PD-AAV-456

AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1981

ECUADOR

MAY, 1979

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

BEST AVAILABLE

ECUADOR

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1981

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

Development Assistance	FY 1979* Est.	FY 1980* Est.	Decision Unit 518 - Ecuador FY 1981 REQUEST* Minimum	Current	AAPL	PLANNING PERIOD* 1982	1983	1984	1985
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition									
Grants	310	1450	1100	1100	1600	3700	4300	4500	4100
Loans	-	5000	4000	4000	4000	7000	11800	9000	23000
Population									
Grants	20	520	520	520	1220	1340	1840	1840	1840
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health									
Grants	101	270	510	760	960	1760	1760	2060	1660
Loans	-	-	-	-	2400	-	-	6100	-
Education									
Grants	10	420	300	500	500	1400	1300	1500	800
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	10000	-	5000
Selected Dev. Activities									
Grants	190	500	252	720	920	600	800	1000	1000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	6000	-	7000	-
SUBTOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS									
Grants	631	3160	2682	3600	5200	8800	10000	9900	9400
Loans	-	5000	4000	4000	6400	13000	21800	22100	28000
Other DA Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total DA Accounts									
Grants	631	3160	2682	3600	5200	8800	10000	9900	9400
Loans	-	5000	4000	4000	6400	13000	21800	22100	28000
Security Supp.Asst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DA AND SSA	631	8160	6682	7600	11600	21800	31800	32000	37400
PL 480 (non-add) Title II	1450	2120	2340	2340	2340	2500	2500	2500	2500
Housing Guaranties (non-add)	-	20000	-	-	-	20000	-	-	-

*All figures for Grants include OPGs and PD and S.

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
(Page 1 of 3) FY 1979 - FY 1981
(Thousands $)

DECISION UNIT
518 - Ecuador

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT/PROJECT NO./TITLE	L/G	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 Minimum	FY 1981 Current	FY 1981 AAPL
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition						
518-0003 OPG Guayas Basin Rural Development	G	250	100	100	100	100
518-0005 PD and S	G	60	100	100	100	100
518-0006 OPG Basic Food Crop Development	G	-	250	100	100	100
518-0012 Technological Access Network for Small Farmers	L	-	5000	-	-	-
518-0012 Technological Access Network for Small Farmers	G	-	1000	-	-	-
518-0019 Development of Rural Marginal Groups	G	-	-	-	-	500
518-0023 Forestry, Natural Resources and Environment	L	-	-	4000	4000	4000
518-0023 Forestry, Natural Resources and Environment	G	-	-	500	500	500
518-0025 OPG Food and Nutrition	G	-	-	300	300	300
Population						
518-0013 PD and S	G	20	20	20	20	20
518-0014 Community Based Distribution of Contraceptives	G	-	500	500	500	500
518-0026 Population and Family Planning	G	-	-	-	-	700
Health						
518-0002 OPG Rural Community Health	G	91	64	-	-	-
518-0009 PD and S	G	10	36	60	60	60
518-0020 OPG Rural Water Supply	G	-	170	150	150	150
518-0015 Potable Water and Nutrition	L	-	-	-	-	2400
518-0015 Potable Water and Nutrition	G	-	-	-	-	200
518-0027 Rural Health Services	G	-	-	300	300	300
518-0028 OPG Rural Health	G	-	-	-	250	250
Education						
518-0016 PD and S	G	10	20	-	-	-
518-0017 Training for Development	G	-	400	300	300	300
518-0010 OPG Vocational Education	G	-	-	-	200	200

2.

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
(Page 2 of 3) FY 1979 - FY 1981
(Thousands $)

DECISION UNIT
518-Ecuador

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT/PROJECT NO./TITLE	L/G	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981		
				Minimum	Current	AAPL
Selected Development Activities						
518-0004 SDAA	G	50	100	100	100	100
518-0008 OPG Tarqui Community and Cooperative Development	G	100	257	132	132	132
518-0011 PD and S	G	40	43	20	20	20
518-0029 Alternative Sources of Energy	G	-	-	-	300	300
518-0030 Low Cost Housing	G	-	100	-	-	200
518-0031 OPG Energy	G	-	-	-	168	168
SUB-TOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS		631	8160	6682	7600	11600
OTHER PROGRAMS		-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DA APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS		631	8160	6682	7600	11600
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE		-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DA AND SSA		631	8160	6682	7600	11600

3.

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EXPLANATORY ANNEX TO TABLE III (Page 3 of 3)

Decision Unit 518 - Ecuador

Project No.	Change (+ or -) ($000)	Explanation of Change in FY 1980 Funding Level
518-0003	- 50	FY-79 allotment was increased by $100,000 and thus allowed for reducing FY-80 funding requirement
518-0006	+ 250	Not shown in FY-80 CP.
518-0012-L	+1000	Explained in PID being forwarded to AID/W.
518-0012-G	+1000	Not shown in FY-80 CP.
518-0008	+ 92	FY-79 allotment was reduced by $84,000.
518-0030	+ 100	Not included in FY-80 CP.
518-0004	+ 50	Existing demand for SDAAs and favorable image that SDAA's create justifies the increase.

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA (Page 1 of 2)

DECISION UNIT 518 - Ecuador

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL.	CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/78	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) FY 1979 OBLIG.	FY 1979 EXPEND.	FY 1979 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1980 OBLIG.	FY 1980 EXPEND.	FY 1980 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1981 AAPL OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS FY 1982	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS FY 1983 & BEYOND
	Food and Nutrition															
518-0003	OPG Guayas Basin Rural Development	G	79	81	-	-	250	50	200	100	210	90	100	6/82	-	-
518-0005	PD and S	G	79	85	-	-	60	30	30	100	120	10	200	6/82	200	500
518-0006	OPG Basic Food Crop Development	G	80	81	-	-	-	-	-	250	100	150	100	6/82	-	-
518-0012	Technological Access Network for Small Farmers	G	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	1000	200	800	-	12/83	-	-
518-0012	Technological Access Network for Small Farmers	L	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	5000	800	4200	-	12/84	-	-
518-0019	Development of Rural Marginal Groups	G	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	12/83	-	-
518-0023	Forestry, Natural Resources and Environment	L	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4000	12/85	-	-
518-0023	Forestry, Natural Resources and Environment	G	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	12/83	-	-
518-0025	OPG Food and Nutrition	G	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	12/83	-	-
	Population															
518-0013	PD and S	G	79	85	-	-	20	20	-	20	20	-	20	-	40	120
518-0014	Community Based Distribution of Contraceptives	G	80	83	-	-	-	-	-	500	250	250	500	6/82	500	410
518-0026	Population and Family Planning	G	81	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	6/82	800	1390
	Health															
518-0002	OPG Rural Community Health	G	78	80	-	123	91	130	84	64	100	48	-	9/81	-	-
518-0009	PD and S	G	79	83	-	-	10	10	-	36	36	-	60	-	60	180
518-0020	OPG Rural Water Supply	G	80	81	-	-	-	-	-	170	100	70	150	3/82	-	-
518-0015	Potable Water and Nutrition	L	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2400	6/84	-	-
518-0015	Potable Water and Nutrition	G	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	6/82	-	-
518-0027	Rural Health Services	G	81	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	12/82	300	-
518-0028	OPG Rural Health	G	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	12/83	-	-
	Education															
518-0016	PD and S	G	79	83	-	-	10	10	-	20	20	-	-	-	100	300
518-0017	Training for Development	G	80	82	-	-	-	-	-	400	200	200	300	6/82	300	-
518-0010	OPG Vocational Education	G	81	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	3/82	100	-

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TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DECISION UNIT
518 - Ecuador

