports duty-free U.S. Title II commodities as well as CRS clothing, medicines and other relief commodities into the country and distributed by Caritas which receives subsidy from the GOC for logistics. End-use checks are conducted at centers as well as ports without hindrance from the GOC.

C) AREA, SCOPE AND CONDITION OF OPERATION

The Program is country-wide, covering the 12 continental regions as well as the Metropolitan Area of Santiago, the capital of the country.

The Caritas-Chile headquarters are in Santiago with regional offices in Iquique, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Santiago, Concepcion, Villarrica, Valdivia, and Puerto Montt.

Commodities are shipped to the receiving centers via the regional warehouses of regional offices or subsidiary offices located in Valparaíso, Chillán, Rancagua, San Fernando, Temuco, Osorno and Punta Arenas.

Our counterpart agency, Caritas-Chile, receives a subsidy from the GOC for the operation of the program. Commodities enter the country duty free, and are given to the beneficiaries at the centers without any hindrance whatsoever.

Distribution lists of centers are exchanged with the other VolAgs and with USAID to check for any duplication. If they exist, remedial action is taken immediately.

Furthermore, CRS exchanges information in the monthly meetings with Caritas, SAWS, CARE, CONPAN, DIAKONIA, OFASA, JUNAEB, JUNJI, CONIN, the Ministry of Interior and USAID, particularly on the nutrition aspect of the respective USAID programs as well as others wherein the source of assistance comes from Europe.

D) CONTROL AND RECEIPTING - RECORDS, PROCESSING AND AUDITS

The control record keeping office is at headquarters of Caritas-Chile. These records are maintained from the moment information is received from CRS/NY on notice of shipment of the commodities to its ultimate consumption. These records include any losses from the ship, in the port, inland transportation and at the warehouses as well as the centers.

These losses are reported on Loss and Damage Report Forms and cleared through USAID for finalization. Claims are immediately filed with the party concerned for losses and USAID informed.

Pertinent records are also maintained not only in the field offices but also in centers and warehouses.

Records for termination purposes and auditing are maintained in Caritas headquarters in Santiago.

Program audits are conducted by USAID auditing teams as well as CRS auditors assigned to do by CRS/New York.

In November of 1978 CRS outside auditors conducted an audit review of the CRS Title II Program. This report was submitted to USAID/Chile. CRS/Chile, in addition, conducts occasional reviews along with its counterpart, Caritas-Chile.

E) PORT FACILITIES

There are five principal ports used regularly for this Program: Iquique, Antofagasta, Coquimbo in the north; Valparaiso in the center and Talcahuano in the south of the country.

They are modern ports with adequate offloading facilities and ample customs warehouses.

A port agent of our counterpart agency, Caritas-Chile, is present at each port.

In cooperation with the Port Authority, the port agency facilitates the duty free entry of the commodities from ship to port and then to the warehouses in the country.

Surveys are conducted by agents of the Societé Generale de Surveillance/ Geneva and there is no objection to this by the GOC.

There are no problems with port charges nor with storage facilities of the commodities in the port. Free port storage space is provided for a period of sixty days from date of offloading U.S. Title II foods, CRS relief commodities and medicines. As a rule, however, the duty-free certificate requested from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for each shipment is issued within two weeks which certainly gives ample time to remove the cargo from the port.

F) STORAGE FACILITIES

Warehouses are strategically located in the country, the largest in Santiago has a capacity for 1,380 metric tons, a second warehouse also in Santiago has a capacity of 700 MT, others are located in Iquique (400 MT), Antofagasta (300 MT), Coquimbo (800 MT), Chillan (300 MT), Concepcion (450 MT), Padre Las Casas (450 MT), Osorno (250 MT), Valdivia (250 MT), Puerto Montt (700 MT) and Punta Arenas (200 MT).

The warehouses are clean, ventilated and secure and repairs made when necessary.

Full control of commodities and movement of same is maintained by CRS and Caritas through the latter's headquarters in Santiago, the regional offices and sub-offices.

G) INLAND TRANSPORTATION

Major inland transportation is carried out via trucks and railroads.

H) PROCESSING-REPROCESSING-REPACKING

There is no processing or repacking or reprocessing on a national regional or local scale except that there is rebagging of commodities when the original container is torn or wet and this processing takes place at the port or the warehouse.

However, receiving centers are encouraged to use U.S. Title II commodities with their local products. Instructions are carried out through the Caritas nutritionist, seminars, both national and regional and by Caritas volunteers who have taken a special course in food preparation. These volunteers visit the various centers periodically to oversee the preparation of the foods, test recipes and introduce new ones if apropos. Special recipes books have been prepared by Caritas in cooperation with their nutritionist.

These special courses were also rendered to cooks of the various institutions wherein a hot meal is served with both Title II commodities and local products.

I) FINANCING

The Program is subsidized by the GOC. At present the counterpart agency, Caritas-Chile employs 67 persons for administration, field checks, warehousemen, port agents and transportation.

Informative material, including recipe booklets are prepared at the headquarters of Caritas in Santiago and sent to all persons related to the Program, particularly those at the receiving centers and regional offices.

Containers are not sold. They are used by the centers.

J) ACCEPTABILITY OF AVAILABLE FOODS - COMPUTATION OF FOODS

The commodities programmed are Flour S.F./12%, Vegetable Oil, I C.S.M., Rice and NFD.M.

These foods are found acceptable to the beneficiaries. Acceptability is determined by official visits to the centers, witness the preparation of recipes and feeding of beneficiaries at meal time, discussions with officials of USAID/Chile, counterpart and other agencies.

Food requirements are based on availability of the food USAID guidelines, dietary habits of the country, local foods available.

