

Proj. 9311064 (2)  
 P.N. PD-ADD-259-01

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  <b>PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET</b>	1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D DELETE	PP 38 2. DOCUMENT CODE 3
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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY <b>Inter-Regional-GTS-RDA-10</b>	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) <input type="text" value="931-1064"/>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL TAB	B. CODE <input type="text" value="6"/>	7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters) <input type="text" value="Nutrition &amp; Dietary Surveys/Surveillance"/>
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8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION FY <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="0"/>	9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> B. QUARTER <input type="text" value="3"/> C. FINAL FY <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> (Enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)
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10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 - )						
A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL						
(GRANT)	( 338 )	( )	( 338 )	( 1865 )	( )	( 1865 )
(LOAN)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
OTHER U.S.	1.					
	2.					
HOST COUNTRY						
OTHER DONOR(S)						
TOTALS	338		338	1865		1865

11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY <u>77</u>		H. 2ND FY <u>78</u>		K. 3RD FY <u>79</u>	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) FN	300	390		338		784		743	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				338		784		743	

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY _____		O. 5TH FY _____		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. IN-DEPTH EVALUATION SCHEDULE C				
	P. LOAN	Q. GRANT	R. LOAN	S. GRANT	T. LOAN	U. GRANT					
(1)					1865		<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td>MM</td> <td>YY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08</td> <td>77</td> </tr> </table>	MM	YY	08	77
MM	YY										
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(4)											
TOTALS					1865						

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR. WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PID FACESHEET DATA, BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 OR IN PRP FACESHEET DATA, BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET.

1	1 = NO 2 = YES
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14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE SIGNATURE: <i>James Lewinson</i> TITLE: Director, Office of Nutrition DATE SIGNED: MM <input type="text" value="0"/> DD <input type="text" value="6"/> YY <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="7"/>	15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM <input type="text" value="0"/> DD <input type="text" value="6"/> YY <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="7"/>
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**Project Paper: NUTRITION & DIETARY SURVEYS/SURVEILLANCE**

**Part I: Project Summary & Recommendations**

**(B) Recommendations**

RSSA	(CDC/USPHS/HEW)	786,000
Contract	(Nutrition Assessment Unit/UCLA and Successor)	1,059,000
IQC Evaluation		<u>20,000</u>
		\$1,865,000

**(C) Description of the Project:**

Effective nutrition planning, programming and evaluation requires (1) reliable, current information concerning the nutritional status and dietary consumption patterns of the population, and (2) identification of geographic areas or population groups which are potential nutrition problem areas or where nutrition problems are developing. These data are also prerequisites for the evaluation of progress being made as a result of the implementation of programs and policies designed to improve nutrition.

The purpose of this project is to (a) develop and refine rapid, simple, low-cost procedures for (1) assessing the nature, magnitude and regional distribution of malnutrition in populations, (2) determining patterns of family food consumption and individual dietary intake, and (3) maintaining a nutrition surveillance system capable of early warning of nutrition problems, and (b) to assist selected LDCs in the implementation of these procedures. The basic concept on which the project is based is that the three methodologies will provide a "package" for effective, low cost continual monitoring of the nutritional status of the population.

Previous methodologies for the assessment of nutritional status and dietary intake of populations have been expensive and difficult to use in field situations; these surveys required sophisticated laboratory techniques and resulted in an inordinate time-lapse between inception and completion. A new nutrition survey methodology has been developed and implemented by TA/N in collaboration with the Center for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service (CDC) and the National Academy of Science (NAS). This methodology, which can be readily modified to specific country situations, provides a valid assessment of nutritional status in approximately one-fifth the time and cost of earlier methods.

The traditional nutrition survey approach has been based on comprehensive clinical and biochemical evaluation of all age and sex groups included in a stratified random sample of the population. The new methodology is based on a statistically structured sample of only preschool children, pregnant and lactating women, i.e. those groups whom experience has shown to be the most at risk of serious nutritional deficiencies in all populations and in whom an improvement in nutritional status is an index of improved nutrition in all age and sex groups. It consists of (a) an abbreviated clinical examination, (b) key anthropometric measurements which are correlated with degree of normality of growth and adequacy of nutritional status: height, weight, arm circumference for height where age is unknown; plus triceps skinfold thickness as an index of recent caloric intake; (c) gathering a minimal number of socio-economic and ecologic data which are known indicators of non-nutritional factors influencing nutritional status, and (d) biochemical determination of status for only those nutrients (apart from calories and protein) suspected to be most deficient in the at-risk groups, i.e. iron, vitamin A, niacin, etc.

Standard dietary intake survey methodologies require recording or weighing absolutely all food consumed by the family or by individuals within families for a period (usually 24 or 72 hours). This methodology is extremely labor intensive, thus expensive, and requires considerable precision and patience on the part of the data gatherers and the representative of the family being interviewed or visited.

A simplified dietary intake recording procedure, based on a score card system for recording intake of only those food items which are the major sources of calories, protein, iron and vitamin A, was developed in 1975 for TA/N by a sub-committee of the Committee on International Nutrition, NAS. The methodology was field tested in Guatemala early in 1976; preliminary results were promising.

The methodology was refined somewhat and again field tested in Pakistan in late 1976-early 1977. This test, which was funded by the AID mission in Pakistan, provided an opportunity to determine its applicability in a much different dietary and family food consumption pattern. A report on the results should be received during July 1977.

Although nutrition surveillance in LDC's is a new concept, the key elements for gathering, analysis and feedback of the required information already exist in many countries. The fitting together of these elements into a surveillance methodology will represent a research and development effort to be carried out in close collaboration with international multi-lateral agencies during the first years of the project. The system will be implemented in two countries during the final years of the project.

CDC and the School of Public Health, University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) have, successfully applied the new methodology in recently completed nutritional status surveys in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Lesotho and Togo under the TA/N Analysis and Planning Activity, 931-11-560-885.

In each country, the survey was carried out successfully by in-country personnel after receiving training from the contractors. Formal reports of the survey results have been brought back to the first three countries and the implications jointly discussed with host government officials and USAID missions. Draft reports are currently being reviewed by the governments and USAID Missions in Lesotho and Togo. As an example of follow-up activities to the survey, the government of Nepal is phasing in a nutritional status monitoring system. In Sri Lanka, distribution of UNICEF vitamin A capsules is being targeted to the two districts identified by the survey as having a high incidence of vitamin A deficiency and nationwide monitoring of the nutritional status of preschool children is underway. Development of a nutrition surveillance system is also being considered in Sri Lanka.

One basic criterion for selection of the five countries surveyed to date was that each one provide a unique set of circumstances in terms of: terrain, ecology, population density and distribution, anticipated nature and incidence of nutrition problems, culture, governmental organization and level of commitment to nutrition, type of host government and/or third party personnel available to implement the methodology, and mechanisms of funding in-country survey costs. Thus, each of these five surveys has provided an opportunity to test under different field conditions variations of the anthropometric, biochemical and basic data components of the methodology. TA/N, with assistance of the CDC and UCLA survey team staff and the NAS sub-committee on Nutritional Status Survey Methodology, is currently reviewing the results of the first five surveys so as to determine if modifications to the methodology seem indicated. The next two surveys to be conducted (Egypt and Cameroon) will provide opportunities to field test the final nutritional status survey methodology.