PROJECT			OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL.	CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/78	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000)									
							FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981 AAPL OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
NUMBER	TITLE	G/L	INITIAL	FINAL			OBLIG.	EXPEND.	CUM. PIPELINE	OBLIG.	EXPEND.	CUM. PIPELINE			FY 1982	FY 1983 & BEYOND
	Selected Development Activities															
518-0004	SDAA	G	79	85	-	-	50	50	-	100	100	-	100	-	100	300
518-0008	OPG Tarqui Community and Cooperative Development	G	79	81	-	-	100	60	40	257	200	117	132	3/82	-	-
518-0011	PD and S	G	79	85	-	-	40	40	-	43	43	-	20	3/82	100	300
518-0029	Alternate Energy Sources	G	81	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	12/82	300	-
518-0030	Low Cost Housing	G	80	81	-	-	-	-	-	100	50	50	200	12/82	-	-
518-0031	OPG Energy	G	81	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	12/82	100	-

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Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING (Page 1 of 2)

DECISION UNIT 518 - Ecuador

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	TERM/ NEW/ CONT.	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH INCR	USDH CUM	FNDH INCR	FNDH CUM
	DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM									
	New and Continuing Projects									
1	518-0023 Forestry, Natural Resources and Environment	N	L	FN	4000	4000				
2	518-0023 Forestry, Natural Resources and Environment	N	G	FN	500	4500				
3	518-0014 Community Based Distribution of Contraceptives	O	G	PN	500	5000				
4	518-0017 Training for Development	O	G	EH	300	5300				
5	PL-480 Title II				(2340)	5300				
6	518-0027 Rural Health Services	N	G	HE	300	5600				
7	518-0003 OPG Guayas Basin Rural Development	O	G	FN	100	5700				
8	518-0020 OPG Rural Water Supply	O	G	HE	150	5850				
9	**518-0008 OPG Tarqui Community and Cooperative Development	O	G	SD	132	5982				
10	518-0006 OPG Basic Food Crop Development	O	G	FN	100	6082				
11	518-0004 Special Development Activities	O	G	SD	100	6182				
12	518-0025 OPG Food and Nutrition	N	G	FN	300	6482				
13	518-0005 PD and S Food and Nutrition	O	G	FN	100	6582				
14	518-0013 PD and S Population	O	G	PN	20	6602				
15	518-0009 PD and S Health	O	G	HE	60	6662				
16	518-0011 PD and S Selected Development Activities	O	G	SD	20	6682				
17	Basic Workforce				-	6682	7	7	17	17
18	Workforce Increment for Project Design				-	6682	-	7	-	17
	Total Minimum Package and Related Workforce				6682	-	7	-	17	-
	**Projects approved as of 4-30-79									
	DECISION PACKAGE CURRENT									
19	518-0029 Alternative Sources of Energy	N	G	SD	300	6982	-	7	-	17
20	518-0010 OPG Vocational Education	N	G	EH	200	7182	-	7	-	17
21	518-0028 OPG Rural Health	N	G	HE	250	7432	-	7	-	17
22	518-0031 OPG Energy	N	G	SD	168	7600	-	7	-	17
23	Workforce Increment Current Package				-	7600	-	7	-	17
	Total Current Package and Related Workforce				918	-	-	-	-	-

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Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING (Page 2 of 2)

DECISION UNIT 518 - Ecuador

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	TERM/ NEW/ CONT.	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH INCR	USDH CUM	FNDH INCR	FNDH CUM
	DECISION PACKAGE AAPL									
24	518-0015 Potable Water and Nutrition	N	L	HE	2400	10000	1	8	-	17
25	518-0015 Potable Water and Nutrition	N	G	HE	200	10200	-	8	-	17
26	518-0019 Development of Rural Marginal Groups	N	G	FN	500	10700	-	8	-	17
27	518-0026 Population and Family Planning	N	G	PN	700	11400	-	8	1	18
28	518-0030 Low Cost Housing	O	G	SD	200	11600	-	8	-	18
	Program Office Workforce Increment					11600	1	9	1	18
	Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce				4000	-	2	-	1	-

AID 1330-9 (3-79)

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FY 1981 ABS

DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE

Decision Package: Minimum Decision Unit: 518 Ecuador

1. Decision Package Summary

At the minimum level, funding covers the continuation of two important project activities which will have been initiated in FY 80, i.e. Community Based Distribution of Contraceptives and Training for Development. It also contemplates the continuation of the PL 480 Title II Program, four Operational Program Grants, namely Guayas Basin Rural Development, Rural Water Supply, Tarqui Community and Cooperative Development, and Basic Food Crop Development; four Program Development and Support Activities, and the Special Development Activity Authority.

Three significant new starts are being contemplated in this FY 81 Minimum Decision Package. A $4 million dollar loan and $500 thousand dollar grant for Forestry, Natural Resources and Environmental will constitute a first and innovative attempt to develop credit and technical assistance systems to attack, at the small farmer level, the severe deforestation and environmental problems that are depleting Ecuador's natural resources base. A $300 thousand dollar grant will accelerate ongoing GOE efforts to expand and improve the health services delivery system in the rural areas. An Operational Program Grant will reduce malnutrition by establishing a capability in Ecuador for the production of low-cost, high-protein content foods such as soy-fortified rice.

2. Justification of Project Selection

A. The choice of project in this Minimum Decision Package is based on the analysis of poverty and the strategy contained in the CDSS. Throughout that analysis and strategy there is predominant concern regarding the specific problems that affect the rural, poor and marginal groups that constitute some 66% of Ecuador's total population.

Such problems cover a broad spectrum of socio-economic development issues, e.g. inadequate and stagnating agricultural production and productivity and inefficient marketing; deficient rural health services, malnutrition; a weak education system; a population growth rate which is one of the highest in Latin America; and a critical problem of environmental despoliation which is rapidly reducing not only the potential for development, but even the capacity for maintaining current low levels of living in many areas.

B. The three new project starts contemplated under this Minimum Decision Package constitute a core set of activities which are considered as essential elements for the achievement of the purpose of the AID Program as defined in the five-year strategy contained in the CDSS. A brief discussion of each "new start" follows:

a) The Forestry, Natural Resources and Environment Project constitutes the first attempt on the part of AID to cope with the most pressing medium to long-term rural sector problem: environmental degradation. A recent study conducted by the Ecuadorean Institute of Water Resources (INERHI) has established that the amount of dry, arid, eroded land, lost for agricultural production, has increased by 31.5% over the past 25 years. The study concludes that the most important single factor causing such destruction is the arbitrary cutting, without replacement, of forests throughout the country. In view of these factors, the future of the rural sector and of the poorest segments of society that live in it largely depend on the actions that are taken in the near term to prevent environmental depletion in the years to come. In brief, AID's contribution to improving the production and income of small farmers would be negated in the long run if the forestry and environmental issues are not attacked soon. This project would stimulate the formulation and execution of effective policies and programs, early in the implementation of the five-year strategy, to address these critical problems.

b) The Rural Health Services Project will support GOE initiatives to expand the delivery of basic health services to the rural population. This project is essential to enable the rural poor to have access to, and apply preventive health care, improve nutrition, and receive better and timely medical services. It will also be an important complement to the project for Community Based Distribution of Contraceptives, since it is GOE policy that the public health system include family planning as an integral part of the whole, and thus the extension of the rural health programs will strengthen the delivery of family planning services and eventually cover the areas where the CBD program operates.

c) The Food and Nutrition OPG will set the stage for an expanded nutrition program which can be carried out through increased reliance on locally produced nutritious food blends, using domestic raw materials, thus reducing dependence on external donations. It will create an Ecuadorean capability to manufacture such blends, e.g. soy fortified rice and similar products, and be a stimulus to production of the agricultural inputs.