Title II foods do provide a nutritional balance to reduce dietary deficiencies in most cases.

K) PROGRAM PUBLICITY

Publicity is rendered through press media and radio, conferences, visits to centers, announcement of arrival of U.S. Title II foods at ports.

L) PROGRAM DURATION

This Program has been planned for FY'81 through FY'85 and it is based on USAID guidelines as well as the present economic situation in the country. However, the GOC is hopeful that the situation will improve in the next several years, possibly to phase down this program.

FY' 81 THROUGH FY' 85 MULTIPLE-YEAR PLAN

The FY'81 Title II food program plan carried out by Catholic Relief Services in Chile through the counterpart agency, Caritas-Chile, will follow the basic outline provided in the Program Plan of Operation presented for CY'79 - FY'83 and as amended for FY'80.

The program objectives remain, with continued support to pre-school and school age children, and to food-for-work community projects. Recipient levels follow those for FY 1980 in spite of GOC sponsored food programs targeted to meet the needs of a large number of the country's needy school children. We do not have specific assurances, however, that these programs will be able to assume direct responsibility for CRS/Caritas beneficiaries by FY'82, because of 1) the serious economic conditions among Chile's low income sectors, and 2) the limited rates at which the GOC program is presently increasing.

During FY'81, CRS does not foresee any difficulties in acquiring adequate food storage facilities in any of the areas where there are on-going food programs. Moreover, we have not found that any food commodities arriving for the CRS programs have contributed to, or produced, disincentives to domestic production.

Fiscal years 1982 through 1985 will remain with basically the same levels, the only fundamental change being that beginning with 1982 the School Feeding category will be reduced from 100,000 to 50,000 beneficiaries, and phased out as of FY'83. Nevertheless, in this as in the other categories, CRS wishes to reserve the right to modify projected levels as circumstances dictate. For instance, if the GOC packaged school lunch program does not fulfill its expectations, and research shows there is a continued serious need for a supplementary food program, then we would expect to adjust requirement levels accordingly.

Total beneficiary levels will therefore be the following in the FY'81 - FY'85 multiple-year plan:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>
FY' 81	266,000
FY' 82	216,000
FY' 83	166,000
FY' 84	166,000
FY' 85	166,000

In order to avoid delays in scheduled delivery of commodities as has been the case on the recent past, CRS/Chile has established a follow-up system with our New York headquarters in order to assure timely arrivals, thus maintaining continuity between shipments.

Related to the operational plan is CRS' desire for a study on the effectiveness of the food program, that is, the effects the program produces on the nutritional state of the beneficiaries, as well as on national food production, relative costs in comparison to local products, as an incentive, as a savings mechanism, etc. We feel that such a study is essential to our continuing activities under Title II, in order to establish that the foods not only are reaching the poorest majority in the most beneficial manner possible, but also that the program is the best alternative under the prevailing socio-economic conditions in reaching its objectives.

Future levels of the Title II CRS program have been discussed with Caritas-Chile, which has expressed its desire to maintain the present beneficiary levels thru FY'85, particularly School Feeding. CRS feels that, in order to do this, a sound justification should be made based on the results of the above mentioned study and existing statistics, as it is quite difficult to project program needs beyond a three-year period.

CATEGORY OF BENEFICIARIES

The following is a descriptive outline of the categories programmed by CRS/Chile in coordination with its counterpart agency, Caritas-Chile. The narrative is based on official AID/W guidelines, information from CRS/NY headquarters, consultation with AID/C, discussions and debates with our counterpart agency and other sources of information. We have also solicited information and statistics with the other U.S. Volags (CARE and SAWS) in Chile.

CRS/Chile recognizes that food assistance has distinct limitations and must periodically be critically analyzed for its effective operation. As a voluntary agency, we realize that food assistance is not the total solution to insure man's well-being. We believe nonetheless, that feeding programs are a temporary solution to those who suffer hunger today and those who will suffer tomorrow. Years of experience and personal witness have demonstrated the consequences of hunger. On an individual level, there is sickness, degradation of life, and death due to the prolonged effects of malnutrition.

The absence of protein and calories weakens life and leave the body defenceless in the face of disease. The human organism becomes susceptible to tuberculosis, pneumonia, typhus and many other maladies that affect the intellectual and physical development of the human being. These physical effects are especially pronounced in young children.

A) MCH - NURSERY DAY CARE CENTERS

For FY'81 through FY'85 CRS/Chile has projected and programmed 50,000 beneficiaries in Day Care Centers.

Our counterpart agency, Caritas-Chile is assisting 50,000 children in 700 centers throughout the country. Efforts are made to give each child a noon day meal, prepared and served by volunteers in parishes or community centers. PL 480 commodities are complemented by local contributions from merchants, food stores, parishes collections and markets. For example, vegetables are donated by chain food stores at the closing of business hours; similar foodstuffs are obtained at the Farmer's Markets. Local civic groups are active in the support of these centers both economically and strategically. They often provide in cash support or trucks to gather foods. Another ingredient source in each Day Care Center is the special donation of foods received from abroad. Periodically Caritas/CRS receive cheese, milk, butter, beans or rice from such countries as Switzerland, Holland, Germany or USA. The U.S. Title II foods assures better daily diet for these beneficiaries. This Program goes a long way towards satisfying the nutritional requirements of these children. In all Day Care Centers there is an enthusiastic response from the parents as reflected in their collaboration.

The Caritas diocesan structure is capable of attending to fifty thousand children, ages 2 to 6 years. Each center possesses personnel and equipment to prepare and serve a hot and appetizing meal. The community often has volunteers and instructors who teach the children personal hygiene. Some metropolitan centers are equipped with medical care. Due to the economic situation in Chile, the GOC cannot as yet satisfy nor extend its day care programs to meet the national need. Caritas-Chile, counting years of experience and a good diocesan structure, can render the necessary assistance to implement this Feeding Program.

