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USAID
PROGRAM
IN
INDONESIA

March 1988

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UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)

Indonesia's Development Situation

Indonesia has made substantial economic and social progress over the past twenty years. Between 1965 and 1985, GDP growth averaged 7% per year, while per capita incomes averaged a strong 4.8% growth. By 1985, Indonesia had doubled its rice production to achieve a fragile self-sufficiency in rice, despite a population two-thirds that of the U.S. and an arable land area about the same size as California. It had cut its crude death rate by 25%, its infant mortality rate by 30%, and its child mortality rate by 40%. It increased its calorie supply per capita from 1800 to over 2500 per day and its life expectancy from 44 years to 55 years. It increased its enrollment rates for primary education by 64%, for secondary education by 225% and for higher education by 600%, literacy increased by 130%. It cut its crude birth rate by 25% and its total fertility rate by 31%. It brought the percentage of married women using contraceptives from zero to 40.

Indonesia's macroeconomic performance was also exceptional. GDP growth averaged 7.9% between 1965 and 1980 after averaging 1.8% in the preceding five years. Although GDP growth slowed to 3.5% during 1980-85, it still averaged almost 7% annually over the entire twenty-year period. Per capita incomes averaged a strong 4.8% growth during the same time span.

Although the growth of oil and natural gas contributed significantly to this economic performance, other sectors were also important. Differences in sectoral growth rates, however, resulted in a dramatic restructuring of the economy with agriculture's share falling, while services, manufacturing and mining, construction, and utilities rose. External trade, largely as a result of oil and LNG, also grew rapidly in importance in the 1965-85 period, from 5% to 23% of GDP.

Events of the early 1980s, however, seriously threatened these gains and exposed fundamental weaknesses in the domestic economy. Agricultural growth, critical for the well-being of over 80% of the population, slowed, falling oil prices drastically curtailed government revenues and reduced its ability to invest in new development initiatives, and an aging import substitution industrial strategy prevented the manufacturing sector from growing enough to even partially take up the slack.

Behind the urgency to address these problems through economic restructuring lies the employment and incomes problem. Per-capita income in Indonesia was estimated to be below \$400 in 1987 (owing to the 1986 devaluation), a level that puts Indonesia back in the lower income country category. The incidence of poverty (44.6%) and the degree of underemployment (40.8%) in the rural areas are nearly twice those in the urban areas and are a major factor in the rural-urban migration underway today. Over 40% of the population still live below the IBRD-defined poverty line. Future projections are for essentially stagnant real per-capita incomes unless Indonesia vigorously seeks to deregulate the economy. With the population projected to reach 223 million by the year 2000, employment must grow at an average of 2 million jobs annually just to absorb new entrants into the labor force.

The magnitude and complexity of the problem are great. The sheer numbers entering the labor force, the rapidly increasing educational levels and rising aspirations of new labor force entrants, the decline of agriculture as a significant source of new employment, the anticipated concentration of labor force entrants in towns and cities (nearly one-half of the population increase during the 1980s and two-thirds during the 1990s is expected to occur in urban areas), the major uncertainties surrounding future oil production and prices, and the significantly lower growth expected for the economy in general all combine to indicate the growing importance of this problem in Indonesia.

To meet these challenges, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) has introduced a series of significant policy reforms over the last four years. It moved swiftly to realign its currency through major devaluations in 1983 and 1986 in order to curtail imports and stimulate exports, it introduced a progressive tax system, postponed large government-financed capital projects and maintained austere budgets during IFY 86-88, and it has recently placed limits on state enterprise import financing, reformed banking regulations to allow interest rates to move up to market levels, undertaken trade policy reforms, liberalized capital markets, and streamlined ports and customs procedures.

Although these changes are highly impressive, GOI policy-makers recognize that additional measures are needed to ensure continued economic growth at levels sufficient to address the growing requirements for employment. Major issues currently being examined include continued promotion of non-oil exports, mobilization of domestic resources through continuing deregulation of the financial sector, the reorganization or divestiture of public enterprises, and continued implementation of recent tax reforms. Other significant issues include the deregulation of industrial and commercial licensing and import trade policy, expansion of programs focusing on the development of key professional and management skills, and the diversification of agriculture toward secondary cropping and agro-forestry crops.

The GOI, USAID, and most other observers consider the employment/incomes issue to be the overriding socio-political-economic challenge facing Indonesia for at least the next ten years. USAID's present program is structured to meet this challenge and focuses on a unified goal of improving long-term, sustainable employment and income opportunities through means which promote efficiency and productivity in the economy.

The Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia

Economic assistance to Indonesia is coordinated through the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI) which was formed in 1967. A list of IGGI donor contributions follows.

At the June 1987 IGGI meeting at The Hague, the members agreed to provide almost \$3.2 billion for fiscal year 1987/88. The World Bank is the largest multilateral donor, with a commitment target of \$1 billion for 1987/88, the Asian Development Bank follows with a pledge of \$500 million. Japan continues to be the largest bilateral donor, with commitments totaling \$606.8 million for 1987/88. The U.S. pledge, subject to the availability of funds, is for \$190 million for the same period. This will be composed of loans and grants for development assistance projects, food assistance, and export/import bank credits.

ESTIMATED IGGI DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

FY 85/86 – FY 87/88

(Millions US\$)

<u>Bilateral Donors</u>	<u>FY 85/86**</u>	<u>FY 86/87**</u>	<u>FY 87/88</u> <u>Pledges</u>
Australia	46.0	32.49	27.9
Austria	-	6.41	7.7
Belgium	6.4	7.64	-
Canada	29.2	38.84	31.8
Finland	-	2.40	1.6
France	*	*	190.0
Germany	57.7	78.10	72.9
Italy	53.0	30.00	30.0
Japan	331.6	473.57	606.8
Netherlands	46.0	70.96	112.9
New Zealand	1.6	2.01	-
Switzerland	5.0	8.38	11.5
Spain	-	12.00	18.0
United Kingdom	18.9	67.64	208.6***
United States	100.0	86.00	190.0***
 Bilateral subtotal·	 <u>695.4</u>	 <u>916.45</u>	 <u>1,509.7</u>
 <u>Multilateral Donors.</u>			
IBRD (World Bank)	1,200.0	1,100.00	1,000.0
Asian Development Bank	500.0	500.00	500.0
UNDP (includes WFP and UNFPA)	36.4	43.30	39.9
EEC	14.0	15.00	17.0
UNICEF	15.0	13.40	13.4
IFAD		10.00	10.0
 Multilateral subtotal·	 <u>1,765.4</u>	 <u>1,681.70</u>	 <u>1,680.3</u>
 <u>TOTAL DONOR</u> <u>CONTRIBUTIONS·</u>	 <u>2,460.8</u>	 <u>2,598.15</u>	 <u>3,190.0</u>

* Figures not available.

** These pledges are not necessarily the actual amount of subsequent negotiated Grant and Loan Agreements.

*** These figures include a one-time U.S. EXIM loan of \$100 million for U.S. source science and technology activities and a one-time U.K. soft loan to procure equipment of U.K. origin.

U.S. Economic Assistance

U.S. economic assistance to Indonesia began in 1946 as part of the post-war relief efforts. U S development assistance has changed over the years, the original focus on capital transfers and infrastructure was modified in the mid-1970s to one which addressed basic human needs with particular emphasis on overcoming the problems of the rural poor. Today, that focus has been broadened to promote the use of an open-market economy in efforts to improve long-term employment and income opportunities.

Over the past forty one years, the U.S has provided \$3.4 billion to Indonesia in the form of development loans, grants, and food assistance. The economic assistance has included \$1.2 billion for development loans, \$0.6 billion for technical assistance grants, \$1.5 billion for the PL 480 Title I food program, and \$0.2 billion in grants for the PL 480 Title II program. Together, AID's programs will have averaged about \$123 million per year over the 1984-1988 period. The budgets for FY 85-87 are on the following page.

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 used for agreed-upon development activities. During FY 87 PL 480 Title I provided 220,000 MT of wheat valued at \$31.5 million. Title II is a grant program (totalling \$3.92 million in FY 87) designed primarily to meet food deficits of an emergency or humanitarian nature. Title II has been used in Indonesia to provide for mother/child health and food for work programs. It is now being administered by the World Food Program and Catholic Relief Services throughout Indonesia.

In addition to activities noted above, which are administered on a bilateral basis, Indonesia receives assistance from numerous activities funded centrally from the AID office in Washington. These include projects in environmental planning and management, science and technology research, child survival, family planning, tropical soils and small ruminants research.

U.S. CONTRIBUTION TO INDONESIA'S DEVELOPMENT EFFORT

FY 85 — FY 87

(\$000)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>FY 1985*</u>		<u>FY 1986*</u>		<u>FY 1987*</u>	
	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Loan</u>
Agriculture, Rural Dev. and Nutrition	18,055	24,325	19,700	25,822	48,470	10,532
Population Planning & Health	11,625	5,000	9,400	-	16,900	3,300
Education & Human Resources	2,760	2,000	3,012	2,868	750	1,833
Selected Dev. Problems	2,000	500	3,453	100	2,100	1,900
	<u>34,440</u>	<u>31,825</u>	<u>35,565</u>	<u>28,790</u>	<u>68,220</u>	<u>17,565</u>
<u>TOTAL AID GRANTS & LOANS</u>	<u>66,265</u>		<u>64,355</u>		<u>85,785</u>	
PL 480 Title I		40,000		35,900		31,500
PL 480 Title II	6,446		2,940		4,600	
	<u>6,446</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>2,940</u>	<u>35,900</u>	<u>4,600</u>	<u>31,500</u>
<u>TOTAL PL 480</u>	<u>46,446</u>		<u>38,840</u>		<u>36,100</u>	
<u>GRAND TOTALS</u>	<u>112,711</u>		<u>103,195</u>		<u>121,885</u>	

* FY 85 includes \$1.265 million, FY 86 includes \$15 562 million and FY 87 includes \$28 7 million from prior years provided through the deobligation-reobligation process. These amounts do not include assistance provided through AID centrally-funded projects

U.S. Multilateral Contributions

In addition to the direct bilateral assistance that USAID provides to Indonesia, the U.S. Government makes voluntary contributions to several multilateral organizations. Although these agencies are not viewed as the primary focus for U.S. development assistance activities, they play an important role through their large pools of capital, which are often greater than the assistance that can be provided by individual countries.