C. The above new starts, together with the continuation of FY 80 initiatives as summarize above, constitute the most essential and basic elements to assure the achievement of the AID program purpose of demonstrating the viability and need for sustained social and economic development for the rural poor. Any comprehensive effort to address such purpose necessarily must take into account as a minimum, aspects such as: a) agricultural production; b) health, nutrition and family planning; c) human resources development; and d) the environmental issue. The CDSS for Ecuador proposes that AID be involved in such development effort by means of projects which are demonstrative in character and can be replicated nationally by the GOE or private groups with their own resources. Therefore, the AID projects are intended to demonstrate appropriate solutions to development problems, stimulate beneficial changes in priorities and resources allocations, and emphasize the feasibility and urgency of addressing the rural poverty issue. Thus, the success of AID's effort depends heavily on the inclusion of the elements proposed herein in the total program. In other words, the omission of any of such elements would jeopardize the achievement of the AID program purpose as defined in the CDSS.

3. Effect of the AID Program on Host Country Policies

On April 29, 1979, Ecuador elected a new civilian Government which will take power on August 10, 1979. It is still early to determine the relationship between the proposed AID strategy and the new Government's development policies. As the CDSS noted, "until the new government is in power and has indicated the development policies it intends to follow, USAID's strategy in Ecuador must be considered tentative".

However, the President and VicePresident-elect campaigned on a political platform which is highly congruent in many aspects with AID's "New Directions" criteria, and the content of this ABS, e.g.

a) Guarantee of public freedom and total respect for human rights;

b) Social justice to end privileges and inequalities, and offer equal opportunities for all;

c) Rural development and small farmer promotion by means of agrarian reform, colonization, provision of technical and financial services, and feeder roads construction;

d) Increased delivery of health services and education to the poorest segments of society.

e) Defense of natural resources;

f) Equality of rights for women and youth with regard to education, jobs, salaries, etc.

In principle, therefore, we perceive ample scope for fruitful cooperation with the new Ecuadorean Government.

4. Tie-In With Other Donors

Currently, the major sources of external development assistance for Ecuador are the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The various United Nations agencies--UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO and WFP also provide limited assistance comprising mostly, with the exception of WFP, the provision of experts and training activities. An overview of the programs of these agencies is provided in the CDSS (pages 26-29).

In the absence of an effective Ecuadorean coordinating mechanism of the activities of the various external agencies, coordination is carried out on an ad-hoc and informal basis. In this context, the FY 1980 and FY 1981 activities presented in this ABS have been conceived after careful consideration of the activities of other donors. Thus, for example, we expect that both the proposed IBRD housing project and the planned HIG program will be mutually reinforcing and that the recently approved $9.5 million IDB loan project discussed in the CDSS will provide the physical facilities to support the implementation of the proposed AID activities in health and family planning. Likewise, other AID approved projects will either fill gaps in crucial development areas or complement other donor assistance.

5. Workforce Requirements

To develop and implement the FY 1981 program at the minimum level, the USAID is proposing 6 US Direct Hire (USDH), one IDI and 17 Foreign National Direct Hire (FNDH) employees. The USDH employees are:

- The AID Affairs Officer, Program Officer, and Capital Development Officer presently on board. These three generalists positions are essential to guide and carry out the design, project development, negotiation and coordinating functions of the program and the overall strategy proposed in the CDSS.

- The Agriculture/Rural Development (RDO) and Health/Population (H/PO) officers. These two technical positions are vital to executing the strategy set forth in the CDSS. Agriculture and Rural Development, which overall accounts for over 60% of the projected assistance, is the first priority in the development strategy for Ecuador and therefore this officer, who will arrive in June 1979, is essential to work toward the development objectives in the sector. Specifically, he will assist in the design and implementation of sectoral programs, such as the FY 1980 Technological Access Networks for Small Farmers

Project and related OPG programs, the FY 1981 Forestry, Natural Resources and Environmental Project, and the various Regional projects such as the Crop Credit Insurance Program, and appropriate Technology for Rural Women, among others.

The Health and Population Officer is scheduled to arrive in early FY 1980. This officer is necessary to accomplish the objectives in the Health/Population sector which, as noted in the CDSS, represents the second priority area of the renewed assistance program in Ecuador. This officer will manage initiation and implementation of the 1980 Community Based Distribution Program, Ecuador's participation in Regional Family Planning activities (IPPF, Pathfinder, etc.), and the PL 480 Program, and will play a key role in developing/implementing the new FY 1981 health and population activities.

- Controller - This position will complete the basic, minimum USDH team and will be responsible for financial analysis of projects and management of all Mission financial transactions.

As shown in table IX, these regular USDH positions will be complemented by one IDI in the field of Agronomy/Agricultural extension, who is presently scheduled to arrive during the third quarter of FY 1979. This IDI is considered very important to assist the RDO at a crucial time when implementation of the FY 1980 Agriculture projects will be at their peak and the development of new projects will be well underway.

The core, minimum FNDH requirement is 17 employees of whom there are 14 presently on board. These 17 positions will be distributed as follows:

Program Development and Direction (4) Program Coordinator, Loan Specialist, and two secretaries.

Technical Offices (5) Agricultural Economist, Health/Population Officer, Training Assistant, two secretaries.

Mission Support Office (8) Personnel Officer, Communication and Records, GSO, Assistant GSO, Driver, Assistant Controller, Accounting Specialist and secretary.

In sum, this staffing requirement of 6 USDH, one IDI, and 17 FNDH employees is considered the basic, essential staffing level to achieve the objectives of the AID program in Ecuador at the minimum level. In proposing this level, special consideration has been given to utilizing whenever feasible FNDH employees vice USDH. Thus, the proposed staffing does not include a USDH secretary nor a USDH Executive Officer.

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DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE

Decision Package: Current Decision Unit: 518 Ecuador

1. Decision Package Summary

At the current level funding covers four new project starts as follows: a) A $300 thousand dollar grant for Alternative Sources of Energy in order to establish a national capability to develop the technology for producing energy from nontraditional sources; and b) Three OPG's in Vocational Education, Rural Health and Energy, aimed at obtaining local and foreign PVO participation to complement AID's efforts in these areas.

2. Justification of Project Selection

The choice of projects in this Current Decision Package is based on two factors:

A. The CDSS discusses the need for developing technologies appropriate to the specific socio-economic situation of small farmers. In particular, it mentions the need for undertaking efforts in the area of alternative sources of energy as a complement to other GOE/Mission efforts in forestry. Furthermore, presently the Ecuadorean rural population uses wood as its main energy source, which in turn is a major cause of the rapid degradation of the environment and deforestation, a problem which will be addressed with the Forestry and Natural Resources Project discussed under the Minimum Decision Package. The proposed Alternative Sources of Energy project, aimed at reducing the demand for wood, will reinforce this effort.

B. The OPG program, also discussed in the CDSS, constitutes a most important element to reinforce the areas of project involvement outlined in the strategy. In some instances it will test, through selected private groups, new ideas and provide the basis for future and expanded actions through the regular bilateral program. The three new OPGs proposed at this funding level are designed to do precisely that, i.e. the Energy and Rural Health OPGs will reinforce ongoing activities in those areas, and the Vocational Education OPG will attempt to test innovative approaches which could serve as the basis for a future, more in depth AID involvement in the Education Sector.

3. The effect of the AID program on Host Country policies and Tie-in with other donors have been discussed in the context of the Minimum Decision Package. The work-force requirements at this funding level remain as proposed in the Minimum Decision Package.