B) OTHER CHILDREN FEEDING - CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS

The actual number of children assisted in this category, is 16,000. These 16,000 children programmed for 1981 through 1985 are irregular cases resulting from abandoned homes, separations within the families or an extremely poor economic situation in the family. Some of the beneficiaries are located in orphan homes, others in private institutions. The children are always under adult supervision and receive food assistance on a completely cost free basis.

Many children are maintained in these institutions until they become of age or in some cases until a legitime member of the family will accept the responsibility for the child's care and development. It should be remembered that food is only part of this child's development; his needs are also social, family, mental and emotional.

The youth in this category attends school and has the opportunity to learn a skilled trade for his or her future preparation. For example, sewing, dressmaking, embroidery are offered to young girls while plumbing, carpentry, welding are offered to the young men. These institutions have trained staff, usually excellent cooking facilities and the foodstuffs received help in the daily preparation of balanced meals.

C) FOOD FOR WORK

For FY'1981 through FY'1985 CRS/Chile has projected and programmed a level of 100,000 beneficiaries based on 20,000 workers and 80,000 family dependents.

The current economic situation has not recovered to the level expected and CRS/Chile believes that the continuing levels of unemployment and underemployment, specifically in the rural and isolated areas merit our assistance to this number.

In the execution of community development projects both CRS and Caritas-Chile will continue to select those projects which have most direct community benefit. The projects selected will be those that assist the most needy, especially those suffering consequences of unemployment or underemployment. PL 480 commodities are distributed to the workers in these projects as an incentive and stimulation to accomplish the goals as stated in this socio-economic endeavour.

CRS and Caritas, as autonomous humanitarian agencies, perform the operation of this program with the same spirit of Convenio 400. CRS/Caritas will accept community projects and solicit technical assistance in construction material and design from municipal and regional organizations as well as the collaboration of the community. Private and official support will be requested when it is necessary to assure successful execution and implementation of projects.

Naturally for the program operation, a necessary collaboration at both the local, regional and national level is required, so that the foodstuffs are distributed to the needy and at the same time produce socio-economic results in benefit of the community.

CRS/Caritas concentrate a high percentage of these efforts in the rural sector and those areas most seriously affected with a high index of unemployment. We are keenly aware that this Program operates for general community development benefit.

D) SCHOOL FEEDING

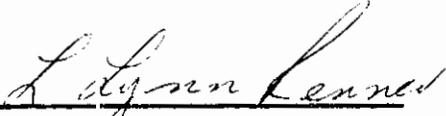
100,000 beneficiaries are projected and programmed under this category for FY'81. These children are in the first primary schools (grade 2 to 8). A breakfast meal is prepared and served to each beneficiary. 61,000 of this above number receive a noon day meal. Some schools have sufficient equipment and personnel to prepare both breakfast and a hot lunch. They have kitchen and lunchroom facilities and often receive community contributions. Schools combine other food commodities made available by the special donations of AID and Caritas-Chile. This Program has a direct nutritional impact in satisfying 50 - 60% of the nutritional requirements of the young students. In schools without this type feeding program, students show lack of attention and interest. This breakfast and lunch program stimulates alertness and the child's capacity for learning under conditions that otherwise, would be deficient (the child's health). Tests have proven that poorly fed children or unfed children have limited attention span besides a reduced physical strength.

The GOC realizes the importance of school feeding. Presently the Ministry of Education is preparing a packaged lunch which is now being distributed. The recipient schools are public and private including CRS/Caritas schools.

For FY'82 CRS/Chile will attend to 50,000 beneficiaries under this category. This reduced level is based on the assumption that GOC packaged school lunch program will extend to the major areas of Chile.

For FY'83 CRS/Chile will be completely phased out of this category. This phase out is based on the assumption that by FY'83 the extension and coverage of packaged school feeding program will have reached universally the entire country of Chile. Likewise this government sponsored feeding program presumes a ready acceptability by school children to the packaged lunch.

CRS/Chile wishes to reserve the right to amend or revise this beneficiary level, pending the progress and advances of GOC lunch program, especially in the rural and isolated areas where many of CRS/Caritas schools are located.



Lynn Renner
Program Director

May 14, 1979
Date

P.L. 480 TITLE II

FY'81

Country : Chile

Spenser's Name : Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C.

A) School Feeding ----- Total Recipients : 100,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
100,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	1,360	299
61,0	Rice	104	29
100,0	Instant C.S.M.	510	198
100,0	N.F.D. Milk	510	180
61,0	Veg./Oil	104	85
<u>Total School Feeding</u> -----		<u>2,588</u>	<u>791</u>

B) Other Child Feeding

1) Nurseries ----- Total Recipients 50,0

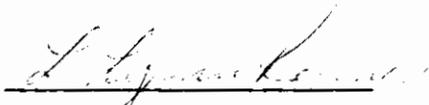
<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
50,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	688	151
50,0	Rice	138	39
50,0	Instant C.S.M.	413	161
50,0	N.F.D. Milk	413	146
50,0	Veg./Oil	138	113
<u>Total Nurseries</u> -----		<u>1,790</u>	<u>610</u>

2) Children In Institutions ----- Total Recipients : 50,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
16,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	576	127
16,0	Rice	115	33
16,0	Instant C.S.M.	288	112
16,0	N.F.D. Milk	173	61
16,0	Veg./Oil	86	71
<u>Total Children In Institutions</u> -----		<u>1,238</u>	<u>404</u>

C) Food for Work ----- Total Recipients : 100,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
100,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	2,420	532
100,0	Rice	550	156
100,0	Instant C.S.M.	1,100	428
100,0	Veg./Oil	330	271
<u>Total Foods for Work</u> -----		<u>4,400</u>	<u>1,387</u>



Lynn Renner
Program Director

April 26, 1979

Date

P.L. 480 TITLE II

FY'82

Country : Chile

Sponsor's Name : Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C.