Contractor costs of these surveys have been financed through central general technical service funding whereas in-country costs have been covered by host-government contributions, bureau funds and/or third party participation (Peace Corps, PVO, etc.). Since the project as now defined requires further development, refinement and modification of mechanisms and procedures, and so as to ensure expeditious operation of activities under the timetable which has been established, it is proposed that central funds be made available to cover, if necessary, all costs of the surveys to be carried out by this project. Nevertheless, host government, A.I.D. mission, Bureau and/or third party funding of local costs for each activity will be sought diligently by TA/N.

Success of the project will be based on (a) developing, refining, validating and publishing manuals on the methodologies for assessing nutritional status, dietary intake and nutrition surveillance during its life and (b) degree of utilization of survey results by host countries selected as sites for initial implementation of the methodologies. During the project, ten nutritional status surveys and four dietary intake surveys will be conducted and four nutrition surveillance systems implemented in furtherance of project objectives. In addition, two workshops will be held to evaluate the effectiveness of project methodologies. In the course of this project the awareness of senior policy makers to nutrition problems and newer approaches to coping with them will be heightened and institutional capabilities will be enhanced in a minimum of eleven participating countries.

Survey results and guidelines for the planning and implementation of nutritional status and dietary intake surveys and nutrition surveillance systems will be disseminated to nutritionists and senior level officials of many countries through publications and presentations at appropriate regional and international conferences. For example, IA/N collaborated with WHO, FAO and UNICEF in an October 1975 meeting addressed to basic concepts of nutrition surveillance which resulted in a WHO Technical Report entitled "Methodology of Nutritional Surveillance".

(D) Summary Findings

The Committee on International Nutrition, NAS, considered the technical design, financial, social and economic aspects in 1974, and recommended implementation of the nutritional status methodology under the Analysis and Planning Activity. This opinion was reaffirmed by NAS in 1975 when the simplified dietary intake methodology was recommended for field testing, and again at its September 1976 meeting when the preliminary plans for this project were reviewed. CDC and UCLA have successfully carried out the activities assigned to each under the Analysis and Planning Activity, countries have been selected for the activities to be carried out during year I and negotiations are underway with potential countries to be involved during years 2 and 3. Therefore, this program is geared for immediate implementation.

The project meets all applicable statutory criteria.

(E) Project Issues

The four major issues posed by the current project are:

- (a) timetable for selection of countries to be surveyed;
- (b) in-country costs of surveys;
- (c) availability of regional bureau and mission funds;
- (d) promotion and funding of follow-up activities.

Comments

(a) Past experience suggests a possible difficulty in the timing of country requests to coincide with reasonable scheduling of surveys and efficient use of funds. Unfortunately, selection of a country long before a feasible survey date runs counter to the concept of a rapid survey. While the organization of additional contractors would assure the capability of rapidly responding to a greater number of requests, there would be a concurrent risk of the contractors not being fully occupied with resultant increased costs. The proposed scheduling represents a compromise between those pressures.

As of July, 1977, CDC and UCLA are completing the Togo and Lesotho survey reports. Surveys are to initiate in Egypt and the Cameroon in September. Upon completion of the Cameroon survey, UCLA will immediately initiate the survey in Sierra Leone which was postponed at the host government's request. Pre-survey planning visits have been made to Morocco, Indonesia, Syria, Yemen, Bolivia, Niger, and will be made to Haiti and Nicaragua in the near future. Discussions with this number of countries early in the project will assist in orderly scheduling of activities.

(b) It can be argued that the in-country survey costs should be borne by the recipient governments. On the other hand, the activities encompassed in this project will be of a research, development and demonstration nature. Consequently, hesitancy on the part of some host governments to bear the costs of methodologies which are new and not as yet widely known might occur. Thus, for practical reasons, these costs are incorporated into the project under contractor costs. Such funding arrangements will expedite survey activities and permit more efficient and effective use of contract personnel. However, every effort will be undertaken to obtain host-country and/or third party funding for complete or partial support of the in-country costs of each activity. In all events, host country involvement in the form of administration, personnel, facilities and logistics will represent a major commitment and substantial portion of the total support required.

(c) There may be instances when the bureau or mission will be able to fund the contractor and in-country costs of surveys. Since this is a field support activity, this will be encouraged.

(d) Clearly, these survey and surveillance activities are a prelude to new and/or expanded nutrition-related programs in each country. At a minimum, the funding of each survey should be considered by the planners as being within the context of future ongoing nutrition functions. Indeed, it is likely that in certain instances immediate follow-up surveys and analysis of certain regions or population groups will be indicated by the surveys themselves. Such follow-through activities are not provided for in this project. These necessarily will be incorporated into regional bureau, mission, and country programs. Evaluation of follow-through to the initial surveys will be carried out during the summer of 1977.

However, TA/N will provide all possible post-survey assistance in defining, implementing and evaluating appropriate follow-up activities. Criteria for the selection of countries to be involved include factors conducive to meaningful follow-through activities, such as AID, World Bank or IDB nutrition loans, countries receiving special attention from international or bilateral agencies, etc.

## Part II: Project Background and Detailed Description

### A. Background

This activity supports the agency effort for strengthening LDC capabilities in national nutritional planning (RDA-10).

Conventional methods for determining nutritional status, dietary intake and food consumption patterns are costly, time-consuming and complex. (For example, an ongoing in depth nutrition status survey in Tunisia will require seven years from inception to completion). Methods for maintaining nutrition surveillance on a country basis are essentially non-existent. The lack of simple, low-cost, and reliable methods of measuring nutritional status and dietary intakes, maintaining nutrition surveillance, etc. are therefore basic impediments to effective nutrition planning, program implementation and program evaluation.

The objectives of this project are to assist and train LDC personnel in (1) the assessment of nutritional status of their populations (2) the determination of dietary and food consumption patterns, (3) the establishment of in-country nutrition surveillance systems. This assistance is to be provided by (a) development and improvement of required methodologies and (b) development and maintenance of U.S. institutional capability for providing the required assistance and training to initiate these survey and surveillance programs in LDCs.

### B. Detailed Description

Goal: To achieve effective nutrition planning, programming and evaluation in the participating countries.

Goal achievement will be measured by the number of participating LDCs that adopt the methodologies to be made available through this project, train personnel to implement them; and the extent to which they are effectively utilized as tools for improved planning and evaluation. The assumption is made that the LDCs will use the methods and information made available in developing nutrition programs.

