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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



USAID
in
Indonesia

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U.S.A.I.D
PROGRAM
IN
INDONESIA

October 1984

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UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

U.S.A.I.D.

Indonesia's Development Situation:

Indonesia, the world's fifth most populous country, has made considerable progress in the last 15 years. It remains, however, a poor country. Over 40% of its 160 million people still have a per-capita income of less than \$150 although the national average is \$519. Though improved, social standards are still considerably below those of its ASEAN neighbors: public health services reach only 20-30% of the population; the country still suffers from high infant mortality (93 per 1,000 live births) and low life expectancy (54); only 12% of the population have access to potable water. Although the basic education system has improved significantly with 94% enrollement in primary schools and literacy increasing from 57% to 62% over the past decade, training at higher levels still remains insufficient, with only 2% of eligible students attending post-secondary school.

Within the agricultural sphere, years of research and extension have allowed Indonesia to approach self-sufficiency in rice, the Indonesian staple. The distribution of the Indonesian population is skewed with 80% of the people living on 7% of the land. This overcrowding has led to overly sub-divided farms with 43% of the farmers owning less than 1/2 hectare. The capacity of agriculture to absorb labor is limited--underemployment continues to grow in rural areas and equivalent unemployment (open + underemployment equivalent) reaches 30% in the urban areas. Off-farm employment must grow by nearly 2 million jobs annually to keep pace with new entrants into the labor force.

Indonesian development, reflected by Gross Domestic Product growth that was as high as 11.3% during the 70's and 9.9% in 1980, suffered under the world recession of 1981/82 as both the volume and prices of Indonesia's export commodities fell. The balance of payments plunged from a \$2.8 billion current account surplus in 1980/81 to a deficit of \$6.8 billion in 1982/83 before improving to a \$4.2 billion deficit in 1983/84. GDP growth stopped in 1982/83 before rebounding to 4.5-5.0% in 1983/84. The Indonesian economy is expected to grow at 5% or more during the next several years, assuming the world economic recovery continues.

The United States receives over 20% of Indonesia's exports and supplies about 14% of its imports. In 1983 the U.S. imported over 50% of Indonesia's export apparel, 40% of its rubber and 35% of its plywood. The large population and growing economy provide an attractive market for imported goods and services from the United States (over \$2 billion in 1982), offer good opportunities for private U.S. investment and are a major market for U.S. agricultural commodities.

Indonesia's development strategy is portrayed in five year plans. The latest, Repelita IV, which began in April 1984, gives priority to investments in agriculture, human resource development, energy, industry and rural development. The investment strategy has as a primary goal the creation of jobs. In addition it aims to bring about structural transformation of the economy, generate foreign exchange savings and enhance the economy's international competitiveness.

The Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia:

Economic assistance to Indonesia is coordinated through the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI). A list of IGGI donor countries and organizations follows. The IGGI was formed in 1967, at which time the United States and Japan agreed to provide one-third of Indonesia's bilateral requests. In 1975, the U.S. withdrew from this commitment and greatly reduced its pledge.

At the June 1984 IGGI meeting at The Hague, the members agreed to provide over \$2.4 billion for fiscal year 1984/85. The World Bank is the largest multilateral donor with a commitment target of \$1.2 billion for 1984/85; the Asia Development Bank follows with a pledge of \$500 million. Japan is currently the largest bilateral donor with commitments totaling \$321 million for 1984/85. The U.S. pledge, subject to availability of funds, is for \$115 million for the same period. Of this amount, approximately \$65 million will be in loans and grants for development assistance projects, \$5 million for centrally funded activities and the remainder in food assistance.

OTHER DONORS
ESTIMATED IGGI DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS
FY 83/84 - FY 84/85
(Millions US\$)

<u>Bilateral Donors:</u>	<u>FY 83/84</u>	<u>FY 84/85</u>
Australia	40.7	39.8
Belgium	6.9	6.4
Canada	32.4	30.7
France	51.0	51.2
Italy	-	30.0
Japan	279.3	321.3
Netherlands	56.1	53.2
Switzerland	-	4.1
United States	106.5	115.0
West Germany	-	37.4
U.K.	-	5.9
 Bilateral sub-total:	 <u>572.9</u>	 <u>695.0</u>
 <u>Multilateral Donors:</u>		
Asian Development Bank	400.0	500.0
EEC	16.0	14.0
UNDP	39.0	38.0
UNICEF	12.5	12.4
World Bank	1,200.0	1,200.0
 Multilateral sub-total:	 <u>1,667.5</u>	 <u>1,764.4</u>
 <u>TOTAL DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS:</u>	 <u>2,240.4</u>	 <u>2,459.4</u>

U.S. Economic Assistance:

U.S. economic assistance to Indonesia began in 1946 as part of the post-war relief efforts. Various forms of assistance continued on through 1962, at which time U.S. assistance came under the Foreign Assistance Act. U.S. development assistance has changed over the years; the previous focus on capital transfers and infrastructure has been modified to one which now addresses basic human needs with particular emphasis to the problems of the rural poor. Over the past 38 years, the U.S. has provided over \$3.2 billion to Indonesia in loans, grants and food assistance. This includes:

- \$ 1,122 million for development loans;
- \$ 467 million for technical assistance grants;
- \$ 1,448 million in loans for the PL 480 Title I food program (primarily loan);
- \$ 188 million in grants for the PL 480 Title II food program.

As indicated above U.S. assistance is composed of both development assistance (loan and grant) and food assistance. The U.S. food assistance program has been an important component of the AID program since 1956. The Public Law 480 (PL 480) program has both concessional loan (Title I) and grant (Title II) components. Title I is a food sales program designed to meet deficits in commercial food markets. The proceeds from the sale of these commodities are utilized for agreed upon self-help activities. Title II is a grant program designed primarily to meet food deficits of an emergency or humanitarian nature. Title II has been used in Indonesia to provide for famine relief, mother/child feeding and food for work programs. It is presently being administered by the World Food Program, Catholic Relief Service and Church World Service.

In addition to these activities, which are administered on a bilateral basis, Indonesia receives assistance from over 60 activities funded centrally from the AID office in Washington.

AID Development Strategy:

AID priorities, as established by the U.S. Congress, are attuned to Indonesia's development goals. There is a strong basis for cooperation on programs in agriculture, rural development, off-farm employment and human resource development. The specific targets set within Repelita IV for decreases in infant mortality, the crude death rate and reducing fertility as well as the emphasis given to consolidating health services are in concert with U.S. assistance given in the fields of health, population and nutrition.

The present AID development strategy in Indonesia focuses on three major development goals: 1) expanding productive off-farm employment; 2) increasing and diversifying food production and strengthening related resource management; and 3) improving primary health care and completing development of the family planning program. Human resource development in fields related to these three areas is a major means of achieving these goals. This will be accomplished through strengthening of selected institutions and through the development of management and technical skills. Special attention is also being devoted to decentralization and the role of the private sector. Policy analysis, relevant to the stated goals, will be supported through research and demonstration projects and an expanded policy dialogue with the Government.

1) Expanding Productive Off-farm Employment:

AID's initial support to increased off-farm employment will explore the expansion of opportunities for the private sector, including: a) studies of constraints to enterprise development; b) projects related to developing rural financial institutions; c) development of management training capacity; d) experimentation with measures to improve foreign investment opportunities and to direct investment to areas of high employment potential; and e) efforts to improve the export potential of selected commodities which are good foreign exchange earners and require substantial labor input.

2) Strengthening Food Production and Related Resource Management:

AID's involvement in agricultural research has played a major role in Indonesia's efforts to attain self-sufficiency in rice. The next steps include: a) the development of agricultural research networks, including capacity for more research on secondary crops and upland farming systems; b) the development of a stronger, more coordinated agricultural policy and planning system; and c) strengthening water resource management, including operations and maintenance of irrigation systems and the development of upland watershed areas.

3) Improving Primary Health Care and Completing the Institutionalization of Family Planning:

The overall objectives of this portion of AID's program is first to assist in reducing morbidity and mortality for infants, children under five and women of the reproductive age and second to assist the Government in achieving its national goal of lowering the crude birth rate from 32 to 22 per 1000 by the end of the decade. AID approaches these objectives through: a) helping design cost efficient systems to reduce diarrheal disease morbidity and mortality and immunize children against prevailing diseases; b) improving health systems management; and c) improving nutrition. Reflecting the relative maturity of family planning programs in Indonesia, AID is concentrating on the recalcitrant remaining problems: a) helping establish and implement an effective urban family planning strategy; b) developing closer ties between health and family planning agencies; and c) addressing implementation constraints with village family planning in selected densely populated provinces.

One of the primary means AID is using to achieve the three objectives mentioned above is human resource development. In addition to the training and institution building that takes place as an integral part of the projects funded to achieve the above objectives, AID is attacking human resource development on a broader scale through: a) assistance to the Ministry of Education to develop a capacity for policy research and planning for the national education and training system; b) support to higher education agriculture faculties that provide training related to the AID program; and c) through graduate level participant training and short-term training for managers and technicians involved in development activities.