A) School Feeding ----- Total Recipients : 50,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
50,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	680	150
50,0	Rice	85	24
50,0	Instant C.S.M.	255	99
50,0	N.F.D. Milk	255	90
50,0	Veg./Oil	85	70
<u>Total School Feeding</u> -----		<u>1,360</u>	<u>433</u>

B) Other Child Feeding

1) Nurseries ----- Total Recipients : 50,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
50,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	688	151
50,0	Rice	138	39
50,0	Instant C.S.M.	413	161
50,0	N.F.D. Milk	413	146
50,0	Veg./Oil	138	113
<u>Total Nurseries</u> -----		<u>1,790</u>	<u>610</u>

2) Children In Institutions ----- Total Recipients : 16,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
16,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	576	127
16,0	Rice	115	33
16,0	Instant C.S.M.	288	112
16,0	N.F.D. Milk	173	61
16,0	Veg./Oil	86	71
<u>Total Children In Institutions</u> -----		<u>1,238</u>	<u>404</u>

C) Feed for Work ----- Total Recipients : 100,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands) KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
100,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	2,420	532
100,0	Rice	550	156
100,0	Instant C.S.M.	1,100	428
100,0	Veg./Oil	330	271
<u>Total Feed for Work</u> -----		<u>4,400</u>	<u>1,387</u>

L. Lynn Renner

Lynn Renner
Program Director

April 26, 1979

Date

P L. 480 TITLE II

FY'83

Country : Chile

Sponsor's Name : Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C.

A) Other Child Feeding

1) Nurseries ----- Total Recipients : 50,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands) KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
50,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	688	151
50,0	Rice	138	39
50,0	Instant C.S.M.	413	161
50,0	N.F.D. Milk	413	146
50,0	Veg./Oil	138	113

Total Nurseries ----- 1,790 610

2) Children In Institutions ----- Total Recipients : 16,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands) KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
16,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	576	127
16,0	Rice	115	33
16,0	Instant C.S.M.	288	112
16,0	N.F.D. Milk	173	61
16,0	Veg./Oil	86	71

Total Children IN Institutions ----- 1,238 404

B) Feed for Work ----- Total Recipients : 100,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands) KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
100,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	2,420	532
100,0	Rice	550	156
100,0	Instant C.S.M.	1,100	428
100,0	Veg./Oil	130	271

Total Feed for Work ----- 4,400 1,387

Lynn Renner
Lynn Renner
 Program Director

April 26, 1979
 Date

FY'84

Country : Chile

Sponsor's Name : Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C.

A) Other Child Feeding

1) Nurseries ----- Total Recipients : 50,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
50,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	688	151
50,0	Rice	138	39
50,0	Instant C.S.M.	413	161
50,0	N.F.D. Milk	413	146
50,0	Veg./Oil	138	113
<u>Total Nurseries</u> -----		<u>1,790</u>	<u>610</u>

2) Children In Institutions ----- Total Recipients : 16,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
16,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	576	127
16,0	Rice	115	33
16,0	Instant C.S.M.	288	112
16,0	N.F.D. Milk	173	61
16,0	Veg./Oil	86	71
<u>Total Children In Institutions</u> -----		<u>1,238</u>	<u>404</u>

B) Food for Work ----- total Recipients : 100,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
100,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	2,420	532
100,0	Rice	550	156
100,0	Instant C.S.M.	1,100	428
100,0	Veg./Oil	330	271
<u>Total Food for Work</u> -----		<u>4,400</u>	<u>1,387</u>

L. Lynn Renner
Lynn Renner
 Program Director

April 26, 1979
 Date

FY'85

Country : ChileSponsor's Name : Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C.A) Other Child Feeding1) Nurseries ----- Total Recipients : 50,0

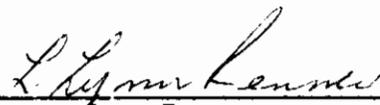
<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
50,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	688	151
50,0	Rice	138	39
50,0	Instant C.S.M.	413	161
50,0	N.F.D. Milk	413	146
50,0	Veg./Oil	138	113
<u>Total Nurseries</u> -----		<u>1,790</u>	<u>610</u>

2) Children In Institutions ----- Total Recipients : 16,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
16,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	576	127
16,0	Rice	115	33
16,0	Instant C.S.M.	288	112
16,0	N.F.D. Milk	173	61
16,0	Veg./Oil	86	71
<u>Total Children in Institutions</u> -----		<u>1,238</u>	<u>404</u>

B) Feed for Work ----- Total Recipients : 100,0

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
100,0	S.F. Bread Flour/12%	2,420	532
100,0	Rice	550	156
100,0	Instant C.S.M.	1,100	428
100,0	Veg./Oil	330	271
<u>Total Feed for Work</u> -----		<u>4,400</u>	<u>1,387</u>


 Lynn Renner
 Program Director

April 26, 1979
 A Date

OPERATIONAL PLAN FY 1981

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST WORLD SERVICE

(SAWS, Inc.)

Chilean Counterpart:

OBRA FILANTROPICA Y ASISTENCIA SOCIAL ADVENTISTA

(OFASA - CHILE)

prepared by -

Orval R. Scully, U.S. Representative in Chile

Américo Vespucio Norte 134

Santiago, Chile

May 8, 1979

I. ELEMENTS OF OPERATION

A. Identification:

1. Cooperating Sponsor: Seventh-day Adventist World Service (SAWS, Inc.)
Chilean Counterpart: Obra Filantrópica y Asistencia Social Adventista
(OFASA)

Country: CHILE

Address: Américo Vespucio N. 134, Casilla 2317, Santiago, Chile

2. American citizen representative responsible for program supervision:
ORVAL R. SCULLY dedicating full time to Title II activities.