Purpose: (1) To develop in at least eight additional LDCs, the capability and baseline information which will permit them to analyze and monitor the nature, magnitude and causes of their malnutrition problems; (2) To develop, refine and publish simplified methodology for determining nutritional status, dietary intake patterns, and nutrition surveillance systems; (3) To heighten the consciousness of participating government planners to the need for incorporating nutritional considerations in the decision making process; and (4) heighten the awareness of other

governments and AID missions to the availability of the new methodologies for appraisal and monitoring of nutritional and dietary status.

Assumptions are made that:

- (a) useful methodologies can be developed;
- (b) nutrition surveillance systems can predict potential disaster problem areas and that timely interventions will prove more cost/effective than interventions instituted after problems become exacerbated;
- (c) nutrition and dietary surveys will provide baseline information which will be used for assessing effectiveness of activities directed toward improved nutrition and/or prevention of malnutrition;
- (d) if available at reasonable cost and on a current basis, governments will utilize nutritional and dietary status information for effective nutrition planning and intervention programs;
- (e) there are sufficiently qualified personnel available in the LDCs to implement the nutritional status, dietary intake and nutrition surveillance system methodology.

#### Outputs

- (1) A rapid, inexpensive, reliable methodology for determining dietary intake of individuals and food consumption patterns of families.
- (2) A nutrition surveillance system based on indicators capable of forecasting critical changes in the nutritional state of the population. These indicators must be derived from readily obtainable data or measurements which will require little subsequent processing.
- (3) Further improvements in existing methodology for determining nutritional status, particularly of preschool children.
- (4) Publication of manuals describing procedures for implementation of nutritional status surveys, dietary intake surveys and nutrition surveillance systems.
- (5) Application of these methods in LDCs.

#### Output Indicators

- (1) Nutrition status surveys completed in a minimum of 8 countries over a three year period.

(2) Dietary intake surveys will be carried out in at least 4 countries.

(3) Nutrition surveillance systems established in at least 4 countries.

(4) Development, review, publication and dissemination of final AID methodologies for planning and implementation of nutritional status survey, dietary intake survey and nutrition surveillance system methodologies.

### Inputs

(1) The major inputs for further developing methodologies and supporting U.S. contractors who will assist the selected LDCs to train local personnel and institute the survey and surveillance methodologies will consist of AID (TA/N, Bureau and mission) funds and AID project management.

(2) One factor to be considered in selecting specific countries for participation in the project will be tangible evidence of the government's commitment thru an AID nutrition loan and/or ongoing or assured future involvement of international or bi-lateral agencies such as WHO, UNICEF, FAO, World Bank, IBRD, etc. with complementary inputs.

(3) By providing personnel, facilities, administrative and logistic support to the surveys and surveillance activities, the LDCs themselves will contribute major inputs during the pre-survey negotiations, development of detailed plans, implementation, and follow-through actions subsequent to completion of the activities envisioned in this project.

(4) The contractors will be responsible for training host-country personnel and assisting LDC's in implementing the nutritional status and dietary intake survey and nutrition surveillance system methodologies. The basic staffing pattern of each contractors nutrition survey unit will consist of:

(a) Survey Director - responsible for pre-survey visits and negotiations, developing protocol for each survey to be undertaken, training and supervision of host country personnel in charge of collecting clinical, and anthropometric data, overall management of survey and surveillance system activities, preparation of survey reports, and post-survey visits to host country for the purpose of presenting survey results and participating in discussions with government officials regarding planning and policy-making implications;

(b) Co-Director/Operations Officer - assist the survey director (or assume primary responsibility in director's absence) in carrying out the above described responsibilities; has primary responsibility for administrative and logistic aspects of survey activities;

(c) Nutrition Advisor/Researcher - responsible for developing appropriate questionnaires, training and supervision of host country personnel in charge of obtaining and processing samples for biochemical analyses, interpretation of biochemical sections of surveys reports;

(d) Statistician/Biostatistician - responsible for developing a statistically valid sample frame on the basis of size, geographic and ecologic distribution of the host country population and according to the specific information requirements determined by the survey director in consultation with government officials, programming for and analysis of data from the survey;

(e) Statistical Support Staff;

(f) Administrative and Secretarial Support Staff.

(5) TA/N will be responsible for ongoing supervision and evaluation of the progress of this project. Selection of participating countries will be carried out in close collaboration with Bureau and AID mission staff. The methodologies for dietary intake surveys and nutrition surveillance systems will receive formal review and approval by NAS prior to implementation. NAS will also formally review and endorse the final methodologies prior to publication.

### Part III - Project Analysis

#### A. Technical Analysis

##### (1) General Background

In his address before the World Food Conference in Rome, November 1974, Secretary Kissinger pointed out the need for more information on the state of nutrition around the world. Subsequently, the World Food Conference recommended that a global nutrition surveillance system be established to monitor the food and nutrition conditions of the disadvantaged groups of populations at risk. This system must provide a rapid and continuing assessment of factors which influence food consumption patterns and nutritional status but is not a repetitive full-scale survey. The system needs to be low-cost, rapid and easy to conduct and analyze. Toward this end, available data from other useful public health and agricultural information systems should be used. The validity of these indicators would be judged by correlation to the parameters used in assessing nutritional status in a selected subsample of the population. The required methodologies: nutritional status surveys, dietary surveys and nutrition surveillance systems, represent the mix of technologies needed if analysis and national planning activities are to be built on reliable information so that effective national programs may be developed.

For a survey or a surveillance system to be useful to a developing country, simple, rapid, reliable and inexpensive methods must be developed and field tested. These methods must use simple equipment and require relatively unskilled personnel. Surveys conducted to provide data for national planning and programming must be rapid enough so as to be completed within a time frame in which the collected data are still relevant to the problems at hand. It is with these concerns in mind that the proposed nutritional status and dietary surveys and surveillance activities are considered to be appropriate and their implementation timely.

Nutritional status surveys utilizing the simplified methodology have been completed in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Lesotho and Togo. The experience gained in these countries indicates that semi-professional host country personnel can learn and implement the procedures readily through a short period of training provided by the contractors, and that the survey methodology can be carried out according to a reasonable timetable of operations under adverse conditions of transport and climate. Analysis of data, preparation of a comprehensive report on survey results and formal presentation of the results to officials in the host country has been shown to be feasible within three months after completion of field operations.

All surveys require adequate survey planning which includes:

- (1) discussions with government personnel to determine specific needs for information over and above basic definition of the prevalence and general nature of malnutrition in the population (e.g. in Sri Lanka the GOSL was particularly concerned with defining vitamin A deficiency prevalence and nutritional status of families of workers on tea plantations; the government of Liberia wished to define the prevalence of anemia, etc.);
- (2) determination of proper sample size;
- (3) development of indicators and questionnaires;
- (4) special training requirements and
- (5) pre-planning of field logistic support.

Usefulness of the nutritional status survey information would be greatly enhanced by dietary intake data which would be obtained concurrently and at a only moderate additional cost with reliable simplified methodology. While a nutritional status survey will measure the "where" and "how many" of malnutrition, dietary intake data measures the "why" and therefore greatly assists in pin-pointing specific follow-up activities which can be targeted toward resolution of the nutritional problems identified.

