

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
FY 1981**

HONDURAS

**DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE**

JUNE, 1979



USAID/Honduras

Annual Budget Submission

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

<u>Development Assistance</u>	Decision Unit <u>USAID/Honduras</u>								
	FY 1979 Est.	FY 1980 Est.	FY 1981 REQUEST			PLANNING PERIOD			
			Minimum	Current	AAPL	1982	1983	1984	1985
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	13347	9588	17256	19756	20120	-	28000	10000	-
Grants	3347	4588	6256	8756	8120	-	5000	4000	-
Loans	10000	5000	11000	11000	11000	-	15000	6000	-
Population	210	320	130	130	130	-	-	-	-
Grants	210	320	130	130	130	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	840	10530	100	100	100	-	-	15000	-
Grants	840	3530	100	100	100	-	-	5000	-
Loans	-	7000	-	-	-	-	-	10000	-
Education	440	1380	100	200	2300	13000	-	-	15000
Grants	440	1380	100	200	2300	3000	-	-	5000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	10000	-	-	10000
Selected Dev. Activities	921	750	250	350	350	12050	5050	50	15500
Grants	921	750	250	350	350	4050	50	50	3050
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	8000	5000	-	12000
TOTAL DA ACCOUNTS	15758	22568	17836	20536	23000	25050	25050	25050	30050
Grants	5758	10568	6836	9536	12000	7050	5050	9050	8050
Loans	10000	12000	11000	11000	11000	18000	20000	16000	22000
PL 480 (non-add)									
Title I (of which Title III)	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Title II (of which Section 206)	(2000)	(2000)	(2000)	(2000)	(2000)	(2000)	(2000)	(2000)	(2000)
	4271	4372	4372	4738	4738	5261	5900	6200	6200
	(-)	(1500)	(1500)	(1500)	(1500)	(1500)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Housing Guaranty	-	10000	-	-	-	10000	10000	-	-

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

FY 1979 - FY 1981
(Thousands \$)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT/PROJECT NO./TITLE	I/G	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981		AAPL
				Minimum	Current	
				USAID/Honduras		
Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition		13347	9388	17256	19756	20120
0000.1 PD&S	G	500	180	150	150	264
0123 Small Farmer Technologies	G	97	-	-	-	-
0124 National Nutrition Planning	G	150	250	-	-	-
0136 Water Resources/Environmental Conservation	L	-	5000	-	-	-
0139 Agricultural Research	G	750	508	106	106	106
0150 Agriculture Sector II	G	1000	1000	2000	2000	2000
0150 Agriculture Sector II	L	10000	-	11000	11000	11000
0157 Rural Technologies	G	850	2650	4000	6500	6500
0159 Save the Children - Water Retention (OPG)	G	-	-	-	-	250
<u>Population</u>						
0000.5 PD&S	G	210	320	130	130	130
0130 Integrated Rural Health Service (P)	G	30	30	30	30	30
<u>Health</u>						
0000.2 PD&S	G	180	290	100	100	100
0130 Integrated Rural Health Service (H)	G	840	10530	100	100	100
0148 Health Sector Planning	G	185	150	100	100	100
0153 Health Sector I	G	180	200	-	-	-
0153 Health Sector I	G	475	-	-	-	-
0153 Health Sector I	L	-	3000	-	-	-
0163 International Eye Foundation (OPG)	G	-	7000	-	-	-
			180	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT/PROJECT NO./TITLE		FY 1979 - FY 1981 (Thousands \$)				DECISION UNIT	
		L/G	FY 1979	FY 1980	Minimum	FY 1981 Current	AAPL
<u>Education</u>							
0000.3 PD&S	G	440	1380	100	200	2300	
0119 Rural Education	G	75	330	100	100	200	
0147 Hermandad (OPG)	G	300	150	-	-	-	
0156 Rural Education Scholarships	G	65	-	-	-	-	
0160 San José Obrero Vocational Training (OPG)	G	-	500	-	-	-	
0161 Rural Primary Education	G	-	400	-	100	100	
						2000	
<u>Selected Development</u>							
0000.4 PD&S	G	921	750	250	350	350	
0073 Special Development	G	235	200	200	200	200	
0120 Agro-Industrial Export Promotion	G	50	50	50	50	50	
0128 Pespire - Save the Children (OPG)	G	480	200	-	-	-	
0137 Rural Trails	G	56	-	-	-	-	
0155 Urban Upgrading	G	100	-	-	-	-	
0158 Low Cost Building Material Coop FEHCOVIL (OPG)	G	-	200	-	-	-	
			100	-	100	100	
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>15758</u>	<u>22568</u>	<u>17836</u>	<u>20536</u>	<u>23000</u>	

Explanatory Annex to Table III

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Change (000)</u>	<u>Explanation of Change in FY 1980 Funding Level</u>
<u>Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition</u>		
0000.1	+180	Not shown in country pages of CP.
0136	+5,000	The project has been expanded from 2,000 and delayed from FY 79 to address the serious environmental degradation resulting from present patterns of forestry and other watershed resource exploitation.
0150	+1,000G -7,000L	Agriculture Sector Loan increment moved to FY 81 and increased to \$11 million. Project cash flow requires \$1 million in Grant in FY 80, which is advanced from FY 81.
0157	+750	Project paper commitment schedule indicates earlier requirement for this amount.
<u>Population</u>		
0000.5	+30	Not shown in country pages of CP.
0130	-100	More accurate commodity requirements projection.
<u>Health</u>		
0000.2	+150	Not shown in country pages of CP.
0153G	+2,000	The Mission considers that the Health Sector project will require funding of at least \$10 million in total to achieve our strategy objectives. The CP figure was a reduction from the Mission's proposal and the presently proposed \$10 million is still below the ideal.
0153L	+2,000	

Education

0000.3	+280	Not shown in country pages of CP.
0160	+400	This OPG has just been identified.

Selected Development

0000.4	+200	Not shown in country pages of CP.
0120	-280	Project is nearing completion with substantially lower financial requirements due to inclusion of certain activities in the forthcoming Rural Technologies project where they will benefit from a more appropriate institutional framework.
0158	+100	This OPG has just been identified.

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL.	CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/78	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981 APPL OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
			INITIAL	FINAL			OBLIG.	EXTEND.	OBLIG.	EXTEND.			CUM. PIPELINE	CUM. PIPELINE
0000.1	PD&S	G	74	NA	NA	149	500	180	200	35	264	12/81	250	Continuing
0123	Small Farmer Technologies	G	TQ	79	7/80	787	97	-	398	233	-	7/81	-	-
0124	National Nutrition Planning	G	TQ	80	-	281	150	250	200	181	-	6/81	-	-
0136	Water Resources and Environmental Conservation	L	80	80	7/81	-	-	5000	750	4250	-	7/84	-	-
0139	Agricultural Research	G	78	81	7/80	550	750	508	518	1060	106	9/82	-	-
0150	Agriculture Sector II	G	79	79	6/81	-	1000	800	1000	800	2000	12/84	-	-
0150	Agriculture Sector II	L	79	79	6/81	-	10000	-	3500	6500	11000	12/84	-	-
0157	Rural Technologies	G	79	81	7/80	-	850	2650	1200	2300	6500	12/83	-	-
0159	Save the Children - Water Retention OPG	G	81	81	12/82	-	-	-	-	-	250	1/84	-	-
	POPULATION													
0000.5	PD&S	G	79	NA	NA	-	30	30	10	30	30	12/81	30	Continuing
0130	Integrated Rural Health Service	G	76	81*	-	168	180	290#	240	245	100#	6/81	-	-
	HEALTH													
0000.2	PD&S	G	74	NA	NA	147	185	150	220	142	100	12/81	200	Continuing
0130	Integrated Rural Health Service	G	76	80	-	168	180	200	182	213	-	6/81	-	-
0148	Health Sector Planning	G	79	79	-	-	475	-	250	200	-	9/81	-	-
0153	Health Sector I	G	80	80	7/81	-	-	3000	300	2700	-	8/84	-	-
0153	Health Sector I	L	80	80	7/81	-	-	7000	300	6700	-	8/84	-	-
0163	International Eye Foundation (OPG)	G	80	80	12/81	-	-	180	60	120	-	12/82	-	-

Commodities: FY80, \$90; FY81, \$100.

DECISION UNIT

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL	CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/78	FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981 APL. OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
			INITIAL	FINAL			OBLIG.	EXPEND.	CUM. PIPELINE	OBLIG.	EXPEND.	CUM. PIPELINE				
0000.3	EDUCATION															
	PD6S	G	-	NA	NA	12	75	70	225	17	330	122	200	12/81	100	continuing
0119	Rural Education	G	78	80	-	300	300	143	359	457	150	248	-	9/81		
0147	Hermancia (OPC)	G	77	79	-	2	65	17	50	50	-	-	-			
0156	Rural Education Scholarships	G	80	80	12/80	-	-	-	275	-	500	225	-	12/81		
0160	San José Obrero - Vocational Training (OPC)	G	80	80	12/80	-	-	-	150	-	400	250	100	9/82		
0161	Rural Primary Education	G	81	81	7/82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	6/83		
	SDA															
0000.4	PD6S	G	74	NA	NA	37	235	100	232	172	200	140	200	12/81	180	continuing
0073	Special Development	G	76	NA	NA	61	50	65	50	46	50	46	50	12/81	50	continuing
0120	Agro-Industrial Export Promotion	G	TQ	80	6/80	370	480	403	476	447	200	171	-	9/81		
0128	Save the Children - Pespire (OPC)	G	TQ	79	-	32	56	88	-	-	-	-	-	12/79		
0137	Rural Trails	G	78	79	9/79	300	100	138	175	262	-	87	-	12/80		
0155	Urban Upgrading	G	80	80	8/81	-	-	-	50	-	200	150	-	9/83		
0158	Low Cost Building Material Coop FEHGOVIL (OPC)	G	80	80	10/81	-	-	-	80	-	100	20	100	1/83		

Project Number: 522-0153

Project Title: Health Sector Program

<u>Proposed Funding:</u>	<u>FY 1980 (LOP)</u>
Loan	\$ 7,000,000
Grant	3,000,000

Functional Account: Health

Purpose

To expand health service coverage of the Honduran population with emphasis on provision of services to the poor, predominantly rural citizens through expansion of health services and improvement of the efficiency of existing infrastructure.