3. Chilean Counterpart Director: Mariano Renedo.

4. Advisory Staff and Personnel: OFASA Sub-Committee of the Chilean Union

Werner Mayr - President, Chilean Union of S.D.A. President
Mariano Renedo - Secretary, Director OFASA-Chile
Hector Pontigo - Member, Treasurer Chilean Union of S.D.A.
Sergio Celis - Member, Lay Activities, Chilean Union
Mauricio Olivares - Member, Treasurer OFASA-Chile
Orval R. Scully - Member, Director SAWS-Chile

The Executive Committee of the Chilean Union of Seventh-day Adventists is the Advisory Staff of SAWS-OFASA in Chile and has the final word on all decisions made by the OFASA Sub-Committee.

5. Full time employees not on the Advisory Staff:

Patricio Caviedes - Statistics and Reports, MDS Operator

Hector Cornejo - Warehouses and Shipments Coordinator

Rogelio Pérez - Customs and Reception

Magali Vivanco - Nutritionist

Maria Angélica Rivera - Nutritionist

Elena Almazán - Nutritionist

Ana Cuellar - Nutritionist North Zone (Subject to board approval as of this date.)

Erika Saez - Social Worker

Monica Concha - Secretary OFASA

Elizabeth Allendes - Receptionist, Secretary

Jean M. Scully - Secretary SAWS, (1/2 time) U.S. Citizen

Pedro Contreras - Distribution (truck driver)

Crisólogo La Torre - Distributuion (Truck driver)

Armando Cardenas - Central Warehouseman

Gonzalo Gómez - Office boy

Jorge Rodrigues - Director North Zone

Jaime Plaza - Director Central Zone
 Sergio Leiva - Assistant Central Zone
 Edio González - Director South Zone
 Carlos Astete - Assistant South Zone

B. Area, Scope, Conditions of Operations:

1. SAWS-OFASA operates its programs in all of Chile, from the Northern most city of Arica to the Southern most city of Punta Arenas on the Straits of Magellan. There is some type of program in practically every city in Chile. The three types of programs to which SAWS-OFASA is dedicating its efforts are Maternal Child Health, Pre-school or Nurseries, and Child Care Institutions such as Orphanages and abandoned children homes. These three categories strive to attend to the necessities of underprivileged and/or undernourished children as they are found in the different strata of society in Chile. These children come from homes with social problems such as alcohol or drug abuse, sub-living levels of income, single parents, etc. SAWS-OFASA seeks to help the child by improving his nutritional needs and also by education in correcting the conditions which produced the problems.

2. The undernourished children program is the largest of the three categories SAWS-OFASA is reaching at present. 120,000 children are being helped with Title II commodities through the GOC agency Servicio Nacional de Salud (SNS). Agreements have been signed between this government agency and SAWS-OFASA for the present FY 1979 to carry this program of nourishment and education to at least 120,000 of the estimated 165,000 undernourished children in the country. It is expected that with improved efficiency and better logistics in attending this category of malnourished children, the number needing assistance will be progressively reduced in harmony with the programmed multi-year plan.

The Pre-school or Nursery Feeding program is being greatly increased in Chile. The GOC agencies responsible for overseeing this category are very much aware of the importance of nutrition at the pre-school level. The Ministry of Interior has several committees working together to supervise and support the nurseries and child feeding stations in lower income sections of the cities. Among the government agencies actually participating in this program are the Women's Secretariat (Secretaría de la Mujer), Community Aid Coordinating Committee (Comité Coordinador de Ayuda a la Comunidad), and other local agencies. Due to the increased interest on behalf of these government and local agencies, it has been felt wise to plan for an increase in the number of recipients in this category from 30,000 to 50,000 by FY 1981 and through FY1985.

The third category which SAWS-OFASA is attending with Food For Peace is that of Children's Institutions. Over ten years ago Chile began to take an interest in the problem of vagrant or abandoned children. The police department of Chile (Carabineros) has established homes where these waifs could be cared for and educated. Due to this interest there is very little begging by children on the streets of Chilean cities. As SAWS-OFASA officials have inspected these homes, a very high degree of success has been noted, along with efficiency in maintenance. Practically all of the existing "homes" are filled to capacity. Plans are being made in several to increase the capacity and in some cases to double existing facilities. Likewise in other "homes" or orphanages existing facilities are unable to care for the demand. As funds from government agencies and private sector funds become available this category of recipients must be increased. A conservative estimate for FY 1981 is felt to be 25,000 recipients. Title II commodities for these much needed child care institutions is an important part of their existence. In some of them, we have been told, that on more than one occasion when funds have been scarce the children have nothing to eat but the food provided by USAID through SAWS-OFASA. (See note on p. 7 concerning rations.)

3. As was mentioned in paragraph 1, above, the SAWS-OFASA Program is active in all of Chile. It is "countrywide".

4. In the second and third categories described above OFASA distributes the commodities under the control of its personnel to the nursery, feeding center or institution. It regularly inspects the warehouse and food handling methods to be sure that the food reaches the recipient in proper form. The Mother Child Health category which is controlled by the National Health Service (SNS) and which distributes Title II commodities through its many hospitals and Health Centers, receives the commodities from the SAWS-OFASA warehouse and fractions it into 1 kilo boxes which have the typical hand clasp and notices of the food being a gift of the people of the United States. These kilo boxes of food are given to the mothers where the children are fed at home.

