

AID 1020-25 (7-68)		SECURITY CLASSIFICATION		001 PROJECT NUMBER	
PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR) (U-446) See M.O. 1026.1		UNCLASSIFIED		Reference Center 664-11-560-255, Room 1656 NS	
002 PAR	MO.	DAY	YR.	003 U.S. OBLIGATION SPAN	004 PROJECT TITLE
AS OF:	6	10	70	FY 69 Thru FY 72	Food Fortification and Nutrition: National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology 159.
005 COOPERATING COUNTRY - REGION - AID/W OFFICE					
Tunisia					

006 FUNDING TABLE

AID DOLLAR FINANCING-OBLIGATIONS (\$000)	TOTAL	CONTRACT (NON-ADD)	PERSONNEL SERVICES			PARTICIPANTS		COMMODITIES		OTHER COSTS	
			AID	PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT	DIR. PASA	CONTRACT
CUMULATIVE NET THRU ACTUAL YEAR (FY 1970)	160			-		21		139			-
PROPOSED OPERATIONAL YEAR (FY 1971)	143			50		43		35			15

CCC VALUE OF P.L. 480 COMMODITIES (\$000) → Thru Actual Year : Operational Year Program :

007 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY TABLE

If contractors or participating agencies are employed, enter the name and contract or PASA number of each in appropriate spaces below; in the case of voluntary agencies, enter name and registration number from M.O. 1551.1, Attachment A. Enter the appropriate descriptive code in columns b and c, using the coding guide provided below.

TYPE CODE b	TYPE CODE c	a. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TYPE CODE		d. CONTRACT/PASA/VOLAG NO.	e. LEAVE BLANK FOR AID/W USE
			b.	c.		
1. U.S. CONTRACTOR 2. LOCAL CONTRACTOR 3. THIRD COUNTRY CONTRACTOR 4. PARTICIPATING AGENCY 5. VOLUNTARY AGENCY 6. OTHER:	0. PARTICIPATING AGENCY 1. UNIVERSITY 2. NON-PROFIT INSTITUTION 3. ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING 4. CONSTRUCTION 5. OTHER COMMERCIAL 6. INDIVIDUAL 7. OTHER:	HEW/PHS	4	0		

PART I - PROJECT IMPACT

I-A. GENERAL NARRATIVE STATEMENT ON PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS, SIGNIFICANCE & EFFICIENCY.

This summary narrative should begin with a brief (one or two paragraph) statement of the principal events in the history of the project since the last PAR. Following this should come a concise narrative statement which evaluates the overall efficiency, effectiveness and significance of the project from the standpoint of:

- (1) overall performance and effectiveness of project implementation in achieving stated project targets;
- (2) the contribution to achievement of sector and goal plans;
- (3) anticipated results compared to costs, i.e., efficiency in resource utilization;
- (4) the continued relevance, importance and significance of the project to country development and/or the furtherance of U.S. objectives.

Include in the above outline, as necessary and appropriate, significant remedial actions undertaken or planned. The narrative can best be done after the rest of PART I is completed. It should integrate the partial analyses in I-B and I-C into an overall balanced appraisal of the project's impact. The narrative can refer to other sections of the PAR which are pertinent. If the evaluation in the previous PAR has not significantly changed, or if the project is too new to have achieved significant results, this Part should so state.

PRM *[Signature]* 008 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-A (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I as necessary):

HUR *[Signature]*  
MEO *[Signature]*

MISSION DIRECTOR APPROVAL →	SIGNATURE Stuart D. Baron, Director, USAID/Tunis <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE June 29, 1970
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## PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

This sheet is to be used for any Narrative Sections for which sufficient space has not been provided on the form. Identify each narrative by its Part and Section Designation.

### History of the Project

The principal target of this project is to assist the Tunisian Government in the establishment of a National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology which will have full responsibility for Tunisia's nutrition programs, and will be capable by 1973, without foreign assistance, of planning and implementing operational programs and conducting needed applied research aimed at combatting malnutrition and improving the general health of the population.

