

**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
FY 1979**

**USAID INDONESIA**

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

MAY 1977



FY 1979

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

INDONESIA

USAID/Indonesia  
May, 1977

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| <b>A. SUMMARY NARRATIVE STATEMENT</b>   |      |
| 1. Development Overview . . . . .   | 1    |
| 2. U.S. Economic Assistance Strategy . . . . .  | 8    |
| 3. Zero Base Budgeting . . . . .  | 16   |
| 4. Rural Development Strategy . . . . .   | 21   |
| 5. Agriculture Strategy . . . . .   | 27   |
| 6. Population Strategy. . . . .   | 34   |
| 7. Health Strategy. . . . .   | 43   |
| 8. Human Resource Development Strategy . . . . .  | 50   |
| 9. Voluntary Agency Programs . . . . .  | 55   |
| 10. Section 102 of the FAA . . . . .  | 56   |
| 11. Beneficiaries of AID Assisted Projects . . . . .                                    | 60   |
| <br><b>B. LONG RANGE PLANNING (FY 1979 - FY 1983)</b>                                   |      |
| 1. Table I - Long Range Program Plan . . . . .  | 62   |
| 2. DAP Documentation Schedule . . . . .   | 63   |
| <br><b>C. FY 1977 - FY 1979 PROGRAMS</b>  |      |
| 1. Table II - FY 1977 - FY 1979 Program<br>Levels by Appropriation Account . . . . .    | 64   |
| 2. Table III - ABS/CP Summary, FY 1977 -<br>FY 1979 Funding by Projects. . . . .        | 65   |
| 3. FY 1979 Summary Table . . . . .  | 72   |
| 4. Table IV - Ongoing Project Budget Data<br>and Project Narrative Statements . . . . . | 73   |
| 5. Table V - FY 1979 Proposed Program Ranking . . . . .                                 | 89   |
| 6. Project Identification Documents (PIDs)<br>Facesheets . . . . .                      | 90   |
| 7. PL 480 Title I . . . . .   | 102  |
| 8. PL 480 Title II . . . . .  | 108  |
| 9. Technical Assistance to Cooperatives . . . . .                                       | 112  |
| 10. Population Planning - Commodities . . . . .   | 113  |
| <br><b>D. MISSION EVALUATION PROGRAM</b>  |      |
| 1. Mission Evaluation Schedule . . . . .  | 118  |
| 2. Narrative . . . . .  | 120  |

## A. SUMMARY STRATEGY STATEMENT

The principal themes and broad development issues concerning Indonesian social and economic growth were described in the February, 1974 DAP submission. The revised Summary Strategy Statement which follows discusses significant changes which have occurred in the Indonesian development situation since 1974; examines Indonesia's economic performance and prospects; presents a strategy for U.S. economic aid over the next several years; and provides the preliminary results of an effort under way within the USAID to analyze the beneficiaries of U.S. assistance. Attachment A to this ABS is a descriptive analysis of the rural poor.

### DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The Indonesian economy only ten years ago was on the verge of total collapse. The period dating from the late 1960s represents the first decade of solid economic progress since independence. Growth in GNP has averaged about 7% compared to 2% during the 1960s; prices have risen at rates far below the 200-600% rates of the mid-1960s; and agricultural production, which barely kept pace with population growth during earlier years, has recovered and expanded. Additionally, the Indonesian Government has successfully mounted a number of programs aimed at improving rural infrastructure, agricultural production, and government services in the rural areas, and it is generally believed that living standards in the countryside are slowly improving.

In spite of these accomplishments, a great deal needs to be done. Indonesia remains among the world's least developed countries. Notwithstanding revenues from limited amounts of oil, estimates of Indonesia's per person income range from \$170 to \$190, well below the criterion of \$300 generally used for defining the poorest countries and considerably below the levels of neighboring countries such as Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.

## Pertamina Affair

The most significant event affecting Indonesian development during the past decade was the increased opportunity for accelerated economic and social progress provided by the 1973/74 increase in the price of oil. Not only were larger resources immediately available, but it was expected that the oil bonanza would provide the basis for an expanded borrowing program. Unfortunately, a major portion of the additional resources were pre-empted by large capital investment projects started by the State oil company, Pertamina, either right after or, in several cases, even before the boom. Some of these projects clearly were of questionable priority and/or excessively costly. The overall financing needs of the Pertamina projects vastly exceeded the company's own resources.

When this was perceived during 1975 the Indonesian Government reacted by cutting out some of the Pertamina projects and re-negotiating others to the maximum feasible extent, and arranging large foreign loans to cover future payments. The recent World Bank report states that the Pertamina crisis was effectively dealt with by the Indonesian Government and that the crisis has effectively been resolved.

The Pertamina debacle nevertheless has had a major impact on Indonesian development.

- 1) Financial resources counted on for the Second Five Year Plan are less than anticipated, suggesting that the rate of Government support for certain priority development programs may be lower than hoped.
- 2) Indonesia's limited economic leadership was forced to concentrate on the crisis for well over a year thereby diverting its attention from the increasingly important and complex tasks of national development.
- 3) Indonesia's international debt position rapidly changed from strong to difficult. Public sector debt over the next several years will be three to four times greater than anticipated although it is expected to stay within manageable proportions.

### Indonesian Development Goals

While Indonesia's First Five Year Plan dealt mainly with the problems of stabilization and rehabilitation, the Second Five Year Plan (April 1, 1974 to March 31, 1979) assigns priority to employment, equitable distribution of the benefits of development, regional growth, and development of agriculture, health, and the education sectors. The basic philosophy is to maintain present growth rates of around 7% while providing through projects which emphasize employment creation and increased agricultural production a broader sharing of the benefits of growth.

The Second Development Plan was prepared before the dramatic improvement in oil revenues. It nevertheless provides the guiding principles for overall development, with annual budgets serving as instruments for adjusting objectives to actual events. During the first two and a half years of the Second Plan socially oriented sectors actually received considerably less than projected while capital intensive and infrastructure sectors received allocations greatly in excess of those anticipated in the Plan. During the course of 1976 the Indonesian authorities appear to have successfully turned around the public sector investment program from emphasis on capital intensive infrastructure activities to a program with greater potential for short-run impact on the rural poor. In fact, the percentage of public sector investment for social sector programs is now rising rapidly and the World Bank expects the Indonesian Government to reach the originally projected share by the end of the Plan period (excluding the Pertamina projects which were not included in the original Plan). The Indonesian Government on many recent occasions publicly reaffirmed its commitment to the employment and distribution goals of the Second Five Year Plan.

Work on Indonesia's Third Plan Period, Repelita III (1979-1984) is just now getting under way within the various planning offices of the Indonesian Government. While it is impossible at this point to provide even a preliminary summary of the Third Plan, early indications reveal that the social objectives embodied in Repelita II will be carried forward and expanded in Repelita III.

### Population and Employment

Perhaps the most significant and heartening event of recent years in Indonesian development was the preliminary analysis of the 1976 intercensal population survey which indicates a sharp drop in the population growth rate -- from 2.6% ten years ago to 2.0% in 1976. If this decline in births is sustained, it will be significant in terms of the future size of Indonesia's population. Instead of a population of a quarter of a billion people at the turn of the century, it is more likely the population will be in the neighborhood of 200 million -- some 50 million people less than previously estimated. By mid-century Indonesia's population could level off at about 250 million rather than 400 million which would have been the case if the 1970 birth rate had continued.

Notwithstanding the progress in curbing population growth, more than a million workers will be added annually to the work force during the coming decade, doubling the rate of the past ten years. Nearly two-thirds of the population and work force is on Java where the extremely labor intensive techniques of agriculture and other sectors now support ten rural dwellers per farmed hectare, and 600 Javanese per square kilometer. Indonesia clearly has an employment problem of considerable proportions, and on Java the conditions are as critical as anywhere in the world.

### Agricultural Production

In agriculture, which provides employment and livelihood to two-thirds of Indonesia's people, the volume of rice production increased only slightly during 1976, and it is now most unlikely that the Government's target of rice self-sufficiency (18 million tons) by the end of the Plan period (1979) will be met. While total food production has increased annually by an average 3% from 1971 through 1976, annual population growth in excess of 2.2% during this period has resulted in per capita consumption increases of less than 0.7% per year. WHO has estimated that the average daily caloric supply in rural Indonesia is only 1,750 (compared to 1,960) for Bangladesh) and the current average caloric deficiency is estimated at almost 20% below minimal levels required to maintain reasonably good health.

Annual rice imports have averaged slightly over one million tons during the past four years -- a first approximation of the continuing gap between demand and supply. Because of a severe drought in many areas of Indonesia during much of 1976, rice imports alone for 1976/77 exceeded 1.6 million metric tons. It is recognized that for each 10% increase in the price of rice, annual demand could be decreased by between 150,000 and 450,000 tons. The Indonesian Government, however, maintains that there are practical limits to which the price of the basic food of a relatively poor population can be allowed to rise. Given the existing trends in consumption, production and population growth, there is a real possibility that the rice deficit may approach five million tons by 1985. A major effort is needed to identify the obstacles to increased food production and to develop programs to overcome them.

### Government Finances

Before the 1973 increase in oil prices, the World Bank points out the ratio of non-oil revenues to GDP was substantially lower in Indonesia than in other developing countries, and this ratio fell even further after the oil price rise. At the IGGI meeting in June, 1976, Indonesian authorities expressed their intention of taking action to reverse this trend and, during the past year domestic mobilization of non-oil GNP did indeed increase for the first time since 1973. This increase in domestic revenues can be traced almost entirely to improved customs procedures, particularly reduction in the range of exemptions granted and improved enforcement and administration. Of particular note is the fact that all of Indonesia's oil revenues have been used to support the development budget.\*

A great deal more needs to be done to raise revenues for the public sector, including taxes on income other than derived from oil, particularly corporate and personal income taxes. Extension of excise taxes also offers a significant possibility for increasing Government revenues. The most serious problem, however, is that of enforcement rather than in the tax structure itself. An effort to improve tax administration is already under way, and, based on last year's performance, it should register a fair amount of success.

Even with increased rates of public sector savings, the World Bank estimates that the overall availability of financial resources will constrain the level of investment unless increased levels of foreign inflows become available on terms which will not unduly increase future debt service. The World Bank report states that "In order to keep the burden of future debt service within manageable limits and thus to prevent net transfers from falling even more rapidly than now forecast,

\* About 2.5% of the development budget is allocated to national defense.

it is highly desirable that Indonesia should obtain at least \$1.5 billion on semi-concessional and concessional official development assistance (ODA) terms." At the April, 1977, meeting of the IGGI in Amsterdam a number of countries indicated they would increase their aid flows to Indonesia. Thus, Indonesia should have little difficulty in obtaining the increased level of commitments recommended by the World Bank.

Oil export earnings grew very rapidly in 1973/74 and 1974/75 as a result of price increases, stagnated in 1975/76 as decreased sales offset marginal price increases, and then grew by 17% in 1976/77 due to increased production related to world economic recovery and a greater GOI profit take. Earnings for 1977/78 are projected at \$4.3 billion. The World Bank estimates that revenues will increase by about 13% a year through 1985. Real earnings growth in the future will depend primarily on production increases related to new exploration, depletion of known reserves, and projected rapid increases in domestic oil consumption. In USAID's judgement, the World Bank projections are too optimistic. Given current trends, there is a strong possibility that oil earnings may decline considerably after 1982.

## U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE STRATEGY

The U.S. Economic Assistance Program to Indonesia is focused on Indonesia's three main development problems:

- . Shortages of trained people
- . The population explosion
- . Inadequate agricultural production

Within this framework special emphasis is placed on supporting those Indonesian development programs concerned with improving the well-being of the two-thirds of the population (some 90 million people) who are subsisting on incomes which are insufficient to provide a minimally adequate level of nutrition.

AID priorities as established by the Congress and expressed in the Foreign Assistance legislation are virtually identical to Indonesian development objectives. Within the areas of the "new directions" mandate the U.S. assistance program has been structured to play an especially beneficial role by supporting and implementing the types of projects which, while difficult, impact directly on Indonesia's most fundamental development goals and point the way for future expanded programs.

When the USAID confronts the staggering problems of the 110 million people in the rural areas, 67 million of whom are packed into the small space occupied by the mountainous islands of Java and Bali, and contrasts this situation with its roughly \$114 million in proposed FY 1979 development assistance, one is immediately seized with the question -- how can AID play a role in the development of Indonesia's rural areas which is both short and long-term effective and cooperatively responsive to the Government of Indonesia's needs and requests.

Two requirements immediately become apparent: First, the USAID's approach must be highly strategic; it must identify the key development constraints. Second, once this is done, it must be able to range as freely as possible in using the available tools and opportunities to deal with the problems.

The \$114 million proposed for United States economic aid, exclusive of food aid, in FY 1979 represents a substantial increase over levels of recent years. While still less than 15% of total anticipated official development aid, U.S. aid funds will have a significant impact on Indonesian development by emphasizing training and institutional development; assisting in the planning and implementation of social sector projects as an offset to the relatively greater ease with which traditional heavy industry and infrastructure projects can be planned and implemented; and providing a source of momentum in the face of Government uncertainty on how best to address social sector goals including questions of decentralization, administrative reform, and accelerated employment creation.

Over the past two years the pilot-study, experimental design approach and first-phase financing of strategic new programs was extended beyond family planning to other areas of AID's new mandate. By emphasizing rural development, including integrated area development where appropriate, the USAID hopes to assist the Indonesian Government in making progress toward reducing inequities in regional living standards and improving opportunities for economic and social advancement.

Grant funds will be needed to finance U.S. project advisors, research and testing in support of loan-funded pilot projects, training programs, consultant services and technical assistance. This combination, which emphasizes extensive technical aid, should enable AID to continue its program-building and manpower-development role. Capital project loans will be reserved for those

carefully selected activities which hold promise of maturing into national programs to improve the productivity and well-being of the poor majority and which combine institution-building and basic reforms with physical accomplishments. Examples are Indonesia's small-scale irrigation program now assisted by AID and rural electrification.

A critical aspect of this program philosophy is the built-in flexibility it provides to respond to unexpected opportunities and to support Indonesian change agents who share AID's development goals. Moreover, it permits new and innovative ideas to evolve through the use of pilot-testing and experimental work and then to pioneer in the early stage of program implementation through the timely response to critical openings which offer the potential of an institutional development impact vastly in excess of the discreet project inputs provided by AID. The value of AID's limited assistance, however, easily can be reduced or eliminated by detailed guidance from AID/W, which, no matter how well intended or "expert" in quality, is rarely attune to the local conditions which govern the USAID's opportunity to play the role of innovator.

AID's emphasis on assisting those who have not significantly benefited from Indonesia's recent growth coupled with Indonesia's own concerns for development of the social sectors should, in principle, require greater amounts of AID technical involvement in Indonesian development. The concerns among Indonesian planners about the distribution effects of the development program fit well with AID's priorities. USAID project identification will concentrate on programs which combine U.S. technical assistance contributions for longer range institutional development with outlays, as needed, for the pilot testing, construction or improvement of physical systems in areas of priority interest -- population, health, agriculture, nutrition, and education -- which offer the possibility of leading to more effective transfers of assistance to lower income groups.

Since resuming economic assistance to Indonesia in 1966, U.S. economic aid has gone through a number of transitions, both in terms of program composition and total funding magnitudes. The U.S. economic assistance program during Indonesia's First Plan period was designed to help meet the Plan's objectives (economic stabilization and infrastructure rehabilitation) within the constraints imposed by the U.S. Government's low profile policy. Relatively large individual projects and programs were concentrated in a few sectors. Activities were selected for AID financing which transferred large amounts of resources (program loans and PL 480 Title I) with a minimum of staff involvement in Indonesian affairs. About \$235 million was provided through 1973 for infrastructure rehabilitation, primarily in the electric power sector. A large number of these projects are still in the process of being implemented.

With the advent in 1973/74 of Indonesia's Second Five Year Plan emphasizing social sector development and the "new directions" in U.S. economic assistance, U.S. economic aid to Indonesia underwent its first major transition. Planning for old-line infrastructure projects was terminated, and the development of projects in the areas of the Congressional mandate was undertaken. Initially, the USAID's response to the Congressional mandate was to select ongoing GOI programs, such as small-scale Rural Works, Sederhana Irrigation, and Malaria Control, for expansion and institutional upgrading. These efforts have proven successful and there is strong evidence to support a continuing AID involvement.

At the same time, planning was begun for a series of more conceptually complex new project initiatives in the areas of manpower training, agricultural/rural development, and health. The model for these new initiatives is found

in the highly successful family planning program where significant accomplishments can be directly traced to creative programming from month to month in response to emerging opportunities. In this case, new ideas and institutions were required and fresh leadership was enlisted.

Over the past several years USAID has worked at all levels with Indonesian authorities responsible for programs in the rural areas, and the results of this work are bearing fruit in the form of a number of innovative project proposals, such as the Provincial Area Development Project, which will help improve local government capability to plan and manage rural development programs. Programs in rural development, when coupled with new initiatives in health, nutrition, and a significantly expanded training effort, will permit a major increase in FY 79 of U.S. assistance to Indonesia, all of which would be highly responsive to the guidelines set forth in the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act.

From an FY 1975 low of \$43.4 million, aid funding levels for Indonesia have increased or are proposed to increase each year through FY 1978. In light of the progress demonstrated over the past six months in generating GOI enthusiasm for new project proposals, USAID is proposing an FY 79 funding level of \$114 million for new and ongoing projects. In addition, USAID has submitted PIDs for "shelf" projects totalling \$60 million. This has been done on the assumption that some projects during the course of development may be rejected on programming grounds while others may not prove feasible.

As will be seen in the following pages on USAID assistance plans for the five sectors where U.S. aid will be concentrated in support of Indonesian development goals, there is adequate basis for proposing an increase in funding levels of 20% each year from FY 79 through FY 82.

PL 480

USAID supports the effort outlined in AID/W guidance messages during the past year to increase the development impact of PL 480 Title I. However, the level of the PL 480 program to Indonesia over the past ten years has been determined primarily by U.S. commodity availabilities, and with the exception of GOI compliance reporting on the broadly worded self-help provisions, the program approval and negotiation process did not encourage efforts to improve the development impact of PL 480. Moreover, we are not optimistic that any significant change in this pattern can be easily accomplished. As an initial step, USAID intends to initiate regularly scheduled meetings with Indonesian officials throughout the coming year on the implementation of self-help measures with the purpose of improving GOI performance.

PL 480 contributes importantly to Indonesian economic stability by providing food for sales in major urban areas and the generation of local currency for the development budget. Additionally, PL 480 Title I contributes to the well-being of the Indonesian population -- the FY 1977 program represents the average annual rice consumption for about 5 million Indonesians. The U.S. delegate at the recent IGGI meeting announced that the U.S. hopes to provide \$87 million in PL 480 Title I to Indonesia during FY 1978. This anticipated Title I program, while fairly large in absolute terms, will provide only a small fraction of annual foreign exchange inflows to the public sector and constitutes less than 10% of the food commodities imported by the Indonesian Government. Given these magnitudes, it is clearly unreasonable to consider using Title I as a tool to effect major changes in Indonesian policies relevant to expanded food production.

The Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia

The Dutch chaired international consortium through which U.S. aid to Indonesia is provided continues to be an active force in Indonesian development. Donor statements at the April, 1977 meeting of the IGGI show that the World Bank will continue to be the largest donor agency to Indonesia with a lending target of \$550 million. Japan and the U.S. are the largest bilateral donors with pledges targeted at \$189 million and \$172 million respectively. Germany and The Netherlands are expected to provide about \$52 million each.

The IGGI is viewed by the Indonesian Government as having been highly successful in marshalling capital on concessionary terms for the Indonesian development program. Moreover, active participation by the U.S. is seen by Indonesian authorities as critical to the continuing success of the IGGI and the maintenance of relatively high aid levels by other donors, especially the Japanese. While the recommendations of the IGGI are not binding on the Indonesian Government, the IGGI offers the U.S. and other donors an important opportunity to engage Indonesian authorities in dialogue on policy issues (e.g., public sector investment and resource mobilization) which are important to the success of donor-sponsored projects aimed at improving the well-being of the lower strata of Indonesian society.

A review of the project portfolios for several of the major donors shows that, with the exception of perhaps the Japanese, most seem to be progressively moving their programs toward a heavier concentration in rural development, agriculture, health, and education. The World Bank has targeted a minimum of 40% of its \$550 million lending program for FY 77 in the soft sectors; actual performance for 1976 shows that about 50% of the World Bank program went for projects in agriculture, small feeder and road con-

struction, non-university level education, and transmigration. The Asian Development Bank has been somewhat slower in converting its program to one which impacts directly on the well-being of poor people. However, the president of the ADB, in his address before the Bank's recent annual meeting, said that henceforward major emphasis would be placed on social sector programs.

Both The Netherlands and German aid programs have been turned around successfully. From program lending and heavy infrastructure projects in the first half of this decade, both donors are now actively supporting integrated area development projects at transmigration sites, rural health programs, village infrastructure programs, and other social sector activities.

With regard to donor coordination, there is no evidence to date of any significant misallocation of resources due to lack of donor coordination. In addition to the coordination functions performed by BAPPENAS and the Cabinet Secretariat, there are close and effective albeit informal ties between the various donor agencies on technical levels.

As for the recurring operational costs of the composite of various donor programs in Indonesia's social sectors, the Indonesian Government is required as a condition precedent to the disbursement of funds for AID projects (and most other donor projects as well), to provide written assurances that it will provide local currency as required to meet a certain proportion of local costs. Moreover, all AID and other donor activities are included in the Indonesian Blue Book which assures that these projects will receive priority treatment in the annual budgetary allocation process. The Indonesian Government's record in meeting its financial commitments for local costs of foreign donor financed projects is good. While occasional problems do arise, USAID knows of no case where progress was seriously impeded by the absence of the Government's contribution to project financing, even during the period of financial uncertainty following disclosure of the Pertamina scandal.

## ZERO BASE BUDGETING

USAID proposes four decision packages for the FY 1979 program (see Table V).

**Decision Package - Minimum:** The first decision package amounts to \$92,650 thousand and consists of ongoing AID projects plus several new project starts. This level is considerably below the AID minimum decision package ceiling of \$118 million -- 80% of the CY 1978 Congressional request of \$148 million. Given the volume of economic assistance Indonesia received from other IGGI donors, USAID has concluded that roughly \$90 million is the minimum level acceptable for U.S. economic assistance in FY 1979. Ninety million dollars represents the low year of U.S. aid (FY 1975) to the Indonesian Government during the past ten years. Anything below this amount would not be viewed by Indonesian authorities as a reasonable contribution to their development problems, particularly in light of recent Administration statements indicating increased U.S. interest in assisting developing nations.

Over the past ten years the PL 480 level has been determined primarily by U.S. commodity availabilities. In USAID's view, this program now has only marginal developmental impact in Indonesia and therefore has not been included in the Minimum Level Decision package. The Indonesian Government, however, in its effort to attract concessionary foreign financing, continues to attach importance to the provision of PL 480. Accordingly, there is some likelihood that, given the opportunity, Indonesian authorities would request a portion of the minimum level in PL 480.

**Decision Package - Current:** The current level of \$149 million would permit AID to carry out its proposed expanded program of \$114 million, provided all but \$30 million of PL 480 Title I is relegated to the "proposed" decision package. USAID believes the proposed FY 79 AID projects are of greater developmental value than the resource transfer represented by PL 480. Given Indonesia's large population and geographic disparity, the proposed increased AID funding level for FY 79 is needed to support AID's objective of addressing those intractable development problems which affect the lives of significant numbers of Indonesia's rural poor.

Decision Package - Proposed: The proposed level of \$201,100 thousand would enable USAID to carry out its proposed development programs and, in addition, increase the amount of PL 480 Title I funding so that Indonesia could purchase a total of 300,000 tons of rice and 50,000 tons of wheat. The provision of PL 480 Title I commodities on concessionary terms reduces the foreign exchange burden of large food import requirements on the balance of payments and the local currency proceeds represent an important development resource. The PL 480 Title I program also boosts the U.S. total aid level to approximately that of the Japanese. This would provide the U.S. with greater standing within the IGGI and enable the U.S. delegation to exert commensurate influence on the major development issues under consideration.

Decision Package - Expanded: The expanded level of \$266,575 thousand would permit financing of three very attractive projects which are being proposed as shelf items for FY 1979 in the event that funds become available in amounts beyond those currently anticipated.

Workforce Requirements: The following table summarizes the estimated work force requirements for each of the funding levels indicated on Table V:

|                              | (000)<br>Program<br>Funding | Workforce |     |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----|
|                              |                             | US        | FN  |
| Decision Package - Minimum   | 92,650                      | 75        | 123 |
| Decision Package - Current   | 149,100                     | 81        | 126 |
| Decision Package - Proposed  | 201,100                     | 81        | 126 |
| Decision Package - Expansion | 266,575                     | 85        | 131 |

The total direct hire American workforce projected for the end of FY 79 (Proposed Level) is 81. This is an increase of 17 positions over the currently authorized ceiling of 64. The workforce figures in the above table represents the minimum number of direct hire personnel required to administer projects in accordance with AID regulations.

The FY 79 proposed program includes nine new projects for which USAID will have a significant programming involvement and managerial responsibilities during implementation. Some projects now active will have terminated or be in phase-out two years from now, freeing up personnel to work on new projects. However, a number of large projects in the new portfolio have several years to run and, with the projected expansion of the program each year, the total workforce will have to be increased annually.

As a general rule, USAID has found that rural development projects and other "new direction" activities require more USAID personnel than earlier anticipated. This is due to the complexities of the projects, their widespread geographic distribution, and the lack of experience in dealing with foreign aid procedures among officials in the Indonesian ministries responsible for administering soft sector projects. It should be noted that there is no increase in workforce level between the "current" and "proposed" decision packages. This is because USAID staff involvement in the PL 480 Title I program is not related to the PL 480 funding level. Also, a number of the additional Direct Hire employees needed for FY 1979 projects will be physically located in provincial areas, thereby avoiding additional strain to the already difficult logistical support operation in Jakarta.