5. The Government of Chile has cooperated with SAWS-OFASA since the recognition of OFASA as a voluntary agency in 1958. Due to the malnourished child program and also the other child feeding programs the GOC has greatly appreciated the cooperation of OFASA. It has included OFASA expenses in transporting and storage of Title II commodities in its present yearly budget.

Of course, Title II commodities are brought into the country duty free. Until recently an extra 30 days have been allotted to the Vol. ags. in removing from the port facilities these commodities. Full cooperation has been experienced in dealing with any transportation, storage and distribution of Title II commodities as far as the GOC is concerned. CONPAN, National Commission on Food and Nutrition of the GOC has recognized the contribution to improved nutrition in Chile due to the cooperation of the people of the United States and the SAWS-OFASA programs. CONPAN, together with AID/Chile and the vol. ags. maintain the Mechanized Data System which keeps computerized records for OFASA a portion of whose cost is included in the OFASA budget.

6. The MDS mentioned above helps considerably in avoiding duplication of programs by the different vol. ags. All agreements made with any agency or institution prohibit the reception of foods of the same nature from other sources. OFASA distributors and inspectors are alert to check for any food which might have been received from other agencies. A Coordinating Committee of vol. ags. and other institutions doing social work, both government and local, provides opportunities for comparison and exchange of information which helps to avoid duplications. USAID also has inspections to assess any possible variation from the rule.

C. Control and Receipting - Records Procedures and Audits

All movement of food is done with signed receipts. When a shipment leaves the port on trucks, the driver has control of the commodities and is responsible until he receives a receipt from the warehouseman. Each program approved by zonal committee and reviewed by the OFASA sub-committee has a ration per recipient and in accordance with AID Guidelines. The Zonal directors make out the control receipts according to programs and send them to the Central warehouse controller. He gives the receipts to the distribution officer (truck driver) who takes them to the warehouse. The warehouseman keeps a copy and signs the receipt after giving the required amount of food to the trucker. He in turn gives a copy to the one in charge of the program who signs the trucker's copy indicating receipt of the commodity. Ledgers are kept at each warehouse which show the movement of each type of food. The records of commodity movement are also entered in the MDS computer control each month. Thus a record is kept of each movement of food and the status of each commodity in each warehouse of each program.

D. PORT FACILITIES - PRACTICES

1. SAWS has determined to use only one port, in so far as is possible, for bringing Title II commodities into Chile. That port is San Antonio..

This decision has been reached after many years of attempting to use different ports and several at once. It has proved much more efficient and there has been much less loss of food by dealing with just one port facility and a smaller one at that. There are sufficient facilities at San Antonio port to handle the commodities which SAWS imports. At times some scales are needed to weigh losses, however estimations seem to be accepted generally.

2. Lloyd's of London is the insurance broker which SAWS uses for cargo "Surveys" on each shipment of Title II commodities. As soon as notice is received of shipment of foods SAWS notifies Lloyd's and a surveyor is dispatched to observe the unloading of the merchandise and a record is made of any loss or damaged containers. This "Survey Report" is sent with the Loss Forms to SAWS-Washington for insurance coverage for lost or damaged food. The charges for the Survey service is paid by OFASA and receipts are sent to SAWS-W for reimbursement from USAID-W.

3. There are certain port charges other than duty which OFASA pays and includes in its budget to be paid by the GOC in its yearly subsidy.

E. In Country Storage and Transportation

1. SAWS-OFASA has warehouses in Santiago, Temuco and Antofagasta. Occasionally it has been found necessary to rent further facilities for large food shipments and until the SNS removes the commodities for re-packaging. This has not posed any great problem as SNS has agreed to pay for the rent on these warehouses. SNS also transports the commodities for its program which involves considerable drayage to its various health centers. Close scrutiny is always maintained at each warehouse where Title II commodities are stored to ward against food spoilage. Raised, wooden platforms are required and careful control of rodents are recommended. The "first in, first out" principle is employed.

2. There are no insurmountable problems involved in inland transportation. At times it is felt that OFASA should have one or two more smaller trucks for local delivery. This will be resolved as funds become available.

3. The distributing agency, OFASA retains control over all Title II commodities until they reach the recipient except in the case of the SNS program. Here control is turned over to SNS when the food is repackaged and sent to its hospitals and health centers. SAWS-OFASA does visit these Centers occasionally to see that the food is handled according to specifications.

F. Processing - Reprocessing - Repackaging

The only processing of Title II commodities that SAWS-OFASA permits is in the case of flour which is converted into bread. Most of the institutions make their own bread but some sign contracts with local bakeries for baking bread. This arrangement has AID approval. The repackaging of foods by SNS also has AID approval and is included in the contract agreement between SNS and SAWS.

G. Financing

1. The financing of all of SAWS-OFASA programs in Chile is made possible by GOC grants or subsidies to OFASA and to the agencies concerned. The nurseries and feeding centers are financed by the government agency involved and also by volunteers. The institutions are also government financed either directly or in the case of orphanages by individual allotments. Many of the homes for children in difficult circumstances are financed by the stipend allotted for each child or ward of the court. SAWS director's salary and expenses are furnished by the Seventh-day Adventist Church, as are those of the Advisory Board not directly involved in OFASA work.

2. There is no sale of containers at present. Only sale of commodities declared unfit for human consumption are sold in harmony with AID guidelines.

H. Acceptability of Available Foods

1. No whole grains are used in SAWS' programs. Any whole grains which might be brought into the country would have to be processed before being used.