In FY 1967, a decision was taken in principle towards a comprehensive sectorial activity for combating malnutrition in Tunisia. Consequently, the USAID nutrition advisor was brought to Tunis in April, 1968 to counsel the Tunisian Government in the development of the program. As a first step, the Tunisian Government and USAID agreed on the desirability of creating a National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology to assume full responsibility for Tunisia's nutrition activities. This decision was deemed necessary since nutrition activities were scattered among several government agencies. The result had been duplication of effort, lack of systematic implementation machinery, and absence of clearcut responsibility for overall programs, limiting the effectiveness of GOT efforts in combating malnutrition. Consequently, during May and June of FY 1969, the Tunisian Government issued three decrees that were concerned with:

- (1) Creation of the Institute
- (2) Definition of its main responsibilities
- (3) Appointment of : Director, as well as an eleven member board of trustees.

The USAID nutrition advisor participated actively but informally in the preparation of these draft laws and of the various required documents that preceded them.

### Overall Efficiency, Effectiveness and Significance.

The first real evidence and concern over the seriousness of malnutrition in Tunisia came in 1968 when the Tunisian Government created (as part of the development of the 1969-1972 Four-Year Plan) a special Committee on Nutrition and Food Planning, which prepared an analysis of the country's needs and problems. This was the first time the GOT had emphasized the importance of nutrition in its economic planning. The Committee's report was the first document of its kind to explicitly recognize the seriousness of malnutrition in Tunisia. Tunisian policy makers and development planners realized that malnutrition is a serious impediment to economic development. They have begun to view nutrition as a development problem instead of a welfare problem. Although this view and interest is, to a certain extent, mixed with curiosity and skepticism, it is strong enough to give the Institute the initial thrust it needed.

The Institute is now well on its way to becoming a viable entity; it is established in a temporary building, pending the completion of the construction of

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the permanent headquarters. A nucleus of 35 full-time Tunisians have been recruited so far, of which 18 are on the professional level, including medical doctors, food technologists, dieticians, economists, chemists, and laboratory technicians.

The construction of the permanent headquarters is expected to be completed in August 1971. In addition to offices and adequate research laboratories, the new building will have:

- (1) A small clinic, which will be used for research on nutritional diseases and on growth and development of children.
- (2) A reference library
- (3) A three-year "School of Nutrition and Food Science" which will train and graduate technicians in dietetics, nutrition, food sanitation, and food technology.
- (4) A laboratory for research in food science and for development of new, high protein foods.

The USAID and the GOT realize that the solution to the problem of providing proper nutrition and of improving the general health of the population can be found only within the framework of multidisciplinary planning and collaboration. Accordingly, such an approach has been used in creating the Institute and in organizing it into the following four technical divisions (as well as an administrative division which is concerned with the overall management of the Institute):

- (1) Division of Human Nutrition
- (2) Division of Food Science and Technology
- (3) Division of Nutrition Education and Extension
- (4) Division of Food Economics and Planning

USAID assistance in this project has been focussed primarily on assisting in developing, organizing, staffing and equipping the Institute so that it can effectively carry out its objectives. We know of no similar Institute elsewhere that houses these four activities under one roof and under one single management. It should serve as a "model" for other developing countries around the world.

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## PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

009

## I-B-1 - OUTPUT REPORT AND FORECAST - (See detailed instructions)

1. CODE NO. AID/W USE ONLY	2. This section is designed to record progress toward the achievement of each project output target which was scheduled in the PIP, Part II. Where progress toward a target is significantly greater or less than scheduled, describe reason(s) beneath the target.	ACTUAL AND PLANNED OUTPUTS (ALL DATA CUMULATIVE)				
		3 ACTUAL CUM. TO DATE	4. AS OF <del>DATE</del> JUNE 30 (1970)		5 PLANNED BY NEXT JUNE 30 (1971)	6. PROJECTED TOTAL FOR PROJECT LIFE
			a. PLANNED	b. ACTUAL		
	1. Recruitment and on-the-job training of local personnel, completed	75%			90%	100%
	2. Number of participants sent to the U.S. for M.S. degree training	0	2	0	4	6
	3. Number of participants sent to U.S. for non-degree training	0	2	0	0	2
	4. Completion of equipping the Institute, and installation and calibration of equipment	5%	-	5%	50%	100%
	5. Completion of multi-year work plan	100%	100%	100%	-	-
	6. Construction of permanent headquarters, completed	30%	30%	30%	100%	-
	7. Food legislation laws collected and revised	40%	40%	40%	100%	-
	8. Table of composition of local food established <u>1/</u>					
	9. Quality control and extension programs for local food processors established	15%	15%	15%	100%	-
	10. Production and utilization of "filled" milk	30%	30%	30%	80%	100%
	11. Utilization of fish protein concentrate (samples not yet received from AID/W)	0	30%	0	100%	-
	12. Enrichment and fortification of food staples <u>1/</u>	-			-	
	13. Completion of research program with Dutch State Mines Co. of Holland on the correlation of biological value and chemical score of typical Tunisian food	90%	90%	90%	100%	
	14. Development of nutritional standards for Tunisia <u>1/</u>	-			-	-
	15. Local production of a weaning food	20%	20%	20%	80%	100%
	16. Clinical studies to assess nature and extent of <u>1/</u> nutritional diseases in Tunisia					
	17. Study of growth and development of Tunisian children completed	75%	85%	75%	100%	-
	18. Development of an applied nutrition program for MCH centers (Negotiations just started between Institute & SIDA)	0	20%	0	-	-