Foreign national staffing requirements are closely related to the U.S. workforce level. More than half of the current foreign national staff directly support U.S. personnel in clerical and administrative positions and as

drivers. The increase in foreign national staff levels reflect primarily the added administrative support burden caused by the expanded U.S. staff. While there also are increases in technical and professional categories, difficulty in recruiting qualified local nationals for such positions is a major limiting factor. This skills shortage in Indonesia also precludes any significant use of foreign nationals in lieu of U.S. nationals. Qualified third country personnel as a substitute for direct hire staff at substantially less cost is barred by the Indonesian Government.

Operating Expense Levels: The following table summarizes the estimated operating expense levels associated with each of the program funding levels indicated on Table V:

|                              | (000)<br><u>Program<br/>Funding</u> | (000)<br><u>Operating<br/>Expense</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Decision Package - Minimum   | 92,650                              | 724                                   |
| Decision Package - Current   | 149,100                             | 817                                   |
| Decision Package - Proposed  | 201,100                             | 817                                   |
| Decision Package - Expansion | 266,575                             | 882                                   |

The operating expense figures cited above were derived in accordance with the instructions in AIDTO Circular A-172 requiring deletion of object classes 11, 12, 13, 22, 212, 235, and 311. Total operating expenses are projected in the MOB at \$5,499 thousand in FY 77; \$6,902 thousand in FY 78; and \$7,751 thousand in FY 79.

The primary factor in determining operating expenses is personnel. In this connection it should be noted that personnel costs are heavily front-end weighted; thus, there is a seeming disproportionately large increase in operating expenses during periods of even modest staff expansion. New lease costs with their advance payments account for a sizable portion of the proposed increase in the FY 79 operating expense budget. With project activity increasing in outlying areas, operational travel costs also will be a major item.

USAID is the only foreign donor in Indonesia which receives direct financial assistance from the Indonesian Government to cover local costs. In addition to the Trust Fund, the Indonesian Government also provides in-kind support in the form of housing and office space. Twenty residences, one-third of the USAID's current contribution to the Mission-wide housing pool, and all of the present USAID office space is provided at no cost by the GOI. With high rental rates prevalent in Jakarta, these in-kind contributions result in a very substantial savings in operating expenses.

As a concluding comment on the Zero Base Budgeting exercise, USAID would like to propose that next year's ZBB instruction omit the requirement for including PL 480 and Housing Guarantees within the various Decision Package sets. In the case of PL 480, for example, AID has relatively little control or even influence over the decision making process relating to country allocations and the timing of agreements. Additionally, the purposes of PL 480 Title I (resource transfer) and AID financed programs (impact on rural poor through programs in areas of Congressional mandate) are sufficiently different that they cannot be considered in a meaningful way within the Indonesian decision package set. The inclusion of a substantial amount of U.S. dollar funding for PL 480 in the Zero Base Budgeting exercise for Indonesia has distorted the content of the Decision Packages to such an extent that one might question the usefulness of Table V to AID for considering AID resource requirements for existing and new activities.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Agricultural and Rural Development strategies in this submission support the objectives of increasing production and income in the rural areas. The strategies are therefore mutually reinforcing and should be read within that context.

Indonesia's Second National Five Year Development Plan (Repelita II) places heavy emphasis on addressing the social and economic needs of its poorer rural population. Indications are that the Third National Development Plan (Repelita III), which begins in April, 1979, will have an even stronger emphasis and focus on development in the rural sectors. The primary fact which confronts both GOI and external donor rural development program planners is that slightly over 80% of all Indonesians live in rural areas, and of that group a large majority derive their livelihood from agriculture and/or agriculture-related activities. It is also an accepted reality that a significant majority of that population by any standard is extremely poor. (See Attachment A for a descriptive analysis of Indonesia's rural poor.) Further background on Indonesia's rural sector is available in the FY 1974 DAP, the 1973 IBRD Agricultural Sector Survey, and the FY 1978 ABS.

Many constraints and pressures give rise to Indonesia's overall rural sector needs. After three years of increased emphasis, testing, and initial project work in this sector, USAID has identified several problem areas which have the greatest potential for improvement with U.S. development assistance. Although not an exhaustive analysis of all rural problems, the following is a summary description of what USAID perceives to be the setting for its rural development program.

-- The nation suffers from chronic under- and unemployment, particularly in Java, Madura, and Bali, where nearly two-thirds of Indonesia's population is concentrated on 7% of its land. Over 10 million of Indonesia's work force fall in the under- or unemployed category. Accurate and reliable

statistics are difficult to obtain, but it is generally accepted that under-employment is a more pressing problem than total unemployment. At present the labor force is estimated to be increasing at about 1.2 million annually, with most of these numbers in the rural communities.

-- Small agricultural land holdings are continually decreasing through family division; the average Indonesian farmer-owner owns less than four-tenths of a hectare (about one acre) of land. Experts advise that in Indonesia such holdings are not viable economic units of agricultural production. In addition, there are estimated to be 33 million Indonesians (counting all family members) who fall into the landless peasant or farm laborer category even though there are 20 million or more hectares of unused or under-used available arable land in the Outer Islands. Various transmigration schemes have not been notably successful in pioneering the opening of new lands for increased agricultural production or resettling sufficient numbers of people from Java, Bali, and Madura to relieve ever increasing population pressures.

-- There is inadequate or non-existent rural infrastructure (e.g., farm roads, communications, electricity, and irrigation systems). Java, the most "infrastructurally" developed area of Indonesia, contains an average of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  a kilometer of road per square kilometer of land area while Kalimantan has about 1/100 km and Sulawesi has about 7/100 km per square km of land. Of the estimated 60 million hectares of arable land in Indonesia, only a little over 4 million are irrigated. Much of the rest is "slash and burn" cultivated and consequently of low productivity and subject to land loss through erosion. Telecommunications serving the rural areas are practically nonexistent, and electrical service is confined largely to urban areas. Average annual per capita electricity consumption in Indonesia is 17 kwh whereas in neighboring Philippines it is 330 kwh.

-- Public services are curtailed because of the lack of qualified and motivated personnel at all levels of government to effectively plan, manage and disseminate needed information, services and support activities in the rural areas. The lack of adequately trained and knowledgeable people to undertake the formidable tasks of development is well recognized in Indonesia. Worthwhile development activities often stagnate for want of nothing more than attention by a knowledgeable and/or concerned Indonesian government official. The lack of depth in the bureaucracy penalizes the few competent, action-oriented technocrats who are unrealistically burdened. Additionally, traditional Indonesian lines of authority and responsibility run on functionally vertical lines from Jakarta (Department level) down to the village, with little inclination or perceived need for horizontal coordination or cooperation between functional disciplines. Although cooperation and coordination between government agencies seems more prevalent, albeit more informal, at the local (e.g. Kabupaten and Kecamatan) level, development work undertaken by various agencies is sometimes observed to be duplicative, overlapping or worse still, conflicting.

The factors discussed above contribute to a generally low quality of rural life in Indonesia, where approximately 75 million primarily rural people have annual per capita incomes of less than US \$100, roughly 10% of the world's approximately 750 million people who exist at or below that level.

#### USAID Rural Development Rationale

The problems discussed above, among others, undoubtedly provide some of the bases for the heavy stress in the GOI's current and planned Five Year Development Plans (Repelita II and III) on rural/regional development activities. The March, 1977, IBRD report on Indonesia notes a significant shift in the FY 78 development budget away from the large-scale, capital-intensive, import-dependent projects of the past few years into the more difficult socially oriented and rural sector programs.

In conformance with the Congressional Mandate and in response to the emphasis in Repelita II and III, USAID's rural development strategy is designed around the following areas of emphasis:

(A) Village Infrastructure: The construction rehabilitation/expansion and subsequent beneficial operation and maintenance of the rural infrastructure (which was neglected during colonial rule and the profligate years of Sukarno) such as farm roads, irrigation systems, flood/erosion control works, rural electrification/communication systems, etc. required to increase agriculture productivity and provide other economic and social benefits in the rural areas. AID provides financial and technical assistance for a rural works program which seeks to improve rural agricultural production and create short and long-term employment opportunities in the poorest districts of Indonesia through labor-intensive construction and rehabilitation of basic rural facilities such as feeder roads, flood control facilities and reforestation.

AID also is assisting the expansion of an Indonesian Government program to construct small-scale (Sederhana) irrigation systems at the rate of about 150 per year. This project has an immediate payoff for small farmers, particularly on the Outer Islands, by permitting them to grow two rice crops within one year -- the timely application of water is often the key to multiple cropping. The production and employment implications of this shift are very attractive. The AID loan provides for contracts with American consultants, training, and equipment, as well as a portion of the local costs. Our rough estimate is that approximately 1.5 million poor Indonesian farmers and rural laborers will benefit directly from these two projects over the next five years.

An area of considerable future promise is rural electrification. USAID currently is working with several Indonesian agencies to develop a rural electrification project which will establish 12 pilot local distribution systems for rural areas where today only 1% of the population has electricity. Rural electrification as contemplated in this project should make it possible for Indonesia's rural poor to share some of the benefits from present and future large investments in power generation and transmission facilities now available only to urban centers and industrial users.

AID support for rural electrification distribution systems and technical assistance for related institutions in future years will be molded by experience in implementing Rural Electrification I which is now under preparation. It appears that rural electrification drawing on central grids will have significant potential for reaching the poor at reasonable cost in regions where intensive, especially irrigated, agriculture is practiced. It also should stimulate the development of rural based enterprises.

Both the Rural Works and small scale irrigation projects have already demonstrated potential for improving agricultural production and rural incomes within the short time span of several years. USAID plans to continue to support these and similar efforts through FY 79 and beyond, provided they can impact on the institutional arrangements of these programs (e.g., water-user association, labor-intensive construction approaches, etc.) which ensure poor majority access and benefit. As we learn more about the social, cultural and institutional factors which influence access to the benefits of irrigation, feeder roads and other local infrastructure projects in Indonesia, there is the possibility of even greater involvement by AID in similar new investments.

(B) Area Development: The "horizontal approach" of an area project is especially appropriate for regions of high agricultural production potential in Indonesia. AID is supporting two integrated area development projects, one in Kabupaten Luwu in South Sulawesi and the other in the Citanduy River Basin in Central and West Java. These activities involve the coordination of several Indonesian Government ministries such as Public Works for the construction of irrigation systems and the Department of Agriculture for more effective farm level implementation and utilization of irrigation water. We estimate that approximately 2.0 million people within these two project areas will directly benefit from improved agricultural production and upgraded government services. Follow-on USAID involvement in these projects will emphasize production and development of local institutions.

A major proposal is being prepared with our Indonesian colleagues to help improve local government capability to plan and manage rural development programs. Called Provincial Area

Development Program (PDP), this project will begin in FY 1977 in two provinces and be expanded at the rate of three provinces per year over the next several years.

One of the most significant changes of emphasis between the First and Second Five Year Development Plan is that provinces and kabupaten (districts) are now called upon to bear a major and increasing responsibility for planning, managing and implementing the development of the nation. The PDP project will involve provincial, kabupaten and more local level officials in (a) identifying needs, bottlenecks and constraints in their existing organizations, infrastructure, programs and activities; (b) planning appropriate measures to overcome these deficiencies either by improving the effectiveness of existing programs or experimenting with new types of projects; (c) implementing, managing and monitoring these plans and activities in an efficient manner; and (d) evaluating the results with a view towards making further improvements. The project, which is the first foreign assistance project involving the direct participation of the Ministry of Home Affairs, represents an innovative approach toward local participation in development and will be one of the key elements in the USAID's rural development strategy.

(C) Local Institutions: The development of local participatory institutions, primarily local government units of various kinds, with the purpose of promoting a more efficient allocation of public investment in infrastructure (including improved utilization and maintenance of infrastructure); encourage local mobilization of resources; improve the functioning of markets is the objective of several technical assistance activities including the Area Development Planning (BAPPEDA) Project and the proposed Kabupaten Training, Planning, and Management Project as well as the proposed North Sumatra Regional Planning activity. These projects emphasize training and technical assistance to create a local administrative and planning capability. All of these activities will be absorbed by or closely coordinated with the Provincial Area Development Project mentioned in Section B above.

## AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the predominant economic activity in Indonesia, engaging approximately two-thirds of the employed labor force, mainly as small farmers.

Total land area is 200 million hectares, of which 60 million hectares possess potential for agricultural development. Of this 60 million hectares, 16 million are presently cultivated, 12 million are in forestry concessions, 12 million in forest reserves, and 20 million are identified for near-term agricultural development. Less than one fourth of the 16 million hectares cultivated is currently irrigated and only a small portion of this 4 million hectares of irrigated land receives water throughout the year.

Although farming practices cover the spectrum from slash-and-burn to highly mechanized plantation operations, the typical farm operation may be characterized as less than one-half hectare in size on Java, and less than two hectares on the Outer Islands, with productivity at or near the subsistence level. Approximately 82% of landholders own less than one hectare, and on Java there are over 30 million landless rural poor. Average daily caloric food intake is estimated at 1750 calories. The UN/WHO has set a level of 2160 calories as the lowest nutritionally acceptable intake.

In the fisheries sector of agriculture more than 2 million small fish producers earn a marginal living from a variety of activities that include coastal brackish water fish farming, artisanal fishing, and fresh water fish farming. Additionally, some farmers supplement their incomes through fish cultivation on unused rice lands. Production from both fish ponds and fish boats is the lowest in Southeast Asia, and annual per capita fish consumption is less than ten kilograms compared to more than 20 kilograms elsewhere in the region.

The strategy set forth in the First National Five Year Development Plan emphasized the rehabilitation and expansion of agriculture infrastructure. Food production, mainly rice, was given major emphasis. The second plan extended the objectives of the first plan and set 1979 as the target year for self-sufficiency in rice production.

Midway through the second plan there has been a shift of emphasis: (a) more attention is being given to crops other than rice, with the realization that better use could be made of available water in the dry season by cultivating corn or legumes, and that a break in the rice-cropping cycle would reduce pest and disease outbreaks; (b) fertilizer prices have been reduced, thereby making fertilizers available at a reasonable price for secondary food crops (Indonesia will be self-sufficient in nitrogen fertilizer (urea) in 1978); (c) more consideration is being given to land utilization, i.e. the best cropping schedule for the particular area; and (d) there is greater emphasis on extensification on the Outer Islands as opposed to intensification on Java and Bali. By Government decree three pilot areas of 500 hectares each have been designated, each to support 100 families. At 5 hectares per family, this is a startling departure from previous thinking; with a 5 hectare holding a farmer must mechanize or adopt a system of "mixed" farming, which might logically include livestock and perennial crops in addition to food crops. Whichever direction the farmer takes, this change widens the horizons for development.

Since the inception of Repelita II the average growth of rice production has been around 4%, but it now appears that there is virtually no possibility of attaining self-sufficiency by 1979. This is partially illustrated by rice import levels; average annual rice import levels over the past four years have been 1 million metric tons and 500,000 M.T. during prior years. The only conceivable way to attain rice self-sufficiency by 1980 or 1985 is to reduce the growth in demand for rice and thus increase the demand for substitutes. Even if Indonesia can do this, rice self-sufficiency would be achieved at a low level of consumption and at the expense of greater food deficits in other areas.

The more likely outcome is that rice production will increase at or near the 4% level, and per capita consumption of rice will continue to expand with growing per capita incomes, with the result that the rice deficit by 1985 will be between 3.5 and 5 million M.T. per year.

The full production potential of the new seed fertilizer/pesticide technology is seldom achieved by Indonesian farmers, and a recent investigation, conducted by research teams of Gajah Mada University and the Central Research Institute for Agriculture, attempts to find out why. In brief, the findings indicate: (a) insect control is largely ineffective, due to insufficient availability of chemicals and equipment as well as poor timing of application, (b) where water control is unreliable less fertilizer is used, and (c) outside of BIMAS (Government supported program providing HYV seeds and agricultural inputs to farmers) program areas there is a shortage of inputs and credit.

Additional impediments to progress in the agricultural sector include: lack of producer price incentives; poor watershed management; insufficient agricultural credit; lack of infrastructure; and, of overriding importance, too many people attempting to wrest livelihoods from too many farms of too little hectarage. Alternative employment would release the inefficient farmer from the land and permit the efficient farmer greater productivity on a larger holding. Watershed renovation and conservation projects, as well as resettlement projects on rehabilitated, or newly established, plantations having primary processing facilities, would provide such employment.

The GOI initiated the BIMAS program in 1965/66 in a mass extension effort to increase agricultural production and farmer income through crop intensification. As BIMAS areas become capable of functioning without the credit component, they are converted to INMAS areas. Combined BIMAS/INMAS areas now total 3.6-4.0 million hectares, and yields on these areas have been increased 500-550 kg/ha (milled rice). Through input distribution within the BIMAS framework the Government has subsidized fertilizers and pesticides for rice farmers, and this assistance is latterly being extended to other food crops. As an intensification program, BIMAS participation is limited to those areas with basic infrastructure and does not address "frontier" areas. It now appears that only marginal increases in production can be gained from further intensification; therefore renewed effort must be made to in-

crease the rate of resettlement in the rainfed areas on the Outer Islands. Ongoing research has shown that such areas can be transformed into economically productive holdings if the necessary fertilizer and pesticide inputs, and correlative infrastructure, i.e., roads, markets, rural electrification, extension services and soil and water conservation are provided.

USAID Agricultural Strategy: The rate of adoption of modern technology, including high-yield seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, water control, and land management will have to be accelerated through research, training, and farm extension work. U.S. assistance is concentrated in those problem areas where U.S. technical expertise has a comparative advantage--- agricultural technology and agricultural planning.

(A) Agricultural Technology: AID supports several activities designed to adapt modern agricultural technology to Indonesian conditions with the purpose of significantly increasing production within a reasonably short time frame. New and improved technology plays a key role in accelerating agricultural production, and the United States is recognized as having a special competence in this area.

Under an AID financed contract, the International Rice Research Institute, working with the Indonesian Central Research Institute for Agriculture, has developed five improved rice varieties, each of which has improved yields of more than 20% above traditional types. Two varieties possess increased cold tolerance (for higher altitudes), two are resistant to primary pests and diseases, and one is early maturing and high yielding. The development of new rice varieties offers the potential, if other problems can be solved (e.g., lack of credit, provision of fertilizers and pesticides, need for price incentives) of bringing some 25 million hectares of land into production without irrigation. USAID intends to continue its assistance in this area through 1979 and perhaps beyond.

An IBRD agricultural research and extension loan signed in late 1975 will fund activities at a National Center for rice and secondary crops research at Sukamandi, West Java; vegetable research near Bandung, West Java; and rubber research in NorthSumatra. The World Bank project does not cover the need for rice and secondary crops research in the Outer Islands to develop area-specific rice varieties that are tailored to fit precise farming situations. Sumatra, with an area of 52 million hectares, has about 19 million hectares with agricultural potential. A new AID sponsored research effort on the island of Sumatra will increase the extremely low level of secondary crop research by expanding the network of regional research stations designed to address particular agro-climatic factors peculiar to the varied conditions of the high potential agricultural lands of Sumatra. At present, only 5.6 million hectares are cultivated. The Sumatra Agricultural Research Project will aim at developing new technologies for Sumatra through research for opening new land and changing the present system of slash and burn agriculture into a permanent agriculture.

The most important task of AID supported agricultural research projects will be to encourage research orientation towards the needs of low income farmers. Increasing emphasis also will be given to the relationships between new technology, production, and equity. The transfer of research findings to the small farmer will be facilitated by AID supported programs in higher agricultural education which aim at breaking the manpower bottleneck by creating an Indonesian capacity to greatly improve the quantity and quality of manpower for the agricultural sector, particularly the extension services.

Fish production programs oriented to the small-scale fisherman offer great possibilities for increasing employment, production, and nutritional levels for poor people residing in Indonesia's vast coastal areas. USAID, through a contract with Auburn University, is assisting Indonesian officials in a project to increase brackish water fish production and create a project organization based upon which brackish water pond

expansion can take place in seven kabupatens in Aceh and North Sumatra provinces. A project proposed for FY 78 will increase the quantity, quality and variety of fish food available to consumers in the population centers of Java and provide additional income and employment to small scale fish producers, including fish farmers and artisanal fishermen.

(B) Agricultural Planning: Indonesia suffers from a serious lack of analytical capability for agricultural planning and policy formulation. Two of the major impediments to better planning in Indonesia are the absence of data on the agricultural sector and the lack of trained manpower.

Planning and policies can have a powerful impact on agricultural production and on the welfare of poor people. In order to enhance Indonesia's capacity for self-help and self-sustaining growth, USAID plans to help establish an agricultural planning/programming network with a capability to conceive, plan, and formulate sound development strategies and programs to impact on the small farmer by upgrading appropriate agricultural ministry staff units and facilities at both the national and provincial levels. Planning in this context means improving the effectiveness and environment for private and decentralized decision making. An increased GOI planning capability will enable the Government to improve its decision making with regard to the allocation of resources to institutions and infrastructure related to agriculture and to formulate policies affecting the investment, saving and consumption decisions of agricultural producers, consumers and suppliers. Emphasis will be on institution building through technical assistance and training.

(C) Agricultural Mechanization: The introduction of small-scale equipment needs careful planning and evaluation in Indonesia's labor-intensive economy. Even such seemingly inconsequential innovations as small rice milling technology have major employment implications. The Indonesian Government is currently examining the possibility of expanding the use of small-scale farm equip-

ment for the development of high potential agricultural lands on the Outer Islands. It would appear that this probably offers the greatest potential use for appropriate technology agricultural equipment in Indonesia. Indonesia will soon become one of the outreach countries of the IRRI/AID experimental small-scale equipment project with the two-year assignment of a farm-equipment engineer. Experience during the coming year in implementing this project should enable us to analyze the potential for the use of small-scale equipment in Indonesia and to develop recommendations for possible future projects to link small-scale equipment to agricultural production and creation of agro-industrial employment.

(D) Nutrition: AID proposes to initiate project assistance in FY 1979 to help the Indonesian Government collect nutrition base-line data throughout the nation preparatory to the establishment of a nutrition surveillance system. The program should improve the Indonesian Government's technical and administrative capabilities for analyzing nutritional problems, selecting appropriate programs to reduce those problems, implementing the programs, and evaluating their effectiveness. The project, which will be heavy on in-country training, hopefully will identify specific intervention points for AID project assistance during the period FY 80 through FY 82.

## POPULATION

Population growth is a multi-dimensional problem which shows little respect for national boundaries. In Indonesia, the fifth most populous country in the world the dimensions of this problem include food shortages, health problems, pollution, depletion of mineral and water resources, energy shortages, erosion, deforestation, unemployment, overcrowded cities -- all conditions which can lead to social unrest. The official Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics estimate of the 1977 Indonesian population is 138 million. This is based on the 1971 census and assumes that the population is growing at 2.2% a year. The preliminary findings of the 1976 Intercensal Survey indicate that the 1976 population of Indonesia is 130.8 million. The Survey also indicates the population is growing at 2% a year. If this is accurate, then the population for 1977, based on the Intercensal Survey, is 133 million.

The population is currently estimated to be growing at the rate of 2.0% a year, a reduction of 9% since 1970. Future population size is a matter of conjecture, with population projections for the year 2000 ranging from as high as 250 million to as low as 190 million.

The population is characterized by its uneven distribution among the various islands. Java and Madura, which comprise only 6.7% of the land area, have 63.2% of the population. Kalimantan, which is the third largest island in the world, accounts for 27.3% of the land area, yet has only 4.3% of the population.

The most pressing problem presented by this large, mal-distributed population is the increasing demand for job opportunities. Unfortunately, Indonesia's agricultural economy has not been able to cope with the continuously swelling labor force. In the next five years it is estimated that the working-age population will increase by more than 10 million, and the GOI will face the challenge of providing an additional 5.7 million people with jobs. Most of these job seekers will be young (ages ten to 24) unskilled and under-educated.

Population is clearly one of the most pervasive and important factors in Indonesia's socio-economic condition.

The Indonesian population strategy has been an evolving one. The Indonesia Planned Parenthood Association pioneered family planning activities in the late 1950s. In 1967, President Suharto signed the World Leaders Declaration on Population. In 1969, family planning was incorporated into the First Five Year Plan. In 1970, a National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) was created as an independent agency responsible for coordinating the family planning program. In the Second Five Year Plan, begun in 1974, the goal of the expanded population program was to reduce fertility by some 50% by the year 2000, cutting the birth rate from 40 per 1,000 population to 20 per 1,000 population.

The National Family Planning Program: The family planning service program has also been an evolving one. At first the program was clinic based and family planning services were offered solely in health clinics mostly owned and operated by the Department of Health. During this phase, 1970-1974, the program was focused on the two most crowded islands of Java and Bali and was successful in gaining wide support for family planning at all levels of public and private life. Family planning acceptors grew from 181,000 in 1970 to 1.5 million in 1974.

During the current phase, the program has expanded to 10 of the 21 Outer Island provinces and services were officially offered in health clinics throughout these areas in 1974. On Java and Bali, the program has moved from the clinic to the village, first to facilitate resupply by establishing village and sub-village resupply points and later to pilot test in some areas the distribution of the first cycle of OCs to new acceptors in their homes.

The BKKBN's family planning strategy is to: (1) continue to recruit new acceptors by extending services into remote areas; (2) increase contraceptive use by providing resupply motivation and support to individual family planning users; and (3) institutionalize family planning in the village by encouraging local areas to assume responsibility for the program through village depots and groups.

The BKKBN actively pursues these three goals on Java and Bali, and the results to date have been impressive. Currently there are more than 20,000 village family planning depots on Java and Bali and upwards of 30,000 sub-village family planning groups.

On the ten Outer Islands, program development of village family planning is just getting under way. Five provinces have started pilot village family planning projects and the other five provinces are developing proposals to introduce village family planning in their areas.

The remaining eleven Outer Island provinces (about 9% of the population) will be brought into the program in the Third Five Year Plan. Services will first be introduced into the clinics, then the BKKBN will explore the feasibility of village family planning in these areas.

The BKKBN works closely with the Department of Health in supporting the offering of family planning services through the MOH health clinics at the sub-district level.