Problems

Health status indicators place Honduras among the least well off Latin American countries as indicated by the following: an infant mortality rate of 117/1000 live births, a life expectancy at birth of 56.2 years, a population growth rate of 3.47%, malnutrition in children under 5 being nearly 80%, diarrhea associated diseases as a cause of death being 2 1/2 times greater than the second cause of death and the continued occurrence of epidemics of vaccine preventable disease such as polio, tetanus, and measles.

Though services do exist which confront and combat the above and other specific health problems, only 45% of the Honduran population have access to acceptable basic personal health services (which include pre and post natal care, child development programs, simple treatments and personal health education). Only 25% of the rural population have been provided safe water services. Only 20% have acceptable means of human waste disposal. Just 50-60% of the children at risk of vaccine preventable diseases have received at least the initial shots. This is a reflection of insufficient services of all types and is due in large part to insufficient resources (trained people, supplies, materials) and systems (logistics, supervision, administration necessary to provide the needed services.

In addition, many services use inappropriate medical technologies at the service delivery point.

While the Government of Honduras health agency personnel recognize many deficiencies, the agencies have limited capabilities to deal with them. They are generally unable to adequately analyze/diagnose sector problems/needs, make timely decisions, plan interventions, implement the plans and evaluate their results. Consequently the

meager resources which are available are often ineffectively used.

Proposed Program

The proposed program will be developed as a result of the Health Planning Project beginning in FY 1979. A PID will be submitted in July, 1979. The planning project will better define health delivery constraints and develop rational plans to overcome them. A health loan/grant will provide resources (materials, equipment), technical assistance and training in support of implementation of plans to expand service delivery which emphasize preventive programs. The strategy of a consultant-Honduran counterpart(s) analyzing and planning priority areas coupled with appropriate training opportunities initiated in the planning project will be continued through the program in order to further improve Honduran capabilities in those vital areas. Key management methodologies developed and tested in the planning project will be introduced as appropriate throughout the country.

It is expected that the program will enable the Government of Honduras to employ its own and other donor resources more effectively, and thereby accelerate the pace at which it expands access of the rural poor to pre and post natal care, vaccination programs, simple treatments, good water supplies and acceptable means of human waste disposal.

The support and programs being provided by international agencies in the area of population will be carefully reviewed in order that the Health Sector programming be completely complementary.

A substantial grant element has been planned because the activities contemplated under this project will involve a number of innovations in management and administration that are likely to diverge markedly from practices currently applied. Moreover, it is likely to involve new kinds of training the value of which may not be readily apparent to host Government decision makers. Further, given the rapid growth in the GOH budget for health in the last six years, the seed for continued growth and the increments of counterpart financing which are likely to be required by this Project, a substantial grant element is needed to encourage the GOH, at levels above the Health Ministry, to take the steps and allocate the resources needed to begin to meet the health challenge in Honduras.

The major GOH counterpart agency will be the Ministry of Health; other involved agencies include the National Economic Planning Council (CONSUPLANE), the National Water and Sewerage Authority (SANAA), Social Security (IHSS) and the Patronato Nacional de la Infancia (PANI).

Target Group

The project by design and intent will be oriented toward improving the health of and services to the poor, predominately rural population which constitutes 67% of the Honduran population.

Project Number: 522-0156

Project Title: Rural Education Scholarships

Proposed Funding: Grant 1980 (LOP)
\$500,000

Functional Account: Education

Purpose: To make basic education more accessible to
and feasible for the rural poor.

Problem

The average number of school years attended among the rural population is 1.2 years. It is estimated that only 58% of children aged 7-13 in rural areas attend school at all. Slightly less than 20% of students entering the first grade can be expected to complete the basic six grades. This situation contributes to the continuation of low educational achievement levels, particularly in rural Honduras, and perpetuates a cycle of low productivity, low incomes, poor nutrition and low academic achievement.

The reasons normally cited for high drop-out rates and for the large number of children not registering in school year after year are: failure to recognize the value of education, distance to school facilities (inaccessibility), irrelevancy of curriculum, and subsistence level family income which prohibits payment of school-related costs, particularly when travel or living away from home is called for, as it often is after the third grade.

Proposed Project

The project is designed to overcome inaccessibility and income constraints by providing scholarships, lending or granting up to \$250/year to students at the 4th, 5th, 6th grades and high school levels with the expectation that more students will stay in school and that drop-out rates will diminish among the rural poor. Students will be chosen on the basis of several factors including family needs, schooling opportunities available, and previous school achievement. The most common uses to be made with project funds will be purchase of clothing, tuition, school lunches, transportation, and school materials. The scholarships will be implemented under a loan forgiveness system to provide incentives for satisfactory completion of the studies.

Host Government Entities Involved

EDUCREDITO, a semi-autonomous educational credit institution of the

GOH, will be the project executing entity. The institution is a well-established and highly respected entity with ten years of experience in administration of scholarship/loan programs. Under a pilot grant, EDUCREDITO has established linkages with local Patronatos and educators to manage large numbers of primary and secondary scholarships/loans. This trial effort will test both the administrative and the financial feasibility of the program, as well as its compatibility with the system at large and the educational subsidies below the technical and university levels.

Major Issues to be Addressed During Project Development

- a. What should be the forgiveness criteria consistent with the ability of the target group to repay?
- b. Beyond donor agency resources, do potential sources of funding exist, GOH and private sector, for a sustained program or can they be developed?

Target Group

The beneficiaries of the project are the rural poor youth, (at least 50% of direct scholarship recipients will be female) who would normally be deprived of educational opportunities beyond the 3rd grade. From total expected GOH-AID- Local Contributions 2-4,000 students years of education for the target group will be provided during the life of the project. Depending on the level of repayments and success in developing a self-sustaining system, benefits beyond the end of the project could be significantly greater.

Project Number: 522-0161

Project Title: Rural Primary Education Program

<u>Proposed Funding:</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>LOP</u>
Grant	\$2.0 million	\$3.0 million	\$5.0 million
Loan		10.0 million	<u>10.0 million</u>
			\$15.0 million

Functional Account: Education

Purpose: To improve the accessibility and quality of primary education for rural children.

Problem

Honduras' principal educational policy goal as enunciated by the GOH is to provide equal educational opportunity to all sectors of the population. Despite a recent average annual 15 percent growth in the public education budget for this purpose, the GOH lacks the technical support and supervisory systems and the financial resources to staff, pay adequately and otherwise sustain a minimally acceptable primary education system in rural areas.

Rural teachers generally tend to have very large classes (60-90 students) in the first three grades. Living conditions are so poor that, despite a national surplus of teachers, there are some 900 vacancies in rural schools this year. As housing and eating facilities are virtually non-existent in the more remote villages, teachers leave the village early and generally teach only about half a day. Material, improved curricula and training for rural teachers, while beginning to benefit from recent changes supported by AID, still are woefully inadequate in most rural areas and have not been fully established on a sound foundation which guarantees their future spread and continuity throughout rural Honduras.

All these factors set in motion a series of cyclical educational dysfunctions that negatively affect the value of education and the children's desire to remain in school. Supervisors visit the schools very infrequently. Teachers, often ill-prepared and ill-equipped, become frustrated and lax in their teaching practices; students become bored; parents become dissatisfied; and, children drop out after an average of 1.2 years in school.

Proposed Project

This Project will help ensure that 85 to 90 percent of rural primary age children have access to improved classroom instruction in Honduras compared to 58 percent at present. It will finance, on a declining basis over time, in the form of salary supplements, a second session

of school to be taught by teachers already assigned to rural schools, thus enabling the school to provide instruction at grade levels four, five, and six where these are not now available, or to provide additional sessions at levels one, two, and three where classes are excessively large. The infusion of funds into the MOE budget for these salary supplements will cause the budget to increase by an average of 3.8 additional percentage points annually between 1981 and 1983; i.e. the annual rate of increase will rise from approximately 15 percent to 19 percent. Thus the Project will influence significantly the composition of the MOE budget, in effect committing the GOH to give far greater weight to rural primary education in the future.

The Project will also finance in-service training to qualify supervisors for an active, effective role including that of training teachers, and will provide appropriate means of transportation to allow supervisory visits on a regular basis. The Project may also finance a self-help construction program of low-cost housing for teachers in isolated areas, beyond a reasonable distance from a town or village offering such facilities.

Finally, the Project will finance the design, testing, and implementation of improved logistical, administrative and management systems within the Ministry and the training of personnel to operate them. Such systems could include expanded materials production, testing, personnel management, financial management, planning, and budgeting, aiming to improve systems throughout the educational sector to accommodate a vastly increased number of primary graduates from rural areas.

This Project grows out of the findings of the 1976 Rural Education Subsector Assessment and will dovetail into the Rural Reconstruction II Project (522-V-031) which is constructing and equipping 335 classrooms and training a research team and an in-service teacher training unit; and the Rural Education Project (522-0119) which will supplement the primary school curriculum to make it more relevant to rural life and will develop and upgrade teaching materials to conform to the new curriculum. It will offset to a large degree remaining rural education deficiencies which were brought to light in the 1976 Assessment and still exist in the vast majority of rural areas. However, without direct action under this Project to increase utilization of the stock of teachers, the benefits of improved curriculum and materials will be confined to a relatively small segment of the target group.

Host Government Entities Involved

The Ministry of Education and several of its Directorates, including the Directorate of Primary Education, the Directorate of School Construction, and the Office of Personnel Management.

Target Group

The beneficiaries of the Project will be the 280,000 children of primary school ages in rural Honduras.

By improving salaries, and housing conditions of rural school teachers as well as their methods, curriculum and materials, and by improving the methodological practices and means of transportation for auxiliary supervisors, it is believed that rural education can begin to compete qualitatively with urban education and to accommodate the large group of children not now attending school.

Project Number: 522-0155

Project Title: Urban Upgrading

<u>Proposed Funding:</u>	<u>FY 80 (LOP)</u>
Grant	\$ 200,000
IPUP Grant (AID/W)	(200,000)
Housing Guaranty	10,000,000

Functional Account: Selected Development

Purpose

The proposed program is intended to provide for the design, development, implementation and replication of GOH programs to improve the living conditions of the urban poor. The program will include delivery of both physical infrastructure and social services to low income communities, that were developed, typically, outside the formal sector.

Problem

As stated in the National Housing Policy for Honduras "the majority of the Honduran population lacks all possibility of financing conventional dwellings in the present market, a situation that is confirmed by the 7,000 or 8,000 new households that yearly solve their housing needs with their own effort through the informal sector". The informal sector is responsible for 55 to 65% of the housing stock in the two major cities and about 70% in other urban areas.