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## PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

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		3 ACTUAL CUM. TO DATE	4. AS OF [REDACTED] JUNE 30 (1970)		5 PLANNED BY NEXT JUNE 30 (1971)	6. PROJECTED TOTAL FOR PROJECT LIFE
			a. PLANNED	b. ACTUAL		
	19. Preparation of therapeutic dietetic manual for use in hospitals	70%	70%	70%	100%	-
	20. Preparation of nutrition education manuals for use in primary and secondary schools	60%	60%	60%	100%	-
	21. Establishment and operation of "School of Nutrition and Food Science"	50%	50%	50%	80%	100%
	22. Organizing Third African Conference on Nutrition and Child Feeding	100%	100%	100%	-	-
	23. Refinement and up-dating of the GOT 1966 budget food consumption study <u>1/</u>					
	24. Nutritional survey to assess nutritional status of population, completed <u>1/</u>					
	25. National food map completed <u>1/</u>					
	25. Methodological studies on GOT National Accounts in relation to agriculture production and nutrition <u>1/</u>					
	27. Completion of research programs on food production, export, import, distribution, prices, crop diversification, etc. in order to determine economically feasible methods to meet nutrient deficiencies and to improve nutritional status of population <u>1/</u>					
	28. Research program to improve nutritional aspect of primary school lunch program, completed <u>1/</u>					
	<u>1/</u> These targets are subject to review and approval by a U.S. four-man advisory team in August, 1970.					

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PART I-B - Continued

010

B.2 - OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT TARGETS

Place an "X" within the bracket on the following seven-point scale that represents your judgment of the overall progress towards project targets:



PART I-C - PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE

011

C.1 - RELATION TO SECTOR AND PROGRAM GOALS (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1)

This section is designed to indicate the potential and actual impact of the project on relevant sector and program goals. List the goals in col. b and rate potential and actual project impact in cols. c and d.

a. CODE NO. (AID/W USE ONLY)	SCALE FOR COLUMN c: 3= Very Important; 2= Important; 1= Secondary Importance SCALE FOR COLUMN d: 3= Superior/Outstanding; 2= Adequate/Satisfactory/Good; 1= Unsatisfactory/Marginal	c. POTENTIAL IMPACT ON EACH GOAL IF PROJECT ACHIEVES TARGETS	d. ACTUAL IMPACT ON GOAL TO DATE RELATIVE TO PROGRESS EXPECTED AT THIS STAGE
b. SECTOR AND PROGRAM GOALS (LIST ONLY THOSE ON WHICH THE PROJECT HAS A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT)			
(1)	Raise the Nutritional Level of the Tunisian People	2	2
(2)			
(3)			
(4)			

For goals where column c. is rated 3 or 2 and column d. is rated 1, explain in the space for narrative. The narrative should also indicate the extent to which the potential impacts rated 3 or 2 in column c. are dependent on factors external to the achievement of the project targets, i.e., is there a substantial risk of the anticipated impact being forestalled by factors not involved in the achievement of project targets. If possible and relevant, it also would be useful to mention in the narrative your reading of any current indicators that longer-term purposes, beyond scheduled project targets, are likely or unlikely to be achieved. Each explanatory note must be identified by the number of the entry (col. b) to which it pertains.