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DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE

Decision Package: AAPL Decision Unit: 518 Ecuador

1. Decision Package Summary

At the AAPL Decision Package, funding covers the contribution of a Low Cost Housing Grant, currently planned to start in FY 1980. It also covers three new project starts i.e.: (a) a $2.4 million dollar loan and $200 thousand dollar grant for Potable Water and Nutrition directed toward increasing the availability of and access to potable water for low income rural people, and improving their nutrition status; (b) a $500 thousand grant for Development of Rural Marginal Groups, which will support the efforts of the Central Bank's Fund for the Development of Rural Marginal Groups (FODERUMA); and (c) a $700 thousand grant for Population and Family Planning.

2. Justification of Project Selection

The CDSS (pages 39, 49, 51-53) provides the initial justification for the above project ideas. In brief:

A. The lack of safe drinking water is probably the main cause of infant and child health problems; about 40% of Ecuador's population under five years of age, comprising 550,000 children, are malnourished. The Mission is interested in supporting GOE efforts in environmental sanitation and nutrition in response to this situation and as part of a more comprehensive Mission effort to address the poor health and nutrition status of Ecuador's population. Accordingly, the Potable Water and Nutrition Project proposed at this level would be an important complement to a package of interrelated projects which include a PL 480 Program already underway, the FY 1980 Technological Access Networks for Small Farmers Project, the FY 1980 Community Based Contraceptives Distribution Program and the FY 1981 Rural Health and Population/Family Planning Projects.

B. As suggested in the CDSS, at this level, the Mission is also proposing to help the Central Bank in the implementation of its Fund for the Development of Rural Marginal Groups Program (FODERUMA), which perhaps represents the most significant GOE effort at the present time to reach the poorest population groups in rural areas. The project, which is more fully described in its corresponding narrative, further responds to the CDSS concern for helping the GOE in its endeavors to increase rural employment through small business

development, agro-industries, basic rural infrastructure and handicraft development.

C. The Population/Family Planning Project will build on the experience gained through the FY 1980 Community Based Contraceptive Distribution Project. The Mission considers it a very important component of a concerted effort to bring about changes in policies and attitudes ultimately leading towards a reduction of Ecuador's 3.4% population growth rate. It also represents part of an overall Mission population strategy now being developed to reduce the growth rate through a two prong approach directed to generate more demand for family planning services and to promote the formulation and adoption of sound GOE demographic policies.

D. In addition, the USAID is exploring involvement in the shelter sector. As the CDSS states: "If U.S. resources can help solve the constraints leading to the desperate situation of Ecuador's urban slums and to Ecuador's extreme housing shortage, the USAID will enter the sector,". Presently, the first step has been taken through a HIG Project Identification Document submitted, reviewed and approved by AID/W in late April 1979. The project proposed at this level will finance technical assistance to facilitate implementation of the HIG program.

3. Workforce Requirements

To carry out the incremental program at this level the Mission must strengthen its program planning and project implementation capability. Accordingly, the addition of two IDIs and one FNDH employee is being proposed for a total work force at this level of 9 USDH (including 3 IDIs) and 18 FNDH employees. The two IDIs include: (a) one in the area of Capital Development to assist the presently on board Capital Development Officer since most of the proposed assistance will be in the form of loans and (b) one in the health/population field, the second priority sector of the AID assistance program to Ecuador. In addition, a FNDH Population Program Assistant is being proposed in view of the multiplicity of population/health activities envisioned in the revived program which includes PL 480, bilateral and multilateral family planning activities, health programs and regional family planning and health projects. As the initial, overall program planning and development functions of the revived AID program get underway, there is the need to focus more attention on the final design and implementation of specific activities. The personnel increments proposed at this level are expected to strengthen and support Mission efforts accordingly.

ECUADOR

FY 1981 ABS

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Project No. and Title: 518-0023, Forestry, Natural Resources and Environment

		FY 80	FY 81	LOP
Funding:	Loan:	-	$4,000,000	$4,000,000
	Grant:	-	$ 500,000	$ 500,000
	Total:	-	$4,500,000	$4,500,000

Functional Account: Food and Nutrition Decision Package: Minimum

I. Project Purpose

The purpose is two-fold: (1) to develop a viable forestry program which will, at the community level, create increased income among the rural poor while protecting sloping and marginal lands from erosion and other environmental problems and (2) to foment an awareness in Ecuador of proper natural resource use and environmental protection through technical assistance and pilot activities.

II. Description

There is growing concern in Ecuador about deforestation, which is causing severe soil erosion, watershed damage, and possibly climate changes. The demand for wood is high and growing, and only a major reforestation effort will solve the problem. Through activities of the Ministry of Agriculture, regional development authorities, and the Peace Corps, a body of knowledge is being developed on what species are appropriate for different environmental zones. It is known, for example, that at least one softwood variety is a more profitable crop on sloping lands than some traditional highland crops. Indeed, a number of forestation cooperatives have sprung up in rural communities to try to forest the communities' more marginal land. To date, however, reforestation has not been carried out on any major scale. Some of the reasons include (1) lack of an effective credit mechanism, (2) inadequate extension assistance to teach community groups about proper varieties and how to care for them, and (3) inadequate infrastructure, particularly in the production of seedlings. The project will establish a system whereby communities will be able to get the credit, technical assistance, and inputs they need to undertake reforestation on a major scale. A means is also expected to be worked out whereby community groups will be able to plant trees on marginal lands over 3,000 meters altitude now owned by the GOE.

As indicated in USAID/Ecuador's FY 1981 CDSS, deforestation is only a part of a significant process of environmental degradation and misuse of natural resources taking place in Ecuador. There are serious threats to Ecuador's flora, fauna, soil, and water resources in many areas of the country. Some of the problems are well known and require only enforcement of existing legislation. Other problems require further study before the GOE can establish policies. The project will finance technical assistance in a number of these areas and will finance an inventory of natural resources and a series of pilot demonstration activities. Emphasis will be on the problems of rural areas on which marginal groups depend.

It is expected that a number of GOE entities will participate in the project, and one of the project's objectives will be to establish clear responsibilities within appropriate GOE institutions for different environmental problems and activities. Forestry activities will be developed with the Ministry of Agriculture and the regional development authorities. Those same institutions are expected to participate in the other environmental pilot activities, along with the Ecuadorean Institute of Sanitary Works, the Ecuadorean Irrigation Institute, the Agrarian Reform Institute, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and other entities. Considerable Peace Corps participation is expected.

III. Beneficiaries

The forestry activities will benefit small farmers and other rural poor, particularly in more marginal areas of the Sierra. Whenever possible, the project will be implemented through forestry cooperatives and other community groups. The other environmental activities will benefit the country as a whole, but emphasis will be given to rural areas on which marginal groups depend. Such groups include small farmers in areas affected by desertification, primitive Indians dependent on hunting and gathering in natural forests, and rural poor dependent on clean and reliable water supplies.

ECUADOR

FY 1981 ABS

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Project No. and Title 518-0027, Rural Health Training

		FY 80	FY 81	LOP
Funding:	Loan:	-	-	-
	Grant:	-	$300,000	$600,000
	Total:	-	$300,000	$600,000

Functional Account: Health Decision Package: Minimum

I. Project Purpose:

The objective of the Project is to organize and carry out training programs to form new and to update the skills of existing paramedical personnel who work or will work at the rural level, in conjunction with rural health centers, especially those providing family planning services.

II. Project Description:

The Ministry of Public Health is currently implementing a health service extension program for the rural area. Through IDB financing, it will install and provide equipment for 300 new units at two levels, health post and health subcenter.

Each health post serves communities with no more than 1,500 inhabitants. The posts are located in rural areas and provide services through an assistant nurse. In 1977 there were 191 such health posts. The health subcenters provide services to communities with up to 3,000 people; they are located in small towns and villages and are staffed by one medical doctor (a practitioner fulfilling his rural service requirement), an assistant nurse, and a health or sanitrary assistant. Currently there are some 400 units of this type.