In 1987, the United States contributed over \$1.2 billion to multilateral organizations that serve Indonesia. The primary recipients include:

<u>1987 U.S. Contribution</u>	<u>\$ millions</u>
World Bank	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	55.8
International Development Association (IDA)	830.1
Asian Development Bank	13.2
Asian Development Fund	91.4
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	28.7
United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (includes World Food Program - WFP and United Nations Fund for Population Activities - UNFPA)	107.5
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	51.0
United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)	6.8
World Health Organization (WHO)	58.0

In addition, U.S. assistance to the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) takes the form of projects focused on human resources development and applied research in watershed management, marine sciences, small and medium enterprise development, economics, agricultural development, and energy conservation.

AID Development Strategy

AID is committed to helping countries in their efforts to increase economic growth and meet basic human needs--to overcome the problems of hunger, illiteracy, disease and early death. As a worldwide strategy, AID has identified five problems on which it will focus its efforts: inadequate income growth; hunger; health deficiencies, especially infant and child mortality, illiteracy and lack of education; and unmanageable population pressures. AID's approach to these problems will emphasize institutional development, policy studies and discussions, utilization of the private sector, and technology transfer and development.

Within the Indonesian context, AID has modified this strategy to bring it into accord with Indonesia's development goals. This includes cooperation on programs in financial markets development, private sector trade and enterprise development, diversified agricultural production, natural resources and the environment, health, family planning, and human resources development. AID's five-year assistance strategy, which was approved in March 1988, is especially in concert with the types of targets set within Repelita IV for increasing per capita income, decreasing infant mortality, reducing fertility and alleviating hunger. The USAID Mission works closely with Bappenas (the State Planning Agency) and the technical ministries to ensure that USAID projects are cooperative efforts and complement GOI development efforts.

USAID also values its close collaboration with Indonesia's other development partners and actively seeks opportunities to enhance cooperation with them. We are active in a number of forums, including the IGGI, which helps to increase the exchange of ideas and techniques that enhance Indonesia's development prospects.

The AID development strategy in Indonesia focuses on one development goal: to improve long-term, sustainable employment and income opportunities through means which promote efficiency and productivity in the economy. Our strategy is directed toward the long-term improvement of widely dispersed employment opportunities under conditions of constant or rising real wage rates. We believe that promoting productive employment opportunities is consistent with both growth and equity concerns and is important to long-term economic stability. We believe that rapidly increasing the demand for labor is an urgent task facing the Indonesian government and one that requires major attention to a variety of measures that increase resource efficiency, productivity, and mobilization. We believe that measures on the labor supply side, which both qualitatively and quantitatively improve human productivity through education, family planning, and child survival, play an equally important role in ensuring the long-term sufficiency of employment opportunities. To carry out this strategy, USAID/Indonesia has four sub-goals, as discussed below.

Program Outline

- 1) Support a More Open, Less Regulated, Market and Trade Oriented Economy, Both Internally and Externally

Experience throughout the developing world suggests that open market, trade oriented economies are the fastest growing, create the most jobs, and may exhibit more equitable income distribution. We believe an open market strategy will help lead Indonesia toward a growth pattern that results in substantial benefits for the country's employment and economic growth. USAID will focus on helping Indonesia to develop an economic environment conducive to growth by supporting government efforts to deregulate industry, finance and investment, and by increasing private sector trade and enterprise in key economic and productive sectors.

- 2) Increase the Sustainability, Productivity and Efficiency of the Agricultural Production, Processing, Distribution and Consumption Systems

USAID believes it can best expand employment opportunities and income generation by broadening its focus on production and moving toward the entire agricultural production, processing, distribution and consumption system. In this vein, our agricultural sector program will seek to increase the productivity and employment potential of diversified agricultural production, improve the efficiency of public resource allocation/utilization, and improve the ability of all sectors to manage natural resources and the environment more effectively.

- 3) Achieve an Efficient, High Quality Human Resources Development System which Effectively Links System Outputs to Market Requirements

The Mission has two objectives under this sub-goal: to support planning and policy formulation within the Ministry of Education and Culture, and to address the most critical current and projected deficiencies in high-level trained manpower. The latter will be carried out through overseas training and strengthening critical programs within selected institutes of higher education.

- 4) Reduce Fertility and Improve Rates of Infant and Child Survival

USAID has three objectives under this sub-goal, which address the productivity of the work force by fostering a population which is well planned and healthy. The objectives are to ensure sustained levels of recurrent financing for child survival and family planning programs, to encourage greater private sector involvement in financing and delivering health and family planning programs, and to improve the operational efficiency of public sector child survival and family planning programs.

USAID ON-GOING PROJECTS

USAID ON-GOING PROJECTS

Project Title & Number	Page No	Initial Year of Funding	Total Cost (\$ 000)	Funding thru FY87 (\$ 000)
<u>Agriculture/Rural Development</u>				
1. Provincial Area Development Program I (0264)	17	1977 1978	5,100 (G) 9,230 (L)	5,100 9,230
2. Provincial Area Development Program II (0276)	17	1979	12,400 (G) 26,850 (L)	12,400 26,850
3. Citanduy II (0281)	18	1980	4,250 (G) 12,500 (L)	4,250 12,500
4. Applied Agricultural Research (0302)	19	1980	14,100 (G) 18,900 (L)	14,100 18,900
5. Secondary Food Crops Development (0304)	20	1985 1983	4,000 (G) 3,400 (L)	4,000 3,400
6. Upland Agriculture & Conservation (0311)	21	1984	5,000 (G) 13,900 (L)	5,000 13,900
7. Agricultural Planning (0342)	22	1984	4,250 (G) 4,750 (L)	4,250 4,750
8. Small Scale Irrigation Management (0347)	23	1985	7,000 (G) 43,000 (L)	7,000 17,633
9. Fisheries Research and Development (0352)	24	1986	3,320 (G) 3,785 (L)	3,320 2,304
10. Rural Roads Maintenance Systems (0353)	25	1987	16,700 (G) 38,300 (L)	3,120 9,781
11. Agriculture and Rural Sector Support Program (0357)	26	1987	43,000 (G)	43,000
SUBTOTAL			293,735	

(Cont.)

USAID ON-GOING PROJECTS

Project Title & Number	Page No.	Initial Year of Funding	Total Cost (\$ 000)	Funding thru FY87 (\$ 000)
<u>Population and Health</u>				
12. Expanded Program on Immunization (0253)	29	1979	7,880 (G) 11,820 (L)	7,880 11,500
13. Family Planning Development & Services I (0270)	30	1978 1982	25,920 (G) 2,000 (L)	25,920 2,000
14. Health Training, Research and Development (0273)	31	1978 1983	12,450 (G) 1,450 (L)	12,450 1,450
15. Village Family Planning/ Mother Child Welfare (0305)	32	1980	14,000 (G) -	14,000 -
16. Comprehensive Health Improve- ment Program-Province Specific (0325)	33	1982 1981	6,800 (G) 4,200 (L)	6,800 4,200
17. Family Planning Development and Services II (0327)	34	1983	19,200 (G) 17,200 (L)	19,200 17,200
18. Faculties of Public Health (0348)	35	1985	4,000 (G) 5,000 (L)	4,000 5,000
19. Health Sector Financing (0354)	36	1988	15,000 (G)	-
SUBTOTAL			146,920	
<u>Private Sector Development</u>				
20. Private Sector Development (0329)	39	1982	2,750 (G) 6,850 (L)	2,750 6,850
21. Development Studies (0340)	40	1983	12,000 (G)	7,303
22. Financial Institutions Development (0341)	41	1984	7,250 (G) 16,500 (L)	7,250 16,500
23. Private Sector Management Development (0345)	42	1984	4,000 (G)	4,000
SUBTOTAL			49,350	

USAID ON-GOING PROJECTS

Project Title & Number	Page No.	Initial Year of Funding	Total Cost (\$ 000)	Funding thru FY87 (\$ 000)
<u>Education and Human Resource Development</u>				
24. Western Universities Agricultural Education (0297)	45	1981	9,400 (G) 15,034 (L)	9,400 15,034
25. General Participant Training II (0328)	46	1983	3,500 (G) 25,500 (L)	3,129 21,488
26. Educational Policy & Planning (0344)	47	1985 1984	1,510 (G) 4,990 (L)	1,510 4,990
SUBTOTAL			59,934	
<u>Special Activities</u>				
27. PUSPIPTEK Energy Research Laboratory (0333)	50	1982	2,700 (G) 9,550 (L)	2,700 9,550
28. PVO Co-Financing II (0336)	51	1982	26,250 (G)	16,329
SUBTOTAL			38,500	
<u>PL 480</u>				
29. Title I*	53	1987	31,500 (L)	31,500 (L)
30. Title II* NCBA	54	1981 1986 1987	1,460 (G) 1,942 (G) 2,837 (G)	1,460 (G) 1,942 (G) 2,837 (G)
31. Title II: Catholic Relief Services *	55	1986 1987	3,265 (G) 3,215 (G)	3,265 (G) 3,215 (G)
SUBTOTAL			44,219	
TOTAL			<u>632,658</u>	