U.S. CONTRIBUTION: FY 82 - FY 85

U.S. CONTRIBUTION TO INDONESIA'S DEVELOPMENT EFFORT

FY 82 - FY 85
(\$000)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>		<u>FY 1983</u>		<u>FY 1984*</u>		<u>FY 1985**</u>	
	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Loan</u>
I. Food & Nutrition (FN)	12,900	14,660	8,740	25,000	10,365	34,390	9,475	38,965
II. Population Planning (PN) & Health (HE)	9,750	17,250	4,500	10,850	5,850	6,500	3,100	6,525
III. Education & Human Resources (EH)	1,000	5,250	2,000	13,900	2,075	10,460	1,925	2,510
IV. Selected Dev. Problems (SD)	500	6,093	2,760	4,000	1,880	3,407	2,000	500
	<u>24,150</u>	<u>43,253</u>	<u>18,000</u>	<u>53,750</u>	<u>19,960</u>	<u>54,757</u>	<u>16,500</u>	<u>48,500</u>
<u>TOTAL GRANTS & LOANS</u>	<u>67,403</u>		<u>71,750</u>		<u>74,717</u>		<u>65,000</u>	
V. PL 480 Title I		15,800		35,000		40,000		40,000
VI. PL 480 Title II	7,796		8,153		6,432		5,400	
	<u>7,796</u>	<u>15,800</u>	<u>8,153</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>7,612</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>40,000</u>
<u>TOTAL PL 480</u>	<u>23,596</u>		<u>43,153</u>		<u>46,432</u>		<u>45,400</u>	
<u>GRAND TOTALS</u>	<u>90,999</u>		<u>114,903</u>		<u>121,149</u>		<u>110,400</u>	

* Includes \$10 million from prior years provided through deobligation-reobligation process.

** Subject to the availability of funds.

USAID ON-GOING PROJECTS

USAID ON-GOING PROJECTS

Project Title & Number	Page No.	Initial Yr. of funding	Total Cost (\$ 000)	Funding Thru FY '84 (\$ 000)
<u>Agriculture/Rural Development</u>				
1. Citanduy I (0245)	15	1976	12,500 (L)	12,500
2. Sederhana Irrigation II (0252)	15	1978	11,300 (G) 24,045 (L)	11,300 24,045
3. Sumatra Agricultural Research (0263)	16	1977 1978	2,500 (G) 7,000 (L)	2,500 7,000
4. Provincial Development Program I (0264)	16	1977 1978	5,100 (G) 12,500 (L)	5,100 12,500
5. Provincial Area Development Program II (0276)	17	1979	10,000 (G) 31,500 (L)	10,000 31,500
6. Citanduy II (0281)	18	1980	4,250 (G) 18,600 (L)	4,250 18,600
7. Rural Works II (0285)	19	1979	3,000 (G) 25,000 (L)	3,000 25,000
7. Small Scale Fisheries Development (0286)	20	1980	3,000 (G)	3,000
8. Applied Agricultural Research (0302)	20	1980	7,000 (G) 18,900 (L)	7,000 18,900
9. Secondary Food Crops Development (0304)	21	1983	6,400 (L)	6,400
10. Local Government Training II (0308)	22	1980	2,500 (G) 7,000 (L)	2,500 7,000
11. Upland Agriculture & Conservation (0311)	23	1984	5,000 (G) 13,900 (L)	1,695 11,190
12. Agricultural Planning (0342)	24	1984	3,000 (G) 6,000 (L)	1,000 6,000
<u>Education and Human Resource Development</u>				
13. Graduate Agriculture School (0290)	26	1979	2,170 (G) 5,330 (L)	2,170 5,330
14. Western University Agriculture Education (0297)	26	1981	3,900 (G) 5,950 (L)	3,900 5,950
15. In-Country Management Training (0317)	27	1982	4,000 (L)	4,000
16. General Participant Training II (0328)	27	1983	1,500 (G) 16,620 (L)	1,500 16,620
17. Education Policy & Planning (0344)	28	1984	1,000 (G) 5,500 (L)	325 5,500

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Project Title & Number	Page No.	Initial Yr. of funding	Total Cost (\$ 000)	Funding Thru FY '84 (\$ 000)
<u>Population and Health</u>				
18. Expand. Program in Imm. (0253)	30	1979	3,200 (G)	3,200
			9,500 (L)	9,500
19. Family Plan. Dev. & Serv. (0270)	31	1978	25,920 (G)	25,920
			2,000 (L)	2,000
20. Oral Contraceptive (0271)	32	1978	56,100 (L)	56,100
21. Health Training, Research and Development (0273)	32	1978	9,450 (G)	8,350
		1983	1,450 (L)	1,450
22. Village Family Planning/ Mother Child Welfare (0305)	33	1980	7,400 (G)	7,400
			2,600 (L)	-
23. Comprehensive Health Improvement Program (0325)	34	1982	3,000 (G)	3,000
		1981	6,000 (L)	6,000
24. Timor Malaria Control (0326)	35	1980	3,600 (L)	3,600
25. Family Planning Development and Services II (0327)	36	1983	7,500 (G)	6,000
			15,900 (L)	15,900
<u>Employment and Enterprise Development</u>				
26. Private Sector Development (0329)	38	1982	750 (G)	750
			3,850 (L)	3,850
27. Financial Institutions Development (0341)	38	1984	3,000 (G)	1,210
			15,500 (L)	15,500
28. Private Sector Management Development (0345)	39	1984	4,000 (G)	1,000
<u>Special Development Activities</u>				
29. Rural Electrification I (0267)	41	1978	11,000 (G)	11,000
			30,000 (L)	30,000
30. Energy Planning for Development II (0318)	42	1982	750 (L)	750
31. PUSPIPTEK Energy Research Laboratory (0333)	43	1982	500 (G)	500
			11,250 (L)	11,250
32. Development Studies (0340)	44	1983	3,000 (G)	3,000
<u>Voluntary and Humanitarian Programs</u>				
33. East Timor Agriculture Development Program (0330)	46	1981	5,000 (G)	5,000
34. PVO Co-Fi II (0336)	46	1982	11,250 (G)	6,640

Project Title & Number	Page No.	Initial Yr. of funding	Total Cost (\$ 000)	Funding Thru FY '84 (\$ 000)
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PL 480

35. Title I *	48	1984	40,000 (L)	40,000 (L)
36. Title II: CLUSA	49	1981 1982	1,444 (G) 545 (G)	1,444 (G) 545 (G)
37. Title II: Catholic Relief Service *	50	1984	3,732 (G)	3,732 (G)
38. Title II: Church World Service *	51	1984	171 (G)	171 (G)

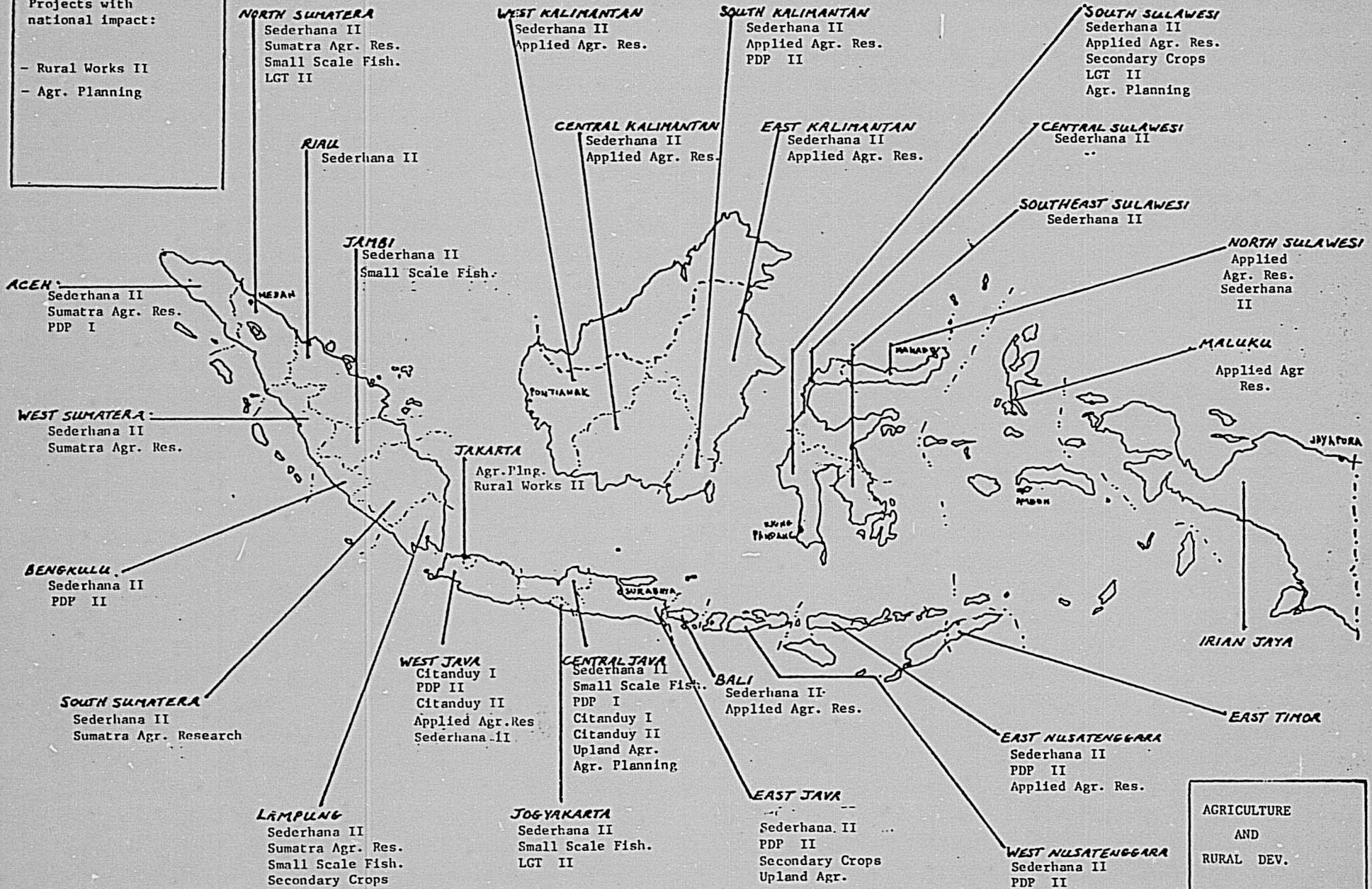
* Yearly proposal - amount shown is for 1984 only.

PROJECT NARRATIVES

AGRICULTURE/RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Projects with national impact:

- Rural Works II
- Agr. Planning



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Citanduy I (497-0245)

Date of Original Agreement: 10/28/76
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$12,500,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$12,874,000
Project Completion Date: 12/31/84
Contractors: Planning Research Corp./Engineering Consultants, Inc.

Project Objectives and Principal Components

This project is designed to reduce losses from annual floods in the Citanduy Basin; increase production of rice and other crops through the rehabilitation of irrigation systems; and, prepare studies for future projects needed for development of the Basin. The main components of the project include flood control (\$3.5 million); irrigation and drainage (\$1.5 million); consultant services (\$5 million); equipment for construction and O&M (\$2.0 million); and training (\$500,000). The expected outputs consist of: 182 km of levees; diversion of the Ciseel River into the Citanduy River; 50-person O&M office trained and equipped; rehabilitation of 7 irrigation systems covering 12,400 ha and construction of one new 600 ha system; and rehabilitation of 62 km of drains.

Regional focus: West Java and Central Java

Sederhana Irrigation II (497-0252)

Date of Original Agreement: 8/31/78
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$11,300,000 (G)
\$24,045,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$12,200,000
Project Completion Date: 12/31/85
Contractors: University of Gajah Mada; LP3ES; PASA/USDA; 1 Personal Services Contract

Project Objectives and Principal Components

This project supports construction for major and on-farm works of small-scale irrigation systems. The objectives are to increase rice production and farmer incomes and to strengthen water management organizations. Project components are: (a) 525 completed major and on-farm works (\$21.7 million); (b) an organizational analysis of water management for small-scale irrigation systems (HPSIS); and (c) an institutional capability to understand and accommodate socio-economic constraints related to beneficiary participation in system operation and maintenance.

Regional focus: Sumatra, Kalimantan, Bali, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Sulawesi, Java

Sumatra Agricultural Research (497-0263)

Date of Original Agreement: 9/29/77 (G)
4/12/78 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$2,500,000 (G)
\$7,000,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$7,500,000
Project Completion Date: 4/12/86
Contractors: The International Agricultural Development Service (IADS);
The Transcentury Corp.

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The project is designed to expand and improve agricultural research facilities that address production constraints characteristic of agro-climatic factors peculiar to Sumatra. The objectives of the project will be accomplished through the construction and renovation of facilities at 8 research centers in Sumatra (\$2.7 million), the provision of equipment (\$3.2 million), the academic and short-term training of project staff (\$0.6 million) and the provision of technical assistance (\$3.0 million). The project is expected to increase agricultural production, rural employment and incomes.

Regional focus: Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Lampung

Provincial Area Development Program I (497-0264)

Date of Original Agreement: 9/29/77 (G)
4/12/78 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$ 5,100,000 (G)
\$12,500,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$22,000,000
Project Completion Date: 4/12/88
Contractor: Development Alternative, Inc.

Project Objectives and Principal Components

PDP I is designed to assist the GOI in decentralizing authority and funding for development planning and implementation within the Ministry of Home Affairs. Through this project the provincial governments in Central Java and Aceh receive annual allocations and authority to identify and plan rural development programs that seek to increase the incomes of rural poor people. The main components of the project are a \$5.1 million grant to support a team of consultants and to fund training, and a \$12.5 million loan for some of the same items and to underwrite a portion of the costs of individual subprojects. The expected outputs are completed plans and implemented subprojects that benefit rural people; stronger local government institutions; and more effective support from the central government for decentralized planning and implementation.

Regional focus: Central Java, Aceh

Provincial Area Development Program II (497-0276)

Date of Original Agreement: 6/1/79 (G)
5/23/79 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$10,000,000 (G)
\$31,500,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$32,000,000
Project Completion Date: 12/1/89
Contractors: Pacific Architects and Engineering, Inc.; Resources
Management International, Inc.

Project Objectives and Principal Components

PDP II is designed to assist the GOI in decentralizing development planning and project implementation through support for rural development programs that increase the incomes of the rural poor. The project is identical in design to PDP I and is being implemented in the provinces of Bengkulu, East Java, West Java, South Kalimantan, Nusa Tenggara Timur and Nusa Tenggara Barat. The main components of the project are \$10.0 million in grant funds to provide a team of consultants and training of GOI officials, and \$31.5 million in loan funds for some of the same items and to underwrite a portion of the cost of the individual subprojects. The expected outputs are completed plans and implemented subprojects which benefit rural people; stronger local government institutions; and more effective support from the central government for decentralized development planning and implementation.

Regional focus: Bengkulu, East Java, West Java, South Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara and West Nusa Tenggara

Citanduy II (497-0281)

Date of Original Agreement: 9/29/80

Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$18,600,000 (L)
\$ 4,250,000 (G)

Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$21,070,000

Project Completion Date: 9/30/86

Contractors: Resources Management International, Inc. (Subcontract:
PRC/ECI); 2 Personal Services Contracts

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The project is designed to establish local and national capacity to plan and implement a comprehensive watershed management program in the Citanduy Basin. The main components of the project are upper watershed agricultural activities (\$3.4 million); research (\$0.4 million); training (\$1.5 million); credit (\$2.5 million); equipment (\$1.4 million); local initiative projects (\$0.5 million); inputs for lowland agricultural operations (\$0.4 million); irrigation systems rehabilitation (\$3.2 million); and contract services (\$6.9 million). The expected outputs will be a fully staffed Watershed Management Development Center, 675 trained officials; 50 demonstration plots (model farms); 5 sub-basin central nurseries; credit available to upland farmers; 5,000 ha. of upland agricultural land utilizing appropriate soil conservation techniques; 300 kms of access roads to pilot watershed areas; and the rehabilitation of 10 irrigation systems serving 4,900 ha.

Regional focus: West and Central Java

Small Scale Fisheries Development (497-0286)

Date of Original Agreement: 8/26/80
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$3,000,000 (G)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$1,400,000
Project Completion Date : 9/30/85
Contractor: PASA/NMFS; 2 Personal Services Contracts; 1 local contractor

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The project is designed to introduce new technology and create a new information base in the fisheries sub-sector. Expected outputs are: (1) a pilot flake ice plant; (2) a functional artisanal fishery management system as well as design data for artisanal fishing boats and fishing gear upgrading; (3) floating demonstration fish cages including marketing; (4) fresh water shrimp production demonstrated and extended to fish farmers in Java; (5) two fish hatcheries upgraded and producing 9,000,000 carp fry per year; (6) an up-graded extension service serving 8,000 brackish water pond operators in Java and South Sulawesi. The major components are: technical assistance, participant training and commodities. These efforts are expected to enhance GOI efforts to increase fish production.

Regional focus: Central Java, North Sumatra, Jambi, Lampung and Yogyakarta

Applied Agricultural Research (497-0302)

Date of Original Agreement: 12/15/80 (G)
9/29/80 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$ 7,000,000 (G)
\$18,900,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$17,345,000
Project Completion Date: 9/30/85
Contractors: Resources Management International, Inc.; Connell Brothers Co. Ltd.

Project Objectives and Principal Components.

This project is designed to improve agricultural research capabilities on Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Bali and West Java. It focuses on food crops, livestock, fisheries, industrial crops and forestry. The main components of the project are renovation/construction (\$5.9 million), equipment (\$6.5 million) and training (\$1.3 million), and technical assistance (\$6.5 million) for 23 long-term resident specialists as well as short-term consultants and collaborative research (\$0.5 million). The project is expected to increase agricultural production, rural employment and incomes.

Regional focus: Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, Bali and West Java

Secondary Food Crops Development Project (497-0304)

Date of Original Agreement: 5/23/83
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$6,400,000(L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$6,291,000
Project Completion Date: 4/15/88
Contractors: Personal Services Contracts

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The project is designed to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in increasing the production and marketing of selected secondary food crops - maize, groundnuts, soybean and cassava. Specific objectives are to: 1) conduct studies for planning expansion of secondary crops and for formulating appropriate policies regarding market development; 2) improve pre- and post-harvest technology; 3) promote rapid expansion of the new technologies; and 4) maximize the contribution of these crops toward improved nutrition. The major components are technical assistance (\$1.76 million); training - overseas (\$.34 million) in-country (\$1.04 million); trials and studies (\$2.77 million); commodities (\$4.04 million) and staff (.58 million). The goal of the project is to increase consumption, employment and income.

Regional focus: East Java, Lampung, South Sulawesi

Local Government Training II (497-0308)

Date of Original Agreement: 8/29/80 (G)
8/30/80 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$2,500,000 (G)
\$7,000,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$6,740,000
Project Completion Date: 8/31/87
Contractor: Planning Administration Collaborative

Project Objectives and Principal Components

This project is designed to improve the performance of BAPPEDAs in development planning and management through improved implementation of the national training strategy. Project objectives will be accomplished by developing the capability of Badan Diklat; providing nationwide leadership training to BAPPEDA and other planning and technical staffs mainly at the sub-provincial level; developing training programs and training materials; and training of trainers. The main components of the project include a team of 7 long-term advisors under a \$2,360,000 grant-funded contract; a \$7 million loan for conducting in-country and overseas training, advisory services, and improving regional training facilities. The expected outputs will be strengthened training capacities; a functioning training program; three staffed and operating regional training centers; a central training-support capability; and participation and support of resources external to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Regional focus: North Sumatra, Jogjakarta, South Sulawesi

Upland Agriculture and Conservation (497-0311)

Date of Original Agreement: 7/30/84(L)
7/31/84 (G)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$13,900,000 (L)
\$ 5,000,000 (G)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$20,036,000
IBRD Contribution: \$11,300,000
Project Completion Date: 6/30/91
Contractor: To be selected

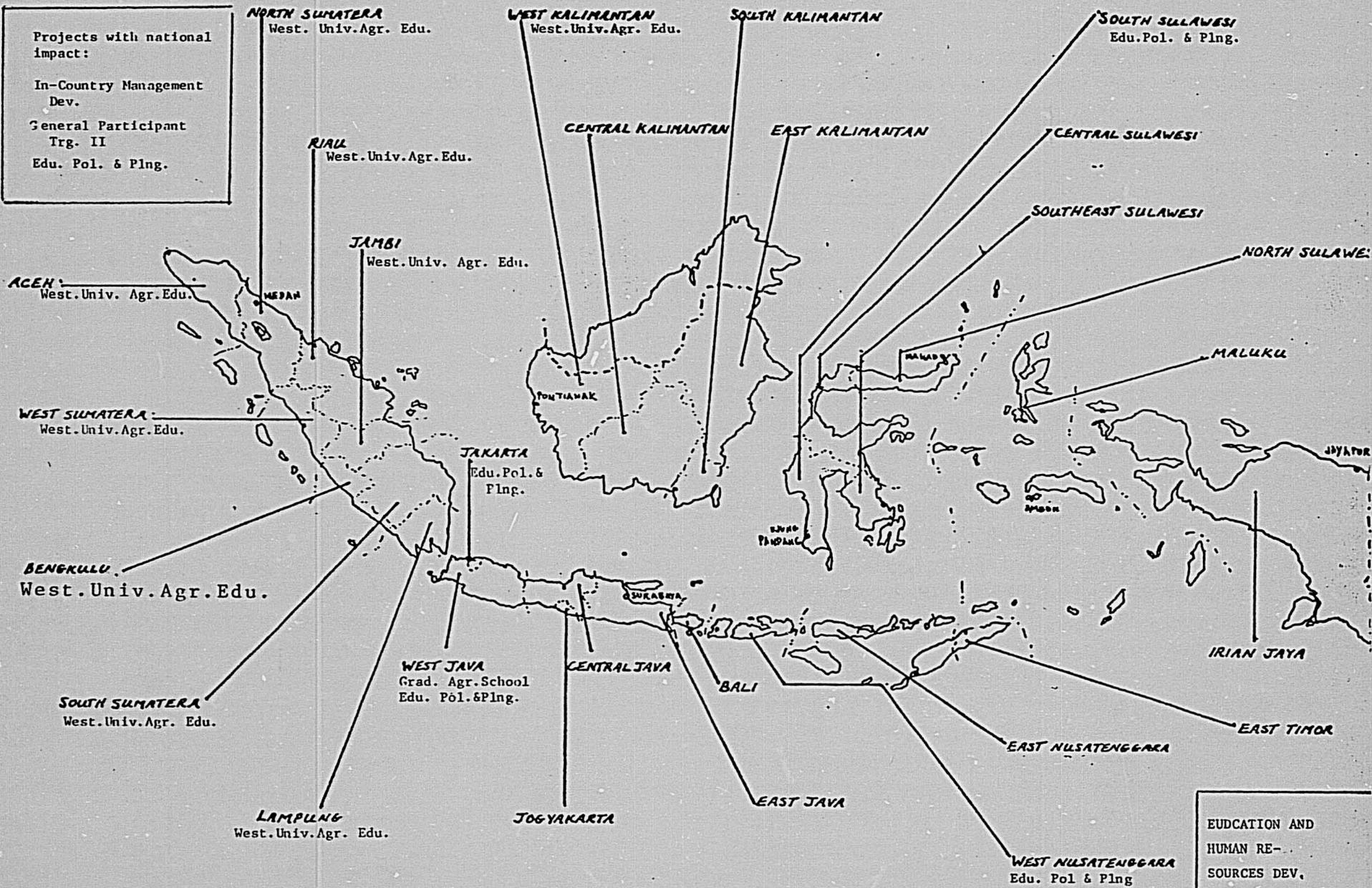
Project Objectives and Principal Components

The project is to expand and improve institutional capacities, primarily at provincial, district and farm levels, to experiment with and apply alternative approaches to upland farming. The project, a joint effort of USAID, the IBRD and the Government of Indonesia, consists of five components formulated to strengthen institutional capacity and to test possible approaches to improve farming systems, technologies and management: 1) applied research, 2) sustainable upland farming systems pilot projects, 3) human resources development, 4) access roads, and 5) a project innovation fund. The expected outcomes of the project are increased farm production and incomes, with minimal soil erosion, in densely populated upland areas of Java.

Regional focus: Central Java and East Java

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Projects with national impact:
 In-Country Management Dev.
 General Participant Trg. II
 Edu. Pol. & Plng.



EUDCATION AND
 HUMAN RE-
 SOURCES DEV.

1/50

Graduate Agriculture School (497-0290)

Date of Original Agreement: 8/15/79
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$2,170,000 (G)
\$5,330,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$4,700,000
Project Completion Date: 7/31/86
Contractor: University of Wisconsin; 1 local contractor

Project Objectives and Principal Components

This project is designed to assist the Agricultural University of Bogor (IPB) to develop graduate degree programs. Main project components include a team of long-term (71 pm) and short-term advisors (159 pm) under a \$3.28 million Title XII contract. These advisors will help with overall university planning and administration, curriculum and program development. Research and community service will be stressed. A contract with an American/Indonesian joint-venture firm will prepare a new campus plan (\$479,000) and design an Information Resource Center and an Environmental Studies Center (\$3.27 million for construction, \$1.12 million for equipping both centers). U.S. training for IPB staff will also be provided (14 Ph.D.s and 60 MA degrees). These efforts will assist in developing human resources necessary for broad-based, sustainable rural development.

Regional focus: West Java

Western Universities Agricultural Education (497-0297)

Date of Original Agreement: 5/22/81 (G)
5/20/81 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$5,950,000 (L)
\$3,900,000 (G)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$8,713,000
Project Completion Date: 8/31/86
Contractor: University of Kentucky

Project Objectives and Principal Components

This project will strengthen the capabilities of the faculties of agriculture and related disciplines of the 11 member institutions of the Association of Western Universities (BKS-B). Objectives will be met by providing 184 person years of advanced degree training in the U.S. and 403 person years in-country; equipment and materials for libraries, laboratories, and experimental farms; 50 person years of technical assistance; and by creating inter-university (BKS-B) networks of specialists to solve problems of common interest. Expected outputs are 216 faculty trained to the Master's and Ph.D. levels; six networks formed and operating; expanded public service programs; improved quality of instruction; and improved university administration.

Regional focus: Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Jambi, Riau, Lampung, West Kalimantan, Bengkulu

In-Country Management Training (497-0317)

Date of Original Agreement: 8/24/82
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$4,000,000(L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$5,625,000
Project Completion Date: 9/01/86
Contractors: 2 Personal Services Contracts

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The project is designed to improve the management capabilities in the Ministries of Public Works, Manpower and Transmigration. This will be accomplished through a three cycle general management training program for echelon II, III and IV managers and function specific management training for project, financial and data managers in each ministry. The principal components of the project are long- and short-term technical assistance (\$1.35 million), short-term participant training (\$.6 million), in-country training (\$1.9 million), training equipment (\$.05 million) and contingency (\$.1 million).

Regional focus: National

General Participant Training II (497-0328)

Date of Original Agreement: 6/21/83 (G)
5/23/83 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$ 1,500,000 (G)
\$16,620,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$6,040,000
Project Completion Date: 4/30/90
Contractor: Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Inc.

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The project is designed to expand public and private sector manpower capabilities through a program of specialized overseas training. Candidates from all development organizations of the GOI are eligible, as are university lecturers from public and private universities and personnel from PVOs. The project also provides funds for training-related research and participant follow-up activities. It is anticipated that about 70 per cent of the individuals trained under this project will be GOI employees. The remaining 30 per cent will be employees of private organizations. Special efforts will be made to attract female candidates for training. A unique aspect of this project is that an Overseas Training Unit will be created within the GOI which will assume the management of AID-funded participant training as the Mission training office gradually reduces its own management role.

Regional focus: National

Education Policy and Planning:
An Integrated Information System (497-0344)

Date of Original Agreement: 6/29/84 (L)
9/84 (G)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$1,000,000 (G)
\$5,500,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$3,000,000
Project Completion Date: 9/30/90
Contractor: To be selected

Project Objectives and Principal Components

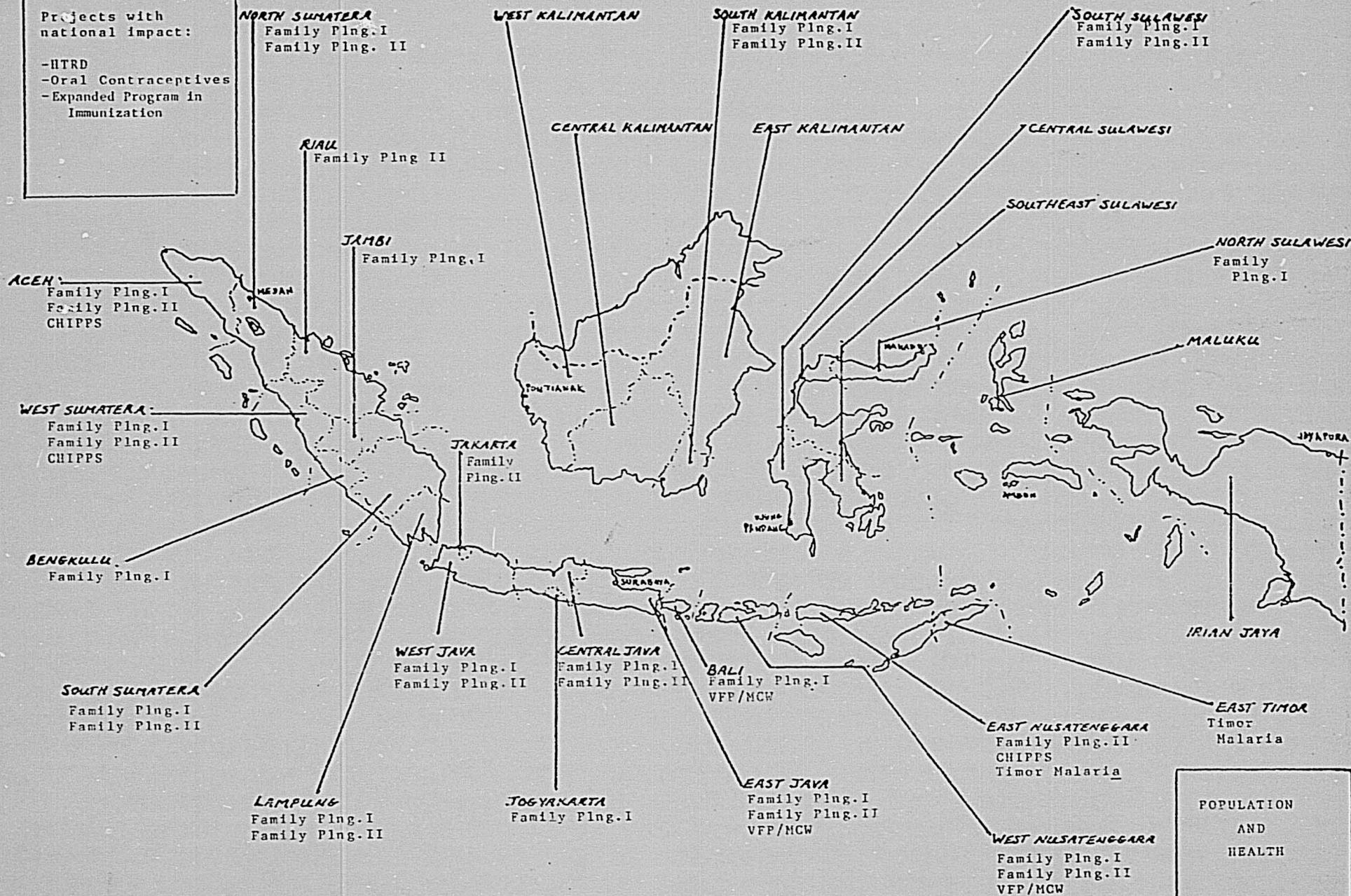
The overall goal of the project is to improve the quality of education in Indonesia through the formulation of better policies and long-term plans based on more complete and accurate information and better analysis of that information. To achieve this, USAID will support the Department of Education and Culture to undertake a five part program: 1) to increase staff capacity for policy research and analysis; 2) to improve the internal management of the Agency for Educational and Cultural Research and Development (Balitbang Dikbud); 3) to complete studies of key policy issues; 4) to assist the Center for Information Systems (Pusat Informatika) in establishing an information system relevant to policy and planning needs; and 5) to support experimentation with planning and information systems at the provincial level. The major components of the project are technical assistance, in-country and overseas training (\$2.1 million), the provision of data management equipment (\$1.4 million) and funds for special studies, evaluations and other supplementary costs.

Regional focus: National, with provincial experimentation in West Java, South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara

POPULATION AND HEALTH

Projects with national impact:

- HTRD
- Oral Contraceptives
- Expanded Program in Immunization



POPULATION AND HEALTH

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Expanded Program in Immunization (497-0253)

Date of Original Agreement: 8/15/79
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$3,200,000 (G)
\$9,500,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$13,500,000
Project Completion Date: 9/30/87
Contractors: PASA/CDC, 1 Personal Services Contract

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The project is designed to accelerate the national immunization program. The objectives are immunizing 50-60% of the infant population against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and tuberculosis; vaccinating up to 50% of pregnant women with tetanus vaccine; building an effective national immunization organization and infrastructure; improving "cold chain" performance, and accelerating the introduction of measles and polio immunization as an integral component of the routine immunization program. The expected outputs include: a) a basic capability of the Ministry of Health to manage a nationwide immunization program; b) an increase in local production capacity for high quality diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and tuberculosis vaccine; and c) a strengthened epidemiologic surveillance system for vaccine preventable diseases of infancy and childhood. The main inputs of the project include technical assistance (\$2,100,000); commodities (\$6,804,000); special programs, (\$1,656,000); and manpower development (\$2,640,000).

Regional focus: National

Family Planning Development and Services (497-0270)

Date of Original Agreement: 4/7/78 (G)
4/24/82 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$25,920,000 (G)
\$ 2,000,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$33,000,000
Project Completion Date: 12/31/86
Contractors: 3 Personal Services Contracts

Project Objectives and Principal Components

This project is designed to help decrease the crude birth rate by 50%, to 22 births per 1,000 in 1990. The specific objective is to increase the use of contraceptive methods of all married women of reproductive age to 47.6% in 1982. The main components of the project are expansion of village family planning services, in-country training, and operations research (\$15,064,000); U.S. training to Master's or Ph.D. level for 65 persons and short-term courses for 75 persons (\$2,996,000); commodities, (\$7,765,000); 12 person-years of technical assistance in manpower development, planning, management systems, budgeting, operations research, training, and contraceptive marketing (\$1,895,000). The expected outputs will be full contraceptive services available through hospitals, clinics, and village and sub-village family planning posts throughout Indonesia; a series of policy and program-related studies completed; and a more highly trained GOI staff. The BKKBN is modifying its strategy to concentrate on the 10-12 key provinces that will have the most impact on fertility reduction. Over the next few years, family planning services in remaining provinces will focus on the more populous, easily accessible areas.

Regional focus: National, with specific activities in North Sumatra, Jambi, Aceh, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, South Sumatra, Lampung, Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, South Kalimantan

Oral Contraceptive Loan (497-0271)

Date of Original Agreement: 7/13/78
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$56,100,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$33,100,000
Project Completion Date: 1/31/85
Contractor: none

Project Objectives and Principal Components

This project is designed to help decrease the crude birth rate by 50 per cent, from 44 births per 1,000 population in 1971 to 22 births per 1,000 in 1990. The objective of the project is to triple the use of oral contraceptives (OCs) throughout Indonesia by CY 1985 and to make a transition from USG to GOI funding of OC requirements for the national family planning program. A specific project output will be the ready availability of OCs at all contraceptive service outlets. The main project input is \$56 million for the procurement of 325.1 million monthly cycles of OCs for delivery through the end of 1984.

Regional focus: National

Health Training, Research & Development (497-0273)

Date of Original Agreement: 9/1/78 (G)
8/12/83 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$9,450,000 (G)
\$1,450,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$4,200,000
Project Completion Date: 9/30/87
Contractors: University of South Carolina; 4 Personal Services Contracts

Project Purpose and Principal Components

The project is designed to strengthen the capabilities of the Ministry of Health to more effectively manage its responsibilities in the fields of manpower development, applied research, management information systems, and diarrheal disease intervention programs. Principal components include: technical assistance, both long and short-term; training, overseas and in-country; and operations research.

Regional focus: National

Comprehensive Health Improvement Program-Province Specific
(497-0325)

Date of Original Agreement: 8/27/82 (G)
9/30/81 (L)

Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$3,000,000 (G)
\$6,000,000 (L)

Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$9,000,000

Project Completion Date: 9/30/86

Contractors: Yayasan Indonesia Sejahtera; 4 Personal Services Contracts

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The project is designed to strengthen provincial capabilities to deliver health services in the provinces of D.I. Aceh, Sumatra Barat and Nusa Tenggara Timur by increasing the number of paramedical personnel and by improving the capabilities of provincial officials to target, manage and evaluate their health/nutrition activities. The major inputs will be: short- and long-term technical assistance (\$2,200,000); manpower development of paramedical personnel, TBAs, village volunteers, and provincial health officials (\$2,885,000); health sector studies, field intervention trials and evaluations (\$3,000,000); and assistance in developing community medicine programs at medical schools in two provinces (\$220,000).

Regional focus: Aceh, West Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara

Timor Malaria Control (497-0326)

Date of Original Agreement: 9/29/80
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$3,600,000 (L)
Project Completion Date: 12/31/85
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$1,946,000
Contractor: None

Project Objectives and Principal Components

This project is designed to develop a self-sustaining Malaria Control Program on Timor Island that will lower the prevalence of malaria to less than 2% in 40% of the East Timor population and 30% of the West Timor population by 1985/86. The expected outputs will involve the planning and implementation of a malaria control program including: malaria studies and control measures selected; personnel trained; houses sprayed and other preventive measures taken; persons treated with anti-malaria drugs; a functioning system for logistical support in place; an effective system of program management; a functioning surveillance system to monitor the incidence of malaria; and laboratory technicians trained to recognize the malaria parasites. The principal inputs of the project are: short-term consultants and one long-term advisor (\$300,000); cost of local labor (\$868,000); commodities (\$1,655,000); equipment (\$153,000); and training (\$366,000).

Regional focus: East Timor, West Timor

Family Planning Development and Services II (497-0327)

Date of Original Agreement: 6/16/83 (G)
6/17/83 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$ 7,500,000 (G)
\$15,900,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$66,800,000
Project Completion Date: 12/31/89
Contractor: To be selected

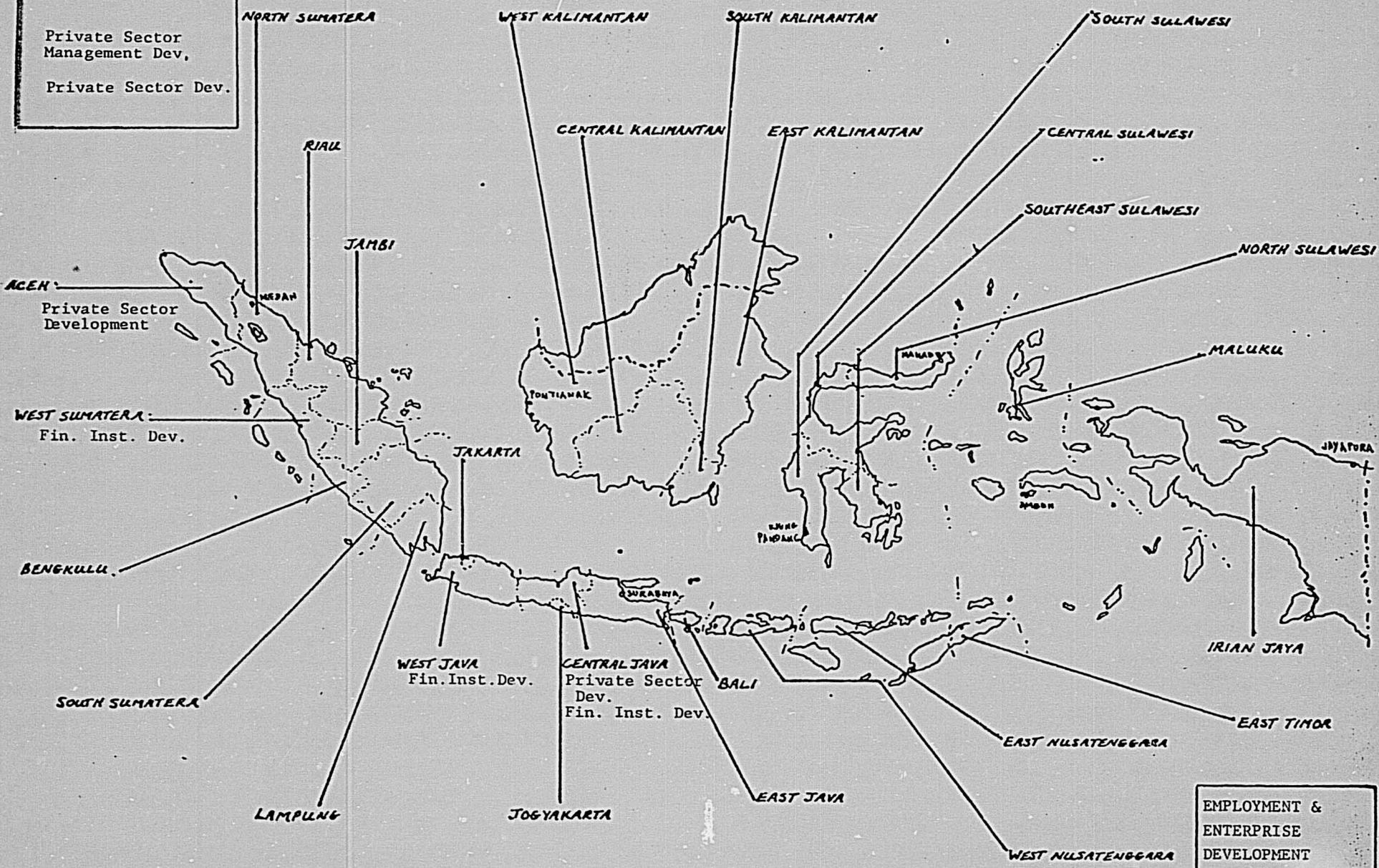
Project Objectives and Principal Components

This project is designed to help decrease the crude birth rate by 50%, by increasing the prevalence of contraceptive use to 58% of all married women of reproductive age by 1987. The six components of the project are expansion of village family planning services in 13 priority provinces (\$899,000-G/\$5,155,000-L-); development of urban family planning programs with special emphasis on utilization of the private sector and cost recovery programs (\$4,000,000-L-); extension of voluntary sterilization services in 12 priority provinces (\$3,582,000-G-); training (\$250,000-G/\$6,245,000-L-); the introduction of modern management technologies (\$869,000-G/\$500,000-L-); and research and development support to measure program progress, (1,900,000-G).

Regional focus: National, with specific activities in North Sumatra, Riau, Aceh, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Lampung, Java, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi and South Kalimantan

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Projects with national impact:
 Private Sector Management Dev,
 Private Sector Dev.



EMPLOYMENT &
 ENTERPRISE
 DEVELOPMENT

1970

Private Sector Development Project (497-0329)

Date of Original Agreement: 9/30/82
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$3,850,000 (L)
\$ 750,000 (G)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$1,800,000
Project Completion Date: 9/1/86
Contractor: Internal Revenue Services (IRS/TAAS), others to be selected

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The purpose of the project is to test methods of strengthening the Indonesian private sector. The project has four components. The first, facilitating private investment, finances the cost of three consulting firms to identify business opportunities, prepare investment project profiles and facilitate joint investment by Indonesian and US entrepreneurs as well as provides funds for training BKPM staff. The second, Lhok Seumawe small and medium enterprise development, supports GOI efforts to integrate the local economy into the industrial complexes being built in northern Sumatra. The third, special studies and consulting services, provides for analysis concerning constraints on private sector development. The last component, senior and mid-career management training, sends Indonesian entrepreneurs to U.S. business schools or for on-the-job training at U.S. corporations.

Regional focus: National with activities in Aceh and Central Java

Financial Institutions Development (497-0341)

Date of Original Agreement: 5/24/84
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$ 3,000,000 (G)
\$15,500,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$9,250,000
Project Completion Date: 5/31/91
Contractor: To be selected

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The objectives of this project are to increase rural non-farm employment through the development of village-based credit institutions in selected provinces so that they are able to extend credit to borrowers, expand loan portfolios to include small entrepreneurs and mobilize savings. USAID support will be for technical assistance, in-country training, vehicles and computer equipment, and loan support capital.

Regional focus: Central Java, West Java, West Sumatra

Private Sector Management Development (497-0345)

Date of Original Agreement: 6/07/84
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$4,000,000 (G)
Counterpart Contribution: \$2,407,000
Project Completion Date: 6/06/90
Contractor/Grantee: Yayasan Pendidikan and Pembinaan Manajemen

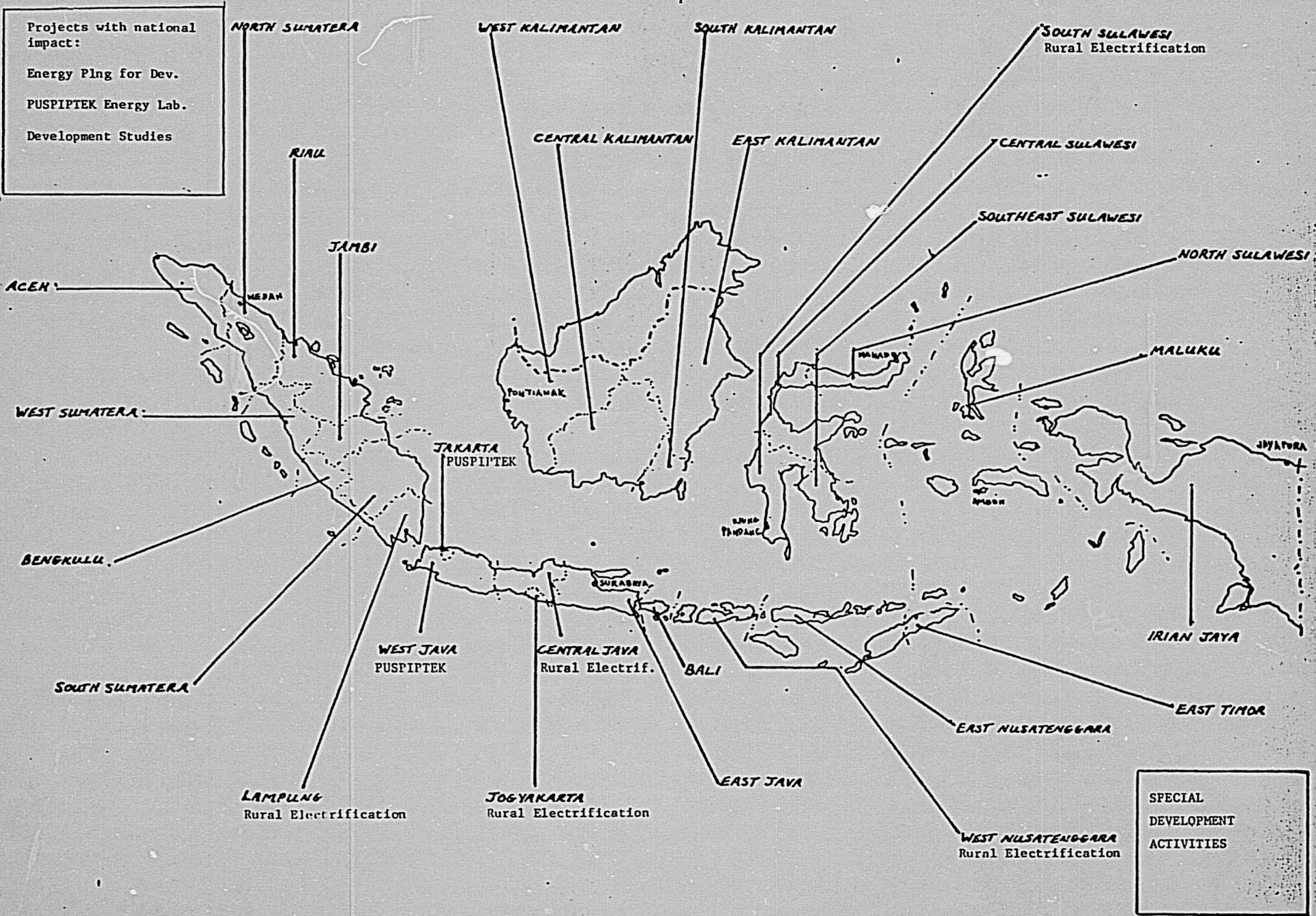
Project Objectives and Principal Components

The purpose of the project is to support the development and expansion of the Institute for Management Education and Development (YPPM) in order to strengthen it institutionally and to spread its strengths to a greater individual and institutional audience. Specific activities to achieve this purpose will include strengthening of LPPM's strategic planning process, overseas and in-country training of its staff, strengthening of its consulting services and research program and the creation of an outreach capacity. The major components of the project are off-shore and in-country training (\$2.5 million), technical assistance, commodities and evaluation activities. The project is expected to expand the capacity to produce private sector business managers in Indonesia.

Regional Focus: National

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Projects with national impact:
 Energy Png for Dev.
 PUSPIPIEK Energy Lab.
 Development Studies



SPECIAL
 DEVELOPMENT
 ACTIVITIES

100

Rural Electrification I (497-0267)

Date of Original Agreement: 5/6/78 (L)
3/30/78 (G)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$11,000,000 (G)
\$30,000,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$22,700,000
Project Completion Date: 12/31/84
Contractor: CT Main; National Rural Electrification Cooperation
Association; 1 Personal Services Contract

Project Objectives and Principal Components

This project activity consists of two subprojects, one being implemented by PLN in Central Java and the other by the Project Development Office (PDO) of the Ministry of Cooperatives on the outer islands. The project objective is to establish rural electric systems to provide electric power at reasonable rates. The objective will be met by installing area coverage systems in ten discrete areas (with some 400,000 households, of which 200,000 households are expected to be electrified) and developing the expertise within the PLN and PDO to plan, design, construct, operate and manage such systems. The main components of the project are technical assistance for design, supervision of construction and training (\$11.0 million), and commodities and construction services (\$30.0 million). Construction services for distribution lines are funded by the GOI; construction of headquarter complexes are jointly funded by AID and the GOI. Of the \$30.0 million loan, \$20.0 million was made available to PLN and \$10.0 million to PDO.

Regional focus: Central Java, Yogyakarta, Lampung, West Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi

Energy Planning for Development II (497-0318)

Date of Original Agreement: 8/25/82
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$750,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$250,000
Project Completion Date: 9/24/85
Contractor: Energy Development/International

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The purpose of this project is to increase the information base for national energy planning. The project will finance the purchase of computer equipment and develop an energy model from the integrated energy demand and supply information generated under the previous energy planning project. It will also fund energy surveys. It will assist the GOI in determining the most productive areas for distribution of added electrical capacity, the proper pricing policies to assure profitable distribution, the power requirements of business by type and size and the proper use of technology to complement the introduction of electricity.

Regional focus: National

PUSPIPTEK Energy Research Laboratory (PERL)
(497-0333)

Date of Original Agreement: 8/27/82(L)
8/30/82(G)

Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$11,250,000 (L)
\$ 500,000 (G)

Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$4,000,000

Project Completion Date: 09/30/89

Contractor: 1 Personal Services Contract; Olympic Associates Corporation, Sur-Lite Corporation; Bechtel Inc.

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The purpose of this project is to establish an energy research and development laboratory. The laboratory has three objectives: 1) conduct applied research and technology development; 2) provide support to energy-related industries; and 3) to undertake technical and economic feasibility analysis on energy programs. There are two main components: 1) institutional development that finances training in the U.S. and a third country for 16 PERL staff members, provides long-term advisory service to PERL and establishes a national energy research grant program; and 2) technology development that will finance the development of a national energy lab for applied research development.

Regional focus: National, with project activities in West Java

Development Studies Project (497-0340)

Date of Original Agreement: 6/29/83
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$3,000,000 (G)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$1,000,000
Project Completion Date: 6/30/87
Contractor: None

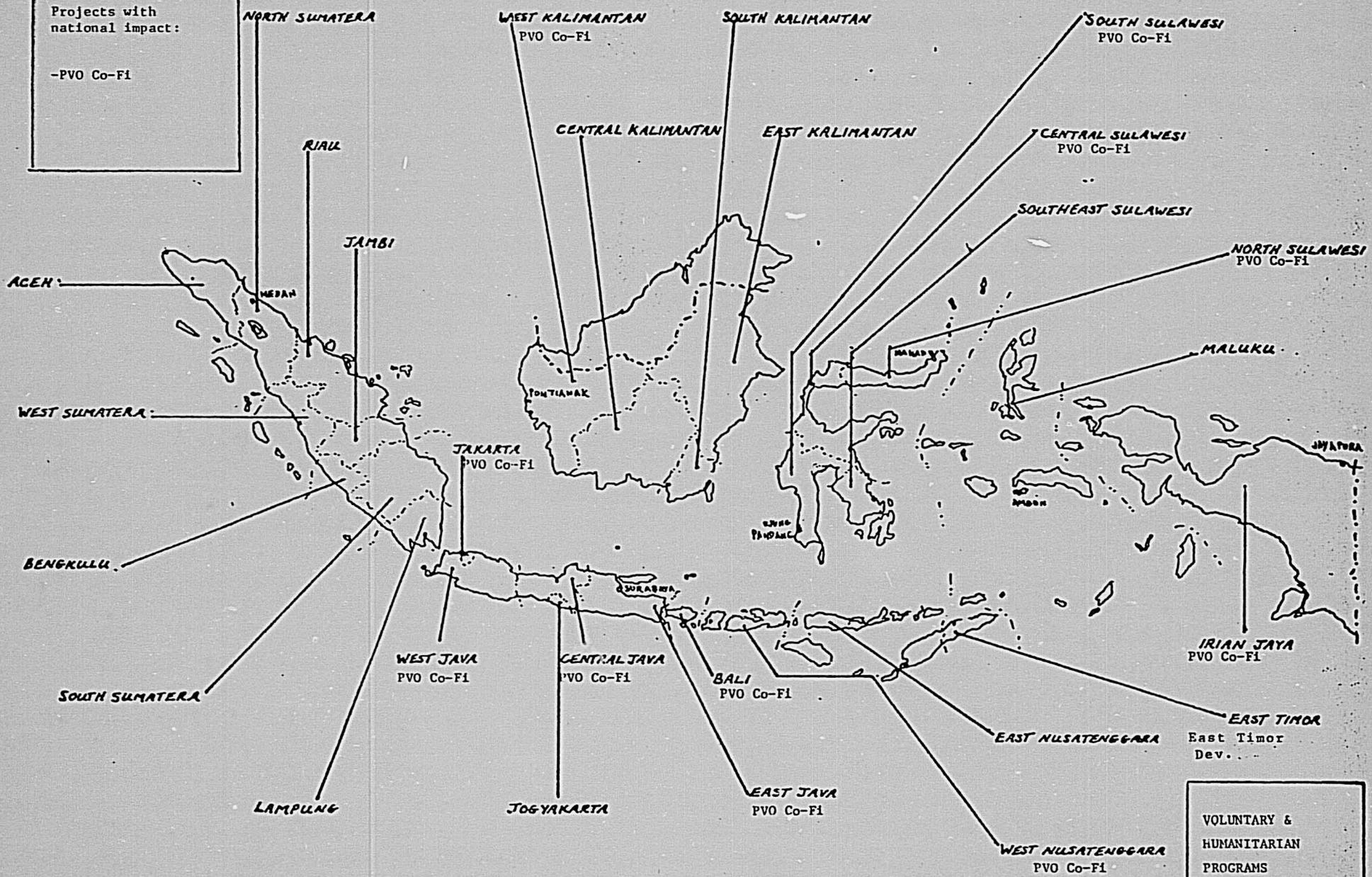
Project Objectives and Principal Components

This project will support the Government of Indonesia (GOI), Indonesian foundations and other private institutions to strengthen research and analysis of selected issues related to overall Indonesian development. Technical and financial support will be given to those organizations concerned with policy studies that can be translated into specific policy recommendations and thus assist the Government's decision making process. The project will also support small experiments, publications, short-term training and conferences related to selected policy issues. Main project components are approximately \$1,840,000 allocated for technical assistance; approximately \$800,000 for seminars/workshops; and approximately \$360,000 for international training and others.

Regional focus: National

VOLUNTARY AND HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS

Projects with national impact:
-PVO Co-Fi



VOLUNTARY & HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS

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East Timor Agricultural Development Program (497-0330)

Date of Original Agreement: 9/24/81
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$5,000,000 (G)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$3,000,000
Project Completion Date: 9/1/85
Contractor/Grantee: Catholic Relief Services

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The purpose of the project is to improve the social and economic conditions of approximately one sixth of the East Timor population. The objectives of the project will be met by providing the subsistence farmers living in the Loes river basin with the means and knowledge to increase their agricultural production. The main components of the OPG funded project are the provision of agricultural equipment and livestock (\$3.3 million), vehicles (\$.25 million) and technical assistance (\$1.1 million). The expected outputs of the project will be approximately 20,000 East Timorese farmers utilizing improved agricultural techniques that will increase total agricultural production in a manner which preserves and protects the areas fragile ecology.

Regional focus: East Timor

PVO CO-Financing II (497-0336)

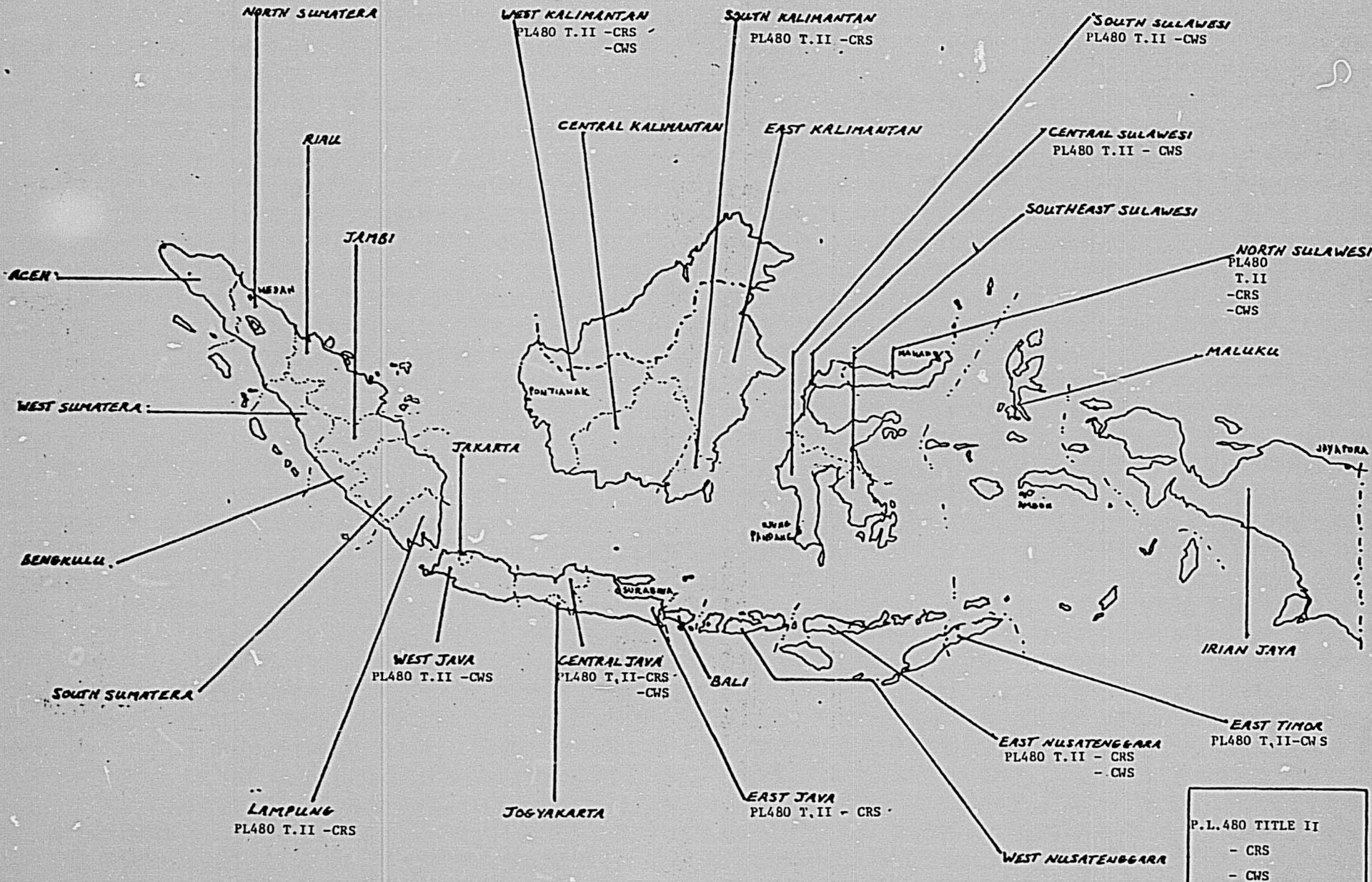
Date of Original Agreement: 4/01/82
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$11,250,000 (G)
Project Completion Date: 1/21/87
Counterpart Contribution: \$5,000,000
Contractor/Grantee: U.S. and Local PVOs

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The purpose of the Private Voluntary Organization Co-Financing Project is to multiply and improve local development efforts in Indonesia within the priority sectors of AID assistance: Food and Nutrition, Health and Population, Education and Human Resources Development and Selected Development Activities. AID contributes financial support to projects planned and implemented by U.S. and Indonesian Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs).

Regional focus: National

PL 480
TITLE I and TITLE II



AP

TITLE I

FY 83 Program: \$35,000,000
FY 84 Program: \$40,000,000

The PL 480 Title I program requires a yearly negotiation. The nature and volume of food assistance is based on availability of food commodities within the U.S. and the needs of the Indonesian government for those commodities. The Title I program in FY 83 provided 88,000 MT of wheat and 65,000 MT of rice for a total value of \$35 million. The FY 84 program provided 152,000 MT of wheat and 45,000 MT of rice for a total value of \$40 million.

Funds generated from the sale of these commodities by BULOG are used for jointly agreed upon self-help activities. During FY 83 funds were allocated to: 1) improve the marketing and distribution infrastructure of farm commodities by establishing cooperative collection points in Central Java; 2) increase agricultural production and increase small farmer access to agricultural inputs by establishing cooperative distribution kiosks in Central Java and Jogjakarta; 3) increase the role of rural women in the development process; raise farm productivity and increase family income and welfare through training and demonstration programs; and 4) increase the role of private voluntary organizations in rural development through supporting development activities of Indonesian and U.S. private voluntary organizations. FY 84 funds were used to 1) cover the costs of 14 generating units in three rural electrification cooperatives; 2) increase the role of women through district level training, farmer level short courses and farm demonstrations; 3) rehabilitate existing canals in Central and East Java; 4) cover selected costs in maintaining road and bridge construction in Luwu; and 5) construct cooperative warehouses and kiosks in West Java.

Regional focus: National

TITLE II: CLUSA - Cooperative Development, Klaten

Date of Original Agreement: 7/27/81 (Title II),
8/31/82 (Co-Fi)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$1,444,053 (Title II)
\$ 545,504 (Grant funds)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: NA
Project Completion Date: 6/30/85
Contractor/Grantee: Cooperative League of the USA

Project Objectives and Principal Components

The purpose of the project is to establish a model cooperative program at Klaten, Central Java. This model is expected to demonstrate economic self-sufficiency for involved cooperatives. Local level agri-business enterprises are the principal project outputs. These will include feed production for dairy farmers, milk processing, sugar production, livestock and poultry production, and fertilizer distribution. The project is being implemented by the Cooperative League of the United States of America (CLUSA) with AID resources provided from the sale of PL 480 Title II wheat, (\$1,444,053) and a grant of \$545,504. The former supports the provision of inputs for the project, credit funds, equipment and salary subsidies for counterpart personnel, while the latter resources were granted to support CLUSA resident technical staff.

Regional focus: Central Java - Klaten

TITLE II: Catholic Relief Services

USAID Contribution in FY 84: \$3,732,000
Anticipated USAID Contribution in FY 85: \$5,171,000
Contractor/Grantee: Catholic Relief Services

Project Objectives and Principal Components

This project, administered by Catholic Relief Services, has two components. The Food and Nutrition Program is designed to maximize community participation in nutrition and income generating activities; increase beneficiary knowledge and application of specific nutritional information; and to develop a system for generating funds locally for the dual purpose of increasing family income and independently financing village nutrition activities. Title II food commodities (bulgur, non-fat dry milk and wheat flour) are used in the nutrition program for mothers and children under five.

The second component, the Food for Work program, aims to provide simple infrastructure identified by villagers as being of high development priority, and to provide work with payment in-kind to under-employed and unemployed villagers during periods of limited employment opportunities. In-kind payment is through the provision of Title II commodities such as bulgur, non-fat dry milk and rice.

Regional focus: Central and East Java, Lampung, South and West Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara and North Sulawesi

TITLE II: Church World Service

USAID Contribution through FY 84: \$171,000
Anticipated USAID Contribution in FY 85: \$207,000
Contractor/Grantee: Church World Service

Project Objectives and Principal Components

This Title II program, administered by Church World Service consists of an MCH and Food for Work program. The Mother/Child Health program is aimed at decreasing malnutrition among pregnant and nursing mothers and children age five and below through nutrition education and distribution of Title II commodities (non-fat dry milk and corn soya blend). The Food for Work program seeks to give low-income villages the opportunity to undertake projects to fulfill the primary development needs of their community. Through the provision of Title II commodities (bulgur, corn and rice), villagers are able to afford the time to carry out these development activities.

Regional focus: North, Central and South Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, West and Central Java and West Kalimantan

REGIONALLY AND CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

REGIONALLY AND CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

The majority of the assistance provided under the USAID program is done on a bilateral basis to meet problems that are specific to Indonesia. There are however, a variety of problems that are common to Asia or are Worldwide. Because of the global nature of these problems, projects have been initiated to assist on a worldwide, rather than on a country specific basis. These activities include basic and applied research, development and testing of appropriate technology, private enterprise activities, private voluntary organizations and international disaster assistance.

In more specific terms these projects:

1. Supply technical expertise to assist in specialized fields such as agricultural production and rural development, population planning, nutrition, renewable and conventional energy, disaster preparedness, environmental activities and the utilization of private enterprise to achieve development objectives.

Within Indonesia consultative services have been provided in: primary health care, breastfeeding, soils management, small ruminants, potato production, developing hybrid rice seed, improving pond culture systems, small scale irrigation, non-farm private enterprise, water and sanitation, cooperatives, disaster preparedness, and strengthening of labor unions

2. Seek new solutions to development problems by financing experimental or pilot projects, developing and exploring new applications of science and technology and private enterprise, and evaluating the success of past initiatives;

Within Indonesia the following types of activities have occurred:

- adaptation of small scale rice production equipment;
- demonstrations/testing of satellite telecommunication technologies in support of university development and rural development activities;
- testing of interactive video systems in education;
- promotion of Indonesia's capital market to contribute to broad-based economic development;
- promotion of appropriate technology;
- researching infant feeding patterns in urban areas.

3. Support non-governmental development activities through assistance to private voluntary organizations and other development and population intermediaries.

Support has been provided to:

- International Project Association for Voluntary Sterilization (IPAVS) to support voluntary sterilization activities in Jakarta, Bali, East Java, North Sumatra, West Java and Jogjakarta;
- Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA) to support education and family planning services in health units and family planning clinics, in training for voluntary sterilization;
- Pathfinder to support voluntary sterilization programs, family planning clinics, village based contraceptive distribution and population education programs;
- Foster Parents Plan to provide primary health care programs;
- Save the Children Foundation for community integrated rural development;
- World Vision Relief Organization to train community leaders and workers in community development;
- National Rural Electric Corporation Association to assist in providing electric power to rural areas;
- International Executive Service Corps to support executive volunteers in managerial or technical assistance positions;
- Participating Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) to support private voluntary organizations on a collective basis.

4. Provide assistance for human capital development, particularly through participant training programs.

Within Indonesia assistance has been provided to:

- Strengthen the capability of the School of Public Health at U.I.;
- Train hospital administrators;
- Train local scout leaders.