2. Each available food which has been distributed by SAWS-OFASA has had very good acceptability. Occasionally complaints have been received about a commodity producing diarrhea, but it has been remedied by reducing the concentration or mixing with other foods. It is unfortunate that rolled oats is not on the availability list for 1980. This is an item that is very much appreciated here in Chile. Its high protein content makes it an excellent food for undernourished children and is very acceptable in many forms of preparation.

I. Program Publicity

1. Recipients of Title II foods are informed by word of mouth and by printed leaflets as well as by posters and calendars and printed containers of the origin of the food they receive. Trained personnel instruct the users as well as the preparers of the food how to prepare the products.

Seminars are held regularly in different areas of the country and with the collaboration of the Public Health authorities in training those who handle and prepare the Title II commodities for human consumption. The four nutritionists employed by OFASA have been very well received and their contribution to the success of the program is appreciated.

Press coverage and TV coverage has been very effective in placing before the public the Title II program. Each contract signing with a GOC agency is amply covered by the news media. OFASA has a yearly public collection which also places before the public the program.

2. At the present time program publicity has been very well handled. It is felt that OFASA should employ a full time public relations man in order to prepare leaflets or pamphlets and, in general, prepare programs for public consumption on health and nutrition, family planning, etc. The man for the job has been contacted and as soon as financing can be studied he will take up this important position. The only adverse factor which might be foreseen is the removal of foods from the availability list as has happened with oats.

II. Contributions to Program

The SAWS-OFASA program in Chile is carried on exclusively by donations from the general public, from government of Chile sources and from USAID assistance. Some funds are received through denominational channels in the form of salaries and gifts in kind. Volunteers are welcomed in carrying out the feeding programs in nurseries and open dining rooms. Used clothing is brought in from SAWS resources in the United States and shipment is paid by USAID. All food commodities come from USAID at present.

Note: All rations used in SAWS-OFASA programs are in harmony with AID Guidelines and conform to the maximum allowed. An exception is made in the SNS malnourished child feeding program. Here a lesser amount than the maximum table is used and rounded off to 1 kilogram of WSB 1 kg. of ICSM and 2 kg. of SF Rolled Oats. This same ration is used on this report as time has not permitted a study of substitute foods from the availability table by nutritionists of OFASA and SNS. An amendment will be forthcoming. In the second and third categories WSDM and Rice have been used to substitute SFR Oats. The high protein content and other nutrients found in oats makes it difficult to replace. Only the more expensive WSDM approaches the protein content of oats, therefore the ration table has been fulfilled with this available item.

SUGGESTED MAXIMUM PER CAPITA RATES
OF COMMODITY USE BY PROJECT CATEGORY (see AIDTO Cir.A-82)

	<u>Blended Foods</u>	<u>NFLM</u>	<u>Protein Fort.</u>	<u>Edible Oils</u>	<u>Total Kg./Mo.</u>
M/Ch. Health	2.0	0.9	1.4	0.4	4.6
Ch./Day Care	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	3.9
Ch/Institutions	3.0	---	3.0	0.4	6.4

OFASA SUGGESTED RATE TABLE OF
COMMODITY USE BY PROJECT (see AER FY 1980)

M/Ch. Health	2.0 (ICSM-1.) (WSB -1.)		2.0 (SF.R.Oats)		4.0
Ch./Day Care	1.3 (ICSM-0.5) (WSB -0.5) (WSDM-0.3)	0.9	1.5 (Flour-1.0) (Rice -0.5)	0.2	3.9
Ch/Institutions	1.5 (ICSM-0.5) (WSB -0.5) (WSDM-0.5)	0.5	4.0 (Flour-3.0) (Rice -1.0)	0.4	6.4

THE BELLMON AMENDMENT

Following instruction set forth in AID/W's message STATE 0609164, Dated March, 1978, SAWS states that:-

- a). P.L. 480 Title II Commodities available for FY 1981-1985 will have adequate storage facilities throughout the country which will facilitate the receipt and distribution of Title II commodities.
- b). The distribution of the Title II commodities requested will not result in a substantial disincentive to the domestic production of similar agricultural products in Chile.


 Orval R. Scully
 SAWS/Chile Director

PL 480 TITLE II COMMODITY TABLE

FY 1981 PROGRAM

Country: CHILE

Sponsor's Name: SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST WORLD SERVICE (SAWS)

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM (SAWS - SNS) Total Recipients - 80,000

1. Malnourished Child Feeding - 80,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	(000) <u>Kgs.</u>	(000) <u>Dollars</u>
80,000	WSB	960	290
80,000	ICSM	960	373
80,000	OATS SFR	<u>1,920</u>	<u>522</u>
	Totals	<u>3,840</u>	<u>1,185</u>

B. PRE-SCHOOL CHILD FEEDING (NURSERIES, DAY CARE) Total Recipients- 50,000

1. Nurseries, Day Care Centers

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	(000) <u>Kgs.</u>	(000) <u>Dollars</u>
50,000	WSB	275	83
50,000	ICSM	275	107
50,000	WSDM	165	144
50,000	NFDM	495	175
50,000	SS.OIL	110	90
50,000	RICE SF	275	121
50,000	FLOUR 12%	<u>550</u>	<u>121</u>
	Totals	<u>2,145</u>	<u>841</u>

C OTHER CHILD FEEDING (INSTITUTIONS)

Total Recipients - 25,000

1. Institutions

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	(000) <u>Kgs.</u>	(000) <u>Dollars</u>
25,000	WSB	150	45
25,000	ICSM	150	58
25,000	WSDM	150	131
25,000	NFDM	150	53
25,000	SS.OIL	120	99
25,000	RICE SF	300	132
25,000	FLOUR 12%	<u>900</u>	<u>198</u>
	Totals	<u>1,920</u>	<u>716</u>