At the village and the sub-village level BKKBN has stimulated development of family planning depots and groups to encourage new acceptors, improve duration of contraceptive use, and integrate family planning in village life. The hallmark of this village family planning program has been the development by the provinces of tailored village family planning programs to fit regional situations. Jakarta has not dictated specifics of the village family planning programs as it moved out of the health clinics and into the villages.

In some provinces, village family planning is being integrated with health services on a pilot basis. In West Java, 900 two-person teams composed of a health worker and a family planning field worker are moving door to door, providing rudimentary health checkups and pills and condoms in the privacy of the home. In Bali, family planning field workers are being trained in basic nutrition education and will work with village family planning volunteers in testing nutrition education materials. Thus, testing of feasibility of integrating health/family planning at the village level is under way.

While the health delivery system in Indonesia provides the backbone of the family planning program, in only a few specific areas do the health clinics penetrate to the village level. The breakthrough in Indonesian family planning came with the decision to take family planning services out of the clinics and to extend them down to the villages in advance of the development of village health services. It probably will be several decades before sufficient trained personnel are available to staff a massive village health system.

Results to Date: The results of the program to date have been heartening. More than 9 million women have been recruited into the program as new acceptors. On Java and Bali, where two-thirds of the population live, 24% of the married women between the ages of 15 and 49 are using program contraception as of January, 1977. Fifty-nine per cent of these women are using the oral contraceptive and 35% the IUD. The balance are using other methods such as condoms, injections and foams.

On the Outer Islands, only 6% of the eligible couples are currently using program contraception. It is expected that the development of village family planning will accelerate contraceptive use in these provinces.

The 1976 Intercensal Survey has provided preliminary data which reflect encouraging reductions in fertility. The first tabulations of the data indicate a 17% decline in fertility on Java and Bali since 1970. It appears that from 1970-1975 the birth rate has declined by 24% in East Java, 20% in Bali, 17% in Central Java and 11% in West Java. Especially encouraging is the Survey's assessment of total contraceptive use (program use plus non-program use) which indicates useage in West Java is 19%, Central Java 35%, East Java 49% and Bali 45%. This would put Java-Bali useage at around 35%.

If these findings can be substantiated, the meaning is significant in terms of the future size of the Indonesian population. Extrapolations of these trends lead to the conclusion that the population will be smaller than previously suspected. Instead of a population of 250 million by the year 2000, a population of 200 million will be more likely -- some 50 million people less than previously thought.

USAID Assistance Strategy: For the period 1978-1982, USAID envisions two population projects with the BKKBN. The first provides for a total of \$55 million in loans which will supply raw materials to assist the GOI in initiating in-country production of oral contraceptives, while continuing to guarantee the OC supply line by procurement of finished products as long as needed. The plan is to gradually reduce USAID assistance over the five-year period while the GOI phases in budgetary assistance to support the production of an Indonesian OC. Hopefully, the GOI will be supporting 100% of its OC requirements by 1983.

The second project provides for \$20 million in grants for the period 1978-1982. The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the BKKBN in improving and extending the effectiveness of the village family planning system. The project is designed to be flexible and responsive to Indonesian family planning needs and will focus on five interrelated areas: Program Development and Evaluation; Family Planning Services; Voluntary Surgical Sterilization; In-Country and Out-of-Country Training; and, Population Policy Studies.

This project provides the BKKBN the wherewithal for experimenting and innovating with new and improved means of delivering family planning services in widely diverse settings. New ideas and approaches are developed by the BKKBN and supported under the Development and Evaluation section of the project. Viable programs receive full funding for one to two years under the Family Planning Service section of the project. The goal is eventual GOI assumption of budgetary responsibility for successful activities. To date the BKKBN's record has been excellent in assuming responsibility for viable programs. The family planning data system was initiated with USAID assistance and now is 100% GOI funded. A newsletter on contraception for the nation's physicians was started with USAID funds and recently the cost was assumed by the Ministry of Health. USAID supported the early pilot village depots and family planning groups. Now more than half of these are locally supported, and a drive is under way to secure support for the balance.

The GOI is interested in expanding VSC services and will do so at its own pace. Plans are being made to gradually extend these services so that couples will have the option of considering VSC. USAID will assist the rehabilitation, equipping of medical facilities and contributing to training and institutional costs. The GOI plans for this to be a fully voluntary program. No incentives or disincentives are planned.

The BKKBN is interested in continued long-term training overseas and USAID will assist. The BKKBN is also interested in academic in-country training for its personnel and for people involved with the implementation of the national program. USAID will assist the BKKBN with an in-country training program that will gradually be fully financed by the GOI.

The BKKBN has also expressed an interest in USAID assistance for modest population studies to evaluate the impact of development policies on population and also possible population program organization alternatives.

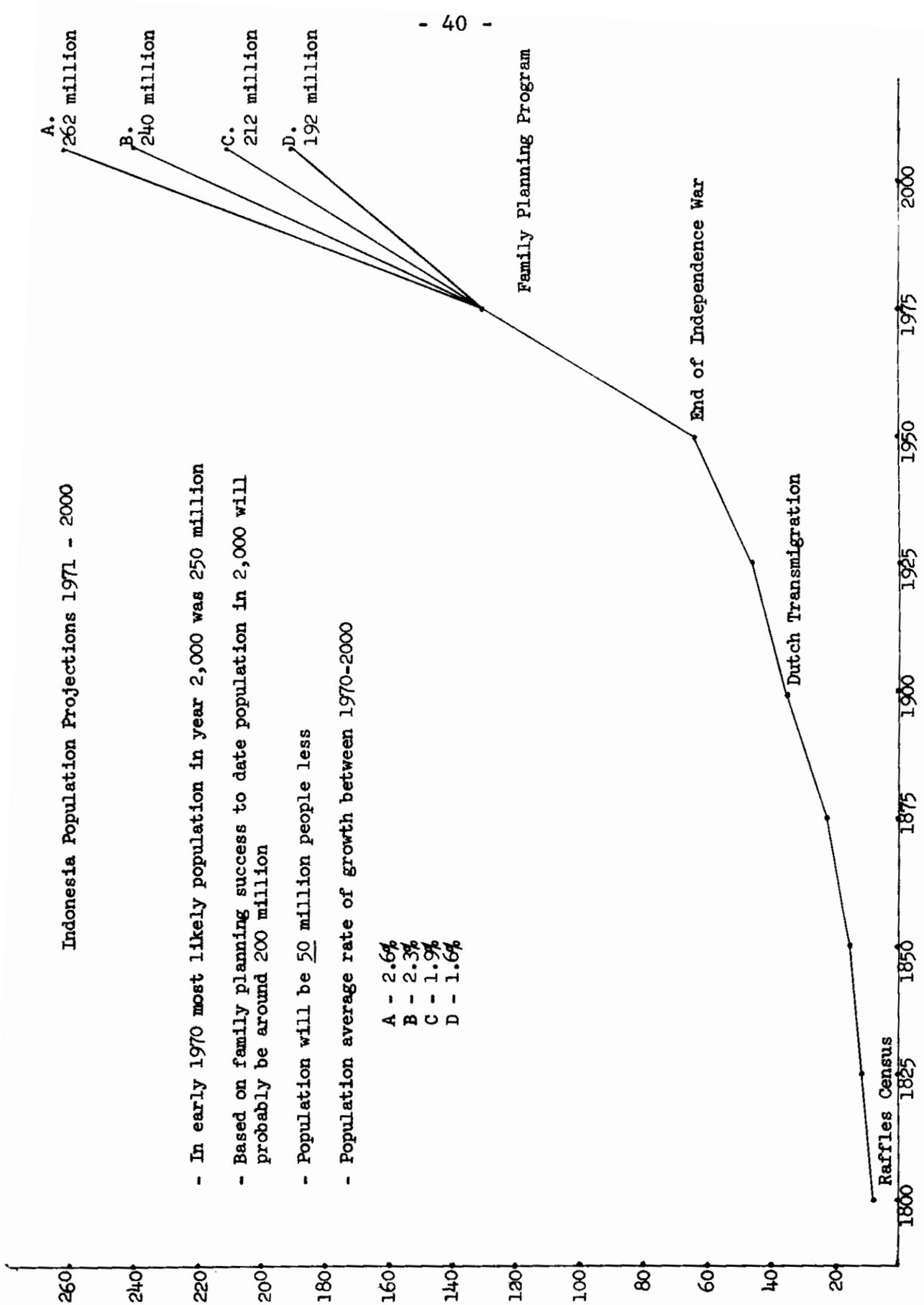
Several AID assisted intermediaries and other donor organizations such as the World Bank, UNFPA, and Ford Foundation are actively assisting the GOI in the population sector. USAID maintains continuous contact with these organizations to insure continuity of effort and to avoid program support overlap.

Indonesia Population Projections 1971 - 2000

- In early 1970 most likely population in year 2,000 was 250 million
- Based on family planning success to date population in 2,000 will probably be around 200 million
- Population will be 50 million people less
- Population average rate of growth between 1970-2000

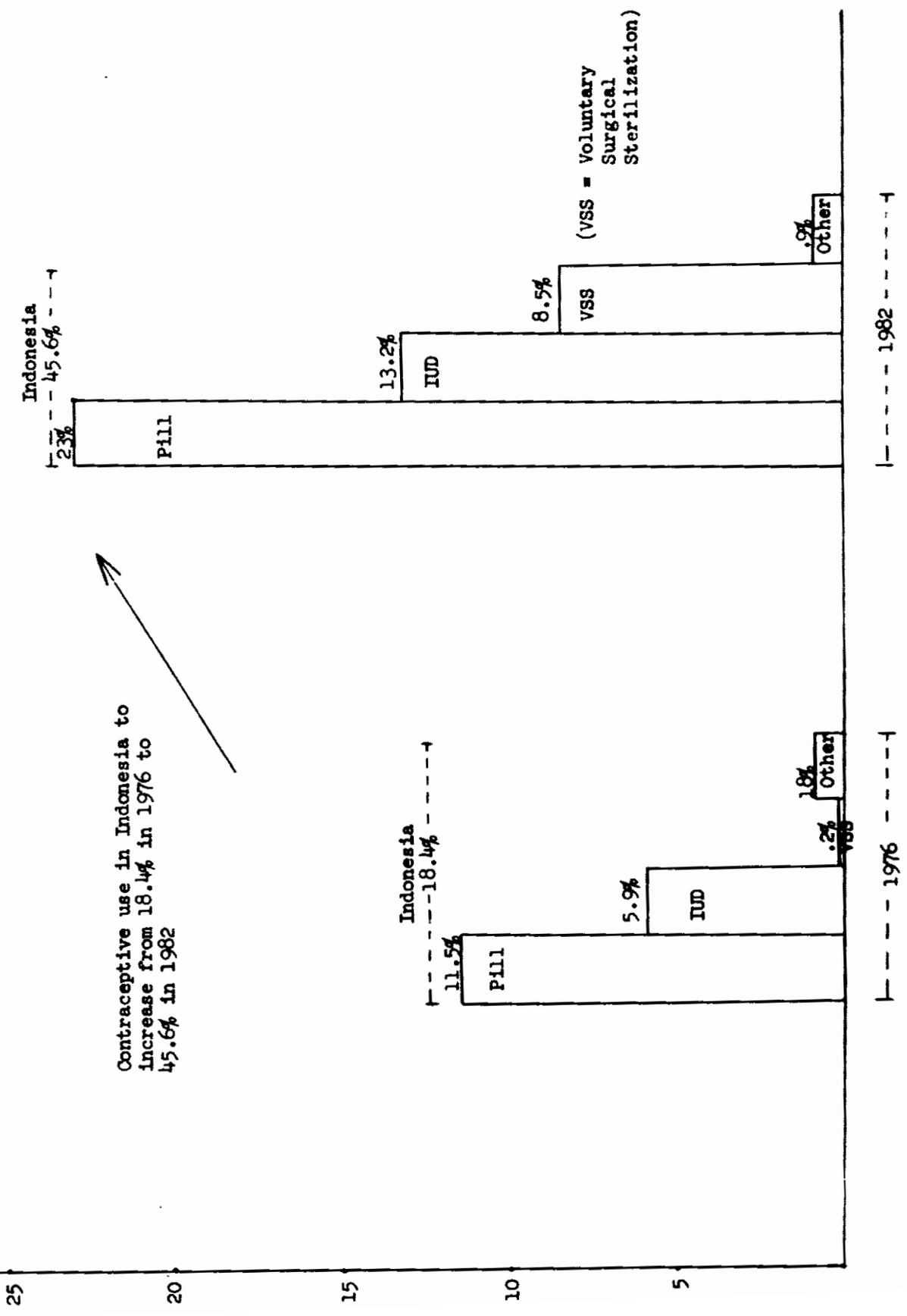
- A - 2.6%
- B - 2.3%
- C - 1.9%
- D - 1.6%

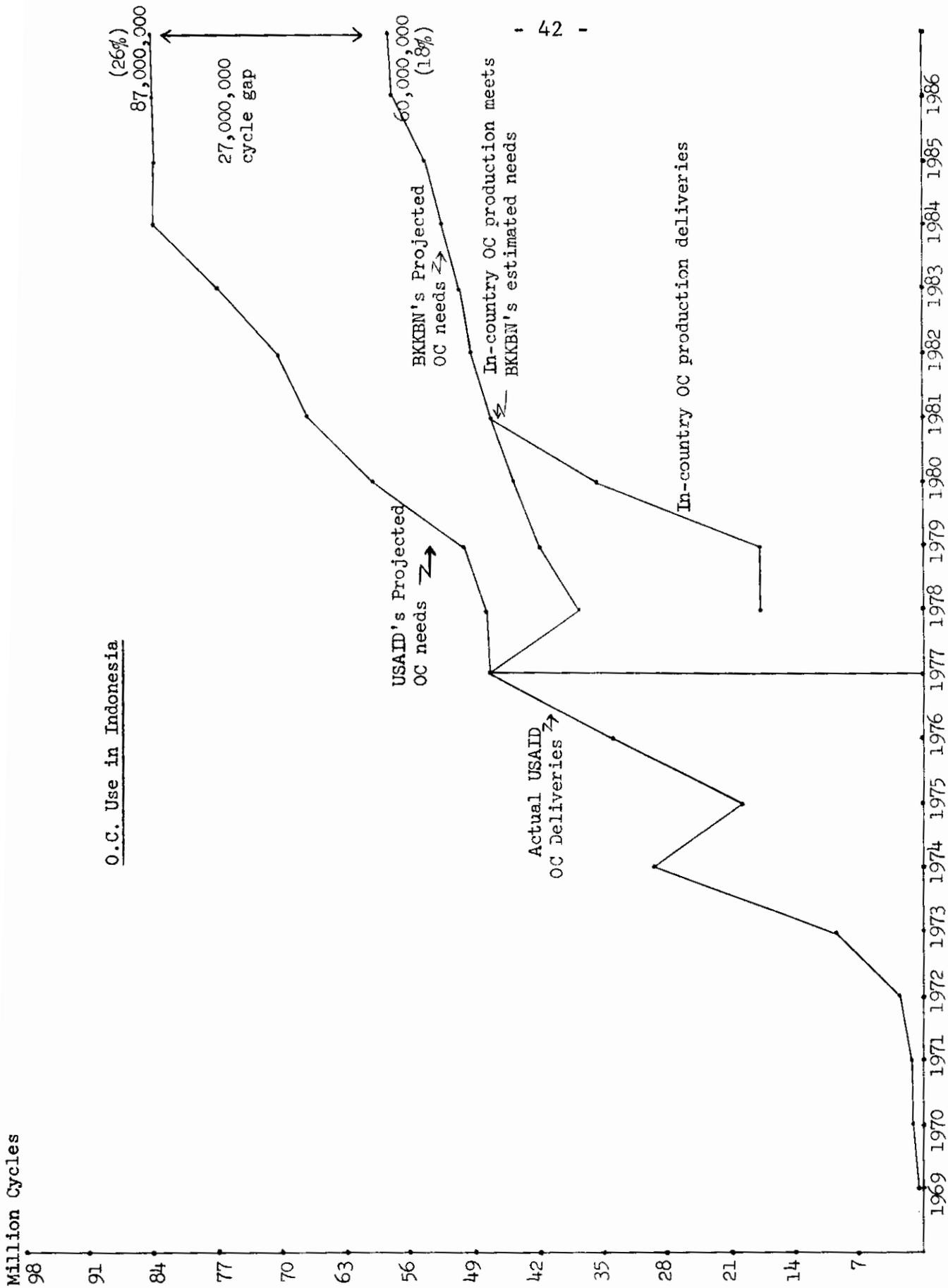
- A. 262 million
- B. 240 million
- C. 212 million
- D. 192 million



Indonesia  
Percent MWRA Using Family Planning  
by Method 1976 and Estimated 1982

Contraceptive use in Indonesia to  
increase from 18.4% in 1976 to  
45.6% in 1982





## HEALTH

The health status of the rural population in Indonesia is similar to that of other developing countries. There is a high death rate of approximately 17-19 per 1,000 population, 50% of whom are pre-school children. The birth rate is still high at approximately 36/1000 population. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 120-150/1000 live births. Infectious diseases combined with malnutrition are the primary killers of both young and old. A study completed in 1972 on the leading causes of death lists diseases of the gastro-intestinal system, accidents and diseases of infancy as the top three causes of mortality. Morbidity patterns, according to a 1972 household mortality survey completed in six of the twenty-six provinces, indicate that acute upper respiratory diseases (colds), intestinal infections and tuberculosis were the most prevalent diseases. According to a more recent study of selected morbidity analysis from clinics and hospitals, respiratory illnesses, skin diseases, parasites, and other gastro-intestinal diseases are the most common causes of illnesses among rural Indonesians.

This morbidity and mortality pattern, which is heavily concentrated in the 0-5 age group, is strongly influenced by generally poor sanitation and nutrition conditions. For this reason the Department of Health has adopted five basic health priorities for the Second Five Year Development Plan (1974-1975 to 1979-1980) as follows:

1. Increase environmental sanitation facilities.
2. Reduce the incidence and prevalence of malaria, TB, and gastro-intestinal diseases.
3. Improve family welfare (with primary emphasis on maternal and child health and family planning services).
4. Improve nutrition.
5. Increase the availability of health services.

The emphasis of the Indonesian Government's health program is on preventive services and rural health care. To address major problems of maternal/child health, gastrointestinal diseases, poor sanitation and malnutrition, the Indonesian Government has adopted a strategy of general expansion of its outpatient facilities and field programs at the health center.

USAID Health Strategy: USAID's involvement in the health sector has been relatively limited. This was primarily due to the lack, until recently, of USAID staff to work with Indonesian officials in the development of projects aimed at improving the Indonesian health delivery system. An expanded USAID health staff has permitted the development of several new project proposals for FYs 78 and 79.

(A) Malaria: A substantial AID malaria loan was authorized in 1974. The USAID supported malaria control project has become a vital component of the Indonesian Government's effort to improve the health and thereby the vitality and productivity of the rural poor.

Malaria is for the most part a rural disease having its most devastating impact on the rural population, particularly those remote from population centers and health services. Prior to organized anti-malaria efforts, Java and Bali suffered millions of cases of malaria per year. As a result of the present program cases on these two inner islands number only around 100,000 per annum. In priority areas of the Outer Islands, which include transmigration areas, efforts are under way to suppress malaria to the extent that it will not constitute a major obstacle to development.

USAID is discussing with Indonesian officials a possible new loan of around \$35 million (over a five-year period) to extend coverage in the Outer Islands, especially those areas responsible for continuous importation of malaria into Java and Bali. This project is proposed as a shelf item for possible funding in FY 1979.

Also being considered in the field of malaria control is possible assistance in the establishment in Indonesia of a regional research and training center. This center would benefit malaria control programs by upgrading research and training and promoting the evolution of new strategies and techniques which may eventually replace malaria eradication by house spraying with DDT.

Likewise under consideration by Indonesian officials is the construction of an Indonesian DDT plant. While USAID is not likely to propose U.S. Participation in the financing of such a project, we are concerned that an undertaking of this type be thoroughly examined, especially with respect to its impact on the environment.

(B) Manpower Development: AID has assisted the Indonesian Government's effort to improve health education by training sixty health educators in the U.S. and, under the FY 78 health development project, assistance also will be provided to mount extensive health education programs in the rural villages.

Numerous health surveys over a substantial period of time have underscored the fact that water-borne diseases are a major contributor to poor health conditions in Indonesia. Less than 1% of the Indonesian population has access to safe drinking water, and sanitary facilities for use by the rural poor are almost non-existent. USAID is supporting a training program to greatly increase Indonesia's capacity to produce the numbers of trained sanitarians and sanitary technicians needed for work in the rural areas. It is expected that graduates from this program will significantly improve health conditions for rural Indonesians. USAID is continuing to work with Indonesian authorities and other donors, particularly UNICEF, in exploring opportunities to assist in village water supply programs for FY 80 and beyond.

The Minister of Health has made a policy decision to reduce some 24 categories of nurses currently being trained in Indonesia to only two categories: 1) the senior post graduate degree nurse whose role will chiefly be that of teaching, administration and research, and 2) the primary health nurse who will undergo a three-year training program after junior high school graduation, oriented both on curative and preventive medicine, but with a heavy emphasis on community health.

The Dutch Government has provided a \$6 million loan/grant to get the program started (ten schools) in 1976. WHO has two full-time nurse consultants assisting with curriculum development and program implementation. The ultimate plan of the MOH is to establish 150 schools for training primary health nurses that will be strategically located throughout Indonesia. Each class will provide training for 30 students. Hopefully all schools will become functional by 1983.

USAID has been asked to assist with this program which should become one of the more important programs in promoting improved public health (curative, promotive and preventive) by supplying multipurpose, community-oriented nurses to the health system. These nurses will eventually become the backbone of the village health delivery system.

If located in existing MOH hospitals (province or regency) as planned, there will be a minimal requirement for construction. However, in certain areas new schools must be built. Equipment, books, teaching aids, laboratory equipment and vehicles will be needed and will be fairly costly. USAID is working closely with the Education and Training Division of the MOH, the responsible body for this program, in program planning, and expects to provide assistance to supplement that which is currently being received from IBRD, the Dutch Government and WHO. An FY79 request for loan funding is anticipated, but training abroad, consultants and some equipment will be considered for grant funding.

(C) Research, Development and Training for Improved Health Services: The MOH faces major problems in attaining its goal of near 100% geographical coverage by government public health facilities within the near future. For example:

1. An effective national recording and reporting system and research capability within the MOH is virtually non-existent. The central level of the MOH does not yet have nation-wide baseline health data, or information on what activities are currently being performed at the local levels, i.e., the regency hospitals, health centers, and in various communities. Nor is there information about the quality of services provided or the drug supplies available at any one time in these facilities. Cost information about various components of its programs are non-existent. Without such knowledge current or prospective staff workloads and programs targets cannot be realistically defined. Research and development efforts to fill these gaps should improve all aspects of present and planned activities.

2. Doctors and other health staff are critically mal-distributed and largely concentrated on the island of Java.

3. Planning, management and organization structures are weak at both the central and provincial levels.

Between FY 75 and FY 77, USAID has provided \$1 million of research and development funds to the Institute for Health Research and Development. The AID Health Research and Development grant was provided to encourage more rapid policy development based on sound research and to provide limited amounts of staff training. This approach was assumed to be the most cost-effective way to obtain baseline data needed to develop an improved rural health delivery system. A wide variety of alternative approaches in organizational patterns and technologies could be tried out in various field tests to develop and adapt delivery approaches for different locations. To date, nine research subprojects have been funded which will assist in defining alternative delivery systems at the community level through pilot studies on selection and training of village citizens to promote health, and a study on perceived effectiveness and marketing of traditional medicine.

Several studies will improve the general planning process within the MOH, one on physicians' backgrounds, career motivations, and incomes and another will develop a simplified health management information system from the health center and regency levels.

USAID's health research and development project is also providing some commodity support (vehicles, equipment, drugs, etc.) to a \$1.2 million nutrition project on vitamin A deficiency blindness. Also grant funds from AID/W are being used to implement this American Foundation for Overseas Blind (now the Helen Keller Foundation) project. The planned authoritative study on xerophamia in this part of the world will provide Indonesia with a census on the prevalence of this disease as well as information about possible intervention strategies.

Present shortages in skilled manpower constitute a major constraint to potential achievements; hence a further research and development grant, which is currently being developed for FY 78-FY 80, will emphasize institution building and manpower development. Similar assistance will be provided to the Bureau of Planning, the Center for Education and Training, and the Directorate of Health Education. More specifically, funding to the National Institute of Health Research and Development will focus on manpower training needs and will include technical assistance in research methods and data processing, as well as other key substantive areas such as sociology, community medicine, environmental health, epidemiology, and operations research.

USAID proposes to support in FY 79 the development of a "cold chain" system for vaccine distribution and the expansion of vaccine production capabilities at P.N. Biofarma. These are high priority needs if a nation-wide community immunization program is to be undertaken.

A well functioning "cold chain" operation is essential to keep vaccine at optimum low temperatures from place of production to the point of consumption. The procurement of varying types of refrigerators, deep-freeze and cooling devices will be needed. Refrigerated trucks and boats, ordinary kerosene/electric refrigerators and a portable thermos that could use ice, dry ice or liquid nitrogen are useful in such programs.

The current program for immunizing Indonesians is to give smallpox and BCG vaccines to the newborns or to children up to the age of 12 years if they previously have not been immunized against these diseases. A booster of each is given, when possible, to children before they leave school. There have been no smallpox cases documented in Indonesia since 1972; hence, if no new cases appear it is likely that smallpox vaccination will be discontinued in the late 70s or early 80s.

The GOI/MOH immunization program for Repelita III has not been finalized; however, it will most likely follow WHO's suggestion to gradually escalate the program over the next 7-8 years. Current GOI plans call for the immunization of 5% of the population for TB, tetanus, and smallpox, by the end of FY 1977, and 20% by the end of the Second Five Year Plan in 1979/1980. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, 100% of Indonesia's population is targeted to be immunized for these diseases. The most immediate expansion would be to add DPT to the program and also tetanus toxoid for pregnant women (to prevent tetanus neonatorum in the newborns). It is envisioned that Java, Bali, Sumatra, and Sulawesi would be covered first.

OR THE DEVELOPMENT

Indonesia's Second Five Year Plan points the way for a system of universal education calculated to serve the country's development. It provides for establishment of curricula and facilities in both formal and nonformal education and for upgrading facilities and staff for teaching academic and practical subjects alike. It also takes into account the nation's acute shortage of administrative personnel and places high priority on management training. Stated objectives of the Second Plan are to: "strengthen an educational system that is more relevant to development processes; increase the numbers of primary students; increase the numbers of secondary students; improve the role of universities in both national and regional development; adapt the educational system to fit local socio-cultural patterns; make schools relevant to development needs through the improvement of vocational and technical schools; offer education outside the formal system to those youth who have not had the chance to enjoy formal schooling; concurrently increase job opportunities and produce manpower for development needs; and to secure a more prosperous family, taking into account the rights of woman and the role she plays in society."

USAID Strategy: The USAID has identified four areas within the Indonesian plan which it believes are appropriate for continued and/or increased assistance by the United States.

(A) Participant Training: The financing of training in the United States and other countries of some 6,500 young Indonesians over the past 26 years has proven to be an extremely sound investment of American aid funds. Ninety-nine percent returned to Indonesia and rapidly assumed

poses to expand significantly its successful participant training program. Two hundred fifty Indonesians were sent abroad in 1975 and we hope that this number will be expanded to five hundred each year through 1982 as a result of the Indonesian Government's acceptance of AID loan financing to complement grant financed training opportunities. The fields of emphases will be those specified in AID's mandate and for which the United States is believed to have strong capabilities. By way of bolstering our training programs we are reviewing with the Ford Foundation ways in which to assist Indonesia to provide better pre-departure English language training for students entering U.S. universities. Most of the increased funding needed is proposed on loan terms.

(B) Institution Building for Agricultural Education:

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago with over 3,000 islands inhabited by some 138 million people. Yet, almost 80% of its population is concentrated in Java and Madura which constitute less than 7% of the country's land mass. High population density of this magnitude has created a number of serious problems. Expansion of cultivated areas in Java has been driven beyond its sustainable maximum in many areas, as evidenced by the serious erosion problems in Central Java that are the result of runaway land clearing. Non-agricultural growth must inevitably be a key element in any strategy developed to deal with the problems of Java with its overtaxed land resources.

Conversely, Indonesia must take new measures to develop those cultivable agricultural reserves that comprise an estimated 15-20 million hectares outside of Java. New agricultural practices will have to be introduced and old ones improved. New or improved crops must be experimented with, and modern storage, processing and production technology must be put into play. In both instances success or failure will depend almost entirely on the country's ability to produce sufficient numbers of skilled manpower for development.

Dutch colonial rule left Indonesia in 1949 with virtually no modern institutions of secondary and higher education. AID was able to help several undergraduate level institutions launch successful early-stage development programs during the Sukarno years (1949-65). Special emphasis was placed upon

agriculture, (IPB-Bogor); technology, (ITB-Bandung); and health, (University of Indonesia School of Medicine-Jakarta). When U.S. assistance was resumed in 1966, a program of technical assistance also was resumed for the University of Agriculture at Bogor which has subsequently expanded to train faculty for six additional colleges of agriculture.

The USAID believes education for agriculture to be an appropriate field for expanded assistance based upon successful experience upon which to build; a very warm receptivity in Indonesia to American assistance in this field; the recognized American competence as demonstrated by the U.S. land grant college system; the productivity of American agriculture; and past AID successes in institution building in developing countries.

Planning is in process for a package of AID-assisted agricultural education activities to include: a major further upgrading of the University of Agriculture at Bogor (IPB) within the terms of reference of an agreement being negotiated directly between IPB and the University of Wisconsin (this is expected to develop into an FY 79 Title XII project aimed at further institutional development of IPB); continuation of the present loan-funded TA program through MUCIA with increased emphasis upon the six "feeder" colleges of agriculture; special institution building emphasis through Title XII supported U.S. university contracts with a consortium of eastern Indonesian Colleges of Agriculture; and a program of technical assistance to selected secondary schools of agriculture. It is anticipated that each of these four areas will receive long-term grant technical assistance from AID. As appropriate, this will include planning for capital improvements. AID participation in financing capital improvements is envisioned for selected items such as library, data bank and extension facilities where the U.S. has special know-how and technology. One of the main objectives of AID supported programs will be an increased focus on the needs of low income farmers, including women, in the curricula and orientation of education programs.

(C) Nonformal/Community Education: As one moves up the educational ladder, the proportion of children from low income families decreases rapidly. In Indonesia this process is especially pronounced in the early years of primary education. Grade one starts out with 85% or 90% of the eligible population, which implies a fairly representative enrollment pattern. As one moves up to grade six, however, about two-thirds of the initial group drop out. This process of attrition is much slower in the relatively wealthier and more urbanized centers. It continues through secondary education, and pupils in upper secondary education demonstrate a "higher" socio-economic profile than those in lower secondary schools.

The debilitating consequences of these circumstances is an increasing number of unskilled workers, including subsistence farmers, women and groups of unemployed who are not being adequately reached with education and training opportunities. The Government is seeking to find solutions to these problems through the selective strengthening of technical and vocational education and reallocation of resources toward out-of-school education.

Included in the USAID education package are several activities designed to support nonformal or community education. The World Bank and the GOI currently are developing a \$35 million project to provide nonformal learning opportunities outside the classroom in six major provinces, and AID has been requested to provide the technical assistance and training element of this major project. A small research project carried out with Michigan State University is attempting (thus far without much success) to develop a reliable model for improving the quality of rural life through the establishment of village committees which, in turn, will seek to create local learning opportunities for out-of-school youth. An FY 1979 project proposal will help establish an Indonesian capacity to prepare and distribute self-instructional materials in upper-primary grades to offset poor teacher/student ratios and provide instructional materials to out-of-school rural youth. In these and related activities still in the planning stages the key objective will be to provide basic education and skills and vocational training to the thousands of young men and women who have been compelled to drop out of the formal education system.

(D) Research and New Technology: An important element of the USAID education strategy is directed at improving the quality of life and increasing the income of Indonesians through practical research and development activities and the application of innovative and appropriate technology.

For example, the USAID is assisting the Department of Education in the collection and analysis of data in the area of education finance. This small and modest research project should give Indonesian officials important clues to the pervasive problem of school drop-outs and the resulting increases in the nation's ranks of unskilled and unemployable youth. Our efforts in nonformal education represent another prototype project which constitutes a different approach to the problem of out-of-school youth.

In the areas of science and technology we hope to assist Indonesia to reap the benefits which the selective application of appropriate technology may bring to social and economic growth. The principal beneficiaries of innovative uses of low-cost technology would be in the rural areas where there are almost endless requirements to increase employment, improve sanitation, develop income production through small-scale manufacturing and to devise simple, low-cost energy sources, to name only a few of the challenges that abound throughout the nation.

USAID currently is reviewing an Indonesian proposal for USAID assistance in establishing an appropriate technology training center. Based on the results of a pre-feasibility study which should take place in June/July, a PID will be submitted in early August for an additional FY 1979 project. As now envisioned, the training center would be located at Bradiwyaya University and would concentrate in its initial years on providing trained manpower for the USAID supported rural electrification program and the spin-off production---oriented investments which take place as the result of energy availabilities.

## VOLUNTARY AGENCY PROGRAMS

A large number of U.S. voluntary agencies are active in Indonesia, including CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and Church World Service. In addition to administering the PL 480 Title II mother/child feeding and food-for-work programs, the voluntary agencies support village level development programs using AID Operational Program Grants and USAID's Voluntary Agency Co-financing Project. USAID signed two OPGs in FY 76 and one so far in FY 77. Total obligations for the three are just under \$600,000. Two additional OPGs are expected to be signed this year for an additional \$485,000, and 6 OPG proposals are under review. If approved, they would require \$1.2 million through FY 1978.

USAID estimates that roughly 200,000 poor Indonesians have benefited from the co-financing and OPG programs thus far approved. The majority of co-financing projects affect increased agricultural productivity and crop diversification. Rural health and sanitation represents the second level of impact, primarily through nutrition education and clean water systems. Co-financing has proved to be an excellent companion to PL 480 Title II Food-for-Work projects. Local employment generation is frequently associated with such co-financing projects as road construction. It is common for villagers to participate in the design of the project and their participation is increased further by their frequent subsequent contributions of in-kind labor and materials.

## SECTION 102 OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT

USAID has undertaken the following preliminary assessment of Indonesia's commitment and progress toward the five development objectives set forth in Section 102(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

### Agricultural Productivity via Land Reform

This criteria is aimed at promoting land reform through the breaking up and redistribution of large land holdings. Indonesia has little or no land tenure problem in this traditional sense. According to the 1973 census, 42% of the farms in Indonesia were about 1 acre in size with another 24% between one and two acres. Only 5.7% of the farms were 8 acres or more. Indonesia has only 83,700 holdings over 25 acres, and most of these are in non-rice producing areas of Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi where rubber, coconut or other plantation crops are grown. Moreover, there is no clear evidence of trends toward land consolidation as a result of the "Green Revolution" in Indonesia. Continued subdivision of land among a farmer's children in accordance with traditional inheritance law has created the problem of too many farms that are too small to be economically viable units. There are at least 4 million landless farm laborers on Java. The only option for these people to acquire land is to transmigrate to the less populated Outer Islands where the Indonesian Government provides them with at least 4 acres of land, a simple house, farm tools, and a year's supply of food.

### Infant Mortality

Indonesia's high infant mortality rate of approximately 125-150/1,000 live births is, according to the Indonesian Government, dropping by about 5% a year. At the outset, however, it should be noted that statistics in this area are nearly non-existent. Muslim babies, for example, are neither named nor registered until they are 21 days old. If they die before this age, there is no record that they ever existed.

The principal causes of infant mortality in Indonesia are:

- 1) Dehydration - this results from diarrheal disease and malnourishment.
- 2) Tetanus Neonotorum - tetanus arising from an infected umbilical cord.

The GOI is increasing its efforts to combat these two principal causes of infant death. Dehydration facilities are now available at health centers, even on the Outer Islands, using either intravenous ringers lactate solution or "Oralyte," a salt, soda, sugar mix, which, when added to pure (boiled) water, can be given to dehydrated infants by mouth and help them survive. Pregnant mothers can be given tetanus toxoid, once in the second and once in the third trimester of pregnancy, which will offer complete protection of the newborn infant against tetanus neonotorum. The tetanus toxoid program for pregnant women has begun, to a limited extent, on the Inner Islands and is scheduled to be incorporated into Indonesia's Repelita III extended immunization program. The GOI currently attempts to reach the population with these dehydration processes through provincial and regional hospitals, district level health centers and village level health posts, the latter of which probably exist in fewer than half the villages of Indonesia. Like many other needs, there is inadequate actual availability at the lowest level of the delivery system which serves the broad mass of least well off people in Indonesia. Some basic health education is provided in all elementary schools.

#### Population Growth

The Government of Indonesia with USAID and other donor assistance is engaged in a major effort to reduce population growth. Preliminary indications are that the Family Planning Program in Indonesia is among the most successful in the world. A recent Intercensal Survey shows a 17% decline in fertility on Java and Bali since 1970. Especially encouraging is the Survey's assessment of total contraceptive use (program use plus non-program use) which shows that useage for Java and Bali is roughly 35%. If these trends are sustained, Indonesia's population in the year 2000 will be significantly less than estimated ten years ago.

### Equity

There are few reliable statistics concerning income and its distribution in Indonesia. One of the basic objectives of the Indonesians' development strategy as set forth in the Second Five Year Plan is to improve income distribution. As shown in Section A of the Development Overview, the Indonesian Government has renewed its effort to direct investment in favor of programs which benefit the lower income groups.

While conspicuous consumption on the part of the wealthy classes in Indonesia appears to be on the increase, it should be remembered that Indonesia is still a relatively egalitarian society, i.e., income differences are generally thought to be somewhat less great than in other Asian countries. Indonesia does not have a large group of really wealthy landowners, businessmen/industrialists or aristocrats. Moreover, there is fragmentary evidence becoming available that living standards are increasing in many rural areas and that attitudes on the part of the peasantry toward the Government are more positive than at any time during the past 10 to 15 years. This is in large part due to Government programs for local infrastructure development and improved agricultural production.

### Labor Force and Employment

Indonesia's population of 138 million people is growing at 2% a year. The labor force comprises about 45 million workers. The Central Bureau of Statistics estimates that the labor force will grow to 48.1 million by 1978. The overall level of employment increased by 5 million during 1961-1971, mainly in agriculture (1.4 million) and trade, banking, etc. (2.0 million) followed by services (0.8 million) and manufacturing (0.7 million). Although the size of the agricultural work force expanded, its share of total employment declined from 72% to 66%.

In 1961, 1.9 million people were listed as unemployed, whereas the 1971 census found 3.6 million persons unemployed. The National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS) estimates that 5.7 million additional Indonesians will join the labor

force in the next five years and that 5.5 million new jobs must be created to keep unemployment at a "tolerable" level. Since underemployment is an even more serious problem than unemployment, and unemployment estimates are obviously low, the GOI needs at least 1.5 million new jobs a year over the next decade to increase employment opportunities by 7.5 million new jobs during the period.

One basic objective of Repelita II is the expansion of employment opportunities; both through general policies and through special sectoral programs. "The basic approach of sectoral policies is to ensure that major sectoral policies... include the goal of employment expansion as a major consideration in policy design and implementation, and to reduce any sectoral policy bias toward either capital intensity in sectoral programs and projects, or toward concentration of employment in urban areas."

The IBRD, in the March, 1977 report, noted a significant shift in the FY 78 development budget away from the large-scale, capital-intensive, import dependent infrastructure projects of the past few years and into the more difficult socially oriented and rural sector programs. This signals a renewed commitment by the GOI toward more directly attacking the basic problems of unemployment and lack of social and rural infrastructure.

## BENEFICIARIES OF AID ASSISTED PROJECTS

The USAID effort to identify the beneficiaries of AID assisted projects is a continuing one. A direct beneficiary is defined as someone who actively participates in a given project, i.e., the people who take the pills; receive medical help; work on the roads, bridges, dikes and receive wages or food; get water for their fields from the irrigation systems; receive training extension services or receive seeds or otherwise participate in pilot projects.

Some projects can have two or three different types of direct beneficiaries at different times. The man who receives wages for work in an irrigation system benefits directly now. When the system is complete the farmer who gets water from the system is a direct beneficiary---as would be the person who receives some service or assistance from an individual USAID had trained in the U.S. or elsewhere.

Using these criteria we currently estimate that USAID-assisted projects directly affect roughly 45 million people in Indonesia. Some 30 million of them are people living in areas and homes currently directly protected from malaria through drugs, spraying or both. Another 7 to 10 million rural, low income people (mostly women) receive oral contraceptives or other family planning services.

USAID activities in rural development, such as Sederhana Irrigation and Rural Works projects, currently reach 900,000 unemployed or underemployed laborers, farmers and transmigrants. Other area development and provincial development projects just getting started will directly benefit another 1,600,000 rural farmers and laborers. Agriculture research and pilot projects currently directly benefit 48,000 participant trainees, GOI officials, extension farmers, students and university officials. Ultimately, however, the results of these activities will directly benefit 30,000,000 farmers and their family members.

Current USAID activities in the health sector focus on developing institutional capacity in the Department of Health. These activities directly benefit over 2,000 research workers and planners with another 2,400 technologists planned for the Rural Sanitation Manpower Project.

In the Education and Human Resources sector some 8,000 GOI officials, students, and university professors currently benefit from participant training or university based projects.

Finally, about 1 million rural poor workers and farmers benefit directly from the USAID PL 480 Title II programs and the activities of Private Voluntary Agencies at village level.

B. LONG RANGE PLANNING (FY 1979 - FY 1983)

TABLE I

LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

(\$ millions)

|                                  | <u>1978</u>   | <u>1979<br/>Request</u> | <u>Planning Period</u> |                |                |                |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                  |               |                         | <u>1980</u>            | <u>1981</u>    | <u>1982</u>    | <u>1983</u>    |
| <b>Food/Nutrition</b>            |               |                         |                        |                |                |                |
| Grants                           | 6,150         | 9,750                   | 11,000                 | 11,000         | 13,000         | 13,000         |
| Loans                            | 32,000        | 71,750                  | 78,000                 | 90,000         | 115,000        | 125,000        |
| <b>Population</b>                |               |                         |                        |                |                |                |
| Grants                           | 3,400         | 4,600                   | 4,000                  | 4,000          | 3,000          | 2,000          |
| Loans                            | 8,000         | 11,000                  | 11,000                 | 12,000         | 11,000         | 10,000         |
| <b>Health</b>                    |               |                         |                        |                |                |                |
| Grants                           | 600           | 2,000                   | 2,000                  | 2,000          | 2,000          | 2,000          |
| Loans                            | -             | 8,000                   | 10,000                 | 15,000         | 20,000         | 25,000         |
| <b>Education</b>                 |               |                         |                        |                |                |                |
| Grants                           | 1,500         | 2,650                   | 5,000                  | 5,000          | 6,000          | 3,000          |
| Loans                            | 5,000         | 3,000                   | 10,000                 | 10,000         | 10,000         | 5,000          |
| <b>Selected Dev. Activities</b>  |               |                         |                        |                |                |                |
| Grants                           | 550           | 300                     | -                      | 1,000          | -              | -              |
| Loans                            | -             | 5,000                   | -                      | 10,000         | -              | 15,000         |
| <b>Total Functional Accounts</b> |               |                         |                        |                |                |                |
| Grants                           | 12,200        | 19,300                  | 22,000                 | 23,000         | 24,000         | 20,000         |
| Loans                            | 45,000        | 94,750                  | 109,000                | 137,000        | 156,000        | 180,000        |
| <b>TOTAL GRANTS &amp; LOANS</b>  | <b>57,200</b> | <b>114,725</b>          | <b>131,000</b>         | <b>160,000</b> | <b>180,000</b> | <b>200,000</b> |
| <b>PL 480</b>                    |               |                         |                        |                |                |                |
| Title I                          | 83,600        | 82,400                  | 85,000                 | 90,000         | 90,000         | 100,000        |
| Title II                         | 3,300         | 5,000                   | 5,000                  | 5,000          | 6,000          | 7,000          |

DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE

| <u>PROGRAM</u><br><u>YEAR</u> | <u>DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AS BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING</u> | <u>DATE</u><br><u>APPROVED</u><br><u>OR SENT</u><br><u>TO AID/W</u> |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| FY 1979                       | Original DAP  | 2/15/74   |
|                               | Analytical Description of Poor Majority                   | 5/28/77   |
|                               | Summary Strategy Statement                                | 5/28/77   |

---

AID/W has concurred the USAID's proposal to develop an analytical paper on Indonesia's rural poor based on available secondary sources and the rapidly growing body of knowledge within USAID on Indonesia's rural areas. The paper is being prepared in house using both Indonesian and U.S. personnel and will, to the extent possible, respond to AID/W guidance messages although we have been constrained by our inability to undertake field research due to the recently held Indonesian national elections.

Following AID/W review of our in-house effort, a decision will be made as to whether it is desirable to proceed with a larger research project in the post-election period involving independent U.S. research consultants in cooperation with a local research organization or whether we should move directly to the revision of selected sector analyses contained in the FY 1975 DAP. In light of the expanded strategy statements in the FY 79 ABS and the availability of detailed sector studies from the World Bank (agriculture, education, and water), USAID expects that possible revisions to the FY 75 DAP sector assessments would be relatively brief and policy oriented.

C. FY 1977 - FY 1979 PROGRAMS

TABLE II

FUNDING LEVELS FOR FYs 1977, 1978, 1979

(in \$000)

|                                 | <u>FY 1977*</u> | <u>FY 1978*</u> | <u>FY 1979</u>  |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Food/Nutrition                  | <u>57,110</u>   | <u>49,000</u>   | <u>77,500</u>   |
| Grants                          | 4,010           | 8,000           | 9,750           |
| Loans                           | 53,100          | 41,000          | 67,750          |
| Population/Health               | <u>3,405</u>    | <u>12,000</u>   | <u>25,600</u>   |
| Grants                          | 3,405           | 4,000           | 6,600           |
| Loans                           | -               | 8,000           | 19,000          |
| (Population)                    | <u>(2,905)</u>  | <u>(11,400)</u> | <u>(15,600)</u> |
| (Grants)                        | (2,905)         | (3,400)         | (4,600)         |
| (Loans)                         | -               | (8,000)         | (11,000)        |
| (Health)                        | <u>(500)</u>    | <u>(600)</u>    | <u>(10,000)</u> |
| (Grants)                        | (500)           | (600)           | (2,000)         |
| (Loans)                         | -               | -               | (8,000)         |
| Education                       | <u>7,900</u>    | <u>8,000</u>    | <u>5,650</u>    |
| Grants                          | 1,900           | 3,000           | 2,650           |
| Loans                           | 6,000           | 5,000           | 3,000           |
| Selected Development Activities | <u>5,300</u>    | <u>850</u>      | <u>5,300</u>    |
| Grants                          | 300             | 850             | 300             |
| Loans                           | 5,000           | -               | 5,000           |
| Total                           | <u>73,715</u>   | <u>69,850</u>   | <u>114,050</u>  |
| Grants                          | 9,615           | 15,850          | 19,300          |
| Loans                           | 64,100          | 54,000          | 94,750          |
| PL 480                          | <u>129,533</u>  | <u>87,699</u>   | <u>86,700</u>   |
| Title I                         | 124,100         | 83,600          | 82,400          |
| Title II                        | 5,433           | 4,099           | 4,300           |

\* FY 77 and FY 78 funding levels deviate from FY 78 CP due to changes in funding levels of some projects as explained on Page 70.

| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III                                    |  |  |                                 | 1. TRANSACTION CODE<br>A = ADD<br>C = CHANGE<br>D = DELETE<br><input type="checkbox"/> A |                                |  | 2. ABS/CP<br>DOCUMENT CODE 6        |   |          |          |    |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|----------|----------|----|
| 5. COUNTRY/ENTITY<br>INDONESIA  |  | 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.<br><input type="checkbox"/> |                                 | 5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY<br>78   |                                | 6. BUREAU/OFFICE<br>A. SYMBOL ASIA<br>B. CODE [04] |                                     | 7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE<br><input type="checkbox"/> 497 <input type="checkbox"/> |          |          |    |
| 8. TYPE DATA<br><input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS<br>3 = CP<br>2 = ABS REVISION<br>4 = CP NOTIFICATION |  |  |                                 | 9. TYPE ASSISTANCE<br><input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT<br>2 = PROGRAM                |                                |  |                                     |   |          |          |    |
| 10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.  | 11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)                      | 12. QTR. FOR. OBLIG.                                 | 13. EST. FY. AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL | 14. APPRO. PRIA- TION  | 15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE       | 16. LOAN GRANT INDICATOR                           | 17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)             |   |          |          |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  |                                |  | AY                                  | OY  | BY       | LOP      |    |
|   | <b>FOOD &amp; NUTRITION</b>                                    |  |                                 |  |                                |  |                                     |   |          |          |    |
| 0189  | Assistance to Agr.   |  | 77                              | FN   | B 140                          | GC   | 570                                 | -   | -        | 2,814    |    |
| 0198  | Agriculture Research   |  | 77                              | FN   | B 121                          | GC   | 1,000                               | -   | -        | 2,262    |    |
| 0225  | Volag Co-financing   | 4  | 81                              | FN   | B 240                          | GC   | 362                                 | 250   | 250      | 2,000    |    |
| 0236  | Brackish Water Fishery   |  | 77                              | FN   | B 101                          | GC   | 217                                 | -   | -        | 217      |    |
| 0237  | Kabupaten Planning & Management Trg.                           | 4  | 78                              | FN   | B 280                          | GC   | 220                                 | 250   | -        | 470      |    |
| 0238  | Area Dev. Proj. Planning                                       |  | 77                              | FN   | B 180                          | GC   | 81                                  | -   | -        | 397      |    |
| 0246  | Northern Sumatra Regional Planning                             | 4  | 78                              | FN   | B 280                          | GC   | 360                                 | 1,200   | -        | 1,560    |    |
| 0252  | Sederhana II   | 4  | 78                              | FN   | B 201                          | L  | -                                   | 25,000  | -        | 25,000   |    |
| 0263  | Sumatra Agr. Research  | 1  | 78                              | FN   | B 121                          | L  | -                                   | 7,000   | -        | 7,000    |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  |                                | GN   | -                                   | 1,800   | -        | 1,800    |    |
| 0264  | Provincial Development Program I *(1)                          | 4  | 79                              | FN   | B 200                          | L  | 6,000                               | -   | -        | 6,000    |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  |                                | GC   | -                                   | 1,000   | 1,000    | 2,000    |    |
| 0265  | Agriculture Development Planning & Admin. *(2)                 | 1  | 79                              | FN   | B 191                          | L  | 5,100                               | -   | -        | 5,100    |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  |                                | GC   | 200                                 | 600   | 500      | 1,300    |    |
| 0267  | Rural Electrification *(3)                                     | 1  | 80                              | FN   | B 200                          | L  | 42,000                              | -   | -        | 42,000   |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  |                                | GC   | 1,000                               | 1,250   | 1,000    | 4,000    |    |
| 0276  | Provincial Development Program II                              | 2  | 81                              | FN   | B 200                          | L  | -                                   | 9,000   | -        | 9,000    |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  |                                | GN   | -                                   | 900   | 1,500    | 3,000    |    |
| 0281  | Citanduy II (Shelf item)                                       |  | 79                              | FN   | B 213                          | L  | -                                   | -   | (14,500) | (14,500) |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  |                                | GN   | -                                   | -   | ( 500)   | ( 500)   |    |
| 0282  | Provincial Development Program III                             |  | 82                              | FN   | B 200                          | L  | -                                   | -   | 11,250   | 11,250   |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  |                                | GN   | -                                   | -   | 1,000    | 3,750    |    |
| 0283  | Rural Electrification Phase II                                 |  | 81                              | FN   | B 200                          | L  | -                                   | -   | 34,000   | 34,000   |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  |                                | GN   | -                                   | -   | 3,000    | 6,000    |    |
| 0285  | Rural Works II   |  | 81                              | FN   | B 260                          | L  | -                                   | -   | 18,500   | 18,500   |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  |                                | GN   | -                                   | -   | 200      | 500      |    |
| 0286  | Assistance to Small Scale Fish Producers *(4)                  | 1  | 80                              | FN   | B 100                          | GN   | -                                   | 750   | 500      | 1,500    |    |
| 0290  | Graduate Agricultural School Title XII                         |  | 83                              | FN   | B 140                          | L  | -                                   | -   | 4,000    | 4,000    |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  |                                | GN   | -                                   | -   | 400      | 1,000    |    |
| 0292  | Nutrition Surveillance & Planning                              |  | 81                              | FN   | B 300                          | GN   | -                                   | -   | 400      | 1,000    |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  |                                |  |                                     |   |          |          |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  | Sub-total FN :                 | L  | 53,100                              | 41,000  | 67,750   | 161,850  |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  |                                | G  | 4,010                               | 8,000   | 9,750    | 35,570   |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  | Program Development & Support: | G  | 709                                 | 297   | 507      |          |    |
|   | * Deviations from FY 1978 CP levels. See footnotes on page 70. |  |                                 |  |                                |  | 18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W |   |          |          |    |
|   |  |  |                                 |  |                                |  |                                     |   | MM       | DD       | YY |

| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III                              |   |  |                                | 1. TRANSACTION CODE<br>A = ADD<br>C = CHANGE<br>D = DELETE<br><b>A</b> |   |  | 2. ABS/CP<br>DOCUMENT CODE 6 |                                      |                   |                     |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 5. COUNTRY/ENTITY<br>INDONESIA  |   | 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.<br><input type="checkbox"/> |                                | 5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY<br><b>7   8</b>                                 |   | 6. BUREAU/OFFICE<br>A. SYMBOL PHA<br>B. CODE <b>[ 07 ]</b> |                              | 7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE<br><b>[ 497 ]</b> |                   |                     |
| 8. TYPE DATA<br><b>1</b> 1 = ABS      2 = ABS REVISION<br>3 = CP            4 = CP NOTIFICATION |   |  |                                |  | 9. TYPE ASSISTANCE<br><b>1</b> 1 = PROJECT<br>2 = PROGRAM |  |                              |                                      |                   |                     |
| 10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.  | 11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM) | 12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.                                  | 13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL | 14. APPROPRIATION  | 15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE                                  | 16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR                                   | 17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)      |                                      |                   |                     |
|   |   |  |                                |  |   |  | AY                           | OY                                   | BY                | LOP                 |
|   | <b>POPULATION PLANNING &amp; HEALTH</b>   |  |                                |  |   |  |                              |                                      |                   |                     |
| 0188  | Family Planning Assistance                |  | 77                             | PH   | B 400   | GC<br>L  | 2,905<br>-                   | -<br>-                               | -<br>-            | 35,196<br>7,300     |
| 0270  | Family Planning Development & Services    | 2  | 82                             | PH   | B 400   | GN   | -                            | 3,400                                | 4,600             | 17,000              |
| 0271  | Oral Contraceptives                       | 2  | 82                             | PH   | B 400   | L  | -                            | 8,000                                | 11,000            | 55,000              |
| 0230  | Health Research & Dev.                    |  | 77                             | PH   | B 500   | GC   | 500                          | -                                    | -                 | 873                 |
| 0253  | Community Immunisation                    |  | 81                             | PH   | B 510   | L<br>GN  | -<br>-                       | -<br>-                               | 8,000<br>500      | 10,000<br>1,000     |
| 0273  | Health Trg., Research & Development       | 1  | 80                             | PH   | B 530   | GN   | -                            | 600                                  | 1,500             | 3,000               |
| 0288  | Outer Island Malaria Program (shelf item) |  | 79                             | PH   | B 510   | L  | -                            | -                                    | (35,000)          | (35,000)            |
| 0289  | Primary Health Nurse Trg. (shelf item)    |  | 82                             | PH   | B 530   | L<br>GN  | -<br>-                       | -<br>-                               | (15,000)<br>(475) | (15,000)<br>(1,000) |
|   |   |  |                                | Sub-total PH :   |   | L<br>G   | -<br>3,405                   | 8,000<br>4,000                       | 19,000<br>6,600   | 72,300<br>57,069    |
|   | Program Development & Support:            |  |                                |  |   | G  | 115                          | 300                                  | 175               |                     |

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W

|    |    |    |
|----|----|----|
| MM | DD | YY |
|    |    |    |

| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III           |  |                          |                                | 1. TRANSACTION CODE<br>A = ADD<br>C = CHANGE<br>D = DELETE |                          | 2. ABS/CP<br>DOCUMENT CODE 6                       |                                     |                             |                |                  |
|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 3. COUNTRY/ENTITY<br>INDONESIA   |  | 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. |                                | 5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY<br>7/8                              |                          | 6. BUREAU/OFFICE<br>A. SYMBOL ASIA<br>D. CODE [04] |                                     | 7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE<br>[497] |                |                  |
| 8. TYPE DATA<br>1 = ABS<br>3 = CP<br>2 = ABS REVISION<br>4 = CP NOTIFICATION |  |                          |                                | 9. TYPE ASSISTANCE<br>1 = PROJECT<br>2 = PROGRAM           |                          |  |                                     |                             |                |                  |
| 10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.   | 11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)                            | 12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.      | 13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL | 14. APPRO. PRIA-TION                                       | 15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE | 16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR                           | 17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)             |                             |                |                  |
|  |  |                          |                                |  |                          |  | AY                                  | OY                          | BY             | LOP              |
|  | <b>EDUCATION &amp; HUMAN RESOURCES</b>                               |                          |                                |  |                          |  |                                     |                             |                |                  |
| 0183   | General Participant Training   |                          | 77                             | EH   | B 601                    | GC   | 1,800                               | -                           | -              | 12,122           |
| 0229   | Educational Finance  |                          | 77                             | EH   | B 680                    | GC   | 100                                 | -                           | -              | 463              |
| 0261   | Professional Resources Development I (Manpower Development Training) |                          | 77                             | EH   | B 660                    | L  | 6,000                               | -                           | -              | 6,000            |
| 0275   | Professional Resources Development II                                | 1                        | 78                             | EH   | B 660                    | L<br>GN  | -<br>-                              | 5,000<br>1,500              | -<br>-         | 5,000<br>1,500   |
| 0279   | Community Education Development *(5)                                 | 1                        | 79                             | EH   | B 610                    | GN   | -                                   | 1,500                       | 650            | 2,150            |
| 0287   | Professional Resources Development III                               |                          | 81                             | EH   | B 660                    | L<br>GN  | -<br>-                              | -<br>-                      | 3,000<br>1,000 | 3,000<br>3,000   |
| 0280   | Self-instruction Learning System                                     |                          | 81                             | EH   | B 613                    | GN   | -                                   | -                           | 1,000          | 3,000            |
|  |  |                          |                                | Sub-total EH:  |                          | L<br>G   | 6,000<br>1,900                      | 5,000<br>3,000              | 3,000<br>2,650 | 14,000<br>22,235 |
|  | Program Development & Support :                                      |                          |                                |  |                          | G  | 90                                  | 130                         | 50             |                  |
|  | * Deviations from FY1978 CP levels.<br>See footnotes on page 70.     |                          |                                |  |                          |  |                                     |                             |                |                  |
|  |  |                          |                                |  |                          |  | 18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W |                             |                |                  |
|  |  |                          |                                |  |                          |  |                                     | MM                          | DD             | YY               |

| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III           |   |  |                              | 1. TRANSACTION CODE<br>A = ADD<br>C = CHANGE<br>D = DELETE |   |                          | 2. ABS/CP<br>DOCUMENT CODE 6 |          |              |                 |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------------|
| 5. COUNTRY/ENTITY<br>INDONESIA   |   | 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.<br><input type="checkbox"/> | 5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY<br>78 |  | 6. BUREAU/OFFICE<br>A. SYMBOL TAB<br>B. CODE [08] |                          | 7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE<br>[497]  |          |              |                 |
| 8. TYPE DATA<br>1 = ABS<br>2 = ABS REVISION<br>3 = CP<br>4 = CP NOTIFICATION |   |  |                              |  | 9. TYPE ASSISTANCE<br>1 = PROJECT<br>2 = PROGRAM  |                          |                              |          |              |                 |
| 10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.   | 11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM) | 12. OBLIG.   | 13. EST. AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL  | 14. APPR. AUTH. TION                                       | 15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE                          | 16. LOAN GRANT INDICATOR | 17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)      |          |              |                 |
|  |   |  |                              |  |   |                          | AY                           | OY       | BY           | LOP             |
|  | <u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES</u>    |  |                              |  |   |                          |                              |          |              |                 |
| 0266   | Science & Technology                      | 1  | 81                           | ST   | B 750   | L<br>GC                  | 5,000<br>300                 | -<br>300 | -<br>300     | 5,000<br>1,500  |
| 0268   | Appropriate & Low-Cost Technology         | 1  | 78                           | ST   | B 750   | GM                       | -                            | 550      | -            | 550             |
| 0284   | Technical Assistance/ Studies III         |  | 79                           | ST   | B 790   | L                        | -                            | -        | 5,000        | 5,000           |
|  |   |  |                              |  | Sub-total ST :                                    | L<br>G                   | 5,000<br>300                 | -<br>850 | 5,000<br>300 | 10,000<br>2,050 |
|  |   |  |                              |  | Program Development & Support :                   | G                        | 50                           | 50       | 50           |                 |

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W

|    |    |    |
|----|----|----|
| MM | DD | YY |
|----|----|----|

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A

A = ADD  
C = CHANGE  
D = DELETE

2. ABS/CP

DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY

REGIONAL (INDONESIA)

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY

7/8

6. BUREAU/OFFICE

A. SYMBOL B. CODE  
ASIA [04]

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE

498

8. TYPE DATA

1

1 = ABS      2 = ABS REVISION  
3 = CP      4 = CP NOTIFICATION

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE

1

1 = PROJECT  
2 = PROGRAM

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.

11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)

12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.

13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL

14. APPROPRIATION

15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE

16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR

17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)

AY OY BY LOP

OPGs

FOOD & NUTRITION

0251

Community Based Integrated Rural Dev.

77

FN

B 240

GC

243

-

-

243



FOOTNOTES TO TABLE III

(1) Provincial Development Program I -  
Project No. 497-0264

The PRP for this project, submitted to AID/W on May 28, 1976, was for a \$6 million loan in FY 77 and \$2 million grant in FY 77. AID/W, for overall programming purposes, reduced the loan to \$5.2 million and the grant to \$800,000. The Mission is still planning on a \$6 million loan to be authorized in FY 77 with the grant to be obligated as \$1.0 million each in FY 78 and FY 79.

(2) Agriculture Development Planning & Administration -  
Project No. 497-0265

This project has evolved considerably since the PID for \$7.75 million (\$5 million loan and \$2.75 million grant) was submitted with the FY 78 ABS. When the FY 78 Congressional Presentation was prepared, the nature of the project had changed but the design, feasibility investigations and refined cost estimates had not progressed sufficiently to provide firm obligation amounts for the CP. Therefore, the amounts shown in the CP (\$5 million total -- \$2.5 million loan and \$2.5 million grant for life of project) were very preliminary figures. Additional project design work by a consultant led to the PRP submitted on May 6, 1977 for \$6.4 million (\$5.1 million loan and \$1.3 million grant for life of project). Thus, the totals have not changed substantially, but the mix and years of obligation have undergone refinements as project design advanced.

(3) Rural Electrification -  
Project No. 497-0267

Loan amount of \$19 million listed in FY 78 CP has been increased to \$42 million to reflect increased scope of the project as described in the PRP dated April, 1977 which was approved by AID/W (STATE 097682) on May 2, 1977.

(4) Assistance to Small Scale Fish Producers -  
Project No. 497-0286

A new project proposed in FY 78. PID submitted 4/22/77.

(5) Community Education Development -  
Project No. 497-0279

A new project proposed in FY 78. PID submitted 4/17/77.

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION (\$000)

|  | FY 77        |               | FY 78         |               | FY 79         |               |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | GRANT        | LOAN          | GRANT         | LOAN          | GRANT         | LOAN          |
| <b>FOOD &amp; NUTRITION</b>              |              |               |               |               |               |               |
| Assistance to Agr.                       | 570          | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             |
| Agr. Research                            | 1,000        | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             |
| Volag Co-Financing                       | 362          | -             | 250           | -             | 250           | -             |
| Brackish Water Fishery                   | 217          | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             |
| Kabupaten Plng & Mgt.                    | 220          | -             | 250           | -             | -             | -             |
| Area Dev. Proj. Plng.                    | 81           | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             |
| N.Sumatra Regional Plng.                 | 360          | -             | 1,200         | -             | -             | -             |
| Sederhana II                             | -            | -             | -             | 25,000        | -             | -             |
| Sumatra Agr. Research                    | -            | -             | 1,800         | 7,000         | -             | -             |
| Provincial Dev. Prog.I                   | -            | 6,000         | 1,000         | -             | 1,000         | -             |
| Agr.Dev. Plng & Admin.                   | 200          | 5,100         | 600           | -             | 500           | -             |
| Rural Electrification                    | 1,000        | 42,000        | 1,250         | -             | 1,000         | -             |
| Provincial Dev.Prog.II                   | -            | -             | 900           | 9,000         | 1,500         | -             |
| Citanduy II *                            | -            | -             | -             | -             | (500)         | (14,500)      |
| Provincial Dev.Prog.III                  | -            | -             | -             | -             | 1,000         | 11,250        |
| Rural Elec. Phase II                     | -            | -             | -             | -             | 3,000         | 34,000        |
| Rural Works II                           | -            | -             | -             | -             | 200           | 18,500        |
| Assist. to Small Scale<br>Fish Producers | -            | -             | 750           | -             | 500           | -             |
| Graduate Agr. Sch. T.XII                 | -            | -             | -             | -             | 400           | 4,000         |
| Nutrition Surveillance & Trg.            | -            | -             | -             | -             | 400           | -             |
| Sub-totals F&N:                          | 4,010        | 53,100        | 8,000         | 41,000        | 9,750         | 67,750        |
| <b>POPULATION PLANNING &amp; HEALTH</b>  |              |               |               |               |               |               |
| Family Pl. Assistance                    | 2,905        | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             |
| Family Pl. Dev. & Services               | -            | -             | 3,400         | -             | 4,600         | -             |
| Oral Contraceptives                      | -            | -             | -             | 8,000         | -             | 11,000        |
| Health Research & Devlp.                 | 500          | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             |
| Health Trg.Res. & Devlp.                 | -            | -             | 600           | -             | 1,500         | -             |
| Community Immunization                   | -            | -             | -             | -             | 500           | 8,000         |
| Outer Island Malaria *                   | -            | -             | -             | -             | -             | (35,000)      |
| Primary Health Nurse Trg. *              | -            | -             | -             | -             | (475)         | (15,000)      |
| Sub-totals PH:                           | 3,405        | -             | 4,000         | 8,000         | 6,600         | 19,000        |
| <b>EDUCATION &amp; HUMAN RESOURCES</b>   |              |               |               |               |               |               |
| General Part. Training                   | 1,800        | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             |
| Educational Finance                      | 100          | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             |
| Prof. Res. Development I                 | -            | 6,000         | -             | -             | -             | -             |
| Professional Res. Dev. II                | -            | -             | 1,500         | 5,000         | -             | -             |
| Community Education Dev.                 | -            | -             | 1,500         | -             | 650           | -             |
| Prof. Res. Development III               | -            | -             | -             | -             | 1,000         | 3,000         |
| Self-instruction Learning System         | -            | -             | -             | -             | 1,000         | -             |
| Sub-totals EHR:                          | 1,900        | 6,000         | 3,000         | 5,000         | 2,650         | 3,000         |
| <b>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACT.</b>         |              |               |               |               |               |               |
| Science & Technology                     | 300          | 5,000         | 300           | -             | 300           | -             |
| Approp.& Low-cost Tech.                  | -            | -             | 550           | -             | -             | -             |
| TA/Studies III                           | -            | -             | -             | -             | -             | 5,000         |
| Sub-totals ST :                          | 300          | 5,000         | 850           | -             | 300           | 5,000         |
| <b>GRAND TOTALS :</b>                    | <b>9,615</b> | <b>64,100</b> | <b>15,850</b> | <b>54,000</b> | <b>19,300</b> | <b>94,750</b> |

\*shelf item

FY 79 PROGRAM

(\$ 000)

|   | <u>GRANT</u> | <u>LOAN</u>    |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| <u>FOOD &amp; NUTRITION</u>                       |              |                |
| New:  |              |                |
| Rural Works II                                    | 200          | 18,500         |
| Provincial Development Program III                | 1,000        | 11,250         |
| Rural Electrification Phase II                    | 3,000        | 34,000         |
| Nutrition Surveillance & Training                 | 400          | -              |
| Graduate Agricultural School Title XII            | 400          | 4,000          |
| *Citanduy II                                      | (500)        | (14,500)       |
| Ongoing:  |              |                |
| VolAg Co-Financing                                | 250          |                |
| Provincial Development Program I                  | 1,000        |                |
| Provincial Development Program II                 | 1,500        |                |
| Agricultural Dev. Planning & Adm.                 | 500          |                |
| Rural Electrification                             | 1,000        |                |
| Assistance to Small Scale Fish Producers          | 500          |                |
| <u>POPULATION PLANNING &amp; HEALTH</u>           |              |                |
| New:  |              |                |
| Community Immunization                            | 500          | 8,000          |
| *Primary Health Nurse Training                    | (475)        | (15,000)       |
| *Outer Island Malaria Program                     | -            | (35,000)       |
| Ongoing:  |              |                |
| Oral Contraceptives                               | -            | 11,000         |
| Family Planning Development & Services            | 4,600        | -              |
| Health Training, Research & Development           | 1,500        | -              |
| <u>EDUCATION &amp; HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</u> |              |                |
| New:  |              |                |
| Self-instruction Learning System                  | 1,000        | -              |
| Professional Resources Dev. III                   | 1,000        | 3,000          |
| Ongoing:  |              |                |
| Community Education Development                   | 650          | -              |
| <u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS</u>              |              |                |
| New:  |              |                |
| Technical Assistance/Studies Loan III             | -            | 5,000          |
| Ongoing:  |              |                |
| Science & Technology                              | 300          | -              |
|   | <hr/>        | <hr/>          |
| Totals -  | 19,300       | 94,750         |
| Grand Total -                                     |              | <u>114,050</u> |
| * Shelf item                                      |              |                |

|  |  |  |                            |                |                            |
|--|--|--|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| COUNTRY/PROGRAM<br>Indonesia           | PROJECT TITLE<br>Voluntary Agency Co-Financing |  | AS APPROVED<br>FY 1974     | REVISION<br>FY | DATE PP/REVISION<br>7/1977 |
|  | PROJECT NUMBER<br>497-0225                     |  | AS APPROVED<br>FY 1981     | REVISION<br>FY | DATE LAST PAR<br>1/27/77   |
|  | APPROPRIATION<br>FN                            |  | AS APPROVED<br>\$2,000,000 | REVISION       | DATE NEXT PAR<br>11/1977   |
| ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV |  |  |                            |                |                            |

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

| PROJECT INPUTS  | ESTIMATED FY 1977 |                   | ESTIMATED FY 1978 |                 | ESTIMATED FY 1979 |               |                            |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
|   | OBLIG-<br>ATION   | EXPEN-<br>DITURES | PIPE-<br>LINE     | OBLIG-<br>ATION | EXPEN-<br>DITURES | PIPE-<br>LINE | FUND-<br>PERIOD<br>(FR-TO) |
| PROJECT TOTAL   | 362               | 362               | -                 | 250             | 250               | 0             |                            |
| Local cost financing for AID Co-financing sub-projects with U.S. and Indonesian FVOs; inputs are construction, equipment, materials, in-country travel and services, training and overhead. |                   |                   |                   |                 |                   |               |                            |
| HOST COUNTRY INPUT  | N.A.              |                   | N.A.              |                 | N.A.              |               |                            |

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE 11

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

VOLUNTARY AGENCY CO-FINANCING

Project No. 497-0225

PROGRESS TO DATE:

As of the third quarter of FY 77, thirty-two subprojects have been co-financed with six U.S. PVOs (predominantly CRS and CWS). Thirteen of these projects have been completed, and an additional ten are scheduled for completion in FY 77. Total value of the 32 subprojects is \$1,005,813, or an average of approximately \$31,500 per project. USAID's contribution to date has been \$446,653, or some \$14,000 per project, a modest average of about 45% of total subproject costs. USAID's contribution to date does not include \$218,577 of prior year funding which had been obligated under four of the co-financing grant agreements but which was subsequently deobligated. The bulk of the deobligations are accounted for by a single project -- CARE's Luwu Rodent Control -- which failed to secure final Government clearance following CARE's signing of the co-financing grant agreement with USAID.

The first three years of the pilot co-financing effort were formally reviewed by the Mission on January 27, 1977. Implementation generally has been "on target" with PROP targets. Feasibility and desirability of the co-financing concept has been clearly established. There have been some management and implementation problems, for USAID as well as for the PVOs, but institutional capacity of both USAID and the PVOs is clearly improving.

|                              |   |  |                          |                     |                               |
|------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| COUNTRY/PROGRAM<br>Indonesia | PROJECT TITLE<br>Kabupaten Planning & Management Training |  | AS APPROVED<br>FY 1977   | REVISION<br>FY 1978 | DATE PF/REVISION<br>Est. 8/77 |
|                              | PROJECT NUMBER<br>497-0237                                |  | AS APPROVED<br>FY 1979   | REVISION<br>FY 1980 | DATE LAST PAR                 |
|                              | APPROPRIATION<br>FN                                       |  | AS APPROVED<br>\$470,000 | REVISION            | DATE NEXT PAR                 |

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

| PROJECT INPUTS              | ESTIMATED FY 1977 |                   |               | ESTIMATED FY 1978 |                   |               | ESTIMATED FY 1979 |                   |               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
|                             | OBLIG-<br>ATION   | EXPEN-<br>DITURES | PIPE-<br>LINE | OBLIG-<br>ATION   | EXPEN-<br>DITURES | PIPE-<br>LINE | OBLIG-<br>ATION   | EXPEN-<br>DITURES | PIPE-<br>LINE |
| <b>Grant:</b> Consultants   | 220               | -                 | 220           | 250               | 111               | 359           | -                 | 138               | 221           |
| Long Term                   | 150               | -                 | 150           | 170               | 75                | 245           | -                 | 94                | 151           |
| Short Term                  | 15                | -                 | 15            | 17                | 8                 | 24            | -                 | 9                 | 15            |
| Training                    | 9                 | -                 | 9             | 10                | 4                 | 15            | -                 | 6                 | 9             |
| Commodities                 | 35                | -                 | 35            | 40                | 18                | 57            | -                 | 22                | 35            |
| Training Expenses           | 11                | -                 | 11            | 13                | 6                 | 18            | -                 | 7                 | 11            |
| Contingencies and Inflation | -                 | -                 | -             | 30                | -                 | -             | -                 | -                 | -             |
| <b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>        | <b>220</b>        | <b>-</b>          | <b>220</b>    | <b>250</b>        | <b>111</b>        | <b>359</b>    | <b>-</b>          | <b>138</b>        | <b>221</b>    |

| HOST COUNTRY INPUT       | PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED |         |         | 1/<br>SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL<br>SHOWN IN TABLE II |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|--|
|                          | FY 1977                 | FY 1978 | FY 1979 |  |
| PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF |                         |         |         | 60   |
| 9/30/77                  |                         |         |         |  |
| 9/30/78                  |                         |         |         |  |
| 9/30/79                  |                         |         |         |  |
| DH                       |                         |         |         |  |
| PASA                     |                         | 25      | 25      |  |
| CONTRACT                 | 2                       |         | 2       |  |

1/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS  
2/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE  
3/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.  
4/

KABUPATEN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING

Project No. 497-0237

PROGRESS TO DATE:

A draft Project Paper was prepared in June of 1976 and transmitted in July of 1976 to appropriate central government agencies and to the Central Java Province BAPPEDA. After several discussions with national government officials, particularly with representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Dalam Negeri), it became apparent that the GOI was not prepared to move forward with a Kabupaten level project; however, interest was expressed in the project's inputs for training local officials.

Subsequently, the draft PP was referred to the Head of the Education and Training Body of Dalam Negeri with the suggestion that the project might be implemented with a major emphasis on training of Kabupaten officials and technicians in the development process. To date, however, Dalam Negeri has not indicated a willingness to proceed with the project as it is now designed.

The Mission proposes to maintain the present design of the project, including its funding level, while further exploring with the GOI possible alternative courses of action. There is little question but that a project of this type is needed to meet the needs of local officials and technicians. Whether significant modifications to the PP will be required remains a question.

|  |   |                            |                |                            |
|--|---|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| COUNTRY/PROGRAM<br>Indonesia                 | PROJECT TITLE<br>Northern Sumatra Regional Planning | AS APPROVED<br>FY 1977     | REVISION<br>FY | DATE PP/REVISION<br>5/1977 |
| ONGOING PROJECT<br>BUDGET DATA -<br>TABLE IV | PROJECT NUMBER<br>497-0246                          | AS APPROVED<br>FY 1978     | REVISION<br>FY | DATE LAST PAR              |
|  | APPROPRIATION<br>FN                                 | AS APPROVED<br>\$1,560,000 | REVISION       | DATE NEXT PAR              |
|  |   | INITIAL OBLIGATION         |                |                            |
|  |   | FINAL OBLIGATION           |                |                            |
|  |   | TOTAL COST                 |                |                            |

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

| PROJECT INPUTS            | ESTIMATED FY 1977 |              |           |             | ESTIMATED FY 1978 |              |           |             | ESTIMATED FY 1979 |              |           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
|                           | OBLIGATION        | EXPENDITURES | PIPE-LINE | FUND PERIOD | OBLIGATION        | EXPENDITURES | PIPE-LINE | FUND PERIOD | OBLIGATION        | EXPENDITURES | PIPE-LINE | FUND PERIOD |
| <b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>      | 360               | 165          | 195       | 10/77-10/78 | 1,200             | 390          | 1,005     | 10/77-9/78  | -                 | 430          | 575       | 10/78-9/79  |
| Grant                     | 190               | 40           | 150       | 10/77-9/78  | 873               | 250          | 773       | 10/77-9/78  | -                 | 300          | 473       | 10/78-9/79  |
| Consultant Services       | 20                | 20           | -         | 10/77-12/77 | 95                | 30           | 65        | 10/77-12/77 | -                 | 50           | 15        | 10/78-9/79  |
| Training Costs            | -                 | -            | -         | 6/78-9/78   | 20                | 20           | -         | 6/78-9/78   | -                 | -            | -         | -           |
| Housing                   | 85                | 85           | -         | 10/77-9/78  | 34                | 20           | 14        | 10/77-9/78  | -                 | 10           | 4         | 10/78-9/79  |
| Commodities               | 65                | 20           | 45        | 10/77-9/78  | 178               | 70           | 153       | 10/77-9/78  | -                 | 70           | 83        | 10/78-9/79  |
| Contingencies & Inflation | 183               |              |           |             | 185               |              |           |             | 180               |              |           |             |
| <b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b> |                   |              |           |             |                   |              |           |             |                   |              |           |             |

| PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF | PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED |         |         | NON-CONTRACT LONG-TERM | SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS | LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                          | FY 1977                 | FY 1978 | FY 1979 |                        |                      |                      |
| DH                       | 1                       | 1       |         |                        |                      |                      |
| PASA                     |                         | 7       | 16      |                        |                      |                      |
| CONTRACT                 | 5                       |         | 7       |                        |                      |                      |

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE  
4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

NORTHERN SUMATRA REGIONAL PLANNING

Project No. 497-0246

PROGRESS TO DATE:

The Northern Sumatra Region (Major Development Region A) comprising the four provinces of Northern Sumatra, is one of the areas of Indonesia still not covered by a regional planning study. In 1974, at the request of BAPFENAS, the National Planning Agency, USAID initiated a contract study using the services of Planning and Development Collaborative International (PADCO) to establish an approach which could be followed for assisting the Northern Sumatra Region to develop regional planning and development implementation capabilities.

In June of 1975, as a follow-up of the PADCO study, USAID submitted a PID to AID/W, followed in December of 1975 by a PRP. In January of 1976, AID/W authorized development of the PP. At this point the Mission deferred taking further action on the project design pending receipt of a firm indication that continuing USAID participation was desired by the GOI. Subsequently, a meeting was convened at the insistence of the Directorate of City and Regional Planning (Tata Kota) of the Department of Public Works at which delegates from all four of the provinces voiced support for initiation of a regional planning effort. In November of 1976, Tata Kota formally requested USAID to undertake the planning and action program generally set forth in the PADCO study. USAID responded affirmatively and commenced work on the Project Paper.

During the design period a number of inter-agency problems required considerable reworking of the approach being taken, but general agreement on responsibilities and relationships has been reached. The project design provides for the strengthening of province level planning capabilities, the development of a provincial/regional planning data base and the development of regional planning framework which will serve as the guide for ultimate production of a complete regional development plan. A strong training emphasis will be built into every phase of the project. The Project Paper is scheduled for completion and submission to AID/W during May, 1977. It is expected that project implementation will be under way in Jakarta by January, 1978, this being the date by which the three long-term project consultants should arrive in Indonesia.

|   |  |                     |                       |             |          |                  |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------|------------------|
| COUNTRY/PROGRAM<br>Regional (Indonesia) | PROJECT TITLE<br>Operational Program Grants (OPGs) |                     | INITIAL OBLIGATION    | AS APPROVED | REVISION | DATE PP/REVISION |
|   |  |                     | FINAL OBLIGATION      | FY 1976     | FY       | DATE LAST PAR    |
|   | PROJECT NUMBER<br>498-0251                         |                     | TOTAL COST            | AS APPROVED | REVISION | DATE NEXT PAR    |
| PROJECT INPUTS<br>Approved OPG          |  | APPROPRIATION<br>ST | AS APPROVED \$248,000 |             |          |                  |

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

| PROJECT INPUTS<br>Approved OPG  | ESTIMATED FY 1977 |               |           | ESTIMATED FY 1978 |               |           | ESTIMATED FY 1979 |               |           |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|
|                                 | OBLIGATION        | EXPEN-DITURES | PIPE-LINE | OBLIGATION        | EXPEN-DITURES | PIPE-LINE | OBLIGATION        | EXPEN-DITURES | PIPE-LINE |
| PROJECT TOTAL                   | 92                | 45            | 45        | 111               | 100           | 55        | -                 | 55            | -         |
| Cooperative Development (CLUSA) | -                 | 92            | 45        | 111               | 100           | 55        | -                 | 55            | -         |
| HOST COUNTRY INPUT              | -                 | -             | -         | -                 | -             | -         | -                 | -             | -         |

| PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED     | FY 1977 |         |         | FY 1978 |         |         | FY 1979 |         |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                             | FY 1977 | FY 1978 | FY 1979 | FY 1977 | FY 1978 | FY 1979 | FY 1977 | FY 1978 | FY 1979 |
| NON-CONTRACTS:<br>LONG-TERM | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| SHORT-TERM                  | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| CONTRACTS:<br>LONG-TERM     | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| SHORT-TERM                  | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

OPERATIONAL PROGRAM GRANTS (OPGs)

Project No. 498-0251

PROGRESS TO DATE:

USAID signed two OPGs in FY 76 with CLUSA and The Asia Foundation (TAF), and one to date with Community Development Foundation (CDF). Total obligations for the three are just under \$600,000, averaging, as with co-financing, at about 45% of total costs of \$1,323,271.

Two additional OPGs -- CARE's Bali Low Cost Housing Reconstruction and HKI's Improving and Expanding the Education of Blind Children in Indonesia -- have been approved and await \$486,000 of AID/W FY 77 funding. USAID is currently actively reviewing six OPG proposals which could eventually require funding of approximately \$1.2 million over FY 77 - FY 78.

|  |   |                            |                         |                          |
|--|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| COUNTRY/PROGRAM<br>Indonesia                 | PROJECT TITLE<br>Provincial Development Program I | AS APPROVED<br>FY 1977     | REVISION<br>FY          | DATE PP/REVISION<br>8/77 |
| ONGOING PROJECT<br>BUDGET DATA -<br>TABLE IV | PROJECT NUMBER<br>497-0264                        | AS APPROVED<br>FY 1979     | REVISION<br>FY          | DATE LAST PAR            |
|  | APPROPRIATION<br>FN                               | AS APPROVED<br>\$7,200,000 | REVISION<br>\$8,000,000 | DATE NEXT PAR<br>4/1979  |

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

| PROJECT INPUTS                              | ESTIMATED FY 1977 |                   |               |                 | ESTIMATED FY 1978 |                   |               |                 | ESTIMATED FY 1979 |                   |               |                 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
|   | OBLIG-<br>ATION   | EXPEN-<br>DITURES | PIPE-<br>LINE | FUND-<br>PERIOD | OBLIG-<br>ATION   | EXPEN-<br>DITURES | PIPE-<br>LINE | FUND-<br>PERIOD | OBLIG-<br>ATION   | EXPEN-<br>DITURES | PIPE-<br>LINE | FUND-<br>PERIOD |
| PROJECT TOTAL                               | 6,000             | -                 | 6,000         | 10/77           | 1,000             | 1,300             | 5,700         | 10/77           | 1,000             | 2,700             | 4,000         | 10/78           |
| Technical Assistance (Grant/Loan)           | 600               | -                 | 600           | 10/77           | 1,000             | 400               | 1,200         | 10/77           | 1,000             | 900               | 1,300         | 10/78           |
| Training (Loan)                             | 1,200             | -                 | 1,200         | 10/77           | -                 | 200               | 1,000         | 10/77           | -                 | 400               | 600           | 10/78           |
| Commodities (Loan)                          | 1,200             | -                 | 1,200         | 10/77           | -                 | 200               | 1,000         | 10/77           | -                 | 400               | 600           | 10/78           |
| Construction (Loan)                         | 3,000             | -                 | 3,000         | 10/77           | -                 | 500               | 2,500         | 10/77           | -                 | 1,000             | 1,500         | 10/78           |
| Administration/Operation (GOI contribution) |                   |                   |               |                 |                   |                   |               |                 |                   |                   |               |                 |
| HOST COUNTRY INPUT                          | 340               |                   |               |                 | 1,500             |                   |               |                 | 1,500             |                   |               |                 |

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

\*\* Totals for FDP I, II, and III.

| PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF | PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED |         |         |                            |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
|                          | FY 1977                 | FY 1978 | FY 1979 |                            |
| DH                       | 1                       | 2       | 4       | NON-CONTRACT:<br>LONG-TERM |
| PASA                     | 0                       | 0       | 0       | SHORT-TERM                 |
| CONTRACT                 | 0                       | 6       | 6       | CONTRACT:<br>LONG-TERM     |
|                          | 0                       | 0       | 0       | SHORT-TERM                 |

PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (PDP I)

Project No. 497-0264

PROGRESS TO DATE:

This is a new project in FY 1977. Pre-project design included field studies by consultants of Government interest in alternative projects. Follow-on steps include placement of joint teams in participating provinces to work with local planners in developing and designing projects for local implementation and the establishment of organizational relationships and standard operational procedures within central and provincial agencies.

This project focuses on provincial and local government development administration and implementation. It is designed to assist the Government of Indonesia to decentralize aspects of rural development planning and management by the establishment of institutions sensitive to local needs and resources. In addition to technical assistance and training, this project provides loan funds which will go directly to participating provinces to help implement rural development plans produced by provincial planning units.

Two other grant projects which contribute to the decentralization strategy are Kabupaten Management, which focuses on the sub-province level of management, and Northern Sumatra Regional Planning, which expects to create linkages between several provinces in order to coordinate provincial development planning within a regional context.

|  |  |   |  |                     |  |                            |  |                         |  |                  |  |
|--|--|---|--|---------------------|--|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| COUNTRY/PROGRAM<br>Indonesia                 |  | PROJECT TITLE<br>Agriculture Development Planning<br>and Administration |  |                     |  | AS APPROVED<br>FY 1977     |  | REVISION<br>FY          |  | DATE PP/REVISION |  |
| ONGOING PROJECT<br>BUDGET DATA -<br>TABLE IV |  | PROJECT NUMBER<br>497-0265  |  | APPROPRIATION<br>FN |  | AS APPROVED<br>FY 1979     |  | REVISION<br>FY          |  | DATE LAST PAR    |  |
|  |  |   |  |                     |  | AS APPROVED<br>\$5,000,000 |  | REVISION<br>\$6,400,000 |  | DATE NEXT PAR    |  |

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

| PROJECT INPUTS  | ESTIMATED FY 1977 |                   |               |                                  | ESTIMATED FY 1978 |                   |               |                                  | ESTIMATED FY 1979 |                   |               |                                  |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
|   | OBLIG-<br>ATION   | EXPEN-<br>DITURES | PIPE-<br>LINE | 4/<br>FUND-<br>PERIOD<br>(FR-TO) | OBLIG-<br>ATION   | EXPEN-<br>DITURES | PIPE-<br>LINE | 4/<br>FUND-<br>PERIOD<br>(FR-TO) | OBLIG-<br>ATION   | EXPEN-<br>DITURES | PIPE-<br>LINE | 4/<br>FUND-<br>PERIOD<br>(FR-TO) |
| <b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>  | 5,300             | -                 | 5,300         |                                  | 600               | 310               | 5,590         |                                  | 500               | 2,950             | 3,140         |                                  |
| <b>Grant</b>  |                   |                   |               |                                  |                   |                   |               |                                  |                   |                   |               |                                  |
| Consultant - Long term and short term<br>(130 mm)                         | 200               | -                 | 200           |                                  | 600               | 200               | 600           | 6/78-<br>9/78                    | 500               | 400               | 700           | 10/78-<br>9/79                   |
| <b>Loan</b>   |                   |                   |               |                                  |                   |                   |               |                                  |                   |                   |               |                                  |
| 1. Training abroad - 24 MS, 6 PhD and<br>120 mm short term                | 1,950             | -                 | 1,950         |                                  | -                 | 100               | 1,850         | 9/78-<br>10/78                   | -                 | 500               | 1,350         | "                                |
| 2. Training in country  | 1,700             | -                 | 1,700         |                                  | -                 | 10                | 1,690         | "                                | -                 | 600               | 1,090         | "                                |
| 3. Equipment  | 1,450             | -                 | 1,450         |                                  | -                 | -                 | 1,450         | 12/77-<br>10/78                  | -                 | 1,450             | -             | "                                |
| <b>GOI : Data Information Center, housing,<br/>and Support Activities</b> |                   |                   |               |                                  |                   |                   |               |                                  |                   |                   |               |                                  |
| <b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>   | -                 |                   |               |                                  | 300               |                   |               |                                  | 1,000             |                   |               |                                  |

| 3/<br>PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS<br>OF | 3/<br>PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED |            |            | NON- CONTRACT:<br>LONG- TERM<br>SHORT- TERM<br>CONTRACT# |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|--|
|                                   | FY<br>1977                    | FY<br>1978 | FY<br>1979 |  |
| 9/30/77                           | 9/30/78                       | 9/30/79    |            |  |
| DH                                |                               |            |            |  |
| PASA                              |                               |            |            |  |
| CONTRACT                          | 3                             | 3          | 3          | 18<br>30   |
|                                   |                               |            |            | 12<br>20   |

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL  
SHOWN IN TABLE 11

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS  
3/ LONG- TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE  
4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date  
by month and year of obligations for each project  
element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

Project No. 497-0265

PROGRESS TO DATE:

This is a new FY 1977 project. USAID and Department of Agriculture (DOA) representatives have completed the PRP, and the PP is scheduled for completion in July, 1977.

In the next few months USAID consultants and BAPPENAS will further assess staff development requirements, identify qualified candidates, coordinate the formulation of an overseas/in-country training program, and further refine TA requirements. At the same time, a team of consultants will develop a proposal and estimates of costs for the data information center and assist in collecting and cataloging reports and data relevant to the DOA's planning program.

|                              |  |                               |                            |                |                  |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| COUNTRY/PROGRAM<br>Indonesia | PROJECT TITLE<br>Science & Technology (Loan/Grant) | INITIAL OBLIGATION<br>FY 1977 | AS APPROVED<br>FY 1977     | REVISION<br>FY | DATE PP/REVISION |
| ONGOING PROJECT              |  | FINAL OBLIGATION<br>FY 1981   | AS APPROVED<br>FY 1981     | REVISION<br>FY | DATE LAST PAR    |
| BUDGET DATA -<br>TABLE IV    | PROJECT NUMBER<br>497-0266                         | TOTAL COST                    | AS APPROVED<br>\$6,500,000 | REVISION       | DATE NEXT PAR    |

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

| PROJECT INPUTS      | ESTIMATED FY 1977 |              |           |                        | ESTIMATED FY 1978 |              |           |                        | ESTIMATED FY 1979 |              |           |                        |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------|
|                     | OBLIGATION        | EXPENDITURES | PIPE-LINE | 4/ FUND PERIOD (FR-TO) | OBLIGATION        | EXPENDITURES | PIPE-LINE | 4/ FUND PERIOD (FR-TO) | OBLIGATION        | EXPENDITURES | PIPE-LINE | 4/ FUND PERIOD (FR-TO) |
| PROJECT TOTAL       | 5,300             | -            | 5,300     |                        | 300               | 1,300        | 4,300     |                        | 300               | 1,300        | 3,300     |                        |
| <u>Grant/Loan</u>   |                   |              |           |                        |                   |              |           |                        |                   |              |           |                        |
| Short term experts  |                   |              |           |                        |                   | 300          |           |                        |                   | 300          |           | 10/77-9/78             |
| Long term experts   |                   |              |           |                        |                   |              |           |                        |                   |              |           |                        |
| Overseas training   |                   |              |           |                        |                   | 300          |           |                        |                   | 300          |           |                        |
| In-country training |                   |              |           |                        |                   |              |           |                        |                   | 320          |           |                        |
| Commodities         |                   |              |           |                        |                   |              |           |                        |                   | 200          |           |                        |
| Indirect cost       |                   |              |           |                        |                   |              |           |                        |                   | 180          |           |                        |
| HOST COUNTRY INPUT  |                   |              |           |                        |                   |              |           |                        |                   |              |           |                        |
| 50                  |                   |              |           |                        |                   |              |           |                        |                   |              |           |                        |

| PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF | PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED |         |         |         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                          | FY 1977                 | FY 1978 | FY 1979 | FY 1979 |
| DH                       | 1                       | 2       | 2       | 20      |
| PASA                     | -                       | 6       | 6       | 6       |
| CONTRACT                 | -                       | -       | -       | -       |
|                          |                         |         |         |         |

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE 11

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (Loan/Grant)

Project No. 497-0266

PROGRESS TO DATE:

The GOI inserted this project into its 1977/78 Blue Book and gives it high priority. However, AID/W approval of the PRP has not been received.

|                                     |   |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| COUNTRY/PROGRAM<br><b>Indonesia</b> | PROJECT TITLE<br><b>Rural Electrification</b> | DATE PP/REVISION<br><b>8/1977</b> |
| ONGOING PROJECT                     | AS APPROVED<br>FY 1977                        | REVISION<br>FY                    |
| BUDGET DATA -<br>TABLE IV           | AS APPROVED<br>FY 1980                        | REVISION<br>FY                    |
|                                     | AS APPROVED<br>\$22,250,000                   | REVISION<br>\$16,000,000          |
|                                     | DATE LAST PAR                                 | DATE NEXT PAR                     |
|                                     | APPROPRIATION<br>FN                           |                                   |
| PROJECT NUMBER<br><b>497-0267</b>   |   |                                   |

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

| PROJECT INPUTS            | ESTIMATED FY 1977 |                   |               | ESTIMATED FY 1978 |                   |               | ESTIMATED FY 1979 |                   |               |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
|                           | OBLIG-<br>ATION   | EXPEN-<br>DITURES | PIPE-<br>LINE | OBLIG-<br>ATION   | EXPEN-<br>DITURES | PIPE-<br>LINE | OBLIG-<br>ATION   | EXPEN-<br>DITURES | PIPE-<br>LINE |
| <b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>      | 43,000            | -                 | 43,000        | 1,250             | 18,950            | 25,300        | 1,000             | 1,820             | 8,100         |
| <u>Grant</u>              | (1,000)           | -                 | (1,000)       | (1,250)           | (1,950)           | (300)         | (1,000)           | (1,200)           | (100)         |
| Advisors                  | 1,000             | -                 | 1,000         | 950               | 1,650             | 300           | 1,000             | 1,200             | 100           |
| Training                  | -                 | -                 | -             | 300               | 300               | -             | -                 | -                 | -             |
| <u>Loan</u>               | (42,000)          | -                 | (42,000)      | -                 | (17,000)          | (25,000)      | -                 | (17,000)          | (8,000)       |
| Training                  | 200               | -                 | 200           | -                 | 100               | 100           | -                 | 100               | -             |
| Headquarter Sites         | 2,860             | -                 | 2,800         | -                 | 2,500             | 380           | -                 | 380               | -             |
| Distribution System       | 27,120            | -                 | 27,120        | -                 | 12,750            | 14,370        | -                 | 9,470             | 4,900         |
| Evaluation                | 200               | -                 | 200           | -                 | 50                | 150           | -                 | 50                | 100           |
| Inflation                 | 3,200             | -                 | 3,200         | -                 | 200               | 3,000         | -                 | 2,000             | 1,000         |
| Contingency               | 8,400             | -                 | 8,400         | -                 | 1,400             | 7,000         | -                 | 5,000             | 2,000         |
| <b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b> | 5,000             |                   |               | 5,000             |                   |               | 12,000            |                   |               |

| 3/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF | 2/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED |         |         |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|
|                             | FY 1977                    | FY 1978 | FY 1979 |
| 9/30/77                     | 9/30/78                    | 9/30/79 |         |
| DH                          | 2                          | 3       | 3       |
| PASA                        |                            |         |         |
| CONTRACT                    | 6                          | 15      | 20      |

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Project No. 497-0267

### PROGRESS TO DATE:

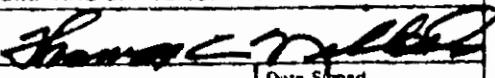
In May, 1976, an AID-financed National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) team completed a preliminary survey of rural electrification potential in selected parts of Indonesia. The survey report indicates that many rural Indonesians have sufficient income to pay for electric service from systems designed for minimum construction and operating costs and financed by long-term, low interest loans.

A decision has been reached for the Directorate of Cooperatives to implement rural projects in the Outer Islands and for the State Electric Power Agency to develop projects on the island of Java.

A second NRECA team currently is working on detailed feasibility studies of selected areas on both the Outer Islands and Java and will prepare a comparative listing from which about twelve sites will be chosen for the first phase development. Training of Indonesian personnel by the NRECA team is under way. The Project Review Paper has been submitted to AID/W.





|   |                         |  |         |  |         |   |                            |
|---|-------------------------|--|---------|--|---------|---|----------------------------|
| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br><b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b><br><i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i>                  |                         |  |         | 1. TRANSACTION CODE<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A Add<br><input type="checkbox"/> C Change<br><input type="checkbox"/> D Delete |         | PID<br><hr/> 2. DOCUMENT CODE<br>1  |                            |
| 3. COUNTRY/ENTITY<br>Indonesia  |                         |  |         | 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER<br><input type="checkbox"/>  |         |   |                            |
| 6. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)<br>[ 497-0280 ]  |                         | 6. BUREAU/OFFICE<br>A. Symbol<br>ASTA  |         | B. Code<br>[ 04 ]  |         | 7. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 60 characters)<br>[ SELF-INSTRUCTION LEARNING SYSTEM ]  |                            |
| 8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT<br>A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - PRP<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3 - PP  |                         |  |         | B. DATE<br>MM YY<br>[ 11 ] [ 77 ]  |         | 10. ESTIMATED COSTS<br>(\$000 or equivalent, \$1 = Rp. 414.50 )                   |                            |
| 9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION<br>a. INITIAL FY [ 719 ]    b. FINAL FY [ 811 ]   |                         |  |         | FUNDING SOURCE   |         | Life of Project   |                            |
|   |                         |  |         | a. AID Appropriated  |         | 3000  |                            |
|   |                         |  |         | b. OTHER   |         |   |                            |
|   |                         |  |         | 1. U.S.  |         | 2   |                            |
|   |                         | Host Country   |         | 1300   |         |   |                            |
|   |                         | d. Other Donor(s)  |         |  |         |   |                            |
|   |                         | TOTAL  |         |  |         | 4300  |                            |
| 11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)  |                         |  |         |  |         |   |                            |
| A. APPROPRIATION  | B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE | PRIMARY TECH CODE  |         | E. FISCAL FY 79  |         | LIFE OF PROJECT   |                            |
|   |                         | C. Grant   | D. Loan | F. Grant   | G. Loan | H. Grant  | I. Loan                    |
| (1) EH  | B613                    | 636  |         | 1000   |         | 3000  |                            |
| (2)   |                         |  |         |  |         |   |                            |
| (3)   |                         |  |         |  |         |   |                            |
| (4)   |                         |  |         |  |         |   |                            |
|   |                         | TOTAL  |         | 1000   |         | 3000  |                            |
| 12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)   |                         |  |         |  |         |   |                            |
| 640   |                         | 620  |         |  |         |   |                            |
| 13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each)   |                         |  |         |  |         |   | 14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE |
| BR  |                         | DEL  |         | TECH   |         | 690   |                            |
| 15. PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters)   |                         |  |         |  |         |   |                            |
| [ Improve the quality of life of Indonesia's rural poor. ]  |                         |  |         |  |         |   |                            |
| 16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)  |                         |  |         |  |         |   |                            |
| [ To demonstrate the validity of self-instruction materials as an economical delivery system for mass upper primary education. ]                          |                         |  |         |  |         |   |                            |
| 17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)  |                         |  |         |  |         |   |                            |
| Four man months of TDY assistance on developing PRP (\$20,000) Aug. 1977.<br>Five man months of TDY assistance on preparation of PP (\$30,000) Feb. 1978. |                         |  |         |  |         |   |                            |
| 18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE  |                         |  |         |  |         | 19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution |                            |
| Signature<br>Thomas C. Niblock  |                         |  |         |  |         |   |                            |
| Title<br>Director, USAID/Indonesia  |                         | Date Signed<br>MM DD YY<br>[ 10 ] [ 09 ] [ 77 ]                                      |         |  |         | MM DD YY<br>[ ] [ ] [ ]   |                            |

|  |   |                             |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br><b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b><br><i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i> | 1 TRANSACTION CODE<br><input type="checkbox"/> A Add<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C Change<br><input type="checkbox"/> D Delete | PID<br>2 DOCUMENT CODE<br>1 |
|--|---|-----------------------------|

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 3 COUNTRY/ENTITY<br>Indonesia | 4 DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER<br><input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------------------------------|--|

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 6 PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)<br>[ 497-0281 ] | 8 BUREAU/OFFICE<br>A Symbol ASIA B Code [ 64 ] | 7 PROJECT TITLE (maximum 60 characters)<br>[ CITANDUY II ] |
|---|--|--|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 9 PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT<br>A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - PRP<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3 - PP<br>B. DATE <input type="text" value="018"/> <input type="text" value="78"/> | 10 ESTIMATED COSTS<br>(\$000 or equivalent, \$1 = Rp. 414.50)<br>FUNDING SOURCE<br>a. AID Appropriated 15000<br>b. OTHER 1<br>US 2<br>c. Host Country 13700<br>d. Other Donor(s)<br>TOTAL 28700 |
|---|---|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 11 ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION<br>a. INITIAL FY [ 719 ] b. FINAL FY [ 719 ] |  |
|--|--|

| 11 PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000) |                         |                   |        |               |        |                 |        |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| A. APPRO- PRIATION                                | B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE | PRIMARY TECH CODE |        | E FIMST FY 79 |        | LIFE OF PROJECT |        |
|   |                         | C Grant           | D Loan | F Grant       | G Loan | H Grant         | I Loan |
| (1) FN  | B213                    | 210               | 210    | 500           | 14500  | 500             | 14500  |
| (2)   |                         |                   |        |               |        |                 |        |
| (3)   |                         |                   |        |               |        |                 |        |
| (4)   |                         |                   |        |               |        |                 |        |
|   |                         | TOTAL             |        | 500           | 14500  | 500             | 14500  |

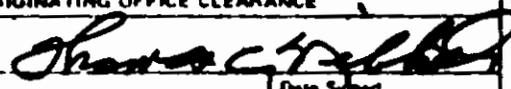
|   |
|---|
| 12 SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)<br>070 |
|---|

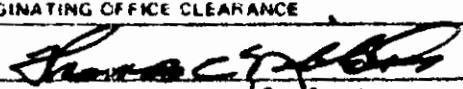
|   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 13 SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each)<br>BR BS | 14 SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE<br>101 |
|---|----------------------------------|

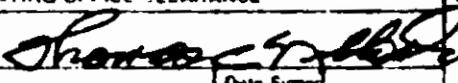
|   |
|---|
| 15 PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters)<br>[ Improve well-being of Indonesia's poor majority who live in Citanduy Basin. ] |
|---|

|  |
|--|
| 16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)<br>[ Increase production of small farm rice and other food crops and prevent erosion and siltation. ] |
|--|

|  |
|--|
| 17 PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)<br>Mission staff and stage one consultant services sufficient. |
|--|

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 18 ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE<br>Signature: Thomas C. Niblock <br>Title: Director, USAID/Indonesia | 19 Date Document Received at AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution<br>Date Signed: <input type="text" value="01"/> <input type="text" value="09"/> <input type="text" value="77"/><br><input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> |
|--|---|

| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br><b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b><br><i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i>   |                               |  |  | 1. TRANSACTION CODE<br><input type="checkbox"/> A Add<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C Change<br><input type="checkbox"/> D Delete   |  | PID<br><hr/> 2. DOCUMENT CODE<br>1   |         |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 3. COUNTRY/ENTITY<br>Indonesia   |                               |  | 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |                                      |         |
| 6. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)<br><input type="checkbox"/> 497-0282 <input type="checkbox"/>   |                               | 8. BUREAU/OFFICE<br>A. Symbol ASIA      B. Code <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> |  | 7. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 10 characters)<br>PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM III  |  |                                      |         |
| 8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT<br>A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - PRP      B. DATE MM YY <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 77<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3 - PP   |                               |  |  | 10. ESTIMATED COSTS<br>(\$000 or equivalent, \$1 = Rp. 414.50 )<br>FUNDING SOURCE      % of Project<br>a. AID Appropriated      15000<br>b. OTHER      1. _____<br>US      2. _____<br>c. Host Country      10550<br>d. Other Donors (s) _____<br>TOTAL      25550 |  |                                      |         |
| 9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION<br>a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 79 <input type="checkbox"/> b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 82 <input type="checkbox"/>   |                               |  |  |  |  |                                      |         |
| 11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)   |                               |  |  |  |  |                                      |         |
| A. APPRO-<br>PRIATION  | B. PRIMARY<br>PURPOSE<br>CODE | PRIMARY TECH CODE  |  | E. FIRST FY 79   |  | LIFE OF PROJECT                      |         |
|  |                               | C. Grant   | D. Loan  | F. Grant   | G. Loan  | H. Grant                             | I. Loan |
| (1) FN   | B200                          | 033  | 033  | 1000   | 11250  | 3750                                 | 11250   |
| (2)  |                               |  |  |  |  |                                      |         |
| (3)  |                               |  |  |  |  |                                      |         |
| (4)  |                               |  |  |  |  |                                      |         |
|  |                               | TOTAL  |  | 1000   | 11250  | 3750                                 | 11250   |
| 12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)<br>200      _____      _____      _____      _____      _____  |                               |  |  |  |  |                                      |         |
| 13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each)<br>BR      _____      _____      _____      _____      _____   |                               |  |  |  |  | 14. SECONDARY<br>PURPOSE CODE<br>280 |         |
| 15. PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters)<br>[ To improve the well-being of the rural poor. ]  |                               |  |  |  |  |                                      |         |
| 16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)<br>[ To improve the capability of select Provinces and their more local levels of government to plan, coordinate, construct, implement, manage and maintain agricultural and other rural development programs to meet their varying needs and requirements. ] |                               |  |  |  |  |                                      |         |
| 17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)<br>Several man months of short-term consultancies, most of which will come from AID/Washington or IQC or personal services contractors.   |                               |  |  |  |  |                                      |         |
| 18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE<br>Signature: Thomas C. Niblock <br>Title: Director, USAID/Indonesia<br>Date Signed: MM DD YY <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 77     |                               |  |  |  | 19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents. Date of Distribution<br>MM DD YY <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |                                      |         |

| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br><b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b><br><i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i>   |                         |   |   | 1 TRANSACTION CODE<br><input type="checkbox"/> A Add<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C Change<br><input type="checkbox"/> D Delete  |              | PID<br><hr/> 2 DOCUMENT CODE<br>1 |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
|--|-------------------------|---|---|--|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|--------|---------------------|--|-------|-------------|---|--|--|---|--|-----------------|--|-------|-------------------|--|-------|--------------|--|---------------|
| 3. COUNTRY/ENTITY<br>Indonesia   |                         |   | 4 DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| 5 PROJECT NUMBER (7 digit)<br><input type="checkbox"/> 497-0283 <input type="checkbox"/>   |                         | 6 BUREAU/OFFICE<br>A. Symbol ASIA    B. Code <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> |   | 7 PROJECT TITLE (maximum 90 characters)<br><input type="checkbox"/> RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PHASE II <input type="checkbox"/>  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| 8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT<br>A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - PRP    B. DATE <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 78<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3 - PP |                         |   |   | 10 ESTIMATED COSTS<br>\$000 or equivalent \$1 - Rp. 414.50 1   |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| 9 ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION<br>a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 79 <input type="checkbox"/> b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 81 <input type="checkbox"/>                  |                         |   |   | <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> <tr> <td>a. AID Appropriated</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">40000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. OTHER US</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Host Country</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">40000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Other Donor(s)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">20000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;"><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>100000</b></td> </tr> </table> |              |                                   | FUNDING SOURCE |  | Amount | a. AID Appropriated |  | 40000 | b. OTHER US | 1 |  |  | 2 |  | c. Host Country |  | 40000 | d. Other Donor(s) |  | 20000 | <b>TOTAL</b> |  | <b>100000</b> |
| FUNDING SOURCE   |                         | Amount  |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| a. AID Appropriated  |                         | 40000   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| b. OTHER US  | 1                       |   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
|  | 2                       |   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| c. Host Country  |                         | 40000   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| d. Other Donor(s)  |                         | 20000   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |                         | <b>100000</b>   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| 11 PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)  |                         |   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| A. APPROPRIATION   | B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE | PRIMARY TECH CODE   |   | E. FIRST FY 79   |              | LIFE OF PROJECT                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
|  |                         | C. Grant  | D. Loan   | F. Grant   | G. Loan      | H. Grant                          | I. Loan        |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| 11) FN   | B200                    | 062   | 062   | 3000   | 34000        | 6000                              | 34000          |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| (2)  |                         |   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| (3)  |                         |   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| (4)  |                         |   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |                         |   |   | <b>3000</b>  | <b>34000</b> | <b>6000</b>                       | <b>34000</b>   |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| 12 SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)   |                         |   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| 031  |                         | 252   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| 13 SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each)   |                         |   |   |  |              | 14 SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE         |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| BR   |                         | BL  | BS  | CO-OP  |              |                                   | 201            |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| 15 PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters)   |                         |   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| To improve the living standards of the rural poor in Indonesia   |                         |   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| 16 PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)  |                         |   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| To bring the social and economic benefits of electric service to the poor by establishing electric transmission and distribution systems in several rural areas of Indonesia.                      |                         |   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| 17 PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)  |                         |   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| None   |                         |   |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| 18 ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE  |                         |   |   | 19 Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution   |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| Signature<br>Thomas C. Niblock   |                         |                |   |  |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |
| Title<br>Director, USAID/Indonesia   |                         | Date Signed<br>MM DD YY<br>05 10 77   |   | MM DD YY<br>   |              |                                   |                |  |        |                     |  |       |             |   |  |  |   |  |                 |  |       |                   |  |       |              |  |               |

|  |  |                             |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br><b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b><br><i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i> | 1. TRANSACTION CODE<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A Add<br><input type="checkbox"/> C Change<br><input type="checkbox"/> D Delete | PID<br>2 DOCUMENT CODE<br>1 |
|--|--|-----------------------------|

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 3. COUNTRY/ENTITY<br>Indonesia | 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER<br><input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------------|---|

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)<br>497-0284 | 6. BUREAU/OFFICE<br>A. Symbol ASIA<br>B. Code 04 | 7. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 60 characters)<br>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/STUDIES LOAN III |
|--|--|---|

|  |                        |   |
|--|------------------------|---|
| 8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT<br>A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - PRP<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3 - PP | B. DATE MM YY<br>11 77 | 10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 or equivalent, \$1 = Rp. 414.50)<br>FUNDING SOURCE |
|--|------------------------|---|

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION<br>a. INITIAL FY 79<br>b. FINAL FY 79 | a. AID Appropriated 5000<br>b. OTHER U.S. 2<br>c. Host Country 2000<br>d. Other Donor(s)<br>TOTAL 7000 |
|---|--|

| 11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000) |                         |                   |         |                |         |                 |         |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| A. APPROPRIATION                                   | B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE | PRIMARY TECH CODE |         | E. FIRST FY 79 |         | LIFE OF PROJECT |         |
|  |                         | C. Grant          | D. Loan | F. Grant       | G. Loan | H. Grant        | I. Loan |
| (1) ST   | B790                    |                   | 980     |                | 5000    |                 | 5000    |
| (2)  |                         |                   |         |                |         |                 |         |
| (3)  |                         |                   |         |                |         |                 |         |
| (4)  |                         |                   |         |                |         |                 |         |
|  |                         | TOTAL             |         |                | 5000    |                 | 5000    |

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each)<br>BR | 14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE |
|---|----------------------------|

15. PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters)  
Improve quality of living of rural poor.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)  
To advance GOI conceptualization and planning of projects to stage for foreign funding and implementation.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)  
None

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE<br>Signature: Thomas C. Niblock<br>Title: Director, USAID/Indonesia | 19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution<br>Date Signed: 10/19/77 |
|--|--|

|  |   |                             |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br><b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b><br><i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i> | 1 TRANSACTION CODE<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A Add<br><input type="checkbox"/> C Change<br><input type="checkbox"/> D Delete | PID<br>2 DOCUMENT CODE<br>1 |
|--|---|-----------------------------|

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 3. COUNTRY/ENTITY<br>Indonesia | 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER<br><input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------------|---|

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)<br>[ 497-0285 ] | 6. BUREAU/OFFICE<br>A. Symbol ASIA    B. Code [ 04 ] | 7. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 80 characters)<br>[ RURAL WORKS II ] |
|--|--|--|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT<br>A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - PRP<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3 - PP<br>B. DATE    MM YY    [ 01   27   8 ] | 10. ESTIMATED COSTS<br>\$000 or equivalent, \$1 = Rp. 414.50<br>FUNDING SOURCE<br>e. AID Appropriated    19000<br>b. OTHER    1<br>U.S.    2<br>c. Most Country    36000<br>d. Other Donor(s)<br>TOTAL    55000 |
|---|---|

|   |
|---|
| 9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION<br>a. INITIAL FY [ 719 ]    b. FINAL FY [ 811 ] |
|---|

| 11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000) |                         |                   |         |                 |         |                 |         |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| A. APPROPRIATION                                   | B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE | PRIMARY TECH CODE |         | E. FISCAL FY 79 |         | LIFE OF PROJECT |         |
|  |                         | C. Grant          | D. Loan | F. Grant        | G. Loan | H. Grant        | I. Loan |
| (1) FN   | B260                    | 059               | 290     | 200             | 18500   | 500             | 18500   |
| (2)  |                         |                   |         |                 |         |                 |         |
| (3)  |                         |                   |         |                 |         |                 |         |
| (4)  |                         |                   |         |                 |         |                 |         |
| TOTAL  |                         |                   |         | 200             | 18500   | 500             | 18500   |

|   |     |     |     |  |  |  |  |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each) |     |     |     |  |  |  |  |
| 061   | 064 | 067 | 069 |  |  |  |  |

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each) | 14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE |
| BR    BLW    BS    LAB  | 240                        |

15. PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters)

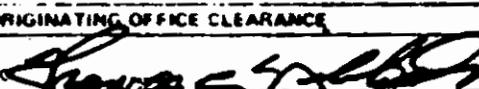
Improve the living standard of the rural poor.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

Assist the GOI to develop an effective national rural works program which will (a) increase the economic potential in the poorest areas of Indonesia through the creation, rehabilitation and maintenance of rural production/infrastructure assets, and (b) provide productive and remunerative employment for rural under/unemployed.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Two (2) man months TDY or contract assistance during Sept.- Dec., 1977 to assist with project evaluation and preparation of PP. Cost \$12,000.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE<br>Signature: Thomas C. Niblock <br>Title: Director, USAID/Indonesia | 19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution<br>Date Signed: MM DD YY [ 05   09   77 ] |
|--|---|

| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br><b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b><br><i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i>   |                               |   |         | 1. TRANSACTION CODE<br><input type="checkbox"/> A Add<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C Change<br><input type="checkbox"/> D Delete  |  | PID<br>2 DOCUMENT CODE<br>1   |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
|--|-------------------------------|---|---------|---|--|-------------------------------|---------|----------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|--|------|----------|--|--|---------|--|--|-----------------|--|------|-------------------|--|--|-------|--|------|
| 3. COUNTRY/ENTITY<br>Indonesia   |                               |   |         | 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER<br><input type="checkbox"/>   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| 5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)<br><input type="checkbox"/> 497-0287  |                               | 6. BUREAU/OFFICE<br>A. Symbol ASIA<br>B. Code <input type="checkbox"/> 04 |         | 7. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)<br>PROFESSIONAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT III  |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| 8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT<br>A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - PRP<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 - PP<br>B. DATE MM YY<br>1 1 78  |                               |   |         | 10. ESTIMATED COSTS<br>(\$000 or equivalent, \$1 = Rp. 414.50) <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Life of Project</th> </tr> <tr> <td>a. AID Appropriated</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">6000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. OTHER</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>    1. U.S.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>    2. Host Country</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Other Donor(s)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7500</td> </tr> </table> |  |                               |         | FUNDING SOURCE |  | Life of Project | a. AID Appropriated |  | 6000 | b. OTHER |  |  | 1. U.S. |  |  | 2. Host Country |  | 1500 | d. Other Donor(s) |  |  | TOTAL |  | 7500 |
| FUNDING SOURCE   |                               | Life of Project   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| a. AID Appropriated  |                               | 6000  |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| b. OTHER   |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| 1. U.S.  |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| 2. Host Country  |                               | 1500  |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| d. Other Donor(s)  |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| TOTAL  |                               | 7500  |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| 9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION<br>a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 79<br>b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 81  |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| 11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)   |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| A. APPRO-<br>PRIATION  | B. PRIMARY<br>PURPOSE<br>CODE | PRIMARY TECH CODE   |         | E. FIRST FY 79  |  | LIFE OF PROJECT               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
|  |                               | C. Grant  | D. Loan | F. Grant  | G. Loan  | H. Grant                      | I. Loan |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| (1) EH   | B660                          | 600   | 600     | 1000  | 3000   | 3000                          | 3000    |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| (2)  |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| (3)  |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| (4)  |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
|  |                               | TOTAL   |         | 1000  | 3000   | 3000                          | 3000    |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| 12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)  |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| 690  |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| 13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each)  |                               |   |         |   |  | 14. SECONDARY<br>PURPOSE CODE |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| EQTY PART TNG  |                               |   |         |   |  | 601                           |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| 15. PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters)  |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| Self-sustained Indonesian economic and social growth through develop-<br>ment of a self-sufficient administrative and technical capability to<br>address development problems inhibiting the quality of life of the<br>majority of the country's inhabitants.              |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| 16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)   |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| The rapid selective upgrading of the Government of Indonesia's<br>organizational development and administrative practices by training<br>a significant number of Indonesians in skills and professions that<br>have a high priority for national and regional development. |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| 17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (state/funds)   |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| None   |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| 18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE   |                               |   |         |   | 19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for<br>AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| Signature<br>Thomas C. Niblock <i>Thomas C. Niblock</i>  |                               |   |         |   | Date Signed MM DD YY<br>10 15 78   |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |
| Title<br>Director, USAID/Indonesia   |                               |   |         |   |  |                               |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |         |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |       |  |      |



|  |  |                             |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br><b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b><br><i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i> | F. TRANSACTION CODE<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A Add<br><input type="checkbox"/> C Change<br><input type="checkbox"/> D Delete | PID<br>2 DOCUMENT CODE<br>1 |
|--|--|-----------------------------|

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 3. COUNTRY/ENTITY<br>INDONESIA | 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER<br><input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------------|---|

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 6. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)<br><input type="checkbox"/> 497-0289 <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. BUREAU/OFFICE<br>A. Symbol PHA<br>B. Code <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)<br><input type="checkbox"/> PRIMARY HEALTH NURSE TRAINING <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--|---|---|

|  |                           |   |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| 8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT<br>A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - PRP<br><input type="checkbox"/> 3 - PP | B. DATE<br>MM YY<br>09 77 | 10. ESTIMATED COSTS<br>(\$000 or equivalent, \$) = Rp. 414.50 |
|--|---------------------------|---|

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION<br>a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 79 <input type="checkbox"/> b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 82 <input type="checkbox"/> | FUNDING SOURCE<br>a. AID Appropriated 16000<br>b. OTHER 1.<br>U.S. 2.<br>c. Host Country 8750<br>d. Other Donor(s) 2000<br><b>TOTAL 26750</b> |
|--|---|

| 11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000) |                         |                      |         |                 |         |                 |         |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| A. APPROPRIATION                                   | B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE | C. PRIMARY TECH CODE |         | E. FISCAL FY 79 |         | LIFE OF PROJECT |         |
|  |                         | C. Grant             | D. Loan | F. Grant        | G. Loan | H. Grant        | I. Loan |
| (1) PH   | B530                    | 510                  | 510     | 475             | 15000   | 1000            | 15000   |
| (2)  |                         |                      |         |                 |         |                 |         |
| (3)  |                         |                      |         |                 |         |                 |         |
| (4)  |                         |                      |         |                 |         |                 |         |
|  |                         | TOTAL                |         | 475             | 15000   | 1000            | 15000   |

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

560      580

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each) | 14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE |
| BR    BF    BL    DEL    TNG  | 520                        |

15. PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters)

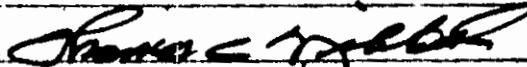
To improve the health status of 80,000,000 rural people throughout Indonesia.

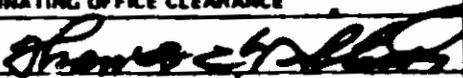
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To provide primary health care manpower at Kecamatan level throughout Indonesia.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

A total of 6 consultant man-months for development of both the PRP and the PP (Sept-Nov 1977/78) at a cost of \$36,000.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE  | 19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution |
| Signature<br>Thomas C. Niblock <br>Title<br>Director, USAID/Indonesia | Date Signed<br>MM DD YY<br>05 19 77   |

| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br><b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b><br><i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i>   |                               |   |         | 1 TRANSACTION CODE<br><input type="checkbox"/> A Add<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C Change<br><input type="checkbox"/> D Delete  |         | PID<br><hr/> 2 DOCUMENT CODE<br>1  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
|--|-------------------------------|---|---------|--|---------|--|---------|----------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|--|------|----------|--|--|----|--|--|----|--|--|-----------------|--|------|-------------------|--|--|--------------|--|-------------|
| 3 COUNTRY/ENTITY<br>Indonesia  |                               |   |         | 4 DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER<br><input type="checkbox"/>   |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| 5 PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)<br>[ 497-0290 ]  |                               | 6 BUREAU/OFFICE<br>A. Symbol ASIA      B. Code [ 04 ] |         | 7 PROJECT TITLE (maximum 60 characters)<br>[ GRADUATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL TITLE XII ]  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| 8 PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT<br>A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - PRP      B. DATE <u>01 6 78</u><br><input type="checkbox"/> 3 - PP  |                               |   |         | 10 ESTIMATED COSTS<br>(\$000 or equivalent, \$1 - Rp. 414.50 )<br><table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th>Rate of Project</th> </tr> <tr> <td>a. AID Appropriated</td> <td></td> <td>5000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. OTHER</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>    1.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>    2.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Host Country</td> <td></td> <td>4000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Other Donor(s)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;"><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>9000</b></td> </tr> </table> |         |  |         | FUNDING SOURCE |  | Rate of Project | a. AID Appropriated |  | 5000 | b. OTHER |  |  | 1. |  |  | 2. |  |  | c. Host Country |  | 4000 | d. Other Donor(s) |  |  | <b>TOTAL</b> |  | <b>9000</b> |
| FUNDING SOURCE   |                               | Rate of Project                                       |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| a. AID Appropriated  |                               | 5000  |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| b. OTHER   |                               |   |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| 1.   |                               |   |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| 2.   |                               |   |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| c. Host Country  |                               | 4000  |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| d. Other Donor(s)  |                               |   |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |                               | <b>9000</b>   |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| 9 ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION<br>a. INITIAL FY [ 7 ] 9      b. FINAL FY [ 8 ] 3   |                               |   |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| 11 PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)  |                               |   |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| A. APPRO-<br>PRIATION  | B. PRIMARY<br>PURPOSE<br>CODE | PRIMARY TECH CODE                                     |         | E. FIRST FY  |         | LIFE OF PROJECT  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
|  |                               | C. Grant  | D. Loan | F. Grant   | G. Loan | H. Grant   | I. Loan |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| (1) FN   | B140                          | 690   | 690     | 400  | 4000    | 1000   | 4000    |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| (2)  |                               |   |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| (3)  |                               |   |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| (4)  |                               |   |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
|  |                               | TOTAL   |         | 400  | 4000    | 1000   | 4000    |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| 12 SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)<br>070  |                               |   |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| 13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each)<br>XII      BR   |                               |   |         |  |         | 14 SECONDARY<br>PURPOSE CODE<br>180  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| 15. PROJECT GOAL (maximum 200 characters)<br>[ Indigenous Indonesian integrated agricultural capability for undertaking and maintaining national agricultural development. ]   |                               |   |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| 16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 400 characters)<br>[ Help Bogor Agricultural University to become a top quality agricultural university equivalent in status to the best in Southeast Asia with capacity to provide well-trained agricultural leaders and university staff members commensurate with the needs of Indonesia's agricultural community. ] |                               |   |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| 17 PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/months)<br>TDY assistance from University of Wisconsin staff, 14 man months; 9 RT Madison-Jakarta; Observation Travel IPB Planning Committee \$107,000.   |                               |   |         |  |         |  |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |
| 18 ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE<br>Signature: Thomas C. Niblock <br>Title: Director, USAID/Indonesia  |                               |   |         |  |         | 19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution<br>Date Signed: <u>01 09 78</u> MM DD YY |         |                |  |                 |                     |  |      |          |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |                 |  |      |                   |  |  |              |  |             |

|  |  |                             |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT<br><b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b><br><i>To Be Completed By Originating Office</i> | I. TRANSACTION CODE<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A Add<br><input type="checkbox"/> C Change<br><input type="checkbox"/> D Delete | PID<br>2 DOCUMENT CODE<br>1 |
|--|--|-----------------------------|

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 3. COUNTRY/ENTITY<br>Indonesia | 4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER<br><input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------------|---|

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)<br>[ 497-0292 ] | 6. BUREAU/OFFICE<br>A. Symbol: ASTA    B. Code: [ 04 ] | 7. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 60 characters)<br>[ NUTRITION SURVEILLANCE & PLANNING ] |
|--|--|---|

|   |                                 |   |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT<br>A. [ 2 ] 2 - PRP<br>3 - PP | B. DATE<br>MM YY [ 019 ] [ 77 ] | 10. ESTIMATED COSTS<br>(\$000 or equivalent, \$1 = Rp. 414,50 ) |
|---|---------------------------------|---|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION<br>a. INITIAL FY [ 719 ]    b. FINAL FY [ 811 ] | FUNDING SOURCE<br>a. AID Appropriated: 1000<br>b. OTHER U.S.: 2<br>c. Host Country: 250<br>d. Other Donor(s):<br><b>TOTAL: 1250</b> |
|---|---|

| II. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000) |                               |                   |         |               |         |                 |         |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| A. APPRO-<br>PRIATION                              | B. PRIMARY<br>PURPOSE<br>CODE | PRIMARY TECH CODE |         | E. FIST FY 79 |         | LIFE OF PROJECT |         |
|  |                               | C. Grant          | D. Loan | F. Grant      | G. Loan | H. Grant        | I. Loan |
| (1) FN   | B300                          | 340               |         | 400           |         | 1000            |         |
| (2)  |                               |                   |         |               |         |                 |         |
| (3)  |                               |                   |         |               |         |                 |         |
| (4)  |                               |                   |         |               |         |                 |         |
| TOTAL  |                               |                   |         | 400           |         | 1000            |         |

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)  
390

|  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each)<br>BR    TNG | 14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE<br>301 |
|--|-----------------------------------|

15. PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters)  
[ To improve the nutrition status of rural Indonesian people. ]

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 400 characters)  
[ To train nutrition planners/surveillance officers for assignment at reGENCY level throughout the country; to develop an information system for determining the nutrition status of the population. ]

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)  
13 consultantman months at \$10,000 June to August 1977

|   |                                     |   |       |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------|
| 18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE                        |                                     | 19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution |       |
| Signature<br>Thomas C. Niblock <i>Thomas C. Niblock</i> | Date Signed<br>MM DD YY<br>10 10 77 | MM  | DD YY |
| Title<br>Director, USAID/Indonesia                      |                                     |   |       |

PL 480 TITLE I

Rationality and Role of PL 480

Indonesia is among the least developed countries in the world and contains approximately 10% or 75 million of the world's population living on less than \$100 a year. The average daily caloric availability is below WHO minimum standards for good health. There is a chronic food deficit and Indonesia is the world's largest importer of rice. Despite Indonesia's oil revenues, which are relatively small in relation to both the population and foreign capital requirements, the IBRD says Indonesia will continue to need large amounts of concessional assistance (including quick disbursing program aid such as PL 480) throughout the foreseeable future, in order to maintain development momentum and to avoid balance of payments and debt service problems.

Within this context PL 480 Title I helps to serve five major functions:

(A) PL 480 Title I commodities help to alleviate the problems created by the large, chronic food deficit. Despite significant gains in food production, marketing and storage, Indonesia imports over \$800 million of food annually. Imports of rice (the major food crop) have averaged over one million metric tons a year during the past four years (7% of consumption in 1976). During FY 77 PL 480 Title I rice amounted to about 25% of imports, or an amount sufficient to provide 5 million Indonesians with their average daily consumption requirements. PL 480 Title I wheat accounted for about 18% of wheat imports and consumption in 1977 (all wheat is imported).

(B) The availability of sufficient food commodities during this past year has helped make it possible for the GOI to maintain stable rice prices and has therefore reduced the danger of unrest related to food shortages during this important election period.

(C) The provision of concessional PL 480 has reduced the foreign exchange burden of large food import requirements on the balance of payments. During FY 77 the \$124.1 million funding level has the potential to effect a net current year annual foreign exchange savings of \$90-100 million, after accounting for the 15% initial payment in dollars and freight. For a country like Indonesia with an annual food import bill in excess of \$800 million and a current account deficit of \$1,500 million, this is a significant balance of payments factor.

(D) In addition to the direct impact of the food commodities on nutrition the proceeds from the sales of PL 480 commodities also represent a significant development resource. Under the present agreement all the local currency proceeds are used to expand self-help agriculture measures and other development activities in the GOI development budget.

(E) The PL 480 Title I program also serves the non-developmental goal of providing an outlet for excess U.S. crop production with minimal interference with existing commercial markets. In addition, it is believed that this will lead to the development of market relationships that will expand the international commercial markets for U.S. agricultural products as the LDCs develop and expand their capacity to import commercially.

#### Supply Determined Nature of PL 480

While the PL 480 Title I program has been an important part of our development program in Indonesia, the size of the program and composition of commodities has been largely determined by U.S. commodity availabilities rather than the nutritional and developmental needs of Indonesia. A review of the recent history of the program will demonstrate that the size and composition of the program in Indonesia have been the result of the coincidence between the weather and other related vagaries determining supply and a large,

standing import demand in Indonesia, i.e., when the U.S. has had excess crops the program has been large and when the U.S. surplus was low the program in Indonesia has been small or non-existent.

The FY 1974, PL 480 funding level proposed for Indonesia was \$115 million; however, due to a drought related crop shortage in the U.S. the actual program level was nil in spite of a severe food deficit in Indonesia caused by drought and insect damage. The proposed level for FY 1975 was \$116 million for rice, wheat, bulgur and cotton, but the agreement signed was for \$40.9 million for cotton, because cotton was our major surplus commodity. In FY 1976 we proposed a funding level of \$30.1 million and the agreement was for \$59.6 million. The proposed level for FY 77 was \$35 million but due to a bumper crop in the U.S. we have signed agreements to provide \$124.1 million for rice, wheat and bulgur. The level proposed to Congress for FY 78 is \$87.4 million for wheat and rice.

#### PL 480 as a Development Resource

USAID strongly supports the goals outlined in the recent AID/W guidance to increase the development impact of Title I; however, the nature of the program in Indonesia does not make it ideally suited for the "core" program, the "currency use offset" provisions or as a lever to help create significant policy changes at the central government level.

The basic thinking underlying the core program is that if the U.S. can guarantee in advance an amount of commodity assistance, which represents a major portion of import and consumption or budgetary requirements of the host country, agricultural planning and development can be improved and the U.S. can exercise significant changes in GOI policy that will increase the rate of development. The basic pre-requisites do not hold for Indonesia. PL 480 levels have fluctuated excessively over the years because of U.S. supply conditions, the food commodities supplied in 1976 represented

less than 15% of total food imports and the Title I program is small, in relation to the development budget of the GOI, (PL 480 was 2.5% of the Development Budget in FY 77). The alternative of proposing a portion of the Title I program for the core program would have little merit since the leverage of part of the program would be even smaller than the leverage associated with the entire program level.

Prior to the availability of complete AID/W guidance, USAID viewed the currency use offset provisions as a logical way to increase the development impact of the local currency proceeds and also to increase the effective grant element of Title I, which is now only about 33% in Indonesia. However, as preliminary discussions with AID/W proceeded, it became clear that currency use offset would probably not be implemented in Indonesia for two reasons. First, we would be asking the GOI to make local currency available during the present year for which we would offset debt that would fall due after the grace period had expired. While there may be some sound theoretical justification for this procedure it would be difficult to convince the GOI of the ultimate advantage of this arrangement unless the offset could be used for expenditures they had already planned to undertake and this would defeat the purpose of the program. The second reason for not preparing the extensive currency use offset proposal, is related to the world-wide 10% limitation on PL 480 programs that can use this procedure. Since Indonesia is viewed by AID/W as a country that should have the least concessional terms for PL 480, and it was judged unlikely that Indonesia would receive a significant portion of the 10% world-wide allocation, the pragmatic decision was made not to pursue the issue further at this time. USAID strongly believes that it is unwise to pursue the details with the GOI unless there is high probability the Indonesian proposal will get favorable consideration by AID/W.

Although the specified new initiatives to improve the development impact of PL 480 are not appropriate for the Indonesian program, the USAID has taken steps to strengthen the relationships between the local currency proceeds and economic development. In order to increase the effectiveness of the agricultural self-help measures we intend to initiate a series of quarterly meetings to help the GOI focus more clearly on our agricultural self-help interests. These meetings should result in improved self-help performance as well as a better and more responsive annual self-help report.

#### FY 1979 Request

For FY 1979 the proposed funding level is \$82.4 million for 300,000 metric tons of rice and 50,000 metric tons of wheat. The proposed level of funding is derived from an interest in maintaining a consistency in the funding level from one year to the next at a level that will make a significant impact on nutritional import requirements and also provide balance of payments assistance. The commodity mix is based on the consumption patterns which stress rice above all other foods and almost to the exclusion of other foodstuffs for the rural poor. A lesser amount of wheat is included because it is a far less important item in the Indonesian diet. In addition, by including a small level of wheat, U.S. market development interests are served without interfering with commercial market development potential.

PL 480 TITLE I AGREEMENTS AND SHIPMENTS

| <u>Commodity</u> | <u>FY 1977 Estimate</u> |             |                  |             | <u>Carryover<br/>to FY 78</u> |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
|                  | <u>Agreements</u>       |             | <u>Shipments</u> |             |                               |
|                  | <u>(\$)</u>             | <u>(MT)</u> | <u>(\$)</u>      | <u>(MT)</u> |                               |
| Rice             | 92.7                    | 350,000     | 92.7             | 350,000     | -                             |
| Wheat            | 23.4                    | 180,000     | 23.4             | 180,000     | -                             |
| Bulgur           | 8.0                     | 50,000      | 8.0              | 50,000      | -                             |
|                  | <hr/>                   |             | <hr/>            |             |                               |
| Total            | 124.1                   |             | 124.1            |             |                               |

| <u>Commodity</u> | <u>FY 1978 Request</u> |             |                  |             | <u>Carryover<br/>to FY 79</u> |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
|                  | <u>Agreements</u>      |             | <u>Shipments</u> |             |                               |
|                  | <u>(\$)</u>            | <u>(MT)</u> | <u>(\$)</u>      | <u>(MT)</u> |                               |
| Rice             | 64.0                   | 250,000     | 64.0             | 250,000     | -                             |
| Wheat            | 19.6                   | 175,000     | 19.6             | 175,000     | -                             |
|                  | <hr/>                  |             | <hr/>            |             |                               |
| Total            | 83.6                   |             | 83.6             |             |                               |

| <u>Commodity</u> | <u>FY 1979 Request</u> |             |                  |             | <u>Carryover<br/>to FY 80</u> |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
|                  | <u>Agreements</u>      |             | <u>Shipments</u> |             |                               |
|                  | <u>(\$)</u>            | <u>(MT)</u> | <u>(\$)</u>      | <u>(MT)</u> |                               |
| Rice             | 76.8                   | 300,000     | 76.8             | 300,000     | -                             |
| Wheat            | 5.6                    | 50,000      | 5.6              | 50,000      | -                             |
|                  | <hr/>                  |             | <hr/>            |             |                               |
| Total            | 82.4                   |             | 82.4             |             |                               |

Price Assumptions for FY 78 and FY 79: Rice - \$256/MT  
Wheat - \$112/MT

PL 480 TITLE II

During FY 77 the PVOs have undertaken comprehensive reviews of their Title II programs in the context of the IGA inspection report of January 22, 1976. The net result has been a reshaping of programs which are within the PVOs' managerial capabilities to handle. This has given rise to a somewhat conservative approach to the program to preclude the possibility of deviations from Title II regulations. During the year, CARE has found it necessary to terminate its entire Title II program as their project agreements expired and were not renewed. Therefore, the multi-year programming tables for CARE have been removed from this ABS; however, in the event CARE is able to redevelop its program the appropriate amendments will be made.

PL 480 Title II has the unique ability to satisfy the Congressional Mandate and AID policies concerning aid to the poor, local infrastructure development, employment of the unemployed and underemployed and agricultural development. It is, therefore, consistent with GOI and USAID priorities for Indonesia. Both CRS and CWS programs put strong emphasis on Food for Work projects that are conceived, planned and implemented at the "grass roots" level, while equal emphasis is placed on Maternal Child Health projects that tend to focus on the most vulnerable segments of the poor.

The Mission is satisfied that both CRS and CWS have made far-reaching improvements in the management of their respective programs. The ongoing internal reviews that are being made by the PVOs give promise of even greater efficiency and effectiveness in these supplementary feeding programs.

The GOI, as a result of numerous USAID and PVO initiated meetings with key officials, is taking an ever-increasing interest in the Title II program and, whereas one year ago support from the Central Government was a nebulous concept, this year that concept is beginning to assume substance. We do not, in the short run, see the GOI making available any financial support for PVO Title II transportation and handling costs, but we believe the concept is viable and that, in the long run, some form of support will be forthcoming.

The Mission continues to explore possibilities for providing PVOs with resources for nutrition and Food for Work projects. MCH projects particularly have a wealth of information available concerning the nutritional status of recipient children which is not being fully exploited and which USAID believes could be used in the development of a national nutritional strategy.

Multi-year planning was welcomed by the PVOs but the threat of program termination has removed much of the enthusiasm from the original announcement. The PVOs have employed an extremely conservative approach to program design and management thereby effectively denying the program the benefit of their years of experience with Title II feeding programs. It will be unfortunate if the PVOs continue to operate programs with record-keeping at the top of their rank order of priorities.

The total proposed program for PL 480 Title II for FY 78 for Indonesia is \$4,098,556 consisting of the CRS and CWS programs, and in FY 79 the program level will be \$4,300,000 (CRS \$3,900,452 and CWS \$380,982). The revised five year plan for these programs (FY 78 - FY 82) is estimated at \$22,870,542. This estimate could be changed considerably in the event CARE is successful in developing feeding programs this year. Figures reported in the FY 78 ABS for FYs 80-82 remain the same.

Country: INDONESIA

FY 78 Revised

Sponsor: CRS - USCC

| <u>No. of Recipients<br/>by Commodity</u>                     | <u>Name of<br/>Commodity</u> | <u>(thousands)</u> |                 |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
|   |                              | <u>Kilograms</u>   | <u>Dollars</u>  |
| A. <u>Maternal and Child Health</u> - Total recipients 72,000 |                              |                    |                 |
| 72,000  | C S M                        | 2,592              | \$1,218.3       |
| 72,000  | S.F. BULGUR                  | <u>2,851</u>       | <u>581.4</u>    |
| TOTAL MCH   |                              | 5,443              | 1,799.7         |
| B. <u>Food for Work</u> - Total Recipients 70,000             |                              |                    |                 |
| 70,000  | S.F. BULGUR                  | <u>8,484</u>       | <u>\$1,730.</u> |
| TOTAL FFW   |                              | 8,484              | \$1,730         |
| C. <u>Health Cases</u> - Total Recipients 7,000               |                              |                    |                 |
| 7,000   | S.F. BULGUR                  | <u>765</u>         | <u>\$ 156.</u>  |
| TOTAL HC  |                              | 765                | \$ 156.         |

Country: INDONESIA

FY 78 Revised

Sponsor: CWS

| <u>No. of Recipients<br/>by Commodity</u>                     | <u>Name of<br/>Commodity</u> | <u>(thousands)<br/>Kilograms</u> | <u>Dollars</u> |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| A. <u>Maternal and Child Health</u> - Total recipients 15,000 |                              |                                  |                |
| 15,000  | S.F. BULGUR                  | 180                              | \$ 33.8        |
| 15,000  | S.F. ROLLED OATS             | <u>180</u>                       | <u>57.6</u>    |
| TOTAL MCH   |                              | 360                              | \$ 91.4        |
| B. <u>Other Child Feeding</u> - Total recipients 4,000        |                              |                                  |                |
| 4,000   | S.F. BULGUR                  | 144                              | \$ 26.0        |
| 4,000   | S.F. ROLLED OATS             | <u>144</u>                       | <u>46.0</u>    |
| TOTAL OCF   |                              | 288                              | \$ 72.0        |
| C. <u>Food for Work</u> - Total Recipients 35,000             |                              |                                  |                |
| 35,000  | S.F. BULGUR                  | <u>1,260</u>                     | <u>\$235.6</u> |
| TOTAL FFW   |                              | 1,260                            | \$235.6        |

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVES

(\$ 000)

| <u>Grants</u>  | <u>FY 77</u> | <u>FY 78</u> | <u>FY 79</u> |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 498-0251 Cooperative Development:<br>TA to the DG Co-ops<br>(OPG to CLUSA) | -            | 111          | -            |
| 497-0267 Rural Electrification<br>(NRECA)                                  | 400*         | 350          | 350          |
| 497-0283 Rural Electrification<br>Phase II (NRECA)                         | -            | -            | 350          |
|  | <hr/>        | <hr/>        | <hr/>        |
| TOTAL  | 400          | 461          | 700          |

\* Does not include AID/W funded PDS

Table 1

Program Analysis for the Oral and Condom Supplies Needed to Achieve Full Availability

|   | 1976    | 1977    | 1978    | 1979    | 1980    | 1981    |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| A. "Full Supply Analysis  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 1. Married women of reproductive age - (See Annex A)  | 19,943  | 20,342  | 20,749  | 21,164  | 21,587  | 22,019  |
| 2. 65% of line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)                 | 12,963  | 13,222  | 13,487  | 13,757  | 14,032  | 14,312  |
| 3. 50% of line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)                               | 9,972   | 10,171  | 10,375  | 10,582  | 10,794  | 11,010  |
| 4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability"  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| a. Orals - <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles <sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub> | 97,227  | 99,164  | 101,153 | 103,181 | 105,248 | 107,354 |
| b. Condoms - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of line A3 x 100 units <sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>       | 249,300 | 254,300 | 259,400 | 264,500 | 269,800 | 275,200 |
| B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 1. Private Commercial Sector  | 3,000   | 4,000   | 5,000   | 6,000   | 6,000   | 6,000   |
| a. Orals  | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| b. Condoms  | 3,000   | 4,000   | 5,000   | 6,000   | 6,000   | 6,000   |
| 2. Other Donors   | 28,800  | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| a. Orals  | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| b. Condoms  | 28,800  | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 3. Host Country Government Procurement  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| a. Orals <sup>2</sup> / <sub>1</sub>  | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| b. Condoms <sup>3</sup> / <sub>1</sub>  | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| 4. Total In-Country Stock   | 6,600   | 4,000   | 5,000   | 6,000   | 6,000   | 6,000   |
| a. Orals  | 28,800  | -       | -       | 12,502  | 25,415  | 27,956  |
| b. Condoms  | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |

1/ Revised to 3/4 orals and 1/4 condoms based on approximate contraceptive mix among new acceptors.  
 2/ Although no direct host country procurement is planned, host country will pay production costs for all orals locally produced from AID supplied raw materials included under D.I. below  
 3/ If local condom production materializes, host government procurement will supplant other donor inputs for 1979-81 under B2b.

C. Gap to be filled to Achieve "Full Availability"

|                                     |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)   | 90,627  | 95,164  | 96,153  | 97,181  | 99,248  | 101,354 |
| 2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b) | 220,500 | 254,300 | 259,400 | 251,998 | 244,385 | 247,244 |
| D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 1. Orals                            | 34,500  | 47,480  | 57,000  | 50,000  | 60,000  | 67,000  |
| 2. Condoms                          | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       | -       |
| E. Total New Supply                 |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1)    | 41,100  | 51,480  | 62,000  | 56,000  | 66,000  | 73,000  |
| 2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)  | 28,800  | -       | -       | 12,502  | 25,415  | 27,956  |
| F. Remaining Supply Gap             |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 1. Orals (line A4a less line E1)    | 56,127  | 47,684  | 39,153  | 47,181  | 39,248  | 34,354  |
| 2. Condoms (line A4b less line E2)  | 220,500 | 254,300 | 259,400 | 251,998 | 244,385 | 247,244 |
| G. People Gap                       |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)    | 4,317   | 3,668   | 3,012   | 3,629   | 3,019   | 2,643   |
| 2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100) | 2,205   | 2,543   | 2,594   | 2,520   | 2,444   | 2,472   |
| 3. Total (line G1 plus line G2)     | 6,522   | 6,211   | 5,606   | 6,149   | 5,463   | 5,115   |

Table 2

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Orals

| A. AID Inventory Analysis                                      | Calendar Year |        |        |        |        |
|--|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|  | 1977          | 1978   | 1979   | 1980   | 1981   |
| 1. Beginning of year stock                                     | 30,053        | 44,433 | 61,533 | 64,933 | 71,533 |
| 2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)<br>(See Footnote 1) | 47,480        | 57,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 | 67,000 |
| 3. Less: Expected Use  | 33,100        | 39,900 | 46,600 | 53,400 | 60,200 |
| 4. End of Year Stock (2)                                       | 44,433        | 61,533 | 64,933 | 71,533 | 78,333 |

(1) Includes following MC equivalent that may be provided either in raw materials for local production or in finished goods: 1978, 18 million MCs; 1979, 18 million MCs; 1980, 40 million MCs; 1981, 57 million MCs. 1978 scheduled deliveries include 15 million MCs grant and 42 million MCs loan financed (See STATE 62353 and JAKARTA 3713). Current plan per PRP 0271 calls for all 1979-81 scheduled deliveries to be loan financed.

(2) Greater than one year's supply to allow for rapid expansion in outer islands and insure against possible local production problems.

Table 3 1/

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Condoms

| A. AID Inventory Analysis   | Calendar Year |        |        |          |          |
|---|---------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
|   | 1977          | 1978   | 1979   | 1980     | 1981     |
| 1. Beginning of year stock (AID condoms comingled with other donor condoms) | 68,064        | 50,704 | 31,608 | 10,603   | (12,502) |
| 2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)                                  | -0-           | -0-    | -0-    | -0-      | -0-      |
| 3. Less: Expected Use   | 17,360        | 19,096 | 21,005 | 23,105   | 25,415   |
| 4. End of year stock  | 50,704        | 31,608 | 10,603 | (12,502) | (37,917) |

1/ See Table 4

Table 4

Logistic and Financial Analysis of Condoms (All Sources)

| A. AID Inventory Analysis (All Sources)                                     | Calendar Year |        |        |        |        |
|---|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|   | 1977          | 1978   | 1979   | 1980   | 1981   |
| 1. Beginning of year stock (AID condoms comingled with other donor condoms) | 68,064        | 50,704 | 31,608 | 23,105 | 25,415 |
| 2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (Non AID sources)                              | -0-           | -0-    | 12,502 | 25,415 | 27,956 |
| 3. Less: Expected Use   | 17,360        | 19,096 | 21,005 | 23,105 | 25,415 |
| 4. End of year stock  | 50,704        | 31,608 | 23,105 | 25,415 | 27,956 |

**D. MISSION EVALUATION PROGRAM**

Country/Program Indonesia

MISSION EVALUATION PLAN FOR FY 1978

| <u>Project Title &amp; Number</u>        | <u>Date of Last Evaluation</u> | <u>Number of Last PAR (if applicable)</u> | <u>Date of Sub-mission FY 78 Evaluation</u> | <u>Period Covered Next Evaluation</u> | <u>Remarks</u>  |
|--|--------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Assistance to Agriculture (0189)         | 2/77                           | 77-7                                      | Feb 78                                      | 2/77-2/78                             |   |
| Agriculture Research (0198)              | 11/76                          | 77-4                                      | Dec 77                                      | 11/76-12/77                           |   |
| Brackish Water Fisheries (0236)          | 5/77                           | 77-18                                     | May 78                                      | 3/77-5/78                             |   |
| Area Development Project Planning (0238) | 10/76                          | 77-2                                      | Dec 77                                      | 10/76-12/77                           |   |
| Rural Works (L-035)                      | 10/76                          | N.A.                                      | Nov 77                                      | 8/76-11/77                            |   |
| Sederhana Irrigation (T-037)             | None                           | N.A.                                      | Sep 77                                      | 6/75-9/77                             | PAR will supplement major Evaluation which has yet to be scheduled.         |
| Luwu Area Development (T-038)            | None                           | N.A.                                      | Sep 77                                      | 10/75-9/77                            | PAR will supplement Evaluation now being planned with Hasanudin University. |
| Citanduy River Basin Development (T-039) | 5/77                           | 77-19                                     | Aug 78                                      | 5/77-8/78                             |   |
| Family Planning Services (0188.0)        | 11/76                          | 77-1                                      | Nov 77                                      | 10/76-12/77                           |   |
| Health Research and Development (0230)   | 11/76                          | 77-3                                      | Jan 78                                      | 11/76-1/78                            |   |
| Population Research and Dev. (0188.3)    | 2/77                           | 77-7                                      | Feb 78                                      | 2/77-2/78                             |   |
| Malaria Control (U-034)                  | 5/77                           | 77-20                                     | Aug 78                                      | 5/77-8/78                             | Supplement and major Evaluation (7/77)                                      |
| Voluntary Agency Co-Financing (0225)     | 9/76                           | 77-10                                     | Oct 77                                      | 10/76-10/77                           |   |

Country/Program Indonesia (cont'd)

MISSION EVALUATION PLAN FOR FY 1978

| <u>Project Title &amp; Number</u>     | <u>Date of Last Evaluation</u> | <u>Number of Last PAR (if applicable)</u> | <u>Date of Sub-mission FY 78 Evaluation</u> | <u>Period Covered Next Evaluation</u> | <u>Remarks</u>  |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| General Participant Training (0183)   | 9/76                           | 76-4                                      | Oct 77                                      | 10/76-10/77                           |   |
| Education Finance (0229)              | 1/77                           | 77-6                                      | Apr 78                                      | 2/77-4/78                             |   |
| Non-Formal Education 0234)            | 1/77                           | 77-18                                     | May 78                                      | 5/77-5/78                             |   |
| Agriculture Education For Dev. (0260) | 3/77                           | 77-14                                     | May 78                                      | 3/77-5/78                             |   |
| Jagorawi Highway (H-031)              | 2/77                           | 77-13                                     | Feb 78                                      | 2/77-2/78                             |   |
| Surakarta Water (U-044)               | N.A.                           | N.A.                                      | Mar 78                                      | 1/77-3/78                             |   |
| Aceh Road Betterment (T-036)          | 3/77                           | 77-16                                     | Mar 78                                      | 3/77-3/78                             |   |
| Semarang Steam Power Plant (H-024)    | 2/77                           | 77-9                                      | Mar 78                                      | 2/77-3/78                             |   |
| TA Consultant's Loan (L-040)          | None                           | N.A.                                      |   |                                       | To be determined depending on progress in contracting |

INDONESIA PROGRAM EVALUATION SCHEDULE  
FY 1978/79

The USAID evaluation program experienced considerable progress over the past year. USAID staff at all levels have cooperated in developing an evaluation process that has status and is exceptionally productive. We (1) developed a new USAID Mission Order outlining the evaluation policy and process we intended to follow; (2) expanded the standard PAR format to evaluate more effectively the continued relevance of our projects, examine adverse as well as beneficial impact, identify beneficiaries and relate the project to Section 102(d) criteria in the FAA; and (3) completed PARs and held Mission evaluation reviews for twenty-one USAID projects since June, 1976.

We were unable to identify a core of Indonesian Government officials responsible for evaluation who might participate in a two-week evaluation workshop as hoped in last year's ABS. Recently, however, the Evaluation Officer has begun discussions with the Cabinet Secretariat which is considering the feasibility of an Evaluation Unit that would attempt to oversee and coordinate an evaluation process for all development oriented ministries. If this plan proceeds, we will try to have a workshop by the end of CY 77 for selected Indonesian officials (about 20-25) from these ministries.

Our schedule and the nature of our reviews for the next fiscal year will continue to change. This past year concentrated on exposing all project officers to our new policies, forms and processes. In the coming year we intend to concentrate on further revision of the PAR format, and development of evaluation methodology with more penetrating examinations of our more complicated social development projects. One continuing weakness in our evaluation process has been the low participation of Indonesian officials in our reviews. We will be making special efforts to expand this participation over the next year.