Ideally, dietary intake data should provide a valid estimate of food consumption of individual families and, if desired, individuals within families. While quite satisfactory in this regard, the traditional dietary intake assessment methodologies are too labor intensive, costly and complex for implementation by LDCs. The Guatemala field test of the simplified methodology indicated that it may provide a sufficiently quantified measure of nutrient intake where the diet consists of a very limited number of food items.

While the methodology has been modified in accordance with the more complicated dietary pattern in Pakistan where the second field test is underway, further modifications or development of a new methodology may be required. In addition, it is possible that two distinctive methodologies may be required, one of which would be adapted for use in cultures where food is not served in individual portions.

The required further development of the dietary intake methodology will be carried out by the contractors (with possible sub-contracts to the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP), Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI) or other groups) during FY 77 and early FY 78 as adjuncts to nutritional status surveys.

The methodology will be implemented concurrently with nutritional status surveys in FY 78. Concurrent implementation, apart from being essential to TA/N in order to (a) further test and validate the dietary intake methodology under a variety of field conditions and (b) acquire the experience base necessary to advise LDC's on procedures for carrying out joint nutritional status-dietary intake surveys; will establish the precedent of the nutritional status and dietary intake being a two-component "package" desirable as a prelude to nutrition surveillance. An additional, and very important, advantage of concurrent surveys is that they will result in significant savings during the planning, training, field activities and data analysis phases as compared to separate surveys. For these reasons, this project is designed on the premise that each full-scale dietary survey will be carried out in conjunction with a nutritional status survey.

While the health and agriculture sectors in many countries have had established systems for surveillance of communicable disease, weather and crop prediction for many years, the implementation of nutrition surveillance programs capable of providing early warning of potential nutrition "trouble spots" in LDCs is a new concept. There are several general areas relevant to food and nutrition that should be suitable for monitoring; these include: (1) weather, particularly rainfall, (2) fertilizer and energy supply, (3) agriculture production, (4) food distribution and marketing, (5) food storage and preservation, by community and region, (6) nutrition status and dietary consumption patterns, and (7) socio-economic status/food prices.

Fortunately, mechanisms for collection of much of the data which may prove to be essential for effective nutrition surveillance are already operational in the respective sectors of many countries. The combining, correlation analysis and feedback of nutrition input/output data for use at the local level represent the "new" elements which are to be developed, field tested and finally implemented in four countries under this project. TA/N will continue to collaborate with individual countries and the appropriate international and bilateral agencies in information exchange and development of nutrition surveillance methodologies.

TA/N-sponsored development of surveillance methodology will be carried out parallel to, and at times, concurrent with that for dietary intake assessment. It is anticipated that a number of key indicators within the nutritional status and dietary intake methodologies will, in many countries, prove to be useful indicators within nutrition surveillance systems. Implementation of the TA/N surveillance system will begin in two countries in FY 79; the system will be introduced in two additional countries in FY 80. Adequate recent baseline information obtained through a TA/N or equivalent nutritional status survey will be a prerequisite for eligibility. The goal is to have a TA/N-developed nutrition surveillance system functioning in each geographic area of the world by the end of FY 80. It is expected that TA/N will be requested to assist countries in conducting nutritional status and/or dietary intake surveys as preludes to implementation of nutrition surveillance systems devised by the countries themselves, with international agency or World Bank assistance. It is anticipated that two of these requests can be honored on the condition that the country satisfy the basic TA/N criteria for selection and that these surveys do not distort the timetable of operations established for this project.

The general design and cost of this project is considered realistic judging from actual experience of TA/N in conducting nutritional status surveys under the Analysis and Planning Activity during the past two fiscal years, and experience of the U.N. Agencies, INCAP and CFNI in conducting dietary intake assessment surveys.

## (2) Technology and Employment Effects

The direct effect on employment of carrying out these surveys will not be significant, but the long-term effect of contributing to improved nutritional status can be profound. Technological effects will be the upgrading of nutrition groups within the country, particularly in areas of general data collection and analysis.

## (3) Environmental Considerations

Since this project is based solely on observations and the recording of data, there are no environmental considerations.

## B. Financial Analysis and Plan

### 1. Financial Rate of Return/Viability

A direct financial rate of return is not to be expected from this program. This is a non-revenue producing activity that should have an effect of improving the general level of nutrition in a region; this in itself may have revenue producing implications.

## 2. Recurrent Budget Analysis of Implementing Agencies

No recurrent U.S. expenditures per country will be required beyond the life of the project. The cost of subsequent survey and surveillance program activities will be borne by the host government as part of other projects or programs.

## 3. Financial Plan/Budget Tables

This program is currently carried under contract with the Center for Disease Control (CDC/USPHS) and the School of Public Health, UCLA. These contracts only cover costs for CDC and UCLA staffs and not in-country expenses. The latter have been covered by other funding.

It is not possible to accurately predict the within-country costs of the activities to be carried out under this project in view of (a) specific countries are yet to be determined, (b) costs in each country will vary according to population size, regional distribution, country size, mode and relative difficulty of transportation, and (c) as in the past, it is anticipated that there will be variable sharing by TA/N with the host country, Regional Bureaus, AID missions, and bi-lateral or voluntary agencies of within-country costs. Thus, although the budget incorporates the projected within-country costs for each year of the project, actual in-country costs to TAB will need to be negotiated and determined on a survey-by-survey basis.

## 4. Summary

The financial plan and budget as outlined in Tables I-IV have been established as a "best estimate" of expenditures necessary to carry out the project. The estimate, in part, is based on costs of conducting nutritional status surveys in FY 75 - FY 77.

### (c) Social Analysis

The methodologies to be carried out under this project are being specifically designed and field tested so as to assure that they are feasible in LDC's. In addition, each survey will be tailored so that it is compatible with the sociocultural environment of each country to be surveyed. The survey and surveillance activities are to be implemented by the existing governmental organizational structures and by existing cadres of personnel who will require only short-term on-site training prior to initiation of the necessary methodologies on an ongoing basis. Benefits derived from the project will accrue to those groups identified as being malnourished or who are exposed to serious nutritional risks. The contribution of this project to improved nutritional status can result in significant social changes.

### (d) Economic Analysis

This program will assist LDC's seeking to develop the capability for efficient and effective ongoing assessment of the nutritional status and dietary intake patterns of their populations. The cost of these surveys to AID will be nominal when compared to the multi-sectoral multiplier effect within host countries which is inherent in these activities. Likewise, the cost of maintenance of these activities on a permanent basis within each country will be minimal when compared to the enhanced efficiency with which resources can be

allocated and effectiveness with which they can be targeted.

Selection of countries as sites for surveys and nutrition surveillance systems will be determined to a large extent on predicated usefulness of results and probability of effective utilization, as based on the following criteria: (a) congressional mandate to reach the poor; (b) country has high infant and early childhood mortality rate; (c) probability of meaningful follow-up; (d) country preparing for or has AID or World Bank-funded nutrition project; (e) country receiving special attention from U.N. or bilateral agencies; (f) country interest; (g) AID Bureau and mission interest; (h) catalytic possibilities within host and neighboring countries and (i) prior TA/N commitments with respect to other surveys.

The economic "pay offs" to the LDC governments will be in development of better coordinated agriculture, health and nutrition programs based on realistic needs identified as a result of the survey/surveillance program.

#### Part IV: Implementation Arrangements

##### (A) Analysis of the Recipient and AID Administrative Arrangements

###### (1) Recipients

CDC and UCLA have each conducted nutritional status surveys for TA/N under the Analysis and National Planning Activity.

The present contractors are the Center for Disease Control (CDC) of the U.S. Public Health Service and the School of Public Health of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). Both groups have nutrition assessment units that are capable of sending a team (s) into the field to conduct nutrition surveys. As of June, 1977, CDC has completed three surveys and UCLA two surveys. Since the same basic methodology is used a degree of flexibility is provided, e.g. pre-survey planning can be conducted by one contractor and the survey carried out by the other.

The project purpose is primarily to develop, refine and validate new methodologies. CDC conducts surveys under a Research Support Services Agreement, thus is funded on an as-needed and survey-by-survey basis. At the time that the existing three-year (July 1, 1975-June 30, 1978) contract with UCLA was signed, it was not visualized that there would be need for one contractor to assume the lead role in methodology development and testing. UCLA has effectively provided these development services to TA/N during gap periods between surveys. The UCLA experiences and innovations have been shared with CDC through periodic coordination meetings. Thus, the survey methodology has been refined, its application integrated by both contractors and the UCLA time between surveys well utilized in terms of project concerns.

The UCLA contract will continue with the current work scope through June, 1978. The contract for UCLA's successor will include an expanded work scope indicating that, in addition to conducting specific surveys as instructed, the contractor will provide the following short-term services to TA/N on a time-available basis:

- a). cross-survey analysis to identify indicators which will be useful in nutrition surveillance on a regional basis,

- b). development of non-computer based methods of analysis of nutritional status and dietary intake surveillance data,
- c). cross-survey analysis for further validation of arm circumference as an index of nutritional status,
- d). refinement of simplified dietary intake methodologies;
- e). cross-survey analysis to assess growth status of exclusively breast-fed children,
- f). post-survey visits to assist in utilization of survey results,
- g). post-survey visits to provide training in survey techniques,
- h). post-survey visits to assist in planning and testing surveillance systems,
- i). preparation and publication of reports and manuals for dissemination as TA/N documents.

The expanded work scope will thus call for refinement and integration of existing methodologies as well as development of the new elements (dietary intake surveys, nutrition surveillance systems) which have been conceptualized and made part of this activity during the past two years. Changes in methodology indicated as the result of cross-survey analysis, and proposed new methodologies developed by UCLA's successor will be submitted to TA/N for review (in-house or by NAS) and approval prior to field implementation. Survey methodology manuals and formal publications prepared by the contractor will likewise receive AID/W review prior to publication and distribution as TA/N documents.

During the first year of the project which coincides with the final year of the ongoing UCLA contract, TA/N will issue an RFP requesting proposals embracing the full scope of services described above. Issuance of the RFP early in January, 1978, will permit selection of the new contractor by Mid-March. If a contractor other than UCLA is selected, there will be adequate time for an orderly transition of activities prior to termination of the UCLA contract on June 30, 1978. Suggestions regarding institutions qualified to respond to the RFP will be sought from the Joint Committee on Agricultural Development of the BIFAD.

(2) AID

a) Survey Planning

Prior to the initiation of each survey, the project officer will draft a memorandum for the record which will be cleared by the regional bureau concerned and cleared by the Director, TA/N. The memorandum will cover the following points:

- 1. A description of the criteria used in selection of the country to be surveyed & the facts and assumptions that were used in deciding on the specific country;

2. A detailed budget for the survey, including description of rationale for either full TAB funding, combined TAB and Regional Bureau funding, or any other combination of funding sources; (see example, Annex A).

3. A brief description of how the proposed survey builds upon and/or adds new elements to existing methodologies.

b) Contractual Arrangements

The above memo from the project manager will provide the basis for the funding arrangements for each survey. In the case of CDC, funds will be provided on a survey-by-survey basis. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily in the past. CDC is able to divert personnel into other work in periods between surveys yet respond rapidly when a survey is called for.

Contracting arrangements with UCLA and its successor cannot remain as flexible as those with CDC for three reasons. Institutions of this type are not able or willing to operate at the level of financial insecurity that CDC can tolerate and secondly the institution's responsibilities in methodology development, survey follow-up, and project coordination call for continuous and stable contractual arrangement and thirdly this arrangement will allow TA/N to respond rapidly and efficiently to survey requests. In order to provide the basis needed to carry out surveys in the very fluid environment that they take place in, a contract will be signed with UCLA for one year and UCLA's successor, for two years. In both cases, sufficient funds will be provided to cover core U.S. costs plus all survey costs. The UCLA contract will be funded in one action.

The follow on contract with UCLA's successor will be funded in two increments. The first increment will cover two years core costs and initial in-country costs. By the time the second increment is due there will be sufficient knowledge of funding requirements for the second year to allow an appropriate obligation of funds. Throughout the period of the contract TA/N will seek Regional Bureau or other funds for in-country costs. If sufficient funds are obtained from alternative sources to cause a build up of funds in the contract, adjustments will be made through the second increment of funding or through the 1311 Review process.

c) Administrative/Management Requirements

It is contemplated that the project will require approximately 140 man-days of TA/N staff time during the first year and 115 man-years each during the second and third years. Direct and relatively heavy staff involvement will be required to properly coordinate information exchange, negotiations and activities between TA/N, TA/H, Regional Bureau AID missions, host countries and the two contractors with reference to the planning and implementation of nutritional status surveys, dietary intake surveys, nutrition surveillance systems, as well as promotion of appropriate follow-up activities and ongoing evaluation of the project itself.

(B) Implementation Plan

(1) Outline

Year I:

June - September, 1977

1. Project Paper approved.
2. RSSA with CDC extended.
3. UCLA contract funded through June, 1978.
4. Review of progress and results of project to date by external evaluation team.
5. Delivery of Lesotho and Togo Nutrition Survey Reports to host countries.
6. NAS workshop on qualitative dietary intake methodology.
7. Training of host country personnel for Egypt and Cameroon surveys.
8. Pre-survey visits to Haiti, Yemen, Syria, and Nicaragua.

October - December, 1977

1. Carry out nutritional status surveys in Egypt and Cameroon.
2. Pre-survey visits to Sierra Leone, Syria and Ecuador.

January - June, 1978

1. RFP issued, contractor selected to work beside CDC.
2. Carry out nutritional status surveys in Sierra Leone and a NE country (Yemen or Syria).
3. Delivery of Egypt and Cameroon survey reports to host countries.
4. AID/W-NAS review of dietary intake methodology, preparation of interim manual.
5. Two countries selected for dietary intake surveys.
6. Pre-survey visits Haiti or Nicaragua, Asian country and NE country.
7. Selection of two countries for nutrition surveillance system.

Year 2:

July - December, 1978

1. In-house evaluation of project progress, with special reference to survey site selection and host country utilization of results.
2. Workshop on nutrition surveillance methodology, preparation of interim manual.
3. Carry out nutritional status surveys in a LA country (Haiti or Nicaragua) and a NE country (Morocco).
4. Delivery of nutritional status survey reports to Sierra Leone and NE country (Yemen or Syria).
5. Pre-survey visits to LA country (Bolivia or Ecuador), two Asia countries.
6. Initiate nutrition surveillance system in two countries to be selected.

January - June, 1979

1. Initiate nutritional status surveys in Asia country and LA country.
2. Conduct dietary intake surveys in Asia country plus LA or NE country.
3. Delivery of nutritional status reports to LA (Haiti or Nicaragua) and NE country (Morocco).
4. Pre-survey visits to two Asia and two LA countries.

Year 3:

July - December, 1979

1. Completion nutritional status surveys in Asia and LA countries.
2. Delivery of dietary intake reports to Asia plus LA or NE country.
3. Initiation nutritional status surveys in two countries to be selected.
4. Initiation dietary intake surveys in two countries to be selected.
5. Initiation nutrition surveillance systems in two additional countries.
6. Final manual for nutrition status surveys; draft manuals for dietary intake surveys, nutrition surveillance systems endorsed by NAS.

January - June, 1980

1. Delivery nutritional status survey reports to two countries.
2. Delivery dietary intake survey reports to two countries.
3. NAS review of final manuals for dietary intake surveys, nutrition surveillance systems.
4. Publication of nutritional status survey, dietary intake survey, nutrition surveillance system methodologies as TAP documents.
5. AID - NAS review of total project productivity.

(2) Time Schedule of Major Activities

Proj. Activity	Project Year		
	1 (July 77 - June 78)	2 (July 78 - June 79)	3 July 79 - June 80
Pre-Surveys	→		
N.S. Surveys	→		
D.I. Surveys		→	
Surveillance		→	
Methods Dev	→		
Delivery Reports	→		
Workshops	*	*	
Publ. & Info Dissemination			→
Methodology Eval	*      *		*      *
Project Eval	0		0      0
PIO/T	*      *		

N.S. = Nutritional Status  
D.I. - Dietary Intake

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(3) Waivers and Time Limits

A non-competitive waiver will be required for the final year of the UCLA contract.

(4) Constraints

The major constraints which are foreseen as possibly presenting difficulties in bringing this program to successful completion are (a) eliciting the desirable degree of involvement of each ministry which will be collecting and supplying data to the nutrition surveillance system within a given country and (b) timely action on the part of country governments in utilizing the information produced by nutritional assessment and surveillance in policy-making, and programming of the necessary preventive and intervention activities. During implementation of the program, special efforts will be made to avoid or minimize those potential problems.

(5) Reports and Evaluation:

A formal report is submitted to AID at the completion of each nutritional status and/or dietary intake survey. Soon after the completion of each survey, copies of the report are presented to the host country government. A meeting of host government officials, the contractor, representative of the USAID Mission and AID/Washington (TA/N) is convened for the purpose of formally presenting the survey results and discussing the implications and possible follow-up activities. The USAID Mission, with support of AID/Washington, will then encourage the government to incorporate those findings into the development of nutrition, health and agriculture policies and programs.

Utilization of survey results is central to the success of this project. Thus, as soon as feasible after the project is funded, a comprehensive evaluation of the progress and results of the survey activity to date will be carried out by an external review team under an Indefinite Quantity Contract. Specifically the team will be asked to:

1. consider the use that has been made of the findings from the surveys in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Lesotho and Togo, and the reasons behind what utilization has or has not taken place;
2. recommend ways that TA/N can promote utilization of the data; and
3. recommend ways and means through which TA/N can insure maximum utilization of the surveys to be conducted, including a set of criteria designed to assist TA/N in determining the sites for future surveys.

A second evaluation will be carried out at the beginning of the third year of activities. In addition to an analysis of general aspects of project progress, this evaluation will again focus on survey site selection and host country utilization of results.

This will be an in-house evaluation (Project Appraisal Report) unless there appear to be significant delays or other problems, in which case small activities funds will be requested to conduct a more extensive analysis. This evaluation should also provide a basis for the design of a follow-on project if deemed necessary.

An end of project evaluation will be held late in third year. This in-house evaluation of overall project productivity will be held in conjunction with a final NAS review of the procedures manuals describing the nutritional status survey, dietary intake survey, and nutrition surveillance system methodologies.

(6) Logistic Support

In-country logistic support in the form of vehicles and/or animals and drivers or caretakers is required for each survey. The logistic arrangements are worked out during pre-survey meetings between the contractors, USAID and the host government. At times, PVO or Peace Corps staff in the country provide some logistic support with host government concurrence. Pre-survey discussions in each country will be initiated on the presumption that all required logistic support will be contributed by the host government. Nevertheless, program funds will be reserved for this purpose to avoid undesirable delays in the scheduling or implementation of field activities.

(7) Contracts

The two contractors for this project may sub-contract in host countries for personnel, equipment and services that are within the scope of the contract.

(8) Unresolved Issues

There are no unresolved issues at the present stage of the project. While sites for several of the surveys planned for FY 78 and FY 79 have not as yet been selected, a number of countries have expressed interest and it is contemplated that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of formal requests.

Furthermore, advance commitment of carry out surveys, other than a sufficient number to permit orderly and efficient implementation of the program, could be disadvantageous in that it would reduce the desired flexibility in selecting survey sites permitting the testing of modifications in methodology and innovative procedures based on experience which will be gained as the series of field activities is carried out.

(9) Project Beneficiaries

This activity will demonstrate the applicability and utility of a survey "package" essential to the development of effective national programs to combat malnutrition. The ultimate beneficiaries are all countries committed to improving the nutritional status of their population.

The host governments are the immediate beneficiaries of the program and are brought into the program from the beginning of involvement with a country. The decision to conduct a survey rests with the host government as does the decision as to what to do with the results of survey or surveillance information. The host government is an integral part and an important factor in the success of the program.

(10) Unique Problems

No unique problems or need for actions have been noted.

(C) Evaluation Arrangements

The current project has undergone a TA/N in-house and NAS evaluation that has led to the present project paper. Formal evaluations of the project operations, the methodologies and utilization of results by host countries will be carried out by outside reviews under and IQC, by in-house review and by the National Academy of Science Committee on International Nutrition during years I and 3.

(1) Host Country Collaboration

Each host government will be heavily and consciously involved. Pre-survey visits in each country are arranged only upon a definite expression of interest on the part of the government. The survey activities in each country are planned and carried out jointly by representatives of the government and the contractor. The host government receives a written report at the conclusion of each survey. In addition, a meeting is convened between the host government, USAID, contractor and AID/Washington to discuss the survey findings and implications thereof.

(2) Baseline Data

Adequate baseline information is available for the preparation of this project paper. The baseline information needed for planning an in-country survey is obtained during the pre-survey period.

(3) Periodic Data Collection

The project itself is a periodic data collection program, particularly the surveillance activity. Therefore, this concern is an integral part of the project and is constantly reviewed as an indicator of project progress.

(4) Periodic Review and Evaluation

Each survey activity has a report and review requirement as part of its procedure. In addition, the program will be formally reviewed during project year I and 3.

(D) Conditions, Covenants and Negotiating Status

Under the proposed program all costs will be covered under contract with U.S. institutions. AID/W and USAID will obtain country clearance for contractors prior to a contractor's involvement in a country. Otherwise, conditions and arrangements in the host country regarding project work arrangement will be developed between contractor and host government.

(E) Environmental Impact

This program will have no short-term or long-term environmental consequences either within the countries where survey activities will be implemented, in adjacent countries, or in the global environment.

TABLE I  
PROJECT  
SUMMARY COSTS (in \$000)

	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	TOTAL
<u>UCLA &amp; Successor</u>				
Contractor Costs	182.3	216.7	225.9	625.3
In-Country Costs	<u>119.3</u>	<u>162.3</u>	<u>152.1</u>	<u>433.7</u>
Sub-Total	302	379	378	1059
<u>CDC</u>				
Contractor Costs	74.0	175.6	205.0	454.6
In-Country Costs	<u>51.0</u>	<u>125.4</u>	<u>155.0</u>	<u>331.4</u>
Sub-Total	125	301	360	786
<u>IQC EVALUATION</u>				
	20	-----	-----	20
	=====	=====	=====	=====
 TOTAL	 447	 680	 738	 1865

TABLE I.a

## ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS &amp; EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEAR

	Project Year 1			Project Year 2			Project Year 3			
	9/76	FY 77		FY 78		FY 79		FY 80		9/80
	Oblig. (FY77)	Expend. (FY77)	Pipeline (9/30/77)	Oblig. (FY78)	Expend. (FY78)	Pipeline (9/30/78)	Oblig. (FY79)	Expend. (FY79)	Pipeline (9/30/79)	Expend. (FY80)
UCLA (7/77-6/78)										
Core	183	49	134	----	134	----				
In-country	119	30	89	----	89	----				
Contractor										
Core				443*	51	392	---	222	170	170
In-country				80	40	40	234	160	114	114
CDC**										
Core	16	16	----	141	102	39	298	184	153	153
In-country	----	----	----	120	82	38	211	133	116	116
Evaluation	20	10	10	---	10	---				
TOTAL	338	105	233	789	508	509	743	699	558	553

\*Core costs for the 2 years of the contract

\*\*Costs of Egypt survey, which is to start in late FY 77, are already covered by N.E. Bureau

TABLE II

## ESTIMATED SURVEY COSTS (\$000)

	<u>UCLA</u>	<u>CONTRACTOR</u>		Yr 1	<u>CDC</u>	Yr 3
	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3		Yr 2	
<u>Contract Core Costs</u>						
Staff	69.8	99.5	108.2	40.0	100.6	107.4
Consultants	15.0	10.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	5.0
Travel	40.0	40.0	44.6	15.0	35.6	45.1
Equipment	10.0	10.0	5.0	1.0	3.0	5.0
Supplies	9.0	9.2	4.5	2.0	2.9	4.2
Computer	6.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	7.5	12.7
Space Rental	5.2	5.7	6.3	-----	-----	-----
Workshops	---	27.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Publications	-----	-----	25.0	-----	-----	-----
Overhead	<u>27.3</u>	<u>23.3</u>	<u>24.8</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>24.6</u>
Sub-total	182.3	216.7	225.9	74.0	175.6	205.0
<u>In-Country Costs</u>						
Personnel	45.0	62.0	57.3	17.0	43.5	56.3
Services	3.0	7.5	7.5	3.0	9.1	11.4
Transportation	38.0	47.8	47.3	15.0	41.3	47.3
Equipment	6.0	10.0	9.0	4.0	5.5	9.0
Shipping Costs	7.3	9.9	10.7	4.0	7.9	10.7
Overhead	<u>20.0</u>	<u>25.1</u>	<u>20.3</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>20.3</u>
Sub-Total	119.3	162.3	152.1	51.0	125.4	155.0
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	302	379.0	378.0	125.0	301.0	360.0

TABLE III

EXAMPLE OF BASIC STAFFING PATTERNS AND PERSONNEL FOR FIRST YEAR OF PROJECT  
(\$000)

## Personnel - UCLA Field Assessment Unit

<u>title</u>	<u>man months</u>	<u>salary</u>	<u>benefits</u>	<u>total</u>
Survey Director	12			
Assistant Director	12	23,000	2,300	25,300
Researcher	12	17,000	1,700	18,700
Consultants (5)	5	15,454	1,546	17,000
Admin. Assistant	12	13,636	1,364	15,000
		8,000	800	8,800
	<u>53</u>	<u>77,090</u>	<u>7,710</u>	<u>84,800</u>

## Personnel - CDC Survey Group\*

Survey Director	10	31,892	3,189	35,081
Operations Officer	3	6,815	681	7,496
Nutrition Advisor	6	19,787	1,979	21,766
Statistician	1	2,096	210	2,306
Biostatistician	2	4,544	454	4,998
Admin & Statistical	8	7,774	778	8,552
Support	<u>30</u>	<u>72,908</u>	<u>7,291</u>	<u>80,199</u>

\*CDC's initial survey under this project (Egypt) will be completely funded by N.E. Bureau.

( TABLE IV )

## ( ESTIMATED COSTS BY OUTPUT

	Year 1			Year 2		Year 3	
	AID/W	UCLA	CDC	Contractor	CDC	Contractor	CDC
Nutrition Status Surveys	---	Cameroon 130 Sierra Leone 120	Togo <sup>+</sup> 10 Egypt * NE Country 95	LA Country 120 Asia Country 90	LA Country 50 NE Country 120	Asia Country** 60 to be selected 125	LA Country** 80 to be selected 125
Dietary Surveys	---	-----	-----	Asia Country 50	LA or NE Country 50	to be selected 50	to be selected 50
Methodology work	---	15	-----	13	-----	15	-----
Nutr. Surveillance Systems	---	-----	-----	to be selected 49	to be selected 49	to be selected 70	to be selected 70
Pre- & Post Survey Visits	---	37	20	30	32	33	35
Workshops	---	0	-----	27	-----	-----	-----
Publications & Dissemination	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	25	-----
Evaluation	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sub-Total	20	302	125	379	301	378	360
Total by year		447		680		738	
GRAND TOTAL				1,865			

+ data analysis and report preparation for survey initiated under project 931-11-560-885

\* funds provided by the NE Bureau

\*\* completion of survey initiated in previous year

**IN SUMMARY  
ANWORK**

Life of Project:  
From FY 77 to FY 80  
Total U.S. Funding \$1,856  
Date Prepared: 12/31/77

MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Procedures manuals endorsed by NAS published and disseminated.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets: The LDCs will use the proper methods and information made available to them to develop nutrition programs.</p>
<p>1. Reports from contractors, USAIDs and field visits. 2. Reports from contractors, USAIDs and field visits. 3. Reports from contractors, USAIDs and field visits.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose: (1) Useful methodologies can be developed. (2) Surveillance systems prove to be cost/ attractive as measured by timeliness of the interventions initiated based on system predictions. (3) Nutrition and dietary surveys will provide baseline information for effective nutrition planning, and for subsequent evaluation of the effectiveness of nutrition interventions.</p>
<p>1. Interim procedure manual. 2. Interim procedures manual. 3. Revised procedures manual. 4. Final manuals distributed.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs: (1) Reliable methodologies can be developed. (2) Nutrition surveillance systems will be established in LDCs and be capable of forecasting critical changes in the nutritional status of a population.</p>
<p>Progress of project as per timetable and C P I's</p> <p>acceptance of project by LDC's, action taken re: survey results.</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs: (1) AID funds available for in-country support. (2) LDCs receptive to program. (3) Centers can field teams where evaluation needed.</p>

Project Title & Number: Nutrition & Dietary Surveys/Surveillance

931-1064

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS																																				
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes:</p> <p><u>Sub-goal:</u> To assist LDC's in actions that must be taken either at the national or community level to diagnose the causes of malnutrition and to develop cost-effective multisectoral intervention packages designed to eliminate these causes.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <p>Rapid, simple, reliable methods for determining nutritional status of at-risk groups, food consumption patterns and dietary intake and for establishing nutrition surveillance system.</p>																																				
<p>Project Purpose: To implement nutrition status and dietary surveys and establish nutrition surveillance systems by LDCs.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nutrition surveys carried out, reports accepted and results utilized by at least 8 host countries by <u>FY 80</u>.</li> <li>2. Dietary surveys carried out, reports accepted and results utilized by at least 4 host countries by <u>FY 80</u>.</li> <li>3. Nutrition surveillance system established in 4 countries by <u>FY 80</u>.</li> </ol>																																				
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dietary intake methodology</li> <li>2. Nutrition surveillance system methodology</li> <li>3. Nutritional status methodology</li> <li>4. Trained personnel</li> <li>5. Published manuals</li> </ol>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dietary intake methodology dev. and endorsed by NAS by <u>1/78</u> and ready for field testing by <u>4/78</u>.</li> <li>2. A nutrition surveillance system, focusing on readily obtainable data capable of forecasting critical changes in the nutritional state of population, ready for implementation by <u>9/78</u>.</li> </ol>																																				
<p>Inputs:</p> <p>A.I.D. - Projects design, monitoring, &amp; funding</p> <p>CDC - Field activities, methodology dev, &amp; UCLA - preparation of reports &amp; procedures manuals.</p> <p>NAS - Review and endorse methodologies procedures manuals and project progress.</p> <p>LDC's - Implementation of methodologies of and follow-up activities.</p>	<p>(con't on next page)</p> <p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yr.1</th> <th>Yr.2</th> <th>Yr.3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel</td> <td>201</td> <td>262</td> <td>296</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fringe</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travel</td> <td>49</td> <td>63</td> <td>81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultants</td> <td>9</td> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Supplies</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equipment</td> <td>17</td> <td>17</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other DC</td> <td>133</td> <td>156</td> <td>223</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overhead</td> <td>76</td> <td>72</td> <td>90</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yr.1	Yr.2	Yr.3	Personnel	201	262	296	Fringe	15	20	22	Travel	49	63	81	Consultants	9	7	6	Supplies	6	6	7	Equipment	17	17	18	Other DC	133	156	223	Overhead	76	72	90
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PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY  
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project Title & Number: Nutrition & Dietary Surveys/Surveillance 931-1064

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes:</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p>
<p>Project Purpose:</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p>
	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Existing methodology for determining nutritional status refined by 8/77.</li> <li>4. Maintenance of at least 2 expert groups to assist LDCs in carrying out surveys &amp; establishing &amp; maintaining surveillance.</li> <li>5. Final nutritional status, dietary intake and nutrition surveillance procedures manuals published &amp; disseminated by FY 80.</li> </ol>
	<p>(Implementation Target: Type and Quantity)</p>



PPT FORM

Country:	Project No:	Project Title:	Date:	/ / Original / / Revision #	Apprvd:
<b><u>CPI DESCRIPTION</u></b>					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. June 77 - Project Paper approved by AID/W</li> <li>2. June 77 - Contract signed with CDC</li> <li>3. June 77 - Contract signed with UCLA</li> <li>4. Sept 77 - Nutritional status surveys initiated in two countries.</li> <li>5. Jan. 78 - Two countries agree to carry out dietary intake surveys.</li> <li>6. June 78 - Two countries agree to establish nutrition surveillance systems.</li> <li>7. Jul. 78 - Interim Dietary Intake Survey manual developed.</li> </ol>			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. Nov. 79 - Final versions of nutritional status, dietary intake and nutrition surveillance methodology endorsed by National Academy of Science.</li> <li>14. Jun. 80 - Nutritional surveillance systems established in four countries.</li> <li>15. Jun. 80 - Nutritional status, dietary intake and nutrition surveillance manuals published and disseminated.</li> </ol>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Sept. 78 - Interim Nutrition surveillance system manual developed.</li> <li>9. Jan. 79 - Nutrition surveillance system established in two countries.</li> <li>10. Apr. 79 - Nutritional Status Survey reports accepted in at least five countries.</li> <li>11. Sept. 79 - Dietary Intake Survey reports accepted in at least three countries.</li> <li>12. Spet. 79 - Two additional countries agree to establish nutrition surveillance systems.</li> </ol>					

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST          FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS PART I</b>		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A    A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C    C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D    D = DELETE	PAF 2. DOCUMENT CODE 5
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY    C. Field Services DS/B                    RDA 10		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) <input type="checkbox"/> 931-1064 <input type="checkbox"/>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL    DSB B. CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/>		7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters) <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition & Dietary Surveys/Surveill
8. PROJECT APPROVAL DECISION <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION TAKEN A = APPROVED D = DISAPPROVED DE = DEAUTHORIZED		9. EST. PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION YRS. <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> QTRS. <input type="checkbox"/>	

10. APPROVED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		THRU 9/30/79		M. 2ND FY 80		K. 3RD FY 81	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) FN	300	390		1,374		501		300	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				1,374		501		300	

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY 82		O. 5TH FY		LIFE OF PROJECT		11. PROJECT