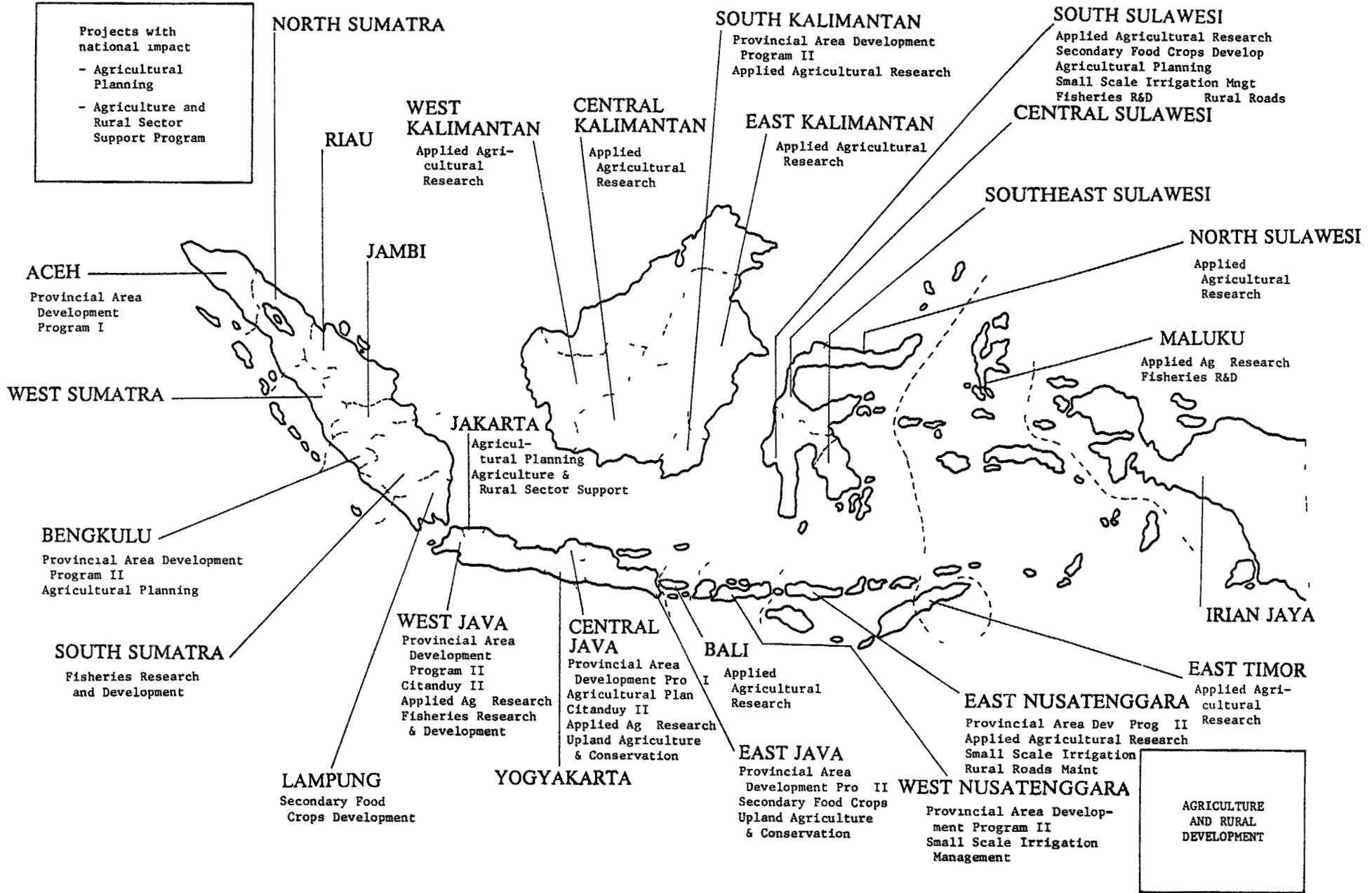
* Yearly proposal - amount shown is for 1987 only.

PROJECT NARRATIVES

AGRICULTURE/ RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Projects with national impact

- Agricultural Planning
- Agriculture and Rural Sector Support Program



Provincial Area Development Program I

Date of Original Agreement	9/16/77 (G)
	4/12/78 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution	\$5,100,000 (G)
	\$9,230,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$10,155,000
Project Completion Date	4/12/88
Project No..	497-0264

Provincial Area Development Program II

Date of Original Agreement	6/1/79 (G)
	5/23/79 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution	\$12,400,000 (G)
	\$26,850,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$18,275,000
Project Completion Date	12/1/89
Project No.:	497-0276

PDP I and II are designed to assist the GOI in decentralizing authority and funding for development planning and implementation through the Ministry of Home Affairs. Through these projects, selected provincial governments receive annual allocations and authority to identify, plan, and implement rural development programs that seek to increase the incomes of the rural poor. The main project components are technical assistance, training, and support for a portion of the costs of individual sub-projects. The expected outputs are completed plans and implemented sub-projects that benefit rural poor people, stronger local government institutions, and more effective support from the central government for decentralized planning and implementation. By 1987, these projects have directly benefitted 1.5 million rural poor as well as over 2000 local government officials responsible for the design and implementation of projects.

Contractor for PDP II: Resources Management International, Inc.

Regional focus for PDP I: Central Java, Aceh

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

Citanduy II

Date of Original Agreement.	9/29/80 (G&L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution	\$ 4,250,000 (G)
	\$12,500,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$21,070,000
Project Completion Date.	9/30/88
Project No..	497-0281

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 technical assistance, training and equipment for upper watershed agricultural activities, research, credit, local initiative projects, inputs for lowland agricultural operations, irrigation systems rehabilitation, and contract services. The expected outputs will be a fully staffed and operational 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 km of access roads to pilot watershed areas, and the rehabilitation of 10 irrigation systems serving 4,900 ha.

Contractors: Resources Management International, Inc., 4 Personal Services Contractors (1 AID Direct, 3 Host Country)

Regional focus: West and Central Java

Applied Agricultural Research

Date of Original Agreement	12/15/80 (G)
	9/29/80 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution	\$ 14,100,000 (G)
	\$ 18,900,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$22,800,000
Project Completion Date	9/30/92
Project No.	497-0302

This project is designed to support the Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (AARD) within the Ministry of Agriculture in strengthening agricultural research, administration and management, creating linkages among AARD, local universities and the private sector, and conducting research in three selected food crops to improve agricultural research capabilities on Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, Timur, Bali and West Java. The first phase of the project concentrated on renovation/construction, development of experimental farms, equipment, training, technical assistance, and collaborative research on food crops, livestock, fisheries, industrial crops and forestry. The second phase, which began in 1987, supports research, administration and management to ensure efficient use of the expanded facilities and manpower and to support the Government's increased emphasis on secondary crops research.

The project has, together with prior AID assistance in agricultural research, had impressive results. These include assisting the GOI to overcome major outbreaks of rice tungro disease and other major pests, steadily increasing rice production to near self-sufficiency levels, introducing seven new maize varieties with medium to high yield potential, short maturity and downy mildew resistance; and introducing new rice and secondary crop management practices which show promise for further production increases. In addition, the project is completing and equipping 17 research facilities, and providing 20 scientists with MSc training and 800 person-months of non-technical degree training.

Contractors Resources Management International, Inc. and Connell Brothers Co. Ltd. (for Phase 1), ISNAR and Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Phase 2)

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

Secondary Food Crops Development

Date of Original Agreement	8/29/85 (G)
	5/23/83 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution	\$4,000,000 (G)
	\$3,400,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution:	\$6,291,000
Project Completion Date	4/15/90
Project No.:	497-0304

The goal of this project is to increase nutritional consumption, employment and incomes. The project is designed to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in increasing the production and marketing of selected secondary food crops - maize, grain legumes, and cassava. Specific objectives are to: 1) conduct studies for planning the expansion of secondary crops and for formulating appropriate strategies and policies regarding market development, 2) strengthen the socio-economic and technical base for the development of non-rice crop production technologies, and 3) develop research/extension linkages and cost-effectiveness of technology transfer methodologies. The major components are technical assistance, training (overseas and in-country), cropping system trials and studies, commodities, and technical assistance.

Food supply-demand studies conducted under this project highlight several major policy implications. These argue strongly for serious consideration of changing supply-demand patterns when designing investment strategies and food crop diversification interventions. The findings include: 1) Food demand through the end of the century will grow annually by 2.5% for rice, 3.6% for corn, 2.6% for cassava and 8.0% for soybean. 2) To meet rice demand, 800,000 ha will need to be irrigated. 3) The currently proposed land saving strategy for rice would reduce hectarage by 20% and displace approximately two million full-time farm laborers. 4) As incomes have risen, upper and middle income consumers have switched to higher quality rice thus, Bulog's practice of purchasing and selling low quality rice to stabilize urban prices will have a declining effect on urban price fluctutations. 5) High-cost protection regimes for non-rice commodities are neither effective nor efficient and result in high domestic prices and lower consumption levels. A policy of self-sufficiency for individual commodities is not efficient and Indonesia would be better off importing commodities such as soybeans rather than attempting expensive production programs based on inappropriate technologies and inappropriate combinations of soil-climate-crop types. 6) Complete liberalization of non-rice trade should be phased over time. Complete simultaneous liberalization would result in commodity imports rising from US \$450 million to US \$2.5 billion in 1987 values and major dislocations in the rural labor force.

Contractor* CTTA (5 person team)

Regional focus. East Java, Lampung, South Sulawesi

Upland Agriculture and Conservation

Date of Original Agreement	7/31/84 (G)
	7/30/84 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution	\$ 5,000,000 (G)
	\$13,900,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$11,622,000
IBRD Contribution	\$11,300,000
Project Completion Date	6/30/91
Project No.:	497-0311

The project is intended to increase farm production and incomes, with minimal soil erosion, in densely populated upland areas of Java. A joint effort of USAID, the IBRD and the Government of Indonesia, the project consists of five components formulated to expand and strengthen institutional capacity, primarily at the provincial, district and farm levels, to experiment with and apply alternative approaches to upland farming, and to test possible approaches to improve farming systems, technologies and management. The components are 1) farming systems research, 2) sustainable upland farming systems pilot projects, 3) human resources development, 4) conservation access roads, and 5) a project innovation fund. By the end of the project, two provincial coordination offices and eight project management units will be implementing the project in a decentralized mode, new farming systems-based approaches to upland management will be developed, approximately 400 km of rural roads will have been built or rehabilitated, 23,000 ha of critical land will be treated, 72 demonstration farms will be established, 3,000-5,000 mt of improved seeds will be distributed, a 300,000 ha soil survey will be completed, 40 masters students, 40 one-year degree students and 25-75 participants will receive professional training, a local training program focused on soil and water conservation will be held, a management information system will be functioning, and watershed management studies leading to policy studies will be completed.

Contractors: 5 PASA-USDA/Soil Conservation Service, Winrock International, Development Alternatives Inc., Institute for International Education, 2 Personal Services Contractors

Regional focus Central Java and East Java

Agricultural Planning

Date of Original Agreement	4/30/84 (G&L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution	\$4,250,000 (G)
	\$4,750,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$3,900,000
Project Completion Date	6/30/89
Project No.	497-0342

The project will assist in developing an improved capacity within the Ministry of Agriculture, including selected provincial and other government offices, to carry out agricultural policy analysis and to use that analysis in the formulation of policy, programs and projects at both national and provincial levels. Project support will be provided for special policy studies, in-country and overseas planning and analysis training, data processing and management, and technical assistance. The ultimate goal of the project is increased productivity and employment, and improved efficiency in the allocation of resources in the agricultural sector. Project support will, among other things, assist GOI efforts to identify the impact that rice self-sufficiency and declining input subsidies will have on rice production, employment and consumption, to monitor changes in farm-level income and welfare, and to determine the effectiveness of organizational changes to improve the coordination and performance of provincial-level MOA agencies.