These posts and subcenters have the potential to provide coverage to up to 1,230,000 people, though not all of them are utilizing their available capacity due to lack of confidence by certain sectors of the population in their services. This lack of confidence is caused mainly by the inadequate training received by the health agents, principally the assistant nurses and the health and sanitary assistants.

Provision of adequate training is the principal objective of the project, enabling the nurse and sanitary assistants to become more effective and

versatile agents in their specific field and a source of development advice for their communities. Specifically the training will help them improve their performance in the following areas:

1. Organization of the communities for participation in health matters;
2. Mother/child care, family planning, and family welfare;
3. Systematic attention;
4. Transmissible disease control and epidemilogic vigilance;
5. Environmental sanitation; and
6. Administration.

Target Group

III. Direct beneficiaries will be poor residents of rural areas and small towns, estimated at 450,000 persons served by health posts and 1,100,000 persons served by health centers.

ECUADOR

FY 1981 ABS

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Project No. and Title: 518-0014 Community Based Distribution of Contraceptives

		FY 81	FY 80	LOP
Funding:	Loan:	-	-	-
	Grant:	$500,000	$500,000	$1,910,000
	Total:	$500,000	$500,000	$1,910,000

Functional Account: Population Decision Package: Minimum

I. Project Purpose:

Provide family planning information and services to poor communities, assuring that the entire population of such communities has access to low-cost contraceptives so that each family can freely determine its size.

II. Description:

Ecuador, which has one of the world's highest population growth rates, has experienced minimal declines in its rate over the past five years. In 1974 the annual population growth rate was 3.4%; today it is estimated at approximately 3.2% or perhaps a bit higher. About 12% of married women in fertile age use birth control, a percentage which has remained stable for some time.

The project will make contraceptive information and services available to low income groups in their home villages and towns. The project will begin in six of the more heavily populated provinces. The GOE's Ministry of Public Health (MOH) will be the implementing agency.

The project will attempt to address the inefficiencies which currently render the MOH's family planning efforts ineffective. These include lack of training for the personnel of the health facilities, logistical problems, and the general lack of promotion of the services.

III. Beneficiaries:

The project is directed toward the lowest economic groups of six populous provinces (each with 300,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants).

ECUADOR

FY 1981 ABS

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Project No. and Title: 518-0029, Alternative Sources of Energy

		FY 80	FY 81	LOP
Funding:	Loan:	-	-	-
	Grant:	-	$300,000	$600,000
	Total:	-	$300,000	$600,000

Functional Account: Selected Development Activities Decision Package: Current

I. Project Purpose:

To assist Ecuadorean institutions in developing, testing, and demonstrating (1) processes for producing energy supplies from nontraditional sources, and (2) agroindustrial and farm machinery and household equipment which utilize nontraditional sources of energy or which utilize traditional sources more efficiently.

II. Description

Ecuador, an oil exporter, has become heavily reliant on petroleum as an energy source. Yet if current trends continue, by the mid 1980's domestic consumption will exceed domestic production, and the country will be ill able to afford to continue to rely so heavily on this source. Ecuador is also rapidly developing its hydroelectric potential, however, only 11.6% of rural dwellings utilize electricity, and rural electrification programs are proceeding slowly. In the rural areas, where 57.2% of Ecuador's population lives, the main energy source continues to be wood. Yet, as discussed in USAID/Ecuador's FY 1981 CDSS, Ecuador is becoming rapidly deforested, and wood is becoming increasingly scarce.

In order to avoid a serious energy crunch in the mid 1980's, and in order to avoid more serious environmental degradation than is already occuring, Ecuador clearly needs to develop alternative sources of energy and more efficient utilization of traditional energy supplies. The GOE has begun to recognize this and has recently established a National Energy Institute, charged with formulating a national energy plan incorporating the above mentioned strategies. In addition, there are some interesting but isolated activities taking place in this field. For example, the National Politechnic University is developing prototypes of solar water purifiers and solar water heaters, and the regional development authority for the Province of Loja, with Peace Corps assistance, is operating a biogas digester. These embryonic efforts, however, lack resources, lack coordination, and lack technical assistance.

This initial modest AID effort in assisting the energy sector (except for an earlier rural electrification project) will finance technical assistance, building of prototypes, and demonstration activities in two related areas. First will be in processes for producing energy from nontraditional sources. Examples are hydropower for small communities, electricity production by burning agricultural by-products (e.g., bagasse), and biogas digesters. Second will be in development of agroindustrial and farm machinery and household equipment which utilize nontraditional sources of energy or which utilize traditional sources more efficiently. Examples are solar crop dryers, solar water heaters, and more efficient wood burning cooking stoves.

The project will focus on purchasing and building and then testing and demonstrating prototypes. Technical assistance will be called in on a short-term basis as needed. Obviously, any of the above activities could blossom into effort requiring considerably increased assistance, and it is expected that this initial project will lead to future activities assisted by AID and other donors.

The National Energy Institute (INE) will be the project's principal implementing agency. Funds will, however, be made available to regional development authorities, educational institutions, and any other institution desiring to develop, test, or demonstrate technologies in any of the above mentioned areas, as long as such activities are coordinated with and approved by INE.

III. Beneficiaries

The entire country will benefit by the project's activities. Particular benefits, however, are expected to accrue to the rural poor, who now must devote considerable time to finding and transporting firewood.

ECUADOR

FY 1981 ABS

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Project No. and Title: 518-0015, Potable Water and Nutrition

		FY 80	FY 81	LOP
Funding:	Loan:	-	$2,400,000	$2,400,000
	Grant:	-	$ 200,000	$ 200,000
	Total:	-	$2,600,000	$2,600,000

Functional Account: Health Decision Package: AAPL

I. Project Purpose: to improve the health of low income rural groups by (1) increasing the availability of potable water and (2) improving their nutrition status.

II. Description: The poor health and nutrition status of Ecuador's rural population was documented in the CDSS. For example, according to a 1977 National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) Study, about 40% of Ecuador's population under 5 years of age, comprising some 550,000 children, are malnourished. Of these, the NIN estimates that 75% suffer from first degree malnutrition, 23% second degree, and 2% third degree. The overall net protein deficit is estimated at 43% and the net calorie deficit at 14%. The diet of the average Ecuadorean is very poor with about 80% of his 1,550 daily caloric intake consisting of carbohydrates. The nutrition situation in rural areas is worse than the picture shown by these national, overall statistics.

The causes of poor health and nutrition stem from many interrelated factors including insufficient income, lack of health and nutrition education, absence of basic health and sanitation services (including provision of water), lack of appropriate foods, large families, and cultural taboos. This project focuses on several of these factors--the lack of safe drinking water (as lack of safe drinking water may well be the principal cause of health and nutrition problems), availability of nutritious foods, and nutrition education. The project is part of a more comprehensive Mission effort to address the health and nutrition problem which includes a PL 480 program, the Technological Access Networks for Small Farmers Project, the Community Based Contraceptive Distribution Program, and the FY 1981 Rural Health Project.

The nutrition and water components of the project will be developed simultaneously in selected rural communities in two to four provinces. To the extent feasible, these communities will be the same target communities addressed by other USAID approved projects. The nutrition component will focus on farm and village families and tentatively will include activities in (1) nonformal nutrition education leading to improved diets; (2) making available seeds and other inputs for families and students to grow a wide

variety of vegetables in home and school gardens; (3) promotion of nutritionally fortified locally produced foods (staples), such as fortified rice (a basic food processing plant sponsored by CARE, the GOE, the UN, the German Government, and AID is now being completed); and (4) strengthening relevant institutions through training and technical assistance.

The water component will be implemented in the same areas as the nutrition component and will consist primarily of well drilling or capturing ground water, construction of village/community or home water points, and training of local level personnel in the construction and maintenance of such water system. Presently, USAID is exploring the feasibility of using the AID hand pump along the lines of the model tried in Costa Rica and elsewhere, which is expected to represent a cost effective appropriate technology for many target communities. It is also studying CARE's successful water projects in Ecuador, which involve gravity flow from natural sources. Since the source of water, either surface or ground, will vary from community to community, this project component will provide well drilling equipment and other materials for both shallow and deep water as well as the more simple but effective gravity water provision method along the line of CARE's community water projects.

Implementing Agencies: The viability of this project will depend on the interrelated actions of several GOE agencies. The National Institute of Nutrition is expected to be the focal point for the nutrition component, and the Ecuadorean Sanitary Works Institute for the water component. Both are autonomous agencies but have Boards of Directors presided over by the Minister of Health, thus facilitating concerted actions. In addition, from the outset municipalities and participating communities will be integrated in the development, implementation, and evaluation of the project. Such local participation will be encouraged to the maximum degree possible. CARE, for example, has developed a system whereby all local labor and some materials for water projects are provided by the local communities through traditional organized community work sessions called "mingas". Close coordination and project implementation arrangements will also be made with other related GOE agencies such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ecuadorean Irrigation Agency, which are also involved in well drilling and the provision of drinking water in rural areas.

III. Target Group: Families residing in small rural communities and market centers. In most cases these communities will range from 10 to 250 families in size. Most families will be small farmers with up to five hectares of land or will be landless agricultural or agroindustrial laborers.

ECUADOR

FY 1981 ABS

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Project No. and Title: 518-0019, Development of Rural Marginal Groups

		FY 80	FY 81	LOP
Funding:	Loan:	-	-	-
	Grant:	-	$500,000	$1,000,000
	Total:	-	$500,000	$1,000,000

Functional Account: Food and Nutrition Decision Package: AAPL

I. Project Purpose: To strengthen the GOE's Central Bank capacity to implement a credit program focusing on rural marginal groups.

II. Description: Through a June 1978 Decree, the GOE created the Fund for the Development of Rural Marginal Groups (FODERUMA), a mechanism through which the Central Bank will channel financial resources and technical assistance to poorer rural population groups. As conceived, FODERUMA focuses on rural organizations and groups composed of poor peasants with a per capita income of under $300. FODERUMA's guiding principle is self-help and local participation, an uncommon Ecuadorean approach to increase the relevance and effectiveness of programs directed to the poor.

FODERUMA's criteria and the credit extension process is flexible and broad. It extends credit to organized peasant groups for agricultural and livestock production, access road construction, irrigation,drinking water, cooperative stores, agro-industries, fishing and other socio-economic activities developed by organized groups at the community level.

With an initial capital of $4.0 million, increased in late 1978 by an additional $7.0 million, FODERUMA represents a significant GOE commitment towards the rural poor. As a fledgling effort, however, FODERUMA needs to develop the administrative and technical capacity to deal effectively with varied groups of peasant organizations.

Tentatively, USAID will provide grant funded assistance to FODERUMA in:

1. developing technological packages appropriate to the needs, means, and capability of the participating rural groups.

2. the development of criteria for project approval and an operational manual.

3. the training of FODERUMA personnel on the basis of community participation and cooperative development.

4. the development of an evaluation process to assess the implementation, measure the impact of projects approved, and enable FODERUMA to adopt timely corrective measures to increase its effectiveness in dealing with target groups.

Implementing Agencies: This project will be implemented through the Central Bank of Ecuador.

III. Target Group: The ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be marginal peasants with annual income levels of under $300.

ECUADOR

FY 1981 ABS

PROJECT NARRATIVE

Project No. and Title: 518-0026, Population and Family Planning

		FY 80	FY 81	LOP
Funding:	Loan:	-	-	-
	Grant:	-	$700,000	$2,890,000
	Total:	-	$700,000	$2,890,000

Functional Account: Population Decision Package: AAPL

I. Project Purpose

(1) To promote the use of family planning services among those who have a potential demand for them and (2) to make Ecuador's leadership aware of the need for such services and to assist them in formulating rational and well thought out demographic policies.

These objectives are part of USAID's overall population strategy of promoting GOE demographic policies and actions to control Ecuador's rapid population growth. This strategy, as discussed in the CDSS, involves activities to (1) provide family planning services to address current demand, (2) provide education and community promotion to create a future demand, and (3) provide orientation in and awareness of the demographic situation to policy makers through dissemination of information and through research.

II. Project Description

The implementation of an effective family planning program in Ecuador faces deficiencies on all three of the strategy areas mentioned above. The supply side is being addressed in part by AID's FY 1980 Community Based Distribution of Contraceptives Project. The demand side, however, remains weak at the level of the individual family, and there are no effective efforts directed toward the policy making level. In the latter, there are few data available on demographics and no demographic policy. The dearth of information causes government leaders to ignore the subject or to support misguided policies. At the level of the family, there is considerable ignorance about the reproductive system, mechanics of birth control, and related topics.

The project, over its five-year life, will support a series of activities to help stimulate demand for family planning and encourage the formation of rational GOE demographic policies. Such activities will include family and sex education classes in schools, other family planning education and communications efforts, improvement of the system

of data collection on births and deaths, implementation of demographic research, and assistance to the GOE to formulate demographic policies. During FY 1981 the project will concentrate on two main subprojects:

1. A subproject directed toward building skills of and curricula for mid-level trainers in sex education, responsible parenthood, and family planning. The trainers will work principally at the school level. Among the topics, the trainers will be trained in sociology and in demographic growth and its consequences on the socio-economic development of Ecuador. The subproject will work mainly with the Combined National Health Education Commission but will also be coordinated with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health.

2. A subproject under which a series of demographic research surveys will be carried out for the Population Office of the National Development Council, which with TA and certain other socio-economic variables will be used in developing scientifically sound population policies so that the country can realistically confront its population situation. The National Institute of Statistics will have the responsibility for preparing those studies, and a target of this subproject is that its institutional and technical capacity will be upgraded through such experience.

III. Beneficiaries

The project is aimed primarily at students and at socio-economic policy leaders of the country. Hopefully, by making available to leaders adequate decision-making tools, they will establish rational policies for the population sector, which will affect in some degree the entire population of Ecuador.

PROJECT SUMMARY

TABLE VI

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81		
					MINIMUM	CURRENT*	AAPL*
Implementation at Beginning of Year	2	0	3	5	11	11	11
Moving from Design to Implementation During Year	0	3	2	6	3	7	10
Design for Future Year Implementation	0	2	5	6	6	6	6
SUBTOTAL	2	5	10	14	20	24	27
Number of Non-Project Activities	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	3	6	11	16	22	26	29

NUMBER OF PROJECTS MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION BY PROJECT SIZE

AID'S CONTRIBUTION TO LIFE OF PROJECT COST	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81		
					MINIMUM	CURRENT*	AAPL*
Less than $1 Million		3	2	5	2	6	8
$1 To $5 Million					1	1	2
$5 To $15 Million				1			
$15 To $25 Million							
More Than $25 Million							

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*Current and AAPL figures are cumulative over the Minimum Decision Package and include OPGs.

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	2	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	2	–	–
Program Planning	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	3	–	–	2	4	–	–
Project Design	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Project Implementation	–	3	1	1	–	0.7	–	2	2	2	–	–	3	3	–	–
Financial Management	1	4	–	–	0.3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–
Mission Support	–	4.8	–	1.8	–	3.3	–	1.8	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Non-Mission Specific	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL ▶	3	15.8	1	2.8	2.3	10	–	3.8	5	14	–	–	6	16	–	–
PLUS: PASA's (O.E. & Program)																
LESS: JAO Details		Approved MODE				Approved MODE				Approved MODE						
MODE Requested																

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	1	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	2	–	–
Program Planning	3	4	–	–	2	4	–	–	2	4	–	–
Project Design	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Project Implementation	4	5	–	–	3	4	–	–	3	4	–	–
Financial Management	1	3	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	3	–	–
Mission Support	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
Non-Mission Specific	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL ▶	9	18	–	–	7	17	–	–	7	17	–	–
PLUS: PASA's (O.E. & Program)	–				–				–			
LESS: JAO Details	–				–				–			
MODE Requested	–				–				–			

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	164.1	3	54.7	117.2	2.3	51	233.6	3.6	64.9	294.1	5.8	50.7
FN Direct Hire	324.8	15.8	20.6	116.9	10	11.7	171.8	13.8	12.4	209	16	13.1
US Contract Personnel	4.6	1	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FN Contract Personnel	6.1	2.8	2.2	19.8	3.8	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	28.8	5	5.7	15.9	4.3	3.7	108.1	5.4	20	108.6	7.8	13.9
Office Operations	141.3	XXXX	XXX	105.4	XXXX	XXX	143.8	XXXX	XXX	186.0	XXXX	XXX
TOTAL REQUEST ▶	669.7	-	-	375.2	-	-	657.3	-	-	797.7	-	-
Amount of Trust Fund Included In Total Requested	-			-			-			-		

COST SUMMARIES	FY 81 AAPL			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	458	9	50.9	382	7	54.6	382	7	54.6
FN Direct Hire	234.6	18	13	224.7	17	13.2	224.7	17	13.2
US Contract Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FN Contract Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	113.4	9	12.6	93.6	8	11.7	93.6	8	11.7
Office Operations	182.5	XXXX	XXX	172.5	XXXX	XXX	172.5	XXXX	XXX
TOTAL REQUEST ▶	988.5	-	-	872.8	-	-	872.8	-	-
Amount of Trust Fund Included in Total Requested	-			-			-		

FY	Miss. All.	Wash. All.	FASS	TOTAL
1977	499.1	149.8	20.8	669.7
1978	268.3	93.9	13.0	375.2
1979	484.1	160.2	13.0	657.3
1980	553.9	228.9	15.0	797.7
1981A	607.1	364.4	17.0	988.5
1981M	545.4	310.4	17.0	872.8
1981C	545.4	310.4	17.0	872.8

TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING Page 1 of 2
POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1979 - 1981
(By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

DECISION UNIT
518 - Ecuador

DECISION PACKAGE
Minimum - Current - AAPL

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS									
	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981					
					Minimum		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION										
Director's Office										
AID Affairs Officer	1		1		1					
All Other (Non Professional)		2		2		2				
Subtotal Executive Direction	1	2	1	2	1	2				
PROGRAM PLANNING										
Program Office										
Program Officer	1		1		1					
Program Coordinator		1		1		1				
Professional Assistant - Program		1		1		1				
Training Assistant				1		1				
Loan Office										
Loan Officer	1		1		1					
IDI									1	
All Other (Non Professional)		1		1		1				
Subtotal Program Planning	2	3	2	4	2	4			1	
PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION										
Food and Nutrition Office										
Food and Nutrition Officer--Agricultural Economist	1		1		1					
Project Assistant				1		1				
IDI	1		1		1					
All Other (Non Professional)		1		1		1				
Health and Population Office										
Public Health - Population Officer			1		1					
Population Officer - Family Planning Advisor		1		1		1				
Project Assistant - Population										1
IDI									1	
All Other (Non Professional)						1				
Subtotal Project Design and Implementation	2	2	3	3	3	4			1	1

AID 1330-18 (3-79)

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

DECISION UNIT
518 - Ecuador

DECISION PACKAGE
Minimum - Current - AAPL

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS									
	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981					
					Minimum		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT										
Controller's Office										
Controller					1					
Chief Accountant		1		1		1				
All Other (Non Professional)		2		2		2				
Subtotal Financial Management		3		3	1	3				
MISSION SUPPORT										
Administrative Office										
General Services Specialist		1		1		1				
Personnel Specialist		1		1		1				
C and R Specialist		1		1		1				
All Other (Non Professional)		1		1		1				
Subtotal Mission Support		4		4		4				
TOTAL INCREMENT	5	14	6	16	7	17			2	1
CUMMULATIVE TOTAL	5	14	6	16	7	17			9	18

35.

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PROJECT BUDGETS AND PERCENTAGES OF OBLIGATIONS
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS
(BUDGETS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

DECISION UNIT: 518 ECUADOR

TABLE X

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5180002 RURAL HEALTH COMMUNITY (OPG) APPROPRIATION: HEALTH

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - $ 91 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - $_____

FY 1980 - $ 64 FY 1980 - $_____

FY 1981 - $_____

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN CODE	1979 BUDGET IN CP	1979 BUDGET IN ABS	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN ABS
704	PARA	51%	_____%	50%	_____%	50 %
705	PVOL	100%	_____%	100%	_____%	100 %
703	WID	33%	_____%	33%	_____%	33 %
ADD	_____		_____%		_____%	_____%
ADD	_____		_____%		_____%	_____%

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5180003 GUYAS BASIN RURAL DEV. (OPG) APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - $ 150 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - $ 250

FY 1980 - $ 150 FY 1980 - $ 100

FY 1981 - $ 100

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN CODE	1979 BUDGET IN CP	1979 BUDGET IN ABS	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN ABS
433	CODC	100%	_____%	100%	_____%	100 %
434	PVOU	100%	_____%	100%	_____%	100 %
ADD	_____		_____%		_____%	_____%
ADD	_____		_____%		_____%	_____%

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PROJECT BUDGETS AND PERCENTAGES OF OBLIGATIONS
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS
(BUDGETS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5180004 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES APPROPRIATION: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - $ 50 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - $_____

FY 1980 - $ 50 FY 1980 - $ 100

FY 1981 - $ 100

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN CODE	1979 BUDGET IN CP	1979 BUDGET IN ABS	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN ABS
702	WID	50%	____%	50%	____%	50 %
ADD	ATNL		30 %		30 %	30 %
ADD			____%		____%	____%

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5180008 OEF TARQUIS COOP AND COMM. DEV. (OPG) APPROPRIATION: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - $ 184 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - $ 100

FY 1980 - $ 165 FY 1980 - $ 257

FY 1981 - $ 132

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN CODE	1979 BUDGET IN CP	1979 BUDGET IN ABS	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN ABS
431	CODC	100%	____%	100%	____%	100 %
432	PVOU	100%	____%	100%	____%	100 %
ADD	WID		70 %		70 %	70 %
ADD			____%		____%	____%

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PROJECT BUDGETS AND PERCENTAGES OF OBLIGATIONS
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS
(BUDGETS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5180012 TECH ACCESS NETWORK FOR SMALL FARMERS APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - $ 0 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - $_____

FY 1980 - $ 4000 FY 1980 - $ 6000

FY 1981 - $_____

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN CODE	1979 BUDGET IN CP	1979 BUDGET IN ABS	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN ABS
710	ATNL	0%	____%	22%	50 %	50 %
709	XIIR	0%	____%	10%	10 %	10 %
708	XIIS	0%	____%	11%	10 %	10 %
ADD	XIIB		____%		10 %	10 %
ADD	WID		____%		20 %	20 %

TABLE X SPECIAL CONCERNS - ADDITIONAL PROJECTS DECISION UNIT: 518 - ECUADOR

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 518-0022 Ecology, Natural Resources & Environment APPROPRIATION: FN

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981
ENVR	%	%	100 %		%	%	%		%	%	%

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 518-0017 Training for Development APPROPRIATION: EH

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981
LTRG	%	30 %	30 %		%	%	%		%	%	%

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 518-0027 Rural Health Services APPROPRIATION: HE

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981
HANA	%	%	100%		%	%	%		%	%	%

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 518-0029 Alternative Sources of Energy DPG APPROPRIATION: SD

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981
ENER	%	%	100 %	PVOU	%	%	100%		%	%	%

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 518-0029 Energy DPG APPROPRIATION: SD

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981
ENER	%	%	100 %	PVOU	%	%	100 %		%	%	%

TABLE X SPECIAL CONCERNS - ADDITIONAL PROJECTS DECISION UNIT: [illegible]

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 518-00.5 Potable Water and Distribution APPROPRIATION: HI

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981
ATNI	%	%	50 %		%	%	%		%	%	%

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: _____ APPROPRIATION: _____

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981
	%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%	%

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: _____ APPROPRIATION: _____

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981
	%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%	%

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: _____ APPROPRIATION: _____

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981
	%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%	%

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: _____ APPROPRIATION: _____

CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981	CONCERN CODE	PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET 1979	1980	1981
	%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%	%

ECUADOR

FY 1981 ABS

PL 480 NARRATIVE

The PL 480 Title II Program in Ecuador, implemented through Catholic Relief Services and CARE, is primarily humanitarian but constitutes an integral element of the Mission's health and nutrition strategy described in the CDSS. As described below, most of the beneficiaries of the program are the neediest groups, particularly children with second and third degree malnutrition. By supplementing their deficient diets with the fortified foods provided through the program, the Mission hopes to reduce the many adverse effects stemming from malnutrition. These effects include physical and mental under-development, reduced productivity, and shortened span of working years. The compounded effects of these factors, not including the other related social costs, clearly affects the socio-economic development of the individual and ultimately of the country.

The topics raised in Circular A-82 are discussed below.

A. Nutrition Situation

The CDSS states (p. 49): "A National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) study from 1976-77 indicates that 40% of the population under 5 years of age (some 550,000 children) are malnourished (75% of those suffering from first degree malnutrition, 23% second degree, and 2% third degree)". No further studies have been made on the nutritional situation of the population since the above mentioned period. Projecting these rates to 1981, some 12,700 children are expected to be suffering from third degree malnutrition, 145,600 children from second degree malnutrition, and 474,900 children from first degree malnutrition by that date.

The Ecuador PL 480 objectives, which complement other Mission efforts in health and nutrition as described in other sections of this ABS, are to address this serious nutritional deficit, through CARE and CRS Title II feeding programs. The infant population under CARE and CRS feeding programs is expected to be 134,500 by 1981. Theoretically this is sufficient to cover all children suffering from third degree malnutrition and 83.6% of those suffering from second degree malnutrition, through health facilities (through which the programs were implemented) do not serve the entire country, and of course, the commodity distribution system is not so finely tuned that it reaches only the malnourished.

B. Food Production

Agricultural development has shown a progressive decline during the last ten years. The agricultural/livestock sector, accounting for 29.2% of the GDP in 1979, decreased to 21.3% in 1977. Agricultural

production showed a negative rate of increase in 1978; the 2.8% increase in agricultural/livestock sector was attributable to the livestock and fish subsectors. Since 1972, food import levels have rapidly increased. Rice, dried milk, wheat, barley, corn, edible oil, sugar, and oats were imported in 1978. Ecuadorean imports in millions of US dollars are as follows: 19.6 in 1972, 47.7 in 1975, 63.6 in 1976, and 102.2 in 1978. The average annual percent increase in local prices for agricultural foods products during the last four years has been about 17.3%, which is higher than the overall rate of inflation.

The public sector agricultural/livestock budget for 1978 was about 2,144 million sucres ($85.8 million), an 8% increase compared with the 1977 budget. This amount is about 8% of the total GOE budget, but does not include agricultural credit through the banking system. 1977 data show a cultivated area of about 107,000 hectares of rice, with a tendency to an increased agricultural output without showing an increase in cultivated area. About 14,800 hectares of soybean showed a tendency toward an increased cultivated area and yield. Corn, barley, beans, and wheat, with about 159,100 hectares, showed a tendency for decreased cultivated area and output. The following table estimates 1979 production and domestic consumption deficits for certain cereal and oils.

CROP	Estimated Production M.T.	Consumption M.T.	Deficit M.T.
Wheat	40,000	300,000	260,000
Barley	45,000	84,000	39,000
Soft corn	60,000	80,000	20,000
Hard corn	143,436	144,000	564
Oats	-	25,000	25,000
Rice	136,363	170,000	33,637
Oil	57,500	86,000	28,500

C. Food Production Outlook

It is not possible to assess the future outlook for the agricultural/livestock sector, due to lack of information and due to changes that will take place as a result of the change in government scheduled for August 10, 1979. It is, however, USAID's expectation that increased emphasis will be given this sector by the GOE.

D. Storage Facilities

The Ministry of Public Health and CARE provide for about 880 sq. meters storage space at the "Leche Avena" plant, El Beaterio. In addition, there are storage facilities at individual health units for about one month's

distribution of foodstuffs. The AID Out-Reach project, if approved, will provide about 1,000 sq. meters of warehousing space at El Beaterio and two warehouses on the coast.

E. Projection of PL 480 Title II Assistance

The CARE program is estimated to have a yearly 13% increase through 1982. By 1981 imports of SFR are expected to begin with the ultimate objective of substitution in Ecuadorean feeding program of SFRO by SFR made from locally produced rice and soybean. CRS program activities have been decreasing; however, it is expected that negotiations with the newly elected government will be underway shortly in order to implement an improved and increased program.

As to the program's relationship to agricultural production, USAID believes that the program is too small to have any disincentive effect. With increased agricultural production expected in the country, USAID is moving the mix of foodstuffs used in the program toward those which Ecuador produces, so that eventually all feeding programs in the country will be supplied by domestically produced food.

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

1. Country: Ecuador

Sponsor's Name: Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients: 35

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
35	SFR	836	465.2
Total MCH		836	465.2

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients: 15

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
15	SFR	150	83.5
	ICSM	150	75.7
	WSB	150	62.6
	SFBF	150	50.3
	SSO	75	70.2
	NFDM	150	73.0
Total School Feeding		825	415.3

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients: 10

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
10	SFR	120	66.8
	ICSM	120	60.5
	WSB	120	50.1
	SFBF	120	40.3
	SSO	60	58.2
	NDM	120	58.4
Total Other Child Feeding		660	334.3

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients: -

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

E. Other: Homes for the Elderly.....Total Recipients: 3.5

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Nam of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
3.5	SFR	42	23.4
	ICSM	42	21.2
	WSB	42	17.5
	SFBF	42	14.1
	SSO	21	10.2
Total Other		189	86.4

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

Country Ecuador

Sponsor's Name CARE

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH ..... TOTAL RECIPIENTS 150

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
140	SFBF	831.6	279.0
10	SFR	1365.3	759.8
TOTAL MCH -		2196.9	1038.8

B. SCHOOL FEEDING ..... TOTAL RECIPIENTS

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
TOTAL SCHOOL FEEDING -			

C. OTHER CHILD FEEDING ..... TOTAL RECIPIENTS

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING -			

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

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
TOTAL OF FOOD FOR WORK -			

E. OTHER (SPECIFY) ..... TOTAL RECIPIENTS

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS	Dollars
TOTAL OTHER -			