<u>PROGRAM TOTALS</u>	<u>7,905</u>	<u>2,742</u>	<u>155,000</u>
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PL 480 TITLE II COMMODITY TABLE

FY' 82

Country: CHILE

Sponsor's Name: SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST WORLD SERVICE (SAWS)

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM (SAWS-SNS) Total Recipients-40,000

1. Malnourished Child Feeding - 40,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	(000) <u>Kgs.</u>	(000) <u>Dollars</u>
40,000	ICSM	480	187
40,000	S/F R OATS	960	261
40,000	WSB	480	145
TOTAL MCH		1920	593

B. PRE-SCHOOL CHILD FEEDING (NURSERIES, DAY CARE) Total Recipients-50,000

1. Nurseries, Day Care Centers

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	(000) <u>Kgs.</u>	(000) <u>Dollars</u>
50,000	WSB	275	83
50,000	ICSM	275	107
50,000	WSDM	165	144
50,000	NFDM	495	175
50,000	SS.OIL	110	90
50,000	RICE SF	275	121
50,000	FLOUR 12%	550	121
Totals		2,145	841

C. OTHER CHILD FEEDING (INSTITUTIONS) Total Recipients- 25,000

1. Institutions

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	(000) <u>Kgs.</u>	(000) <u>Dollars</u>
25,000	WSB	150	45
25,000	ICSM	150	58
25,000	WSDM	150	131
25,000	NFDM	150	53
25,000	SS.OIL	120	99
25,000	RICE SF	300	132
25,000	FLOUR 12%	900	198
Totals		1,920	716

<u>PROGRAM TOTALS</u>	<u>5985</u>	<u>2150</u>	<u>115,000</u>
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PL 480 TITLE II COMMODITY TABLE

FY' 83

Country: CHILE

Sponsor's Name: SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST WORLD SERVICE (SAWS)

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM (SAWS-SNS) Total Recipients-40,000

1. Malnourished Child Feeding - 40,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	(000) <u>Kgs.</u>	(000) <u>Dollars</u>
40,000	ICSM	480	187
40,000	S/F R OATS	960	261
40,000	WSB	480	145
TOTAL MCH		<u>1920</u>	<u>593</u>

B. PRE-SCHOOL CHILD FEEDING (NURSERIES, DAY CARE) Total Recipients-50,000

1. Nurseries, Day Care Centers

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	(000) <u>Kgs.</u>	(000) <u>Dollars</u>
50,000	WSB	275	83
50,000	ICSM	275	107
50,000	WSDM	165	144
50,000	NFDM	495	175
50,000	SS.OIL	110	90
50,000	RICE SF	275	121
50,000	FLOUR 12%	550	121
	Totals	<u>2,145</u>	<u>841</u>

C. OTHER CHILD FEEDING (INSTITUTIONS)

Total Recipients- 25,000

1. Institutions

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	(000) <u>Kgs.</u>	(000) <u>Dollars</u>
25,000	WSB	150	45
25,000	ICSM	150	58
25,000	WSDM	150	131
25,000	NFDM	150	53
25,000	SS.OIL	120	99
25,000	RICE SF	300	132
25,000	FLOUR 12%	900	198
	Totals	<u>1,920</u>	<u>716</u>

PROGRAM TOTALS 5985 2150 115,000

PL 480 TITLE II COMMODITY TABLE

FY' 84

Country: CHILE

Sponsor's Name: SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST WORLD SERVICE (SAWS)

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM (SAWS-SNS) Total Recipients-40,000

1. Malnourished Child Feeding - 40,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	(000) <u>Kgs.</u>	(000) <u>Dollars</u>
40,000	ICSM	480	187
40,000	S/F R OATS	960	261
40,000	WSB	480	145
TOTAL MCH		<u>1920</u>	<u>593</u>

B. PRE-SCHOOL CHILD FEEDING (NURSERIES, DAY CARE) Total Recipients-50,000

1. Nurseries, Day Care Centers

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	(000) <u>Kgs.</u>	(000) <u>Dollars</u>
50,000	WSB	275	83
50,000	ICSM	275	107
50,000	WSDM	165	144
50,000	NFDM	495	175
50,000	SS.OIL	110	90
50,000	RICE SF	275	121
50,000	FLOUR 12%	550	121
Totals		<u>2,145</u>	<u>841</u>

C. OTHER CHILD FEEDING (INSTITUTIONS) Total Recipients- 25,000

1. Institutions

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	(000) <u>Kgs.</u>	(000) <u>Dollars</u>
25,000	WSB	150	45
25,000	ICSM	150	58
25,000	WSDM	150	131
25,000	NFDM	150	53
25,000	SS.OIL	120	99
25,000	RICE SF	300	132
25,000	FLOUR 12%	900	198
Totals		<u>1,920</u>	<u>716</u>

<u>PROGRAM TOTALS</u>	<u>5985</u>	<u>2150</u>	<u>115,000</u>
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PL 480 TITLE II COMMODITY TABLE

FY' 85

Country: CHILE

Sponsor's Name: SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST WORLD SERVICE (SAWS)

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM (SAWS-SNS) Total Recipients-40,000

1. Malnourished Child Feeding - 40,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(000) Kgs.	(000) Dollars
40,000	ICSM	480	187
40,000	S/F R OATS	960	261
40,000	WSB	480	145
TOTAL MCH		1920	593

B. PRE-SCHOOL CHILD FEEDING (NURSERIES, DAY CARE) Total Recipients-50,000

1. Nurseries, Day Care Centers

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(000) Kgs.	(000) Dollars
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50,000	ICSM	275	107
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25,000	RICE SF	300	132
25,000	FLOUR 12%	900	198
Totals		1,920	716

PROGRAM TOTALS 5985 2150 115,000