A study prepared by a consulting firm on the informal shelter sector in Honduras identified the problems that are characteristics of the sector:

- a) The housing stock is deteriorating
- b) Inner city communities have insufficient basic services (water, sewer) and peripheral communities tend to lack sanitary services altogether. Health conditions are poor.
- c) The level of illiteracy is higher for residents in these communities than for the population in general.
- d) Consumption of food, water, cooking fuels, electricity and clothing is low and at high prices.
- e) Families in the communities lack the information they need to function in the urban context (e.g., knowledge of job opportunities, of the method to secure legal tenure on the land and structures, of the services that are available to meet their needs).

The study concludes that such problems will increase in magnitude (population affected) and intensity (degree of incidence). (PADCO "Acciones específicas relacionadas con la elaboración del Plan Nacional de Vivienda para Honduras. Informe Final" p. 17-19).

Proposed Project

The major thrust of the proposed project will be to rationalize the institutional arrangements for the delivery of services to low-income communities, to emphasize the need to develop mechanisms that promote the replicability of solutions on the basis of maximum cost recuperation and to propose approaches that are adjusted to the needs and priorities of the communities.

The services would be those that encourage and facilitate the incremental improvement of existing housing stock, that improve the quality of life in the communities in such areas as health, nutrition and child care, and that develop the skills and knowledge about the functions of institutions that the community must have in meeting its needs.

Funding will include a \$10 million housing guarantee loan which will be used to finance physical improvements and \$400,000 in grant funds to finance institution building efforts and the delivery of social services. It is expected that half of the grant funds will be provided through a DSB demonstration program identified as the Improvement Program for the Urban Poor (IPUP) and that half of the grant funds will be provided through this bilateral project.

Host Country Entities Involved

Current efforts to deal with these problems by the GOH are sporadic, involve numerous institutions (municipal governments, the National Social Welfare Board, the National Housing Agency, autonomous agencies for water and sewer and electricity and several PVO's) and are not coordinated.

Target Groups

The beneficiaries of the proposed project will be the low income residents of the communities lacking required urban services in the major and secondary cities. The same study quoted above has estimated income levels for such communities in Tegucigalpa. Slightly less than 90% of the families had a monthly income equal to or less than the median for the city, which was \$150. Of these, 60% had incomes of \$75 per month or less per family.

Given the substantial difference in income levels between Tegucigalpa and other urban centers (a median of \$100), the income of families residing in similar communities in secondary cities must be considerably less than the figures quoted for the capital.

Of those employed the less affluent are street vendors, unskilled construction workers, and domestic workers, while those slightly better off tend to have occupations such as self-employed tailors, shoemakers, mechanics, etc. The target group will be those who occupy houses which lack basic services of electricity, water, sewers, access roads, and collection and disposal of solid wastes.

Project Number: 522-0159

Project Title: Save the Children - Water Retention (OPG)

Proposed Funding: FY 81 (LOP)
\$ 250,000

Functional Account: Food and Nutrition

Purpose: To increase agricultural production in Southern Honduras by means of rainwater retention.

Project Description

The Save the Children Federation will continue its work in the 30 towns of the municipality of Pespire in Southern Honduras to follow-up on the achievements of its previous OPG for the area. Among a number of project outputs, the first OPG encouraged home gardens, constructed hillside terracing, introduced a reforestation program and an improved sorghum seed which has been adopted in the area. At this point, it is recognized that the major obstacle to increased agricultural production is the lack of a year-round water supply. Although sufficient rain falls for year-round use during the three-month winter (62 inches), it is lost to run-off on the eroded hillsides and to an exceedingly high evaporation rate. The target group is the 20,000 inhabitants of Pespire who live on steep, eroded hillsides and eke out only a subsistence living on those poor soils.

The project will implement, primarily, three designs developed by the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) of London which sent a consultant to adapt the methodologies to the area and to locate sites for construction.^{1/} If the project is designed early, it may receive 1980 funding, subject to the availability of funds.

The designs to be used are the following:

a) Roof catchment system

During the next three years twenty of these systems will be constructed using the roofs of community buildings, i.e., schools, health centers, etc. The communities will maintain gardens with the water collected.

b) Small Reservoirs

Nine reservoirs will be created to serve the various communities for irrigation, reforestation of the watersheds and for improved livestock management.

^{1/} "Possibilities for water retention in Pespire, Honduras" June 1978, P.H. STERN, MA. FICE.

c) Hillside Catchment Systems

Using gabions (earth filled wire mesh) as a labor-intensive method for dam construction, 100 water catchment systems will be built on the areas slopes in communities which are continuing the construction of terraces. This system controls hillside erosion by constructing horizontal stone walls to check run-off. The water is then directed towards a natural small watercourse and collected in a storage tank for irrigating the terraces below.

Project Number: 522-0160

Project Title: San José Obrero - Vocational Training (OPG)

<u>Proposed Funding:</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>	<u>LOP</u>
	\$ 400,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 500,000

Functional Account: Education

Purpose: To provide vocational skill training and construction trade employment to the urban poor of Choluteca.

Project Description

A major development goal of the Government of Honduras is the raising of the standard of living of the urban poor. Important components to achieving this goal are increasing employment and encouraging human resources development in small but rapidly growing urban areas. The above project purpose is in keeping with these objectives.

The target group of intended beneficiaries of this project are the urban poor of Choluteca. In terms of national urban population, the vast majority of the residents in Choluteca can be considered to comprise the urban poor. In addition to low levels of per capita income, the target group is characterized by low levels of education and health, high levels of unemployment, and residence in inadequately constructed and overcrowded housing.

The project is designed to alleviate the above stated conditions of the poor through the integration of the operations of a pre-vocational school and house construction industry. Both students and construction laborers will be recruited from the target group population. Students from the school will work at pre-fabrication of components for the houses in shop classes and they will work in house construction at the building site. Employees in the building industry will receive on-the-job training from skilled craftsmen. The result of this integrated package will be to increase the capacity of the urban poor to secure employment and ultimately to raise their standard of living. With skills and employment experience the target group will be able to increase their incomes and secure better health care and more adequate housing.

To facilitate the above, the goal of the project is to increase the supply of adequate housing available for purchase by lower and middle income families and to increase the incomes of the target group. The specific conditions expected at the end of the project are the operation of a pre-vocational school graduating 30 students per year, and the existence of a self-sustaining, low and middle income housing industry.

Project Number: 522-0158

Project Title: FEHCOVIL: Materials Development for Shelter Programs (OPG)

Proposed Funding: FY 80 (LOP)
\$ 200,000

Functional Account: Selected Development

Purpose

The primary objective of the proposed project is the establishment of a small scale building materials production center for the manufacture of economical cement products including concrete blocks and related materials utilized in the construction of low-cost shelter. A secondary objective is the generation of approximately fifteen (15) full-time jobs in the short term (two years) and additional employment opportunities over the longer term.

The proposed activity will utilize labor intensive, appropriate technology for the production of concrete building components in Honduras. Various types of equipment which would be employed in Honduras have already been developed and utilized in other LDCs. The successful introduction of this intermediate level of technology will facilitate the replication of this activity in secondary urban areas where A.I.D. expects to be involved in housing and urban upgrading activity in the years ahead.

Project Description

The building materials production center will be developed in an operating division of the Federación Hondureña de Cooperativas de Vivienda Limitada (FEHCOVIL), as an integral organizational component supporting FEHCOVIL's low-cost shelter programs. With several low-cost housing programs currently in various stages of development, and an annual production of approximately four hundred houses affordable to families with incomes below the urban median, FEHCOVIL is the most experienced and capable housing institution serving the poor in Honduras.

The target group of intended beneficiaries of this project are low-income urban families who will benefit from reduced housing costs resulting from the availability of less expensive materials. This project will enable FEHCOVIL to reach a larger number of low income urban families with housing services. Furthermore, the same group of beneficiaries will be able to draw on a source of more modestly-priced materials to expand their housing units (a process contemplated in the development of minimum shelter). A secondary group of beneficiaries will be the approximately fifteen employees engaged by the FEHCOVIL facility. A majority of these will be drawn from the pool of unskilled and unemployed people who today characterize much of the labor force.

Project Number: 522-0162

Project Title: Eye Care Program - International Eye Foundation (OPG)

Proposed Funding:

	<u>FY 80 (LOP)</u>
Grant	\$ 180,000

Functional Account: Health

Purpose: To develop a health service capacity in the Ministry of Health to (1) decrease the amount of preventable eye problems and (2) prevent the advancement of treatable eye disease through use of simple measures.

Problem

While the data which describes the size and nature of eye problems in Honduras is meager, that plus data from other countries with similar characteristics allows the following description: 15,000-45,000 Hondurans may be blind, 25% of the entire population (750,000) probably suffer from defective vision and over 50% of those suffering from defective vision could be treated locally by simple preventive and curative measures available from paramedical, non-physician personnel. Presently there are only seven ophthalmologists in Honduras all in the biggest three cities. The nursing and auxiliary nursing courses do not include training in eye care.

Proposed Project

The proposed two year project will include the following elements: (1) development of eye care curriculum for training professional and auxiliary nurses, (2) provision of eye care training for 24 professional nurses, 150 auxiliary nurses preparing for rural posts, 150 auxiliary nurses who are already working in rural health posts, and 100 auxiliary nurses preparing for hospital duty, (3) training of three Honduran nurses as eye care instructors for training auxiliary and professional nurses after the termination of this project and (4) provision at the local level of the necessary systems and equipment required to screen, diagnose, prevent, treat, refer and educate the needy population.

As it is expected that knowledge and acceptance of this new service by the Hondurans will require some time after placement of trained personnel, it is unlikely that there will be any significant change in the amount of eye disease at the end of the project. However, since a project outcome is intended to be institutionalization of eye training for professional and auxiliary nurses and continued presentation of eye care services in the health posts there should be a significant decrease in advanced eye disease within five years. The project orientation is toward the poor predominantly rural population, as is apparent from the fact that 80% of the trained personnel will be working in rural government health posts.

The principal counterpart agency will be the Ministry of Health and the School of Nursing at the University of Honduras.