012 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.1 (Continue on form AID 1020-25 1):

Prior to the creation of the Institute, nutrition activities were scattered among several government agencies. The result had been duplication of effort, lack of systematic implementation machinery, and absence of clearcut responsibility for overall programs.

The Institute assumed full responsibility of Tunisia's nutrition activities as soon as it was created. It has won the respect and cooperation of the various GOT ministries, and has also become internationally known.

Although the Institute is young and has limited funds, personnel, and equipment, it is actively engaged in such activities as the lysine fortification study, production and commercialization of a weaning food, improvement of the school lunch program, fortification of certain staple foods and research on child growth and development, all aimed at improving the nutritional status and the general health of the population.

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## PART I-C - Continued

## C.2 - GENERAL QUESTIONS

These questions concern developments since the prior PAR. For each question place "Y" for Yes, "N" for No, or "NA" for Not Applicable in the right hand column. For each question where "Y" is entered, explain briefly in the space below the table.	MARK IN THIS COL.
013 Have there been any significant, unusual or unanticipated results not covered so far in this PAR?	N
014 Have means, conditions or activities other than project measures had a substantial effect on project output or accomplishments?	N
015 Have any problems arisen as the result of advice or action or major contributions to the project by another donor?	N
016 If the answer to 014 or 015 is yes, or for any other reason, is the project now less necessary, unnecessary or subject to modification or earlier termination?	N
017 Have any important lessons, positive or negative, emerged which might have broad applicability?	N
018 Has this project revealed any requirement for research or new technical aids on which AID/W should take the initiative?	N
019 Do any aspects of the project lend themselves to publicity in newspapers, magazines, television or films in the United States?	N
020 Has there been a lack of effective cooperating country media coverage? (Make sure AID/W has copies of existing coverage.)	N
021 <u>NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.2</u> Identify each explanatory note by the number of the entry to which it pertains. (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I as necessary):	

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## PART II - IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

## II-A - STATUS OF SCHEDULE

022 A-1 - **INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS** (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1). This is a listing of major actions or steps which were for physical start or continuing implementation in the reporting period as reflected in the Project Implementation Plan, Part I

(a) PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(b) STATUS - PLACE AN "X" ONE COLUMN		
		(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) A/ SC
	<u>ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS</u>			
	A. <u>Institute Development</u>			
1.	Institute begins operations in temporary headquarters		X	
2.	Recruitment of local personnel		X	
3.	U.S. four-man advisory team to review research and work program of Institute covering life of project, and prepare report for Institute and USAID.		X	
4.	Prepare specifications and order commodities from U.S.A.			
	FY 69		X	
	FY 70		X	
5.	Acquire site for permanent headquarters		X	
6.	Develop architectural plans for permanent headquarters (Three months behind schedule until a qualified local architect was contracted for the job)	X		
7.	Selection of contractor for building permanent headquarters (Three months behind schedule as a result of NO. 6 above)	X		
8.	Construction of permanent headquarters		X	
9.	Institute begins in permanent headquarters		X	
	B. <u>Training</u>			
10.	Selection and language training in Tunisia of first group of degree participants (two)		X	
11.	Training in U.S. of first group (two) of degree participants	X		
12.	Selection and training in Tunisia of non-degree participants (two)		X	
13.	Training in U.S. of non-degree participants (two)	X		
14.	Selection and language training in Tunisia of second group of degree participants (four)			
15.	Training in U.S. of second group (four) of degree participants			
	<u>TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES</u>			
1.	Collect and revise existing food legislation laws		X	
2.	Establish table of composition of local foods <u>1/</u>			
3.	Establish quality control and extension programs for helping local food processors		X	
4.	Conduct R&D on "filled" milk		X	

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PART II - IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

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## II-A - STATUS OF SCHEDULE

022 A-1 - INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1). This is a listing of major actions or steps which were scheduled for physical start or continuing implementation in the reporting period as reflected in the Project Implementation Plan, Part I.