Contractors: Winrock International, additional contractors to be selected

Regional focus: Nationwide, with specific activities in Jakarta, Central Java, Bengkulu, and South Sulawesi

Small Scale Irrigation Management

Date of Original Agreement:	8/30/85 (G)
	8/28/85 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution:	\$ 7,000,000 (G)
	\$43,000,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution:	\$39,686,000
Project Completion Date:	9/30/93
Project No.:	497-0347

The project is designed: 1) to support the construction of multi-season surface irrigation systems in South Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara provinces to service an estimated 23,000 hectares of rice and secondary crops, 2) to support the further exploration, development, and expansion of small-scale groundwater projects in South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara to service an estimated 5,600 hectares of rice and secondary crops, 3) to strengthen the capacity of the provincial public works staff within the three eastern provinces to utilize new or improved irrigation technologies and diversified cropping management systems appropriate to the needs of the farmers in those agro-climatic zones, and 4) to assist in the examination of relevant policy issues, and the testing of innovative technologies through collaborative studies and research efforts with the Directorate General of Water Resources Development. Project support will include improvement in irrigation technology, strengthening of provincial Ministry of Public Works management, training, special studies and pilot activities. Efforts will be made to increase the participation of beneficiaries in the site selection process, to provide an equitable as well as technically defensible site selection methodology, and to strengthen Ministry capabilities to review and supervise technical design, construction and maintenance.

Contractors: 5 Personal Services Contractors, Harza Engineering

Regional focus: South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara

Fisheries Research and Development

Date of Original Agreement*	08/28/86 (G)
	08/28/86 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution:	\$3,320,000 (G)
	\$3,785,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution*	\$4,207,000
Project Completion Date*	9/30/92
Project No.:	497-0352

The goal of the Fisheries Research and Development Project is to improve the technological and management resources available to public and private entities involved in Indonesia's fisheries sector. In order to achieve this goal the project will establish a national coordinated fisheries research agenda, support research programs at the Agency for Agricultural Research and Development's (AARD) fisheries research institutes and at key universities to address priority regional and national production and marketing constraints, and to improve academic training at selected universities with mandated responsibilities for fisheries training. Through the provision of technical assistance, construction, commodities, participant training and special studies, the project will assist in the development of a national fisheries research agenda, establish centers for graduate training and applied fisheries research, develop technological packages for culturing fish, strengthen marketing and extension, and improve GOI capacity in the sector.

Contractors Consortium of Auburn University, University of Rhode Island and University of Arkansas

Regional focus West Java, South Sumatra, South Sulawesi, and Maluku

Rural Roads Maintenance Systems

Date of Original Agreement	08/31/87 (G)
	08/31/87 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution:	\$16,700,000 (G)
	\$38,300,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution:	\$22,850,000
Project Completion Date:	8/31/95
Project No.:	497-0353

The purpose of this project is to develop effective, sustainable systems of road maintenance and management at the district level. By developing these systems, the project will help Indonesia to increase growth in the agricultural, rural industry and trade sectors. Focusing on up to eleven districts in the provinces of South Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara, the project will initiate maintenance management systems in each district (e.g., systems for setting work priorities, balancing budgets with network needs), finance the rehabilitation of up to 1,600 km of selected road links to maintainable condition, provide equipment, training, workshops and technical assistance, and assist the GOI to define and resolve financial, institutional, and other constraints to the effective management of district road networks nationwide.

Contractors: Globetrotters Engineering Corp., others to be selected

Regional focus: South Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara

Agriculture and Rural Sector Support Program

Date of Original Agreement	08/31/87 (G)
Anticipated USAID Contribution	\$43,000,000 (G)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$22,815,000
Project Completion Date	3/31/90
Project No.	497-0357

The Agriculture and Rural Sector Support Program is designed to assist the Government of Indonesia to increase rural employment and income opportunities through agricultural diversification and domestic resources mobilization. This cooperative program supports a policy agenda that encourages the expansion and diversification of the agricultural sector, including reassessing pricing and subsidy policies, improving the environment for agricultural processing and trade, and designing and implementing steps to expand and improve the efficiency of domestic financial markets. In addition to technical assistance, the project provides operating budget support to selected agencies in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance.

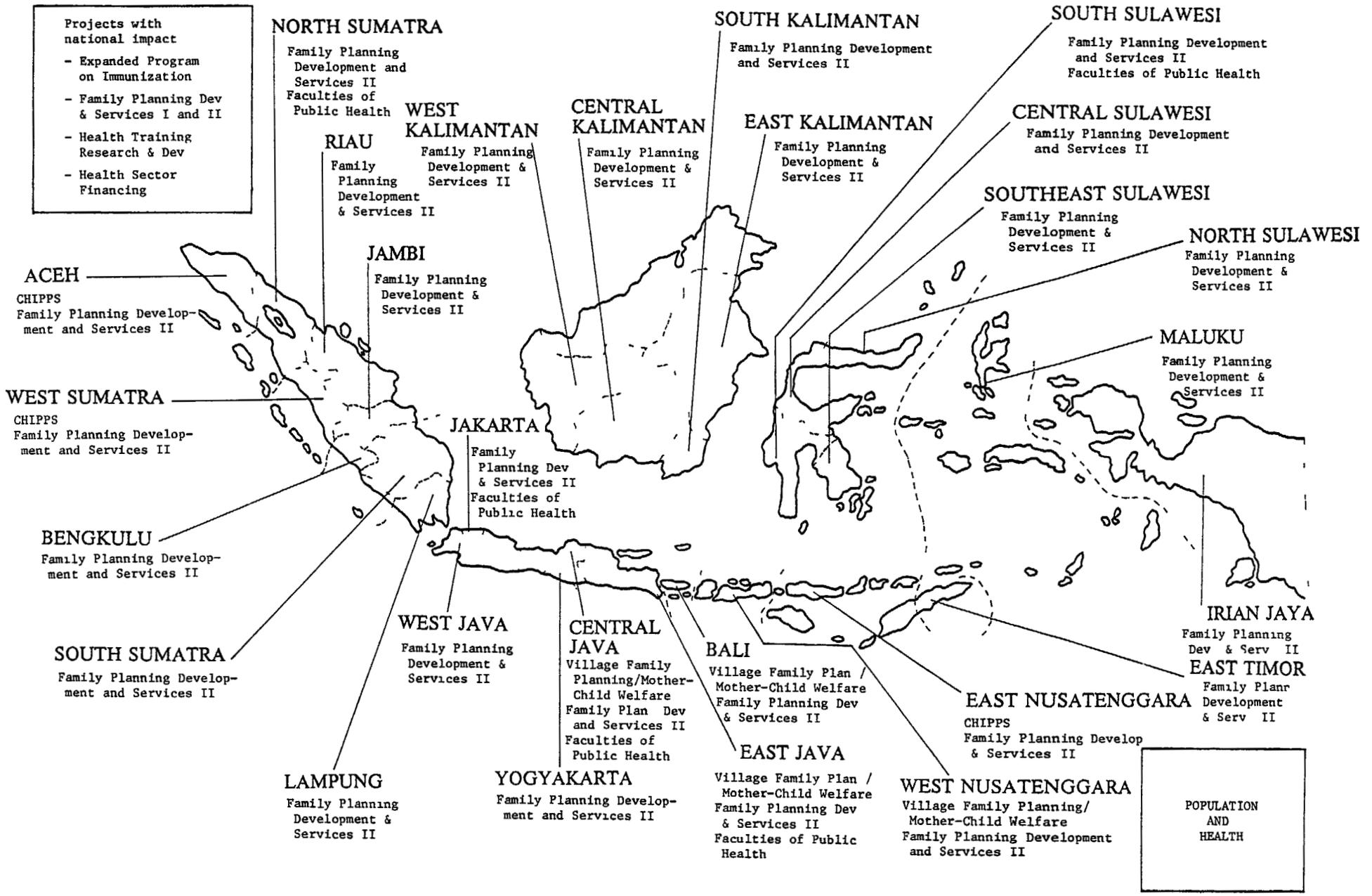
Contractor: to be selected

Regional focus: Nationwide, with specific activities in Jakarta

POPULATION AND HEALTH

Projects with national impact

- Expanded Program on Immunization
- Family Planning Dev & Services I and II
- Health Training Research & Dev
- Health Sector Financing



NORTH SUMATRA

Family Planning Development and Services II
Faculties of Public Health

SOUTH KALIMANTAN

Family Planning Development and Services II

SOUTH SULAWESI

Family Planning Development and Services II
Faculties of Public Health

WEST KALIMANTAN

Family Planning Development & Services II

CENTRAL KALIMANTAN

Family Planning Development & Services II

EAST KALIMANTAN

Family Planning Development & Services II

CENTRAL SULAWESI

Family Planning Development and Services II

RIAU

Family Planning Development & Services II

SOUTHEAST SULAWESI

Family Planning Development & Services II

NORTH SULAWESI

Family Planning Development & Services II

ACEH

CHIPPS
Family Planning Development and Services II

JAMBI

Family Planning Development & Services II

MALUKU

Family Planning Development & Services II

WEST SUMATRA

CHIPPS
Family Planning Development and Services II

JAKARTA

Family Planning Dev & Services II
Faculties of Public Health

BENGGKULU

Family Planning Development and Services II

IRIAN JAYA

Family Planning Dev & Serv II

EAST TIMOR

Family Planr Development & Serv II

SOUTH SUMATRA

Family Planning Development and Services II

WEST JAVA

Family Planning Development & Services II

CENTRAL JAVA

Village Family Planning/Mother-Child Welfare
Family Plan Dev and Services II
Faculties of Public Health

BALI

Village Family Plan / Mother-Child Welfare
Family Planning Dev & Services II

EAST NUSATENGGARA

CHIPPS
Family Planning Develop & Services II

LAMPUNG

Family Planning Development & Services II

YOGYAKARTA

Family Planning Development and Services II

EAST JAVA

Village Family Plan / Mother-Child Welfare
Family Planning Dev & Services II
Faculties of Public Health

WEST NUSATENGGARA

Village Family Planning/Mother-Child Welfare
Family Planning Development and Services II

POPULATION AND HEALTH

Expanded Program on Immunization

Date of Original Agreement	8/15/79 (G&L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution	\$ 7,880,000 (G)
	\$11,820,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$17,956,000
Project Completion Date	9/30/90
Project No.:	497-0253

The project is designed to accelerate the national immunization program, strengthen organization/infrastructure, and develop the capacity within the Ministry of Health to conduct program related studies. The objectives are immunizing 65% 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, strengthening epidemiological surveillance capacity, improving "cold chain" performance, accelerating the introduction of measles and polio immunization as an integral component of the routine immunization program, using educational campaigns and mobilizing community groups to reduce the number of women and children who did not complete their immunizations, assisting the Ministry to decentralize program planning and management, and enabling the GOI to provide for recurrent program costs. Under the immunization program, immunizations for children under five increased from 2.5% in 1977 to 29% by 1984. The expected outputs include. 1) a basic capability of the Ministry of Health to manage a nationwide immunization program, 2) an increase in local production capacity for high quality diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and tuberculosis vaccines, 3) a strengthened epidemiologic surveillance system for vaccine-preventable diseases of infancy and childhood, 4) reduced "missed opportunities" and drop-out rates for vaccinations, 5) improved institutional capacity to decentralize, and 6) enhanced program sustainability. The main inputs of the project include technical assistance, commodities, special programs, and manpower development.