USAID/HONDURAS

DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVES

A. Minimum Decision Package

As pointed out in the CDSS, human resources development is a critical element of our overall development strategy. This is reflected in our agriculture and health sector strategies as well as in the design of the Rural Technologies Project, and is the basis for the decision to begin a much broader program in the education sector in FY 81 and 82. However, the Minimum Decision Package, as described in Table V, consists entirely of incremental funding for ongoing grants and a second tranche for the Agricultural Sector II loan. The principal reason for this is that orderly progress and completion of ongoing programs, within the parameters originally established, is of higher priority than subsequent program expansions albeit in sectors where ongoing project work has prepared some foundation.

The largest component of the Minimum Decision Package is the second tranche of the Agricultural Sector II loan and an increment in the grant portion of that same project, totalling \$13 million. This project was approved in FY 79 at the \$25 million level but full funding was not available. The policy and administrative changes and the Sector Program activities require this full increment. Also included is a \$4 million increment in the Rural Technologies Program. Any reduction in this amount would have a disproportionate impact on the number of beneficiaries reached by the project, since this final increment includes most of the actual dissemination costs which are low relative to the amounts already invested for institutional development, adaptation and development of technology, and human resources development. This is literally a bare-bones increment for this innovative, non-sectoral project, and the Mission strongly recommends that the current package increment also be included so that the projects will be life-of-project funded. The final increment of funding for the Agricultural Research Project (\$106,000) is also included in the Minimum since there is no reason to believe that the project purposes can be achieved with reduced funding and, in any case, to lop off the final modest increment could jeopardize the return on the much larger investment already made.

The PD&S levels of the Minimum Decision Package are projected assuming that only minimal analytical and program design work is conducted beyond that which is related to the proposed FY 82 Urban Sector Program. It assumes that program preparation for the FY 81-82 education program will be substantially accomplished in FY 80. Provision is also made for the early stages of analytical design of the proposed FY 83 follow-on Nutrition Program. PD&S funding for the design of the Urban Sector Program is specifically included because design work will have to be integrated in the final phases of the Urban/Regional Assessment which has already begun and is planned for completion in mid FY 81.

PL 480 Titles II and II are both included in the Minimum at their FY 80 levels, because are ongoing humanitarian or agricultural marketing development programs in which there is a need for continuity and there is no positive rationale for downward swings. The PL 480 narrative provides full particulars. The Title II feeding programs projections continue to show a slight upward trend which has been observed in recent years, although the increment planned for FY 81 is not included in this package. The Section 206 program will get underway in FY 80 and will make improvements in delivery and impact of supplementary feeding programs. The Mission will integrate school feeding system improvements with its efforts to extend rural primary education and strengthen the Padres de Familia organizations which are typically responsible for carrying out these feeding activities. Similarly, the Health Sector Planning Project will study the possibilities for integration of the MCH programs, especially as Section 206 funding permits a shift from commodity distribution to feeding stations. MCH feeding will be increased at a greater rate than SF over the next 5 years. SAPLAN, with support of the ongoing Nutrition project, will continue to seek improvements in coordination and rationalization of the various other donor feeding programs.

The \$100,000 shown for the Integrated Rural Health Project is entirely intended for centrally procured commodities only. Due to the present political constraints against a broad direct A.I.D. involvement in the area of population control in Honduras, the inclusion in the Minimum of these commodities funds and a small amount of population PD&S funds is of particular importance for our long term development strategy.

The Special Development Activities are not central to the A.I.D. strategy in Honduras. Nevertheless, the small fund required, and the importance it plays in maintaining goodwill toward the U.S. at the grass roots level as well as its impact at that level strongly indicate its inclusion in the Minimum.

B. Current Decision Package

The Current level increment consists primarily of a \$2.5 million increase in the Rural Technologies grant, providing full life-of-project funding and guaranteeing the most rapid possible dissemination of appropriate technology to rural Hondurans. This is by far the more satisfactory level from the point of view of project implementation as it takes full advantage of the momentum of the earlier phases of the project. While this increment could be deferred until FY 82, the delay would require slowing the project and add an unproductive sense of insecurity to project implementation.

Also included in the Current package is second year funding of two ongoing OPGs: FEHCOVIC and San Jose Obrero vocational training, both of which contribute to A.I.D. educational and BHN objectives. PL 480 Title II shows a slight increase in the Current Package to allow for an increment in MCH programs over the FY 80 leve.

C. AAPL Decision Package

At the time the CDSS was submitted, the Mission proposed the Urban Sector Program for FY 81 and the Education Sector Program for FY 82. For several reasons, the timing of these two programs has since been altered.

The more cautious CDSS time frame for initiating the Education Program was based on the opinion that the Mission should wait and fully evaluate the fruits of the Rural Education Project and the soft-ware elements of the Rural Reconstruction II Primary Education Project before following with the proposed Education Program. The timing aspect of the strategy has since been revised to allow for a better dovetailing of A.I.D.-financed education sector activities. Considering the schedule of activities under the Rural Education Project, as well as curriculum, materials and teacher training progress in connection with the Rural Reconstruction Primary Education and the Non-Formal Rural Education Projects, it would appear that two additional years of project implementation and a modest amount of additional analytical preparation to build on the 1976 Assessment should provide a sufficient basis for evaluating the intentions and limitations of the Ministry of Education and developing a sound design for the Rural Primary Education Program. An increase of Education PD&S funds would also be needed in conjunction with the design of the Rural Primary Education Sub-Sector Program.

With regard to the proposed Urban Sector Program, various factors favored postponement to FY 82. The Urban/Regional Assessment suffered some delays in initiation and the duration of the activity has been extended to allow sufficient time to complete all of the planned analyses. It was also considered preferable to delay the Urban Sector Program until FY 82 and incorporate the \$10 million in HIG funds programmed for that year, rather than initiate the program in FY 81 shortly after commencement of the FY 80 Urban Upgrading Project which will involve some of the same GOH agencies.

The AAPL Package includes a \$2.0 million initial increment in proposed grant funding for Rural Primary Education Sub-Sector, while an additional \$3 million plus \$10.0 million in loan funds are programmed for early obligation in FY 82. This \$15 million package would provide sufficient leverage to achieve the qualitative changes in the primary education system sought by the program, but would provide for less than the quantitative increase in access to primary education than would be hoped for (see project narrative). The initial amount of grant funds are included in the FY 81 AAPL Package in order to get an early start on the Technical Assistance inputs into the program, and to ensure that the activities which contribute most to qualitative improvement of the system (and which with only great difficulty could be loan financed) do not receive short shrift.

Final incremental funding for the San Jose Obrero OPG is included in the AAPL Package. Elimination of this funding would result in a reduction of beneficiaries by the truncating of vocational training courses. A new \$250,000 OPG with Save the Children Foundation will

allow them to add to their innovative community development activities in the extremely poor Pespire Valley. Rain water catchment systems will alleviate the critical water shortage problem that limits agricultural production in all but the three month rainy season. The AAPL Package is completed with a \$114,000 addition to ARD&U PD&S funds for further development of follow-on programs in that sector, and with \$100,000 of Education PDRS funds for final preparation of the Rural Primary Education project paper.

The AAPL of \$23 million is \$5 million short of the PAPL defended in the CDSS. This amount is adequate for achieving the Mission's CDSS objective if, and only if, our FY 79 and FY 80 programs are fully funded as described in this ABS. From a development point of view, the ideal FY 81 program would include full funding of the Rural Primary Education program, or an additional amount of \$13 million.

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY	TERM/ NEW/ CONT.	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)	
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM</u>							
	<u>Terminated Projects with Pipeline</u>							
	**522-0119 Rural Education	T	G	EH	(248)			
	**522-0120 Agro-Industrial Export Promotion	T	G	SD	(171)			
	**522-0123 Small Farmer Technologies	T	G	FN	(183)			
	**522-0123 Small Farmer Technologies	T	L	FN	(364)			
	**522-0124 National Nutrition Planning	T	G	FN	(181)			
	**522-0124 National Nutrition Planning	T	L	FN	(875)			
	522-0136 Water Resource/Environ. Conservt.	T	L	FN	(4250)			
	**522-0137 Rural Trails	T	G	SD	(87)			
	**522-0138 Aguan Valley Rural Electrification	T	L	FN	(6000)			
	522-0148 Health Sector Planning	T	G	HE	(200)			
	522-0150 Agricultural Sector II	T	G	FN	(2800)			
	522-0150 Agricultural Sector II	T	L	FN	(16000)			
	522-0151 Shelter for Urban Poor (HG)	T	HG		(3700)			
	522-0153 Health Sector I	T	G	HE	(2700)			
	522-0153 Health Sector I	T	L	HE	(6700)			
	522-0155 Urban Upgrading	T	G	SD	(150)			
	522-0156 Rural Education Scholarships	T	G	EH	(225)			
	**522-0030 Agricultural credit and Access Roads	T	L	FN	(278)			
	**522-0031 Rural Reconstruction Primary Schools	T	L	EH	(80)			
	522-0162 International Eye Foundation (OPG)	T	G	HE	(120)			
	Subtotal (Non-Add)				(45312)			
	Basic Workforce					34	34	35

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
	<u>New and Ongoing Projects</u>							
1.	522-0157 Rural Technologies	0	G	FN	4000			
2.	522-0150 Agriculture Sector II	0	G	FN	2000	4000		
3.	522-0150 Agriculture Sector II	0	L	FN	11000	6000		
4.	522-0139 Agricultural Research	0	G	FN	106	17000		
5.	**522-000.4 PD & S	0	G	SD	200	17106		
6.	522-0130 Integrated Rural Health Service	0	G	PN	100	17306		
7.	**522-0000.3 PD & S	0	G	EH	100	17406		
8.	**522-0000.5 PD & S	0	G	PN	30	17506		
9.	**522-0000.2 PD & S	0	G	HE	100	17536		
10.	**522-0000.1 PD & S	0	G	FN	150	17636		
11.	522-PL03 PL-480 Title I/III	0	PLIII		(2000)	17786		
12.	522-PL02 PL 480 Title II	0	PLII		(4372)	17786		
13.	**522-0073 Special Development	0	G	SD	50	17836		
14.	522-0162 PL 480 Title Section 206 Total Minimum Package and Basic Workforce.	0	PLII		(1500)	17836	34	35
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE CURRENT</u>							
15.	522-0157 Rural Technologies	0	G	FN	2500	20336		
16.	522-0160 San Jose Obrero - Vocational Training (OPG)	0	G	EH	100	20436		
17.	522-0158 Low Cost Building Material Coop FEHCOVIL (OPG)	0	G	SD	100	20536		
18.	522-PL-02 PL-480 Title II Total Current Package and Related Workforce	0	PLII		(366)	20536	34	35
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE AAPL</u>							
19.	522-0161 Rural Primary Education	N	G	EH	2000	22536		
20.	**522-0000.3 PD & S	0	G	EH	100	22636		
21.	**522-0000.1 PD & S	0	G	FN	114	22750		
22.	522-0159 Save the Children - Water Retention (OPG) Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce	N	G	FN	250	23000	2	35

TABLE VI

USAID/HONDURAS

PROJECT SUMMARY

NUMBER OF PROJECTS *

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	
					MINIMUM	CURRENT
Implementation at Beginning of Year	20	20	23	19	20	20
Moving from Design to Implementation During Year	1	4	4	5	0	1
Design for Future Year Implementation	4	3	6	3	2	2
SUBTOTAL	25	27	33	27	22	23
Number of Non-Project Activities	1	2	5	3	3	3
TOTAL	26	29	38	30	25	26

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
Less than \$1 Million		2	2	3		1
\$1 To \$5 Million	1	1		1		
\$5 To \$15 Million		1	1	1		1
\$15 To \$25 Million						
More Than \$25 Million			1			
AID 1510 6 (3-72)						

* Includes OPG's but not Technical Support.