(a) PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(b) STATUS - PLACE AN "X" IN, ONE COLUMN		
		(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
5.	Production and utilization of "filled" milk		X	
6.	Research program for utilization of fish protein concentrate	X		
7.	Was never started because samples not yet received Lysine fortification of wheat products (see Lysine Fortification Study, 664-11-560-255.2)		X	
8.	Research program for fortification of specific food staples <u>1/</u>			
9.	Conduct a research program with the Dutch State Mines Company of Holland (DSM) on the correlation of the biological value and chemical score of typical Tunisian food		X	
10.	R&D and acceptability testing of a weaning food		X	
11.	Market testing and local production of a weaning food		X	
12.	Research program to determine nature and extent of nutritional diseases in Tunisia <u>1/</u>			
13.	Study of growth and development of Tunisian children, in cooperation with Harvard-Yale-Florence Research Group		X	
14.	Research program in applied nutrition in MCH centers, in cooperation with the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) (Not yet started, negotiations with SIDA are underway)			
15.	Research project to assist the National Committee of Social Solidarity in improving the primary school lunch program		X	
16.	Preparation of a therapeutic dietetic manual for use in hospitals		X	
17.	Preparation of manuals of nutrition education for use in primary and secondary schools		X	
18.	Establishment and operation of a 3-year "School of Nutrition and Food Science".		X	
19.	Preparation and organization of the Third African Conference on Nutrition and Child Feeding		X	
20.	Refinement and up-dating of the 1966 budget-food consumption study in Tunisia <u>1/</u>			
21.	Conduct nutritional survey to assess the nutritional status of the population <u>1/</u>			
22.	Preparation of national food maps based on studies of regional food production and consumption pattern <u>1/</u>			

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## PART II - IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

## II-A - STATUS OF SCHEDULE

022 A-1 - INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1). This is a listing of major actions or steps which were scheduled for physical start or continuing implementation in the reporting period as reflected in the Project Implementation Plan, Part I.

(a)		(b) STATUS - PLACE AN "X" IN, ONE COLUMN		
PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
23.	Conduct methodological study of National Accounts in relation to agricultural production and nutrition. <u>1/</u>			
24.	<p>Conduct research work aimed at providing guidance to the GOT on most economically feasible methods to meet nutrient deficiencies and improve the nutritional status of the population, through studies on food policies, production, imports, exports, marketing, crop diversification, etc <u>1/</u></p> <p><u>1/</u> These activities are subject to review and approval by the U.S. four-man advisory team in August, 1970.</p>			

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## PART II - Continued

023

## II-A.2 - OVERALL TIMELINESS

In general, project implementation is (place an "X" in one block):

(a) On schedule	X
(b) Ahead of schedule	
(c) Behind schedule	
(1) AID/W Program Approval	
(2) Implementing Agency (Contractor/Participating Agency/Voluntary Agency)	
(3) Technicians	
(4) Participants	
(5) Commodities (non-FFF)	
(6) Cooperating Country	
(7) Commodities (FFF)	
(8) Other (specify):	

**BLOCK (c):** If marked, place an "X" in any of the blocks one thru eight that apply. This is limited to key aspects of implementation, e.g., timely delivery of commodities, return of participants to assume their project responsibilities, cooperating country funding, arrival of technicians.

## II-B - RESOURCE INPUTS

This section appraises the effectiveness of U.S. resource inputs. There follow illustrative lists of factors, grouped under Implementing Agency, Participant Training and Commodities, that might influence the effectiveness of each of these types of project resources. In the blocks after only those factors which significantly affect project accomplishments, write the letter P if effect is positive or satisfactory, or the letter N if effect is negative or less than satisfactory.

## 1. FACTORS-IMPLEMENTING AGENCY (Contract/Participating Agency/Voluntary Agency)

024 IF NO IMPLEMENTING AGENCY IN THIS PROJECT. PLACE AN "X" IN THIS BLOCK:	X	032 Quality, comprehensiveness and candor of required reports	
025 Adequacy of technical knowledge		033 Promptness of required reports	
026 Understanding of project purposes		034 Adherence to work schedule	
027 Project planning and management		035 Working relations with Americans	
028 Ability to adapt technical knowledge to local situation		036 Working relations with cooperating country nationals	
029 Effective use of participant training element		037 Adaptation to local working and living environment	
030 Ability to train and utilize local staff		038 Home office backstopping and substantive interest	
031 Adherence to AID administrative and other requirements		039 Timely recruiting of qualified technicians	
		040 Other (describe):	