Contractors: PASA/Center for Disease Control, Academy for Educational Development, and 3 Host Country Contractors

Regional focus National

Family Planning Development and Services I

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:	4/6/88
Project No.:	497-0270

This project is designed to help decrease the crude birth rate by 50%, to 22 births per 1,000 population by 1990 and to promote greater participation of local governments in the planning, implementation, and funding of population activities. The main components of this nearly completed project are expansion of village family planning services, in-country training, and operations research, U.S. training to the Masters or PhD level for 65 persons and short-term courses for 75 persons, commodities, and technical assistance in manpower development, planning, management systems, budgeting, operations research, training, and contraceptive marketing. 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. With the completion of this project in April, future assistance to BKKBN will be provided under the Family Planning Development and Services II project.

Contractors. None - all complete

Regional focus: National

Health Training, Research & Development

Date of Original Agreement	9/1/78 (G)
	8/12/83 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution:	\$12,450,000 (G)
	\$ 1,450,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$5,400,000
Project Completion Date	9/30/89
Project No.:	497-0273

The project is designed to 1) strengthen the capabilities of the Ministry of Health to plan, implement, and evaluate the recruitment, training and management of public health personnel, 2) conduct applied research, 3) develop a management information system for services and personnel, and 4) to develop a diarrheal disease control program. Principal components include technical assistance, overseas and in-country training and workshops, and operations research. The project should result in a central and provincial level cadre of trainers, the capacity to conduct client-oriented research related to health service delivery issues, a functioning management information system, a streamlined personnel system, and a diarrheal diseases system capable of training, monitoring and evaluating diarrheal disease control activities, conducting epidemiology surveys, and emphasizing social marketing/communications for promoting the use of oral rehydration solution and oral rehydration therapy.

Contractors PASA/Center for Disease Control, Management Sciences for Health, Academy for Educational Development, 1 Host Country Contractor

Regional focus National

Village Family Planning/ Mother-Child Welfare

Date of Original Agreement: 6/6/80
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$14,000,000 (G)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$18,150,000
Project Completion Date: 5/30/90
Project No.: 497-0305

This project integrates simple health, nutrition, and income-generating activities with the well-established village family planning network. The project aims to decrease the prevalence of malnutrition, infectious diseases and complications of diarrheal disease among children under five, immunize more children and reproductive age women; increase contraceptive use, and stimulate community initiative in identifying and meeting nutritional needs. The main components of the project are Village Nutrition Services, research and development, training, and operations development. Expected outputs are a village-based program that delivers basic health and nutrition information and services, a series of sub-projects to promote community management of services, operations research studies to assist the BKKBN/MOH in designing and implementing village health and family planning services, a supervision and monitoring system, a series of sub-projects for program refinement and policy formulation, and refinements in and replication of the integrated Family Planning-Health Services model.

Contractors: 3 Personal Services Contractors, International Science and Technology Institute, Inc. (ISTI)

Regional focus: Central Java, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara

Comprehensive Health Improvement Program - Province Specific

Date of Original Agreement:	8/27/82 (G)
	9/30/81 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution:	\$6,800,000 (G)
	\$4,200,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution:	\$9,000,000
Project Completion Date	9/30/89
Project No.:	497-0325

The project is designed to strengthen provincial capabilities to upgrade health services delivery systems in the provinces of D.I. Aceh, West Sumatra and East Nusa Tenggara by (1) increasing the number of paramedical and medical personnel and (2) improving the capabilities of provincial officials to target, manage and evaluate their health/nutrition activities. The major inputs are short- and long-term technical assistance, training for paramedical personnel, traditional birth attendants, nurses, village volunteers, and provincial health officials, epidemiological studies and field intervention trials, and assistance in developing community medicine programs at medical schools in West Sumatra and Aceh.

The project has had its greatest success in assisting provincial health officials in applying new epidemiological skills to collect and analyze local data, and then using these data to identify and solve local health/nutrition problems. In D.I. Aceh, for example, a project-supported mortality survey indicated neo-natal tetanus was the leading preventable cause of infant deaths in the province. On the basis of this information, health officials planned and conducted a series of activities to immunize all women of child-bearing age against this disease, beginning in districts where it was most serious. A follow-up mortality survey in the first of these districts indicated neo-natal tetanus mortality dropped from 32.1/1000 in 1984 to 4.9/1000 in 1987, a decline of 85%. Furthermore, a cost effectiveness study of this program found that while its overall costs were higher than the routine government program, costs per woman immunized were about the same because coverage was higher and resources were used more effectively. These highly successful results mobilized stronger local interest in child survival interventions and, at the national level, generated greater support for decentralized approaches to health planning.

Contractors: Yayasan Indonesia Sejahtera, 5 Host Country Contractors,
Johns Hopkins University

Regional focus Aceh, West Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara

Family Planning Development and Services II

Date of Original Agreement:	6/16/83 (G)
	6/17/83 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution:	\$19,200,000 (G)
	\$17,200,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution:	\$76,866,000
Project Completion Date:	12/31/91
Project No.:	497-0327

This project is designed to help decrease the crude birth rate by 50%, by increasing the prevalence of contraceptive use to 69% of all married women of reproductive age by December 1992. Project assistance will continue to work for a more even distribution of services. The six components of the project are expansion of village family planning services in priority provinces, development of urban family planning programs with special emphasis on utilization of the private sector and cost recovery programs, extension of voluntary sterilization services in all provinces, training, the introduction of modern data management technologies, and research and development support to measure program progress. The project's expected outputs will be strengthened quality of village family planning and quality/quantity of urban family planning services, wide availability of voluntary sterilization services, the development of a number of pilot fee-for-services professional and commercial family planning service delivery activities, GOI personnel trained to manage and implement an enlarged program, improved program administration and data management through new technologies, and R&D studies for program improvement.

Contractors Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception, Academy for Educational Development, Columbia University, Perkumpulan Kontrasepsi Mantap Indonesia, Yayasan Kusuma Bangsa, P.T. Interdata, 3 Host Country Contractors

Regional focus: National, with specific activities in every province

Faculties of Public Health

Date of Original Agreement.	8/27/85 (G)
	7/26/85 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution	\$ 4,000,000 (G)
	\$ 5,000,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$ 9,000,000
Project Completion Date	6/30/92
Project No.	497-0348

This project is designed to assist the Government of Indonesia to expand and regionalize public health education and research by strengthening public health training programs at Airlangga University in Surabaya, Diponegoro University in Semarang, University of North Sumatera in Medan, and Hasanuddin University in Ujung Pandang, and developing the Faculty of Public Health at the University of Indonesia as a National Resource Center in this field. The project will provide technical assistance, long- and short-term training, equipment for improving academic quality and research capacities, and faculty administration funds for research and project coordination. At the completion of the project it is expected that each faculty will have a minimum of 30 full-time faculty members, consolidated two-year and four-year bachelors degree programs in Public Health producing 60 bachelors-level graduates annually, comprehensive research and public service programs, and expanded library and information resources. Airlangga University is also expected to have a masters program producing 10 graduates annually.

Contractors' 1 Personal Services Contractor, International Science and Technology Institute, Inc. (ISTI)

Regional focus Central Java, East Java, North Sumatra, South Sulawesi, and Jakarta

Health Sector Financing

Date of Original Agreement: 2/88 (G)
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$15,000,000 (G)
Government of Indonesia Contribution: \$5,515,000
Project Completion Date: March 31, 1995
Project No.: 497-0354

This project is designed to help ensure the sustainability of child survival programs by helping the Ministry of Health (MOH) to reallocate greater resources in support of such programs. Because it is unlikely that large increases in spending for health can come from government sources, the project will assist the MOH with the difficult process of shifting allocative priorities to favor child survival programs. These programs include the Expanded Program on Immunization, Diarrheal Disease Control, Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition and the Control of Acute Respiratory Infections. Improving support for such programs will be made possible by (1) improving efficiency and cost recovery and reducing public subsidy for government hospitals, (2) shifting expenditures for pharmaceuticals to emphasize those drugs which contribute to improving child survival, (3) developing a pluralistic system of private and public health insurance in order to reduce the GOI's financial burden of providing health care, and (4) improving the GOI's capacity to undertake health financing and policy analysis to support better resource allocation decisions. By the end of the project, the MOH hopes to achieve a 35% increase in real spending for child survival programs.

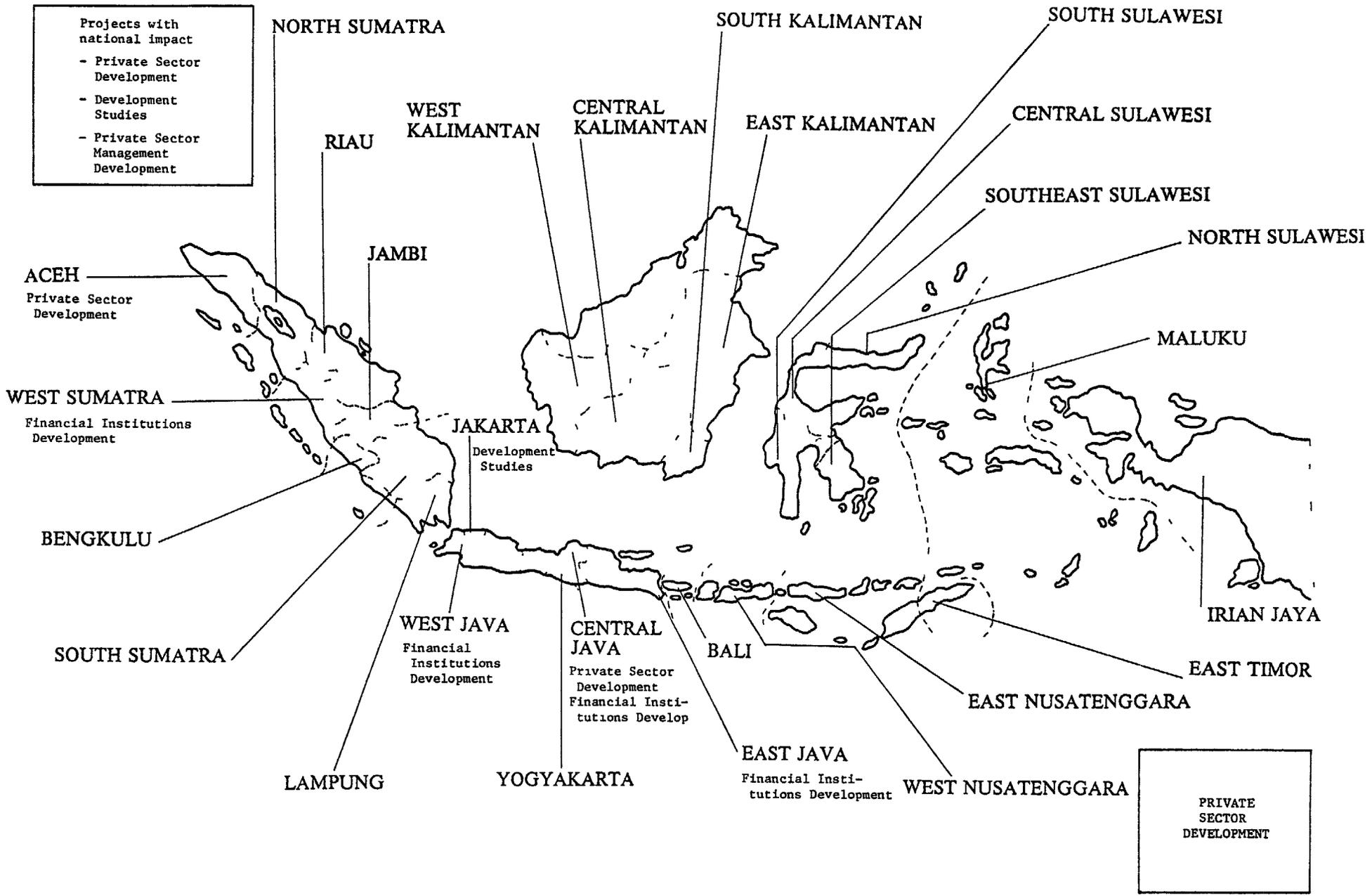
Contractors: One institutional contract (to be selected)

Regional focus: National, with pilot areas to be selected

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Projects with national impact

- Private Sector Development
- Development Studies
- Private Sector Management Development



Private Sector Development

Date of Original Agreement:	9/30/82 (G&L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution:	\$2,750,000 (G) \$6,850,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$4,100,000
Project Completion Date:	9/01/90
Project No.	497-0329

The purpose of the project is to test methods of strengthening the Indonesian private sector. The project has five components, the first four of which will be completed in 1988. 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 U.S. entrepreneurs. It also provides funds for training Investment Coordinating Board (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 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. The fourth component, Central Java Enterprise Development, focuses on developing private sector activities in areas of high employment potential. The fifth, special studies and consulting services, provides technical assistance focusing on reducing constraints on private sector development. This component will be extended through 1990.

These components were formulated to test methods of facilitating investment in sectors with high employment potential, study the links between high capital investment and local industry, identify and address constraints on small and medium-sized enterprises, and examine and address policy constraints on enterprise activity. The project's outputs have included increased investment in rattan, shrimp hatcheries, hardwood furniture, and metal fabrication small businesses, substantial private sector investment to help link large and small businesses in Lhok Seumawe, the formation of over 20 new U.S.-Indonesian joint ventures, increased contact between mid-level U.S. and Indonesian executives, and U.S. management training opportunities for 75 Indonesian executives.

Contractors Business Advisory Indonesia, Resources Management International, Development Alternatives Inc., Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Customs, Dian Desa, PRAGMA, Federal Reserve Board

Regional focus National, with activities in Aceh and Central Java

Development Studies

Date of Original Agreement	6/29/83
Anticipated USAID Contribution	\$12,000,000 (G)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$4,310,000
Project Completion Date:	6/30/91
Project No.:	497-0340

This project is supporting the Government of Indonesia, Indonesian foundations and other private institutions to strengthen research and analysis of selected issues related to overall Indonesian development. Under the first phase of the project, technical and financial support was given to those organizations concerned with policy studies that can be translated into specific policy (regulatory and budget) recommendations and thus assist the Government's decision making process. The sub-projects funded include support to the Open University, the testing of small-scale gasification systems, the development of nutrition assessment and monitoring systems, studies on infrastructure pricing policy, informal sector policy, housing policy, integrated river basin development and watershed management, and workshops on urban infrastructure and job and business opportunities in rural areas. Sub-projects currently underway include the development of gasification in rural areas and studies on pricing policy for a national commercial air service, the impact of Indonesian public policy on the private sector, and the cost of rural health services. Under the second phase, the project is directing these efforts toward trade, employment and industrial policy issues. A team of world-class economists, working together with the National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS) and the Central Bureau of Statistics, will be reviewing these policy issues to develop a medium-term industrial strategy for Indonesia based on a deregulated, trade-oriented approach which takes advantage of Indonesia's comparative advantages in labor and natural resources.

Contractors: Phase 1 - grants and contracts to 29 institutions/firms, Phase 2 - Development Economics Group

Regional focus National, with special activities in Jakarta

Financial Institutions Development

Date of Original Agreement:	5/24/84 (G&L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution:	\$ 7,250,000 (G) \$16,500,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution:	\$14,750,000
Project Completion Date	5/31/91
Project No.:	497-0341

This project has two components, one which provides assistance to the provincial banks and the other to Bank Rakyat Indonesia. The objectives of the Provincial Banks component of this project are to develop village-based credit institutions in selected provinces (East, Central and West Java, and West Sumatra) so that they are able to extend credit to borrowers on a self-sustaining basis, to expand loan portfolios to include small entrepreneurs, and to mobilize savings for the first time. This will be accomplished by strengthening the links between local credit institutions and provincial development banks capable of providing supervision and training. The purpose of the BRI Unit Desa component is to assist 2500 Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) village branches (Unit Desa) to extend services, expand loan portfolios, mobilize savings, and to promote rural financial research. USAID support is for technical assistance, in-country training, vehicles and computer equipment, construction, and loan support capital. In addition to the specific institutional developments achieved to date, this project has had notable policy success in: 1) legitimizing market interest rate programs in the eyes of the GOI, and 2) promoting efficiency and savings mobilization in financial operations which more traditionally are considered to be only credit disbursing facilities.

Contractors: Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), Harvard Institute of International Development, Comprehensive Marketing Systems

Regional focus: East, Central and West Java, West Sumatra

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Private Sector Management Development

Date of Original Agreement: 6/07/84
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$4,000,000 (G)
Grantee Contribution: \$2,407,000
Project Completion Date: 6/06/90
Project No.: 497-0345

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

Grantee: Yayasan Pendidikan and Pembinaan Manajemen (IPPM)

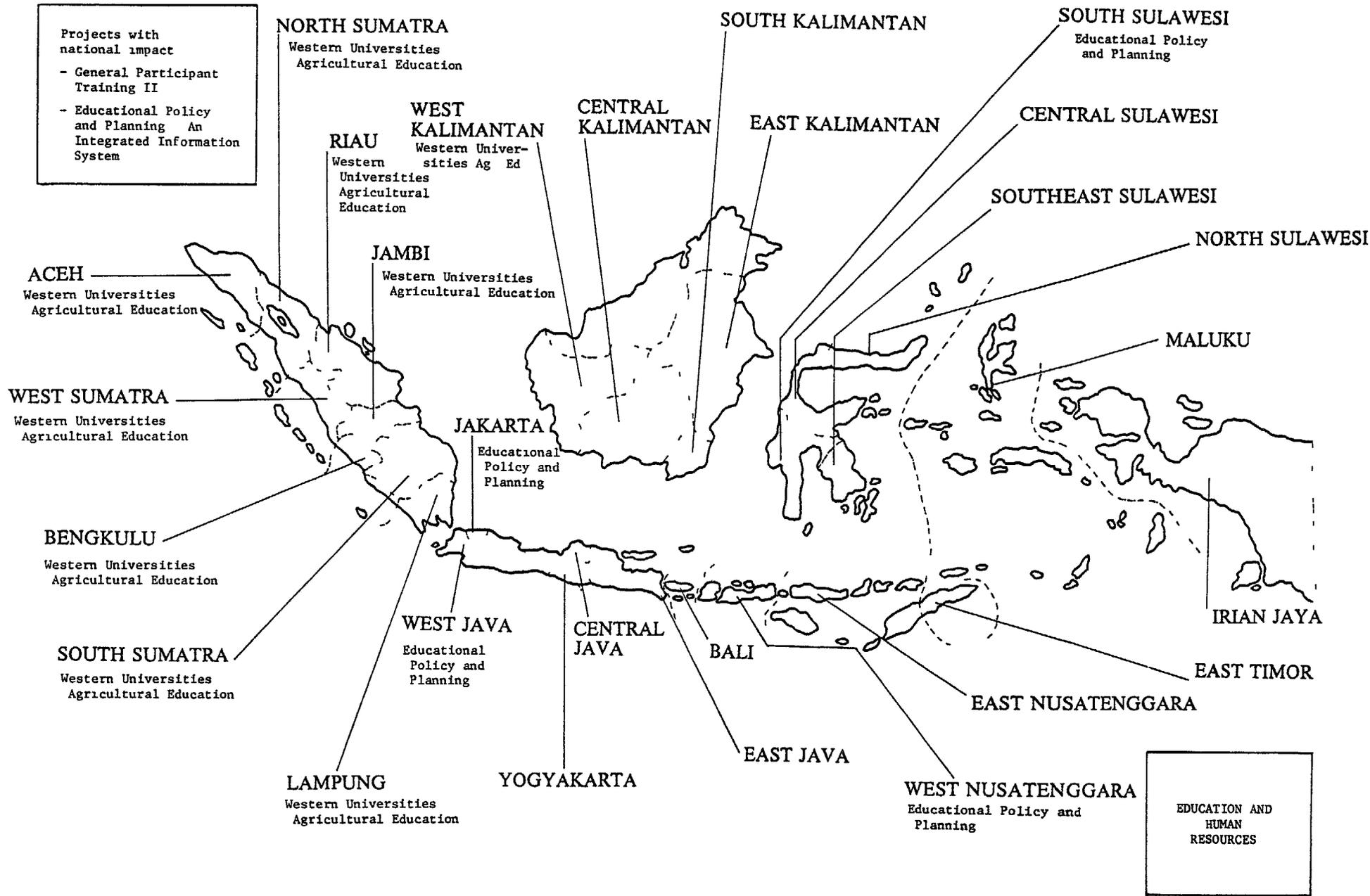
Contractors: International Institute for Education, Arthur D. Little, Inc., Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Academy for Educational Development

Regional Focus: National

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Projects with national impact

- General Participant Training II
- Educational Policy and Planning An Integrated Information System



EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Western Universities Agricultural Education

Date of Original Agreement	5/22/81 (G)
	5/20/81 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution	\$ 9,400,000 (G)
	\$15,034,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$18,713,000
Project Completion Date:	5/31/91
Project No.	497-0297

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). The project is providing advanced degree training in the U.S. and in-country, equipment and materials for libraries, laboratories, and experimental farms, technical assistance through a Title XII contract with the University of Kentucky, and the creation of inter-university (BKS-B) networks of specialists to solve problems of common interest. The second phase of the project, which began in late 1985, will continue with similar types of activities but will focus most of its technical assistance resources on the Universities of Syiah Kuala, Lampung, and Riau. Expected outputs are 450 faculty trained to the Masters and Ph.D. levels (in-country and overseas), 32 technical short courses conducted in-country, a minimum of 20 networks formed and operating, improved quality of instruction and research, and improved university administration. An experimental component of this project is the "spouse training program" which provides grant funding for spouses of selected overseas participants.

Contractors University of Kentucky, Auburn University (subcontract)

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

General Participant Training II

Date of Original Agreement	6/02/83 (G)
	5/23/83 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution	\$ 3,500,000 (G)
	\$25,500,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$9,700,000
Project Completion Date	4/30/92
Project No.:	497-0328

The project is designed to expand public and private sector manpower capabilities through a program of long-term (post graduate) and short-term (technical) overseas training. Candidates from all development organizations of the GOI are eligible, as are lecturers from public and private universities and personnel from non-governmental organizations. The project also provides funds for training-related research and participant follow-up activities relating to human resource planning and development issues. Approximately \$3.0 million of AID funds will be used for the overseas training of staff from private universities and other non-governmental organizations. Special efforts will be made to attract female candidates for training. A unique aspect of this project is the Overseas Training Office (OTO) that has been created within the GOI to assume the management (e.g., planning, administering and monitoring) of AID and other donor funded participant training programs. By the end of the project, the OTO will be fully operational, and at least 400 short-term and 435 long-term participants will have completed overseas training programs.

Contractors: Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Inc., Harvard Institute for International Development

Regional focus: National

Educational Policy and Planning: An Integrated Information System

Date of Original Agreement	2/14/85 (G)
	6/29/84 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution:	\$1,510,000 (G)
	\$4,990,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution	\$3,000,000
Project Completion Date:	9/30/90
Project No.:	497-0344

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 Ministry 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 improved planning and information systems at the provincial level. The major components of the project are technical assistance, in-country and overseas training, the provision of data management equipment, and funds for special studies and evaluations.

Contractors: Consortium of SUNY-Albany, Florida State University, Institute for International Research, and Howard University

Regional focus: National, with provincial pilot efforts in West Java, Jakarta, South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES & PL 480

Projects with national impact

- PUSPIPTEK Energy Research Laboratory
- PVO Co-Financing II
- PL 480 Title I

NORTH SUMATRA

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I

WEST KALIMANTAN

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I
PL 480 Title II - CRS

CENTRAL KALIMANTAN

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I

SOUTH KALIMANTAN

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I

SOUTH SULAWESI

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I
PL 480 Title II - NCBA

CENTRAL SULAWESI

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I

SOUTHEAST SULAWESI

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I

NORTH SULAWESI

PL 480 Title I

MALUKU

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I

IRIAN JAYA

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I

EAST TIMOR

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES AND PL 480

ACEH

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I

RIAU

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I

JAMBI

PL 480 Title I

JAKARTA

PVO Co-Financing II
PUSPIPTEK

WEST JAVA

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I
PUSPIPTEK

CENTRAL JAVA

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I
PL 480 Title II - NCBA
PL 480 Title II - CRS

BALI

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I

EAST JAVA

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I
PL 480 Title II - CRS

WEST NUSATENGARA

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I

EAST NUSATENGARA

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I
PL 480 Title II - CRS

LAMPUNG

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I
PL 480 Title II - CRS

YOGYAKARTA

PVO Co-Financing II

WEST SUMATRA

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I

BENGKULU

PL 480 Title I

SOUTH SUMATRA

PVO Co-Financing II
PL 480 Title I
PL 480 Title II - CRS

PUSPIPTEK Energy Research Laboratory

Date of Original Agreement:	8/30/82 (G)
	8/27/82 (L)
Anticipated USAID Contribution:	\$2,700,000 (G)
	\$9,550,000 (L)
Government of Indonesia Contribution:	\$4,295,000
Project Completion Date:	09/30/89
Project No.:	497-0333

The purposes of this project are to assist the GOI in: 1) identifying opportunities for the use of U.S. industrial and technological capabilities in private and public sector development plans by funding the position of Advisor to the Chairman of the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT), 2) establishing a viable professional Energy Research Laboratory (LSDE) in West Java, implemented by BPPT, and 3) defining goals, needs and capabilities in the fields of biotechnology, marine resources, and information services through a series of activities that bring together Indonesian and U.S. experts through the collaborative efforts of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and the Indonesian National Research Council (DRN). The main components of the project include an Advisor to the Chairman of BPPT, technical assistance to LSDE, training, the procurement of laboratory equipment, shop equipment, and combustion research models, and collaborative assistance between NAS and the DRN.

Contractors: 2 Personal Services Contractors, Battelle Memorial Institute-Columbus, U.S. National Academy of Sciences, Business Advisory Indonesia, P.T. Norwindo Nusantara, P.T. Pulna Bina Indonesia

Regional focus: National, with project activities (LSDE) in West Java and Jakarta

PVO Co-Financing II

Date of Original Agreement: 4/01/82
Anticipated USAID Contribution: \$26,250,000 (G)
Other Donor Contribution: \$9,000,000
Project Completion Date: 9/30/91
Project No.: 497-0336

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). The AID contribution may not exceed 75% of the total project costs. The PVOs' or counterparts' contribution can be in the form of cash or in-kind.

Contractors/Grantees

U.S. PVOs

Adventist Development Relief Agency
The Asia Foundation, Inc.
CARE/Indonesia
Catholic Relief Services
Church World Service
National Cooperative Business Association
Helen Keller International
International Executive Service Corps
Obor, Inc.
The Pathfinder Fund
Project Concern
Rockefeller Foundation
Salvation Army World Service Office
Save the Children Federation
World Relief Corporation

Indonesian PVOs

Bina Desa
Bina Swadaya
LP3ES (Institute for Social and Economic Research, Education and Information)
Lembaga Studi Pembangunan
Pusat Pengembangan Agribisnis
PUSKOWANJATI
Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia
Yayasan Dian Desa
Yayasan ETADEP
Yayasan Indonesia Sejahtera
Yayasan Kristen Untuk Kesehatan Umum
Yayasan Kusuma Buana
Yayasan Maha Bhoga Marga
Yayasan Obor Indonesia

Regional focus: National in scope. Activities currently in Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, East Timor, Irian Jaya, Maluku, Southeast Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, West Sumatra, North Sumatra, Aceh, Riau, South Sumatra, and Lampung

PL 480
TITLE I AND TITLE II

TITLE I

FY 85 Program	\$40,000,000
FY 86 Program	\$35,900,000
FY 87 Program	\$31,500,000

The PL 480 Title I (concessional sales) program requires renegotiation each fiscal year. The nature and volume of food assistance are based on availability of food commodities and Title I budgetary resources within the U.S. and the needs of the Indonesian government for those commodities. The Title I program in FY 85 provided 250,000 MT of wheat valued at \$40 million, the FY 86 program provided 314,000 MT of wheat valued at \$35.9 million, and the FY 87 program provided 220,000 MT of wheat valued at \$31.5 million.

FY 85 funds were used to support: 1) rural infrastructure development and rural works training centers, 2) construction and farm development at 33 agricultural research locations, 3) university staff development in the outer islands, 4) research and staff development in the field of science and technology, 5) intensification and expansion of pilot efforts in cooperatives, 6) rural electrification cooperatives, and 7) the Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) project for university students.

FY 86 funds were used to support: 1) construction of access roads, reservoirs for irrigation and drinking water, and flood control dikes/dams in the rural areas through the Padat Karya Gaya Baru project, 2) continuation of the short-term training and technical assistance program, completion of 10 construction and farm development projects and continuation of laboratory equipment procurements for the Applied Agricultural Research Project, 3) university research and studies, 4) the Bogor Agricultural University project in improving the educational and research capabilities of other agricultural institutions, 5) the Science and Technology Rural Development Project in research and staff development, 6) development of agribusiness enterprises for Indonesian cooperatives, 7) construction of medium and small scale irrigation and development of swampy land for new farming areas, and 8) improvement of rural roads to bitumen sealed standards or improved gravel surfacing in the outer islands.

FY 87 funds will be used to support: (1) the Agriculture and Rural Sector Support Program (ARSSP) which includes the creation of conditions conducive to expanding and diversifying the agricultural sector, planning for and initiation of steps to expand and improve the efficiency of domestic financial markets, and the identification of alternative management strategies to improve efficiency in the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance, and (2) the Expanded Program on Immunization through the provision of supplementary funds for the local purchase of BCG, DPT, DT and TT vaccines.

Regional focus: National in scope. Activities currently in all provinces except Jakarta and Jogjakarta

TITLE II: NCBA

Cooperative Development

Date of Original Agreement:	09/85 (Title II)
USAID Contribution:	\$2,837,359 (Title II)
Government of Indonesia Contribution:	\$4,000,000 (Loan funds from Title I proceeds)
Project Completion Date:	12/90

The purpose of the project is to establish model cooperative programs which demonstrate economic self-sufficiency. The project, which is now in an expanded phase, is operating in Central Java and South Sulawesi and provides comprehensive production and marketing services for food crops, livestock, and fishery production to small farmers who have potential for increasing their production. The project is being implemented by the National Cooperative Business Association with AID resources provided from the sale of PL 480 Title I and II wheat. Title I funds will be used for equipment, vehicles, building construction, salaries, travel, and credit, while Title II funds will primarily support the provision of technical assistance, training and local staff.

Contractor/Grantee: National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA)

Regional focus: Central Java (Klaten and Boyolali), South Sulawesi (Luwu)

TITLE II: Catholic Relief Services

USAID Contribution in FY 85	\$3,467,016
USAID Contribution in FY 86:	\$3,264,464
USAID Contribution in FY 87:	\$3,214,759
USAID Contribution in FY 88:	\$3,919,192 (estimated)

The Catholic Relief Services PL 480 Title II program 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 and non-fat dry milk) 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.

With the new components introduced for both the Food and Nutrition Program (FNP) and the Food for Work (FFW) Program in the redesigned program in 1986, the CRS PL 480 Title II program has gained a favorable impetus in achieving greater program impact. The CRS FNP is a good demonstration of how PL 480 Title II food distribution could be integrated in AID's child survival activities. Likewise, the FFW Program is greatly improved, particularly in the monitoring system and the physical quality of work performed.

Contractor/Grantee Catholic Relief Services

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

**REGIONALLY AND
CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS**

Regionally and Centrally Funded Projects

The majority of the assistance under the USAID program is provided on a bilateral basis to meet problems that are specific to Indonesia. There are, however, a variety of problems which are similar worldwide or which are peculiar to Asia. Because of the global nature of these problems, projects have been initiated to assist on a worldwide, rather than 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 1987, the following types of centrally and regionally financed activities were being implemented in Indonesia:

1. Consultative services. Through a variety of projects, USAID supplies technical expertise to assist in specialized fields such as agricultural production and rural development, population planning, education economics and 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, nutrition, breastfeeding, educational sector studies, 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, determining urban contraceptive prevalence, and for strengthening labor unions.

2. Experimental and pilot activities. Several different project sources are used to 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 are occurring.

- Demonstrations/testing of satellite telecommunication technologies in support of university development and rural development activities,
- Promotion of Indonesia's capital markets to contribute to broad-based economic development,
- Promotion of appropriate technology,
- Research on infant feeding patterns in urban areas,
- Biomedical research in fertility,

3. Health and family planning. AID central funds are used to test innovative approaches in health and family planning, especially through non-government organizations. Support has been provided to.

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- International Project Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (IPAVSC) to support national voluntary sterilization activities,
 - Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA) to support education and family planning services in private health services, factories, and universities, and in training for voluntary sterilization,
 - Pathfinder to support voluntary sterilization programs, family planning clinics, village based contraceptive distribution and population education programs,
 - SOMARC to support social marketing of contraceptives through commercial outlets,
 - Family Health International (FHI) to support biomedical research on fertility regulation,
 - University Research Corporation (URC) to support operational research related to family planning service delivery,
 - The Enterprise Program to support the development of fee-for-service family planning clinics and other family planning activities in private companies,
 - Technical Information on Population for Private Sector (TIPPS) to support cost-benefit analyses of the provision of family planning services in factories,
 - Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Project of Westinghouse Health Systems to provide technical assistance to the National Indonesian Contraceptive Prevalence Survey,
 - East-West Population Institute to provide technical assistance to the International Family Planning Training Center,
 - Family Planning Management Training to support the International Training Center and training of family planning managers in cost recovery health/family planning systems,
 - Population Council for secondary analyses of National Indonesian Contraceptive Prevalence Survey,
 - CARE to expand and institutionalize child survival activities such as immunization, pre- and post-natal care, and infant nutrition,
 - Project Concern International to incorporate traditional birth attendants into the village health post system,
 - Adventist Development Relief Agency to foster child survival activities in village-level health posts,
 - Helen Keller International to encourage the incorporation of vitamin A into manufactured products,
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4. Independent sector institutions. Several central project funds are used to help strengthen local institutions outside of government. This support is intended to help broaden the institutional base for development and popular support for development activities.

- The Asia Foundation to support Indonesian organizations that provide legal literacy and legal consultation services,
- Foster Parents' Plan to provide primary health care programs,
- Save the Children/Community Dev. Foundation to expand, refine, and implement its community integrated rural development approach,
- World Vision Relief Organization to expand and test its methods of training community leaders and workers in community development,
- International Executive Service Corps to support its capacity to place executive volunteers providing managerial or technical assistance to indigenous enterprises, organizations, and government agencies;
- Participating Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) to support private voluntary organizations on a collective basis,
- National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA) to provide technical assistance to cooperative organizations and to governments,
- Asian American Free Labor Institute (AFFLI) to provide general support for a program in strengthening free labor unions.

5. Training. USAID provides assistance for human capital development, particularly through participant training programs.

Within Indonesia assistance has been provided to:

- train hospital administrators and family planning program managers,
- train local scout leaders,
- train women in international marketing,
- train biomedical researchers,
- train representatives of labor organizations.

USAID PROJECTS: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

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<u>Province</u>	<u>Project</u>
1. Jakarta Special Area:	Agricultural Planning Agriculture and Rural Sector Support Program Family Planning Development & Services II Faculties of Public Health Development Studies Educational Policy and Planning PUSPIPTEK Energy Research Laboratory PVO Co-Financing II
2. West Java	Provincial Area Development Program II Citanduy II Applied Agricultural Research Fisheries Research and Development Family Planning Development & Services II Financial Institutions Development Educational Policy and Planning PUSPIPTEK Energy Research Laboratory PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I
3. Central Java	Provincial Area Development Program I Citanduy II Applied Agricultural Research Upland Agriculture and Conservation Agricultural Planning Village Family Planning/Mother-Child Welfare Family Planning Development & Services II Faculties of Public Health Private Sector Development Financial Institutions Development PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I PL 480 Title II - NCBA (Cooperative Development) PL 480 Title II - Catholic Relief Services
4. Yogyakarta Special Area	Family Planning Development & Services II PVO Co-Financing II

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<u>Province</u>	<u>Project</u>
5. East Java.	Provincial Area Development Program II Secondary Food Crops Development Upland Agriculture and Conservation Village Family Planning/Mother-Child Welfare Family Planning Development & Services II Faculties of Public Health Financial Institutions Development PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I PL 480 Title II - Catholic Relief Services
6. Bali:	Applied Agricultural Research Village Family Planning/Mother-Child Welfare Family Planning Development & Services II PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I
7. Aceh Special Area:	Provincial Area Development Program I Comprehensive Health Improvement Program-Province Specific (CHIPPS) Family Planning Development & Services II Private Sector Development Western Universities Agricultural Education PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I
8. North Sumatra*	Family Planning Development & Services II Faculties of Public Health Western Universities Agricultural Education PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I
9. Riau:	Family Planning Development & Services II Western Universities Agricultural Education PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I
10. West Sumatra*	Comprehensive Health Improvement Program- Province Specific (CHIPPS) Family Planning Development & Services II Financial Institutions Development Western Universities Agricultural Education PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I

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<u>Province</u>	<u>Project</u>
11. Jambi:	Family Planning Development & Services II Western Universities Agricultural Education PL 480 Title I
12. Bengkulu:	Provincial Area Development Program II Agricultural Planning Family Planning Development & Services II Western Universities Agricultural Education PL 480 Title I
13. South Sumatra:	Fisheries Research and Development Family Planning Development & Services II Western Universities Agricultural Education PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I PL 480 Title II - Catholic Relief Services
14. Lampung:	Secondary Food Crops Development Family Planning Development & Services II Western Universities Agricultural Education PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I PL 480 Title II - Catholic Relief Services
15. West Kalimantan:	Applied Agricultural Research Family Planning Development & Services II Western Universities Agricultural Education PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I PL 480 Title II - Catholic Relief Services
16. Central Kalimantan:	Applied Agricultural Research Family Planning Development & Services II PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I
17. South Kalimantan:	Provincial Area Development Program II Applied Agricultural Research Family Planning Development & Services II PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I
18. East Kalimantan:	Applied Agricultural Research Family Planning Development & Services II PL 480 Title I

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<u>Province</u>	<u>Project</u>
19. South Sulawesi:	Applied Agricultural Research Secondary Food Crops Development Agricultural Planning Small Scale Irrigation Management Fisheries Research and Development Rural Roads Maintenance Systems Family Planning Development & Services II Faculties of Public Health Educational Policy and Planning PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I PL 480 Title II - NCBA (Cooperative Development)
20. Southeast Sulawesi:	Family Planning Development & Services II PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I
21. Central Sulawesi:	Family Planning Development & Services II PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I
22. North Sulawesi:	Applied Agricultural Research Family Planning Development & Services II PL 480 Title I
23. Maluku:	Applied Agricultural Research Fisheries Research and Development Family Planning Development & Services II PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I
24. Irian Jaya:	Family Planning Development & Services II PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I
25. West Nusa Tenggara:	Provincial Area Development Program II Small Scale Irrigation Management Village Family Planning/Mother-Child Welfare Family Planning Development & Services II Educational Policy and Planning PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I

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<u>Province</u>	<u>Project</u>
26. East Nusa Tenggara:	Provincial Area Development Program II Applied Agricultural Research Small Scale Irrigation Management Rural Roads Maintenance Systems Comprehensive Health Improvement Program- Province Specific (CHIPPS) Family Planning Development & Services II PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I PL 480 Title II - Catholic Relief Services
27. East Timor:	Applied Agricultural Research Family Planning Development & Services II PVO Co-Financing II PL 480 Title I