TABLE VII

US AID/HONDURAS

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	3	3			3	3			3	3			3	3		
Program Planning	1	1		1	1	2		1	2	2		1	2	2		1
Project Design	8	3		4	9	4		1	8	4		1	9	4		1
Project Implementation	12	6	3	8	12	11	1	2	16	9	2	4	18	11	3	4
Financial Management	3	7		2	3	9		1	3	10		1	3	10		1
Mission Support *	3	2		4	3	2		4	3	5		4	3	5		4
Non-Mission Specific																
TOTAL **	30	22	3	19	31	31	1	9	35	33	2	11	38	35	3	11
PLUS: PASA's (O.E. & Program)									2				2			
PLUS: BOGAP/BIUDO US/WH									1				1			
LESS: JAO Details	1				1				1				1			
MODE Requested	30				31				38				39			

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	3	3			3	3			3	3		
Program Planning	1	2		1	1	2		1	1	2		1
Project Design	9	4		1	8	4		1	8	4		1
Project Implementation	17	12	3	5	16	11	3	4	16	12	3	5
Financial Management	3	10		1	3	10		1	3	10		1
Mission Support *	3	5		4	3	5		4	3	5		4
Non-Mission Specific												
TOTAL **	37	36	3	12	35	34	3	11	35	36	3	12
PLUS: PASA's (O.E. & Program)					3				3			
PLUS: BOGAP/BIUDO US/WH					2				2			
LESS: JAO Details	1				1				1			
MODE Requested	41				39				39			

* Includes 2 AID personnel assigned to JAO, 1 of which detailed to State.

AID 15104 (5-79)

** Includes 3 IDI's, except in FY 79 & FY 81 minimum and current, 2 IDI's.

USAID/HONDURAS

TABLE VIII

OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY

COST SUMMARIES	FY 77			FY 78			FY 79			FY 80		
	(\$000')	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST									
US Direct Hire	886.1	20.3	43.6	958.0	22.8	42.0	1283.8	30.1	42.7	1536.1	35.0	43.9
FN Direct Hire	170.4	20.	8.5	247.8	28.0	8.8	332.5	31.6	10.5	387.8	35.0	11.1
US Contract Personnel	181.9	5.6	32.5	74.3	2.6	28.6	68.7	1.1	62.4	204.0	3.0	68.0
FN Contract Personnel	135.6	20.	6.8	73.0	14.3	5.1	38.2	6.1	6.3	95.0	11.0	8.6
Housing	184.4	21.3	8.7	254.1	23.8	10.7	381.9	31.1	12.3	470.0	37.0	12.7
Office Operations	339.8	XXXX	XXX	387.0	XXXX	XXX	418.2	XXXX	XXX	458.0	XXXX	XXX
TOTAL REQUEST	1898.2			1994.2			2523.3			3150.9		
Amount of Trust Fund Included in Total Requested	0			0			0			0		

COST SUMMARIES	FY 81 AAPL			FY 81 MINIMUM			FY 81 CURRENT		
	(\$000')	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST	(\$000')	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST	(\$000')	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST
US Direct Hire	1580.5	35.0	45.2	1490.1	33.0	45.2	1490.1	33.0	45.2
FN Direct Hire	451.2	36.0	12.5	438.7	35.0	12.5	438.7	35.0	12.5
US Contract Personnel	216.0	3.	72.0	216.0	3.	72.0	216.0	3.	72.0
FN Contract Personnel	119.6	12.	9.2	101.6	11.	9.7	101.6	11.	9.7
Housing	502.0	37.0	13.6	474.8	37.0	13.6	474.8	37.0	13.6
Office Operations	451.1	XXXX	XXX	441.1	XXXX	XXX	441.1	XXXX	XXX
TOTAL REQUEST	3314.4			3162.3			3162.3		
Amount of Trust Fund Included in Total Requested	0			0			0		

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

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS						DECISION UNIT USAID/Honduras			
	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
	Minimum		Minimum		Minimum		Minimum		Minimum	
<u>Executive Direction</u> <u>Directors' Office</u>										
Director	1		1		1		1		1	
Deputy Director	1		1		1		1		1	
All other (non-professional)	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Sub-Total Executive Direction	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<u>Program Planning</u> <u>Office of Program and Capital Resources</u>										
Assistant Director for Program and Capital Dev.	1		1		1		1		1	
Economist										
All other (non-professional)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sub-Total Program Planning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Project Design and Implementation</u> <u>Office of Program and Capital Resources</u>										
Deputy Program Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Deputy Capital Resources Development Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Assistant Program Officer	1		2		2		2		2	
Capital Projects Development Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Assistant Capital Project Development Officer	2		2		2		2		2	
IDI (Prog)	1		1		1		1		1	
Training Officer		1		1		1		1		1
All other (non-professional)		2		3		3		3		3
Office of the Director										
Senior Advisor	1		1		1		1		1	
All other (non-professional)		1		1		1		1		1

AID 1350-18 (3-79)

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

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS												
	FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981			Current			
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	
<u>Office of Development Engineering</u>													
General Engineering Officer	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
General Engineering Advisor	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Engineer		1		1		1		1		1		1	2
All other (non-professional)		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
<u>Office of Food and Agricultural Development</u>													
Assistant Director for Agricultural Development	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Deputy Food and Agriculture Officer	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Assistant Agricultural Dev. Officer	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Agricultural Economist	3		3		3		3		3		3		3
All other (non-professional)		2		2		2		2		2		2	2
<u>Office of Human Resources Development</u>													
Assistant Director for Human Resources Development	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Health Officer	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Nutrition Advisor	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Assistant Food for Peace Officer		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Public Health Advisor	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Education Advisor	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Human Resources Development Officer - Social Scientist	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
IDI - Education													
IDI - Nutrition													
All other (non-professional)		3		3		3		3		3		3	3
<u>Office of Environment and Technology</u>													
General Development Officer	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Engineer													
IDI - Engineer													
All other (non-professional)	1		1		1		1		1		1		1

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

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS											
	FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981			AAFL		
	Minimum			Current			Current			Current		
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
Sub-Total Project Design and Implementation	24	13	27	15	24	15	24	15	24	15	26	16
Financial Management	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Office of the Controller	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Controller	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Deputy Controller												
Budget and Accounting Officer												
Branch Chief Accountants												
All other (non-professional)		2		2		2		2		2		2
Sub-Total Financial Management	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8
Mission Support		10		10		10		10		10		10
Management Office												
Executive Officer												
Assistant Management Officer	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Assistant Procurement Officer												
JAO Detail (1 non-add, 1 other)												
All other (non-professional)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sub-Total Mission Support	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
Non-Mission Specific Personnel												
Office of the Director												
Regional Legal Advisor	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Sub-Total Non-Mission Personnel	1		1		1		1		1		1	
TOTAL	34	33	37	35	34	35	34	35	34	35	36	36
(of which, IDIs)	(2)		(3)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(3)	3

Position Requirements Narrative

The Mission proposes, for FY 1980, to add one U.S. Direct Hire Assistant Program Officer position and one USDH Engineer position to accommodate graduating IDI's. The former will be working in the combined Program and Capital Resources Office, and the latter in the Office of Environment and Technology. In addition, we propose to bring into the Mission two IDIs in fields where the Agency has traditionally been shorthanded at the junior and middle levels - Education and Nutrition. In FY 1981 it is anticipated that the current Nutrition Advisor will complete his tour and not be replaced until the IDI graduates in FY 1982. The total net increment in FY 1980 over FY 1979 position ceilings as traditionally defined is two - the Assistant Program Officer, and the Engineer.

In FY 1981, at the AAPL level the total number of USDH positions would drop by one with the planned departure of the Nutrition Advisor. There would be a further decrease of two USDH positions at the Minimum and Current where the Mission would have to consider giving up the IDI/Education and possibly one Assistant Capital Project Implementation Officer if the Mission were not to proceed with the Rural Primary Education Program.

The FNDH levels are also essentially stable, with an increase of 2 positions called for in FY 1980, no further increase at the FY 1981 Minimum and Current and an increase of 1 at the AAPL level. Both new positions in FY 1980 are for secretarial slots. The first is in the new Office of Environment and Technology created in FY 1979. The second is in the combined Program and Capital Resources Office which will be affected by the implementation paperwork load associated with the initiation of the Rural Technologies Program, the Health Sector Program and the Agricultural Sector II Program (especially initially, when it overlaps with the terminating Agr. Sector I Program). For FY 1981, at the AAPL level, an additional FNDH Engineer will be needed to support the Rural Primary Education Program plus the construction activities of the Agricultural Sector II Program. This position could probably be eliminated at the Current were the Mission not to proceed with the Rural Primary Education Program.

No variation is expected in the totals of Operating Expense-funded US Personal Services Contractors (PASA), while the number of OE funded Foreign National Personal Services Contractors in FY 1981 would increase by one at the AAPL level. The one contractor, an Education Specialist, would be involved in implementation of the Rural Education and Rural Primary Education Program if the latter proceeds.

USAID/Honduras is organized in a somewhat different manner than traditional Missions. Under the Mission Director and Deputy there are three Assistant Directors, (and their respective offices) for Agricultural Development, for Human Resources Development and for Program and

Capital Development. Autonomous smaller offices of Environment and Technology plus Development Engineering, each headed by its respective Chief are operations oriented although the latter also provides support to the other line offices of the Mission where Engineering talent is required. The Office of the Controller and the Management Office provide administrative management support to the Mission. A Regional Legal Advisor was recently transferred in from Nicaragua and covers all of Central America.

The combined Program/Capital Development Office is responsible for program planning and presentation, and major portions of the project design, implementation and evaluation activities of the Mission. The roles specified in Tables VII and IX are somewhat arbitrary on the continuum of Mission activities. These roles or functions require continuous interaction and feedback. The combined office allows the Mission to respond to CDSS, ABS, and Congressional Presentation demands on the one hand, and to the project design implementation and evaluation requirements of a program that mixes loan and grant funding in its major projects as well as providing a home for management, monitoring and evaluation of certain PL 480 and OPG programs. In dealing with project activities, the combined office has two sector teams that concentrate on agriculture or human resources development and related activities, respectively. Each team includes program and capital development expertise. The agility of this combined office is a major factor in the increasingly good disbursement record of the Mission. The broad-gauged program and loan officer talent is able to shift emphasis from sector to sector and program to program as the Mission team proceeds through the cycles of planning, presentation, design, implementation and evaluation.

The Office of Human Resources Development has both design and implementation roles in the continuum of activities including urban development, nutrition, education, health and population. These functions, carried out by specialists in their respective fields, are grouped together to achieve maximum interaction, as for example, in the use of PL 480 Title II foods in strengthening the rural primary school parent's organization so that they will bring community spirit and pressure to reinforce the positive role of schooling. The urban development activity is an important adjunct to the other activities of this office, both because cities and towns necessarily play an important role in the delivery of social services, and because the proposed Urban Sector Program will involve the integrated development of both social and physical infrastructure.

The Office of Agricultural Development is responsible for half the Mission's portfolio. A wide range of expertise in design and implementation talent is required for the substantial portfolio which includes Agriculture Sector I and II, Agricultural Research, Agricultural Credit and Access Roads, and Small Farmer Technologies projects.

The innovative project that will bring appropriate rural technologies to major areas of Honduras is being designed by the Senior Advisor

attached to the Director's Office. Prior to his taking on the leading role in preparation of this program, the Senior Advisor worked with Mission and GOH staff in developing plans for organizational and structural changes of the Agriculture Sector, a role he will continue to fill as the Mission increasingly turns its attention to new Sector Programs. In designing the Rural Technologies Program, he has been able to call upon the resources of several Mission Offices to conceptualize and design this cross-sectoral project.

The Office of Environment and Technology has recently been organized to manage the proposed Water Resources and Environmental Conservation Project, the Rural Technologies Project, and the Cadaster Project.

The Office of Development Engineering has principal responsibility for managing the Rural Electrification, Rural Reconstruction II Access Roads, Rural Trails and Special Development Activity projects. It also provides engineering services to all Mission programs where required - e.g., Rural Reconstruction II, Primary Schools and Agriculture Sector II.

The Mission has an Executive Officer and a limited Honduran staff to perform tasks specific to the A.I.D. development program, including program-related procurement and direct and country contracting, that are outside the scope of operations of the Joint Administrative Office. Importantly, the Executive Officer also formulates policies and procedures for implementation by the JAO with respect to the procurement and use of A.I.D. vehicles, the operations of the A.I.D. leased aircraft, the procurement and use of A.I.D. real property, etc. The Mission's C&R and Library are both supervised by the Executive Officer.

The Office of the Controller performs the usual financial management functions and in addition provides technical analysis inputs into project design and implementation.

The organization herein described is the result of a comprehensive review of Mission operations and personnel and the Mission is confident that this structure makes the most economical and best use of staff, and that the staffing level proposed is the minimum with which our approved CDSS can be responsibly and effectively implemented.

The Mission has an unusually low ratio of FNDH to USDH which particularly cramps the secretarial function and is partially offset by the use of personal services contracts to meet minimum needs. In addition we have arrangements for peak load clerical assistance. Because of the endemic shortage of skilled development professionals in Honduras, the Mission has preferred not to bid away from the GOH the types of staff that would give us a well rounded Honduran professional staff. As a result, the Mission has only ten Honduran employees in Table IX that are shown as professionals, and most of these are in the staff offices. The Mission will seek and, as more Honduran professionals become available, we would expect to hire additional ones in the years to come.

Some of the FN contract (clerical) positions border on the definition of DH and could well be converted if additional ceiling were to become available.

Even when fully staffed, the Mission depends on a heroic amount of voluntary extra hours from its staff of officers, and it demands a lot of paid overtime from the secretarial staff. Fortunately work is a preferred form of diversion in the isolated, small town atmosphere of Tegucigalpa, and only a revolt of spouses threatens this mode of operation.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING (ADP) NARRATIVE

USAID/Honduras will lease a mini-computer system for technical applications as approved in State 117415. The Mission Computer Management Committee, formed early in 1978, continues to supervise this activity. The hardware is illustrated in Exhibit I. Equipment should be installed by August 1979. This equipment will support the Mission's growing analytical activities, and project development and design work in Honduras. This will allow an enhanced and more cost-effective management of survey data and other information and in project design. The equipment will also be used for word-processing for Mission project development and implementation paperwork such as reports, project papers, and implementation letters.

The overall budget for 1979-81 (Table VIIIA) includes approved technical mini-computer applications for 79-80 and additional capacity in 81. The USAID will await the results of the pilot test of accounting automation before considering acquisition of ADP capability for this function.

EXHIBIT I

Illustrative Equipment Configuration for Approved System

WANG 2200-MVP-16 64K RAM/60K ROM
Four terminals/multiplexer
Ten MB disk
Dual Diskette drive
IBM style ball printer, 30 CPS
Matrix line printer 120 LPM
Voltage regulator and installation

Average annual rental on a two year basis: \$ 24,000.00

The principal alternative being considered is a WANG VS (or equivalent) which has increased flexibility for technical applications (for example virtual memory and spooling) and greatly expanded word-processing capability.

TABLE VIII.A
ADP SYSTEMS INVENTORY

	Fiscal Year*		
	1979	1980	1981
1. <u>Capital Investments</u>			
A. Purchase of ADP Equip.	0	0	0
B. Purchase of Software	\$ 1,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
C. Sub-Total	\$ 1,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
2. <u>Personnel</u>			
A. Compensation, benefits, travel	0	0	10,000
B. Workyears	(0)	0	(1)
Sub-Total	0	0	10,000
3. <u>Equipment Rental and Other Operating Costs</u>			
A. ADP Equipment (ADPE) Rentals	\$48,000 [#]	0	\$36,000
B. Supplies and Leased Software	\$ 6,000	\$ 4,000	\$10,000
Sub-Total	\$54,000	\$ 4,000	\$46,000
4. <u>Commercial Services</u>			
A. ADP Service Bureau	0	0	0
B. Systems Analysis and Programming	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000
C. ADPE Maintenance (if separate from item 3.A)	0	0	0
Sub-Total	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000
5. Total Obligations - (Sum of 1C, 2C, 3C, & 4D)	\$56,000	\$10,000	\$63,000
6. <u>Interagency Services</u>			
A. Payments	0	0	0
B. Offsetting Collections	0	0	0
Sub-Total	0	0	0
7. Grand Total - (Sum of 5 plus 6 C)	\$56,000	\$10,000	\$63,000

* USAID/Honduras has no Trust Fund arrangement; accordingly only the total dollar amount is shown.

Two-year rental contract

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

TABLE X

DECISION UNIT: 522 HONDURAS

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5220000 TECHNICAL SUPPORT APPROPRIATION: EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - \$ 50 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - \$ 75
 FY 1980 - \$ 35 FY 1980 - \$ 330
 FY 1981 - \$ 200

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
610	WID	50%	<u>0</u> %	43%	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %
ADD						
ADD						

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5220000 TECHNICAL SUPPORT

APPROPRIATION: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - \$ 10 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - \$ 235
 FY 1980 - \$ 15 FY 1980 - \$ 200
 FY 1981 - \$ 200

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
606	PVOL	100%	<u>0</u> %	100%	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %
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: 5220123 SMALL FARMER TECHNOLOGIES APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - \$ 197 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - \$ 97
 FY 1980 - \$ 0 FY 1980 - \$ _____
 FY 1981 - \$ 0 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
621	ATNL	100%	0%			
619	CODE	56%	0%			
620	RESD	100%	0%			
ADD						
ADD						

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5220130 INTEGRATED RURAL HLTH SVCS APPROPRIATION: HEALTH

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - \$ 180 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - \$ _____
 FY 1980 - \$ 200 FY 1980 - \$ _____
 FY 1981 - \$ 0 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
613	PARA	94%	75%	58%	75%	
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: 5220130 INTEGRATED RURAL HLTH SVCS APPROPRIATION: POPULATION PLANNING

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - \$ 324 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - \$ 180
 FY 1980 - \$ 390 FY 1980 - \$ 290
 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
612	PARA	19%	75%	51%	75%	75%
ADD						
ADD						

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5220136 WATER RESOURCES MGT

APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - \$ 2000 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - \$ 0
 FY 1980 - \$ 0 FY 1980 - \$ 5000
 FY 1981 - \$ 0

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
617	ENVR	100%	0%	0%	100%	
ADD						
ADD						

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

APPROPRIATION: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5220137 RURAL TRAILS

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - \$ 100 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - \$ _____
 FY 1980 - \$ 0
 FY 1980 - \$ _____
 FY 1981 - \$ 0

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
605	ATNL	100%	_____%	0%	_____%	_____%
ADD			_____%		_____%	_____%
ADD			_____%		_____%	_____%

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 5220139 AGR RESEARCH

APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - \$ 750 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - \$ _____
 FY 1980 - \$ 508
 FY 1980 - \$ _____
 FY 1981 - \$ 106

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
616	RESA	50%	<u>100</u> %	100%	_____%	<u>100</u> %
615	XIIR	50%	<u>0</u> %	0%	_____%	_____%
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: 5220157 RURAL TECHNOLOGIES APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1979 - \$ 850 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1979 - \$ _____
 FY 1980 - \$ 1900 FY 1980 - \$ 2650
 FY 1981 - \$ _____ FY 1981 - \$ 6500

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
405	ATNL	100%	\$ _____	47%	<u>100</u> %	<u>100</u> %
404	RESD	59%	<u>0</u> %	45%	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %
ADD	<u>BESA</u>		<u>90</u> %		<u>90</u> %	<u>40</u> %
ADD	<u>ENER</u>		<u>0</u> %		<u>10</u> %	<u>10</u> %

PL 480

A. Narrative

Background

Honduras faces serious nutritional problems, with widespread effects that impact on the lives of the great majority of the population, both urban and rural. The nutritionally at risk population comprises more than 60 percent of all urban families and more than 90 percent of all rural families, for a total of over 80 percent of the Honduran population. The principal nutritional problems in Honduras, are protein-calorie malnutrition (PCM) and a series of other nutritional deficiencies, caused by dietary inadequacies and/or the presence of infections which prevent proper utilization of food consumed, or which radically increase the body's nutrient requirements. Furthermore, food production in Honduras over the last several years has not been able to consistently keep pace with population growth. Over two-thirds of the population is rural and engaged in agriculture. Yet only one-third of GDP is accounted for by agriculture, a disproportionate amount of that one-third from the commercial, export-oriented subsector.

Program Objectives

The Government of Honduras recognizes the seriousness of the problem and is addressing it through programs for improving planning in nutrition while also supporting food production, marketing, distribution and storage programs. SAPLAN, the nutritional planning organization of the Economic Planning Council, is playing a central role in nutrition planning, coordination, and evaluation, including the PL 480 Title II programs in Honduras. During 1979 and 1980, SAPLAN intends to establish national goals for supplementary feeding programs and examine the cost/benefits of these programs. Establishment of such goals and a more rational targeting of such feeding programs will be based largely on an Income, Expenditures and Consumption Survey and other analytical work under the A.I.D.-supported Nutrition Program. Already a concerted effort is underway to rationalize the administration and delivery systems for both the MCH and SF programs and, as a result of the Community Systems Foundation's (CSF) management systems study, a computer simulation of the re-designed SF and MCH feeding distribution systems with additional assistance from the CSF will be carried out in 1979 to help operational level GOH participants visualize the effects of their actions on the entire MCH and SF feeding systems.

Because the basic Honduran nutritional gap is one of a general PCM for approximately 80% of the population, the Title II foods will help to meet the nutritional deficiency problems in Honduras. In FY 1980 the Title II food for CARE's MCH program will provide between 15-46% of the Minimum Daily Requirement (MDR) for calories/energy and 31-97% of the MDR

for protein while the Title II and GOH food inputs under the SF program will provide between 16-19% of the MDR figures for calories/energy and 51-62% of the MDR for protein. The corresponding average MDR figures for CRS under the MCH program are between 16-36% of calories/energy and protein.

To increase food production, Title I resources and the loan forgiveness incentive of Title III will be employed to encourage the GOH to adopt policies and take on new initiatives to improve the performance of small farmer agriculture. Title III proceeds support the operations and development of the independent Honduran Agricultural Marketing Institute (IHMA) which has the responsibility for organizing and implementing effective marketing programs to stabilize basic grains prices through price incentives, develop proper purchasing and storage practices, and reduce risks to farmers by guaranteeing a minimum price for their grain. The beneficiaries will be low-income consumers of basic foods and the small farmers who produce approximately 75% of Honduras' basic grains. A stable price is a key element required to reverse the present conservative practices (low cost and low yield systems) of the farmers.

Food Deficit

As noted in the "Agricultural Sector Assessment for Honduras" (August 1978), the basic food grain deficit in 1983 will be of the magnitude of 105,100 M.T. of food grains and 5,700 M.T. of oil. Projected FY 1983 imports under the PL 480 Title II program for both CARE and CRS amount to 9,995 M.T. of processed food and 938 M.T. of oil. Thus approximately 9.5% and 16.5% of the projected Honduran food grain and oil deficits in 1983 will be covered by the FY 1983 PL 480 Title II program. Since the imported PL 480 Title II processed foods are not produced locally, there is no substantial disincentive to domestic food production.

The Title III program will provide approximately 15,000 M.T. of wheat per year over the next five years, thus covering another 14% of the food grain deficit projected for 1983. Wheat is the only basic grain that Honduras imports heavily on a regular basis. Honduras produces a negligible quantity of wheat and there are no present plans or prospects for any important increases in production of that commodity. Therefore, the Title III program will also help meet the continuing import requirement for wheat and release scarce foreign exchange resources for other uses, i.e., important national development program uses.

USAID Strategy

The Mission's FY 1981 CDSS described in summary form (page 48) how PL 480 efforts are an integral part of the USAID strategy. This strategy remains two-fold, addressing both the obvious humanitarian and GOH developmental concerns. From both a humanitarian and developmental view, the strategy is based upon the recognition that the scarcity of human resources for development is the single most serious and pervasive problem in all sectors and that malnutrition is a major, root cause of this

deficit. The Mission is working with the GOH in a comprehensive agricultural sector program to effect systemic changes in the sector to increase incomes in the small farmer target group, and to stimulate production for domestic consumption. The current GOH policy is to attain full self-sufficiency in most basic grains, in fruits and vegetables, and in oilseeds, over the life of the 1979-83 National Development Plan. This policy is being addressed with programs which involve production of these commodities on small farms, cooperatives, and agrarian reform settlements, the families of which form the bulk of the nutritionally at risk population in rural areas. The projected PL 480 Title II inputs support this at risk segment of the population.

The Title III program also supports the overall USAID strategy for development of the agricultural sector in Honduras. The grains price stabilization program, supported by Title III proceeds, will affect the success of many important GOH projects in the agricultural sector. Existing and planned projects in credit farm planning, crop diversification, and utilization of appropriate technologies depend to a large extent on the effective operation of the grains marketing function. The program is directly related to measures designed to overcome constraints to the development of the sector identified in the CDSS, including the lack of trained manpower for the rural program, inadequate rural transportation, insufficient small farmer credit, and, in particular, a weak marketing system involving wide fluctuations in the price of basic grains.

Future Programs and Projects: Section 206

The tentative multi-year supplementary feeding levels which appear in the statistical tables (Table XIII) represent a moderately optimistic estimate of the progress which we feel has been and will continue to be made toward improving the PL 480 Title II programs in Honduras. If the optimism proves to have been unwarranted, feeding levels for specific operational years will be revised accordingly.

In line with the Mission Strategy to improve the internal effectiveness and impact of these programs, and to provide the incentive for greater national participation and direction, the Mission is preparing a proposal under Section 206 of the FAA which provides for the use of the proceeds from the sale of government-to-government Title II donations to improve the infrastructure and administration of supplemental feeding programs. The Mission perceives a need and a opportunity to employ resources to improve the effectiveness of supplementary feeding programs and, hence, its nutritional impact on the beneficiaries. Section 206 resources along with GOH and Volag resources will be targeted on several changes including the upgrading of food preparation and environmental sanitation at feeding sites, establishing improving food storage and control points, particularly at feeding sites, strengthening nutritional education efforts in conjunction with feeding programs, improving and coordinating statistical feedback mechanisms, improving the logistics of food delivery, and greatly expanding monitorship of nutritional impact. An important use

of these resources will be to strengthen institutional capabilities to plan and to implement high priority feeding programs, particularly within SAPLAN, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education. The Mission will send a Project Identification Document (PID) reflecting these concerns to AID/Washington by July, 1979.

B. Table XI

PL 480 Title I/III Requirements

(Dollars in Millions, Tonnage in Thousands)

Commodity: Wheat

Title I (All of which Title III)

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>A G R E E M E N T</u>		<u>S H I P M E N T S</u>		<u>CARRY-IN TO NEXT FY</u>	
	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT
1979	2	15.0	2	15.0	-	-
1980	2	15.0	2	15.0	-	-
1981	2	15.0	2	15.0	-	-

COMMENT: New Title III Agreement was signed February 27, 1979. Purchase Authorization HO-5004 has been secured for approximately 15,000 M.T. 15,000 additional metric tons will be provided in FY 1980 through an amendment to this Agreement covering 2 years.

C. TABLE XII

PL 480 TITLE I/III

Supply and Distribution

(000 Metric Tons)

<u>Stock Situation</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>
Commodity - <u>Wheat</u>		
Beginning Stocks	10.	14.5
Production	0.5	0.5
Imports	67.0	70.0
Concessional	22.	22.
Non-Concessional	45.0	48.6
Consumption	63.0	67.0
Ending Stocks	14.5	12.0

D. Title II Volag Program Proposals and Mission Review

PL 480 Title II Program - CARE/Honduras

1. Background

During 1978 and 1979 CARE began to modify and improve its internal Title II program implementation procedures with a view to increased nutritional impact and closer integration of this activity with other socio-economic development programs. As a result, the multi-year strategy presented in the 1978 and 1979 submissions was modified. The tentative phase-down of the school feeding activity foreseen in the FY 1979 submission was reversed as a result of initial steps taken toward improved effectiveness while the expansion of MCH will continue to rise to desired levels as rapidly as host government institutions can accommodate that growth.

2. Program Implementation - Recipient Category

a. School Feeding

The Mission has approved 220,000 recipients for the school feeding program in FY 1980. The Mission is willing to consider upward adjustments in the future including 250,000 in FY 1981 if the GOH makes additional, concomitant increases in its resource allocations to the program, if the new delivery system and improved monitoring/reporting arrangements prove effective, and if appropriate steps can be taken to quantify and attack the additional problems such as unsanitary or inadequate food preparation and poor storage facilities.

The GOH did increase significantly its counterpart contribution in FY 1978 and FY 1979 with an additional daily ration of 30 gms. of NFDM and 10 gms. of Vitamin A-fortified sugar so that the combined GOH/PL 480 ration now provides 54.8% of the RDA for protein and 17.4% of the RDA for energy (calories).

Subject to the conditions outlined above, the recipient levels currently proposed by CARE for the school feeding program are as follows:

FY 1980	200,000
FY 1981	250,000
FY 1982	275,000
FY 1983	300,000
FY 1984	325,000

b. Maternal Child Health

During FY 1979, CARE continued direct consultations with the Ministry of Health to improve the operation of the existing program and to plan for an expansion of future programs. Recent responses from the Ministry of

Health indicate that they are responding to these CARE initiatives. Since nearly 30% or approximately 210,000 Honduran children 0-5 years of age suffer from 2nd and 3rd degree malnutrition, the Mission has projected the following recipient categories:

FY 1980	70,000
FY 1981	85,000
FY 1982	100,000
FY 1983	120,000
FY 1984	140,000

c. Other Child Feeding

Title II assistance under this category reaches only 5,000 beneficiaries and is projected to remain at the same level throughout the multi-year period. This food distribution for children from one to five years of age is carried out through day care centers, orphanages, and child feeding centers in the rural areas.

3. Management - PL 480 Title II Program - CARE/Honduras

a. Staff

A CARE staff of 3 international and twenty-four national members are working on PL 480 projects and other CARE programs. The CARE offices are located in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and Puerto Cortés.

b. Commodity Accountability and Control

The 1980 ABS remains current in its presentation of the operational plan.

PL 480 Title II Program - CRS/Honduras

1. Background

During 1979 the CRS collected data for a commodity transportation study to assess the estimated costs involved in the transportation of CRS/ Caritas commodities from Puerto Cortés to the end-users. The results have documented the necessity for an increase beyond the current \$ 50,000 which the GOH's Ministry of Public Health provides to Caritas for inland transportation and warehousing of the PL 480 Title II foods.

The multi-year strategy presented here reflects a constant beneficiary level through FY 1984 in both the Maternal Child Health and Food-for-Work categories. However, should CRS/Caritas be able to obtain increased financial support for inland transportation and warehousing of the PL 480 Title II foods, the Mission would be willing to consider increased beneficiary and ration levels in future years for both MCH and well-targeted FFW programs.

2. Program Implementation - Recipient Category

a. Maternal Child Health

Per Tegucigalpa 2037 the Mission has approved 30,000 beneficiaries in the Maternal Child category. The MCH program attempts to help solve the problem, identified by the Housewives Club members, of malnutrition of the recipient children. The acuteness of this need in the rural areas is well corroborated by the GOH statistics as well as the studies carried out by SAPLAN (System for Planning and Analysis of Food and Nutrition) in 1976. Results from the CARITAS commodity transportation study will determine whether the Mission can consider an increase in beneficiary levels from those listed below:

	<u>MCH</u>
FY 1980	30,000
FY 1981	30,000
FY 1982	30,000
FY 1983	30,000
FY 1984	30,000

b. Food-for-Work

The fundamental objective of the Food-for-Work programs (25,000 beneficiaries) is to promote rural community development work through cooperative action. Projects are developed and executed with the assistance of Caritas' 39 promoters who make end-use checks to verify project results. The currently projected recipient levels are:

	<u>FFW</u>
FY 1980	25,000
FY 1981	25,000
FY 1982	25,000
FY 1983	25,000
FY 1984	25,000

In 1978, the following Food-for-Work and MCH projects were completed
by CRS/Caritas:

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>KMS.</u>	<u>MANZANAS</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>SCHOOL ROOMS</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>
Vegetable gardens	104		111			
Community Centers	102			102		
Potable Water	32			32		
School Construction	35				75	
Basic grain Cultivation	237		1.847			
Well drilling	36			36		
Latrines	13			358		
Housing Improvement	124			2.557		
Hen houses	6			6		
Agricultural coops	1			1		
Beekeeping	5			5		
Potato production	6			6		
Access road repairs	70	254		254		
Repair of urban roads	8			16		
Construction of small bridges	1			1		
Construction of feeding center	2			2		
Artesan work	5			5		
Practical agricultural courses	10			10		
	<hr/> 797	<hr/> 254	<hr/> 1.958	<hr/> 3.391	<hr/> 75	

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROGRAM:

Food for Work Program:

Man/days worked	\$ 514,680.00
Voluntary work*	\$ 1,029,360.00
Local contributions	\$ 80,000.00
Freight	\$ 50,000.00
Salaries	\$ 20,000.00
CIF Value - Food	\$ 314,908.91

MCH Program:

Man/days worked	\$ 168,000.00
Voluntary work*	\$ 336,000.00
Local contributions	\$ 250,000.00
Freight **	
Salaries	\$ 7,500.00
CIF Value - Food	\$ 233,729.22

* The value of the voluntary labor has been calculated on the basis of the minimum salary in Honduras.

** All freight costs have been charged to the Food for Work Program.

3. Management - PL 480 Title II Program - CRS/Honduras

a. Staff

A CRS staff of two international and 28 national staff members are working on PL 480 projects. In addition to the above-referenced managerial staff, Caritas has a total of 90 additional employees engaged in PL 480 Title II activities.

b. Commodity Accountability and Control

The 1980 ABS remains current in its presentation of the operational plan.

E. Table(s) XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country: HONDURAS - 1981

Sponsor's Name: CARE, INC.

A. Maternal and Child Health Total Recipients: 85,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
85,000	WSB	918,000	277,236
85,000	NFDM	918,000	324,054
85,000	Soy Rice	688,500	303,628
85,000	A.P. Flour	688,500	129,438
85,000	Oil	459,000	376,839
<u>Total MCH</u>		<u>3,672,000</u>	<u>1,411,195</u>

B. School Feeding Total Recipients: 250,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
250,000	WSB	2,721,000	821,742
<u>Total School Feeding</u>		<u>2,721,000</u>	<u>821,742</u>

C. Other Child Feeding Total Recipients: 5,000

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
3,000	WSB	48,978	14,791
3,000	Soy Rice	32,652	14,400
3,000	A.P. Flour	32,652	6,139
3,000	Oil	16,326	13,404
<u>Day-Care Centers</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
2,000	WSB	32,652	9,861
2,000	NFDM	21,768	7,684
2,000	Soy Rice	10,884	4,800
2,000	A.P. Flour	10,884	2,046
2,000	Oil	10,884	8,936
<u>Total</u>		<u>217,680</u>	<u>82,061</u>

II. Sponsor's Name: CARE, INC.

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country: HONDURAS - 1982

Sponsor's Name: CARE, INC.

A. Maternal and Child Health

Total Recipients: 100,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
100,000	WSB	1,088,400	345,023
100,000	NFDM	1,088,400	403,796
100,000	Soy Rice	816,300	377,947
100,000	A.P. Flour	816,300	161,138
100,000	Oil	544,200	469,100
<u>Total MCH</u>		4,353,600	1,757,004

B. School Feeding

Total Recipients: 275,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
275,000	WSB	2,993,100	948,813
<u>Total School Feeding</u>		2,993,100	948,813

C. Other Child Feeding

Total Recipients: 5,000

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
3,000	WSB	48,978	15,526
3,000	Soy Rice	32,652	15,118
3,000	A.P. Flour	32,652	6,446
3,000	Oil	16,326	14,073
<u>Day Care Centers</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
2,000	WSB	32,652	10,351
2,000	NFDM	21,768	8,076
2,000	Soy Rice	10,884	5,039
2,000	A.P. Flour	10,884	2,149
2,000	Oil	10,884	9,382
<u>Total Other Child</u>		217,680	86,160

II. Sponsor's Name: CARE, INC.

PL 480 TITLE II

1. Country: HONDURAS - 1983

Sponsor's Name: CARE, INC.

A. Maternal Child Health

Total Recipients: 120,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
120,000	WSB	1,306,080	433,619
120,000	NFDM	1,306,080	506,759
120,000	Soy Rice	979,560	475,087
120,000	A.P. Flour	979,560	202,769
120,000	Oil	653,040	589,695
<u>Total MCH</u>		<u>5,224,320</u>	<u>2,207,929</u>

B. School Feeding

Total Recipients: 300,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
300,000	WSB	3,265,200	1,084,046
<u>Total School Feeding</u>		<u>3,265,200</u>	<u>1,084,046</u>

C. Other Child Feeding

Total Recipients: 5,000

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
3,000	WSB	48,978	16,261
3,000	Soy Rice	32,652	15,836
3,000	A.P. Flour	32,652	6,759
3,000	Oil	16,326	15,037
<u>Day Care Centers</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
2,000	WSB	32,652	10,840
2,000	NFDM	21,768	8,446
2,000	Soy Rice	10,884	5,279
2,000	A.P. Flour	10,884	2,253
2,000	Oil	10,884	9,828
<u>Total Other Child Feeding</u>		<u>217,680</u>	<u>90,539</u>

II. Sponsor's Name: CARE, INC.

Table III

FISCAL YEAR 1981

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country HONDURAS

Sponsor's Name CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES-USCC

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 30,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
30,000	CSM	162	45
30,000	SFR	326	144
30,000	NFDM	326	115
30,000	VegOil	162	133
		976	437

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) Kgs	Dollars

Total School Feeding

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

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

Total Other Child Feeding

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients

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

Total Food for Work

E. Other (Specify).....Total Recipients 25,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
25,000	CSM	546	151
25,000	SFR	580	256
25,000	VegOil	96	79
		1222	486

Total Other

II. Sponsor's Name

Table XIII

FISCAL YEAR 1982

PL 480 TITLE II

1. Country HONDURASSponsor's Name CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES-USCCA. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 30,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
30,000	CSM	162	47
30,000	SFR	326	151
30,000	NFDM	326	122
30,000	VegOil	162	139
		976	459

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) Kgs	Dollars

Total School Feeding

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

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

Total Other Child Feeding

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients

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

Total Food for WorkE. Other (Specify).....Total Recipients 25,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
25,000	CSM	546	158
25,000	SFR	580	269
25,000	VegOil	96	83
		1222	510

Total Other

IV. Sponsor's Name

Table III

FISCAL YEAR 1983
PL 450 TITLE II

I. Country HONDURASSponsor's Name CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES-USCCA. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 30,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars
<u>30,000</u>	<u>CSM</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>30,000</u>	<u>SFR</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>159</u>
<u>30,000</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>128</u>
<u>30,000</u>	<u>VegOil</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>146</u>
		<u>976</u>	<u>482</u>

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Kgs (Thousands)	Dollars

Total School Feeding

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

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

Total Other Child Feeding

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients

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

Total Food for WorkE. Other (Specify).....Total Recipients 25,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars
<u>25,000</u>	<u>CSM</u>	<u>546</u>	<u>166</u> ✓
<u>25,000</u>	<u>SFR</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>282</u> ✓
<u>25,000</u>	<u>VegOil</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>87</u> ✓
		<u>1222</u>	<u>535</u> ✓

Total Other:

II. Sponsor's Name