## 2. FACTORS-PARTICIPANT TRAINING

041 IF NO PARTICIPANT ELEMENT IN PROJECT. PLACE AN "X" IN THIS BLOCK:		TRAINING UTILIZATION AND FOLLOW UP	
PREDEPARTURE		052 Appropriateness of original selection	
042 English language ability		053 Relevance of training for present project purposes	P
043 Availability of host country funding	P	054 Appropriateness of post-training placement	
044 Host country operational considerations (e.g., selection procedures)	P	055 Utility of training regardless of changes in project	
045 Technical/professional qualifications	P	056 Ability to get meritorious ideas accepted by supervisors	
046 Quality of technical orientation	P	057 Adequacy of performance	
047 Quality of general orientation	P	058 Continuance on project	
048 Participants' collaboration in planning content of program	P	059 Availability of necessary facilities and equipment	P
049 Collaboration by participants' supervisors in planning training	P	060 Mission or contractor follow-up activity	
050 Participants' availability for training	P	061 Other (describe):	
051 Other (describe):			

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## PART II-B - Continued

## 3. FACTORS-COMMODITIES

PLACE AN "X" IN APPROPRIATE BLOCK:	062 FFF	063 NON-FFF	X	064 NO COMMODITY ELEMENT		072 Control measures against damage and deterioration in shipment.	
065 Timeliness of AID/W program approval (i.e., PIO/C, Transfer Authorization).					P	073 Control measures against deterioration in storage.	
066 Quality of commodities, adherence to specifications, marking.					P	074 Readiness and availability of facilities.	
067 Timeliness in procurement or reconditioning.						075 Appropriateness of use of commodities.	P
068 Timeliness of shipment to port of entry.						076 Maintenance and spares support.	P
069 Adequacy of port and inland storage facilities.					P	077 Adequacy of property records, accounting and controls.	P
070 Timeliness of shipment from port to site.					P	078 Other (Describe):	
071 Control measures against loss and theft.							

Indicate in a concise narrative statement (under the heading a. Overall Implementation Performance, below) your summary appraisal of the status of project implementation, covering both significant achievements and problem areas. This should include any comments about the adequacy of provision of direct hire technicians as well as an overall appraisal of the comments provided under the three headings (b, c & d) which follow. For projects which include a dollar input for generation of local currency to meet local cost requirements, indicate the status of that input (see Detailed Instructions).

Discuss separately (under separate headings b, c & d) the status of Implementing Agency Actions, Participants and Commodities. Where above listed factors are causing significant problems (marked N), describe briefly in the appropriate narrative section: (1) the cause and source of the problem, (2) the consequences of not correcting it, and (3) what corrective action has been taken, called for, or planned by the Mission. Identify each factor discussed by its number.

079 NARRATIVE FOR PART II-B: (After narrative section a. Overall Implementation Performance, below, follow, on form AID 1020-25 I as needed, with the following narrative section headings: b. Implementing Agency, c. Participants, d. Commodities. List all narrative section headings in order. For any headings which are not applicable, mark them as such and follow immediately below with the next narrative section heading.)

a. Overall Implementation Performance.

The cooperation between the GOT and USAID in this project has been very satisfactory. However there is a major problem that has started to hinder the development of the Institute. The Institute is attached to the Ministry of Public Health. Lately, it has been unable to recruit and keep qualified technicians due to the relatively low salaries paid by the GOT Civil Service Commission\*. One possible solution to this problem is for the GOT to issue legislative action making the Institute completely autonomous, thus enabling its director to recruit qualified personnel and pay them higher salaries as he sees fit.

b. Implementing Agency Actions

Not applicable.

\* One reason for low salaries paid to U.S. trained Institute personnel is the issue of degree equivalency. The Mission has been seeking a successful resolution to this question so that an American-trained Ph.D., for example, will receive an equivalent salary to his French-trained colleague.

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## PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

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c. Participants

The English language ability of the participants, when selected is not generally good. However, this does not significantly affect the project because the GOT can, within six months, give the participants an adequate command of the English language through intensive language training.

d. Commodities

No problems are being encountered in this area.

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## PART III - ROLE OF THE COOPERATING COUNTRY

The following list of illustrative items are to be considered by the evaluator. In the block after only those items which significantly affect project effectiveness, write the letter P if the effect of the item is positive or satisfactory, or the letter N if the effect of the item is negative or less than satisfactory.

SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL FACTORS:	
080 Coordination and cooperation within and between ministries.	P
081 Coordination and cooperation of LDC gov't. with public and private institutions and private enterprise.	P
082 Availability of reliable data for project planning, control and evaluation.	
083 Competence and/or continuity in executive leadership of project.	P
084 Host country project funding.	P
085 Legislative changes relevant to project purposes.	N
086 Existence and adequacy of a project-related LDC organization.	
087 Resolution of procedural and bureaucratic problems.	P
088 Availability of LDC physical resource inputs and/or supporting services and facilities.	P
089 Maintenance of facilities and equipment.	P
090 Resolution of tribal, class or caste problems.	
091 Receptivity to change and innovation.	
092 Political conditions specific to project.	
093 Capacity to transform ideas into actions, i.e., ability to implement project plans.	P
094 Intent and/or capacity to sustain and expand the impact of the project after U.S. inputs are terminated.	P
095 Extent of LDC efforts to widen the dissemination of project benefits and services.	P
096 Utilization of trained manpower (e.g., participants, counterpart technicians) in project operations.	P
097 Enforcement of relevant procedures (e.g., newly established tax collection and audit system).	
098 Other:	
HOST COUNTRY COUNTERPART TECHNICIAN FACTORS:	
099 Level of technical education and/or technical experience.	P
00 Planning and management skills.	P
01 Amount of technician man years available.	P
02 Continuity of staff.	P
03 Willingness to work in rural areas.	P
04 Pay and allowances.	N
05 Other:	

In the space below for narrative provide a succinct discussion and overall appraisal of the quality of country performance related to this project, particularly over the past year. Consider important trends and prospects. See Detailed Instructions for an illustrative list of considerations to be covered.

For only those items marked N include brief statements covering the nature of the problem, its impact on the achievement of project targets (i.e., its importance) and the nature and cost of corrective action taken or planned. Identify each explanatory note.

106 NARRATIVE FOR PART III (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I):

As previously mentioned, the GOT cooperation and performance related to this project have been very satisfactory. Of special interest is the significance the GOT policy makers attach to the Institute and the role it is expected to perform in combatting the serious problem of malnutrition. The problems of low salaries (104 above) and the need for legislative changes (085 above) have been discussed under 079 above.

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED

664-11-560-255.1

## PART IV - PROGRAMMING IMPLICATIONS

## IV-A - EFFECT ON PURPOSE AND DESIGN

Indicate in a brief narrative whether the Mission experience to date with this project and/or changing country circumstances call for some adjustment in project purposes or design, and why, and the approximate cost implications. Cover any of the following considerations or others that may be relevant. (See Detailed Instructions for additional illustrative considerations.) Relevant experience or country situations that were described earlier can simply be referenced. The spelling out of specific changes should be left to the appropriate programming documents, but a brief indication of the type of change contemplated should be given here to clarify the need for change.

For example, changes might be indicated if they would:

1. better achieve program/project purposes;
2. address more critical or higher priority purposes within a goal plan;
3. produce desired results at less cost;
4. give more assurance of lasting institutional development upon U.S. withdrawal.

107 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-A (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I):

In the case of similar projects in the future, consideration should be given to trying to have such an Institute created as a completely autonomous institution, placed if possible under the Prime Minister or the Presidency instead of under one particular ministry. This would enable the Director of such an Institute to recruit qualified personnel and pay them higher salaries as he sees fit.

## IV-B - PROPOSED ACTION

108 This project should be (Place an "X" in appropriate block(s)):

1. Continued as presently scheduled in PIP.	
2. Continued with minor changes in the PIP, made at Mission level (not requiring submission of an amended PIP to AID/W).	X
3. Continued with significant changes in the PIP (but not sufficient to require a revised PROP). A formally revised PIP will follow.	
4. Extended beyond its present schedule to (Date): Mo. ___ Day ___ Yr. ___. Explain in narrative, PROP will follow.	
5. Substantively revised. PROP will follow.	
6. Evaluated in depth to determine its effectiveness, future scope, and duration.	
7. Discontinued earlier than presently scheduled. Date recommended for termination: Mo. ___ Day ___ Yr. ___	
8. Other. Explain in narrative.	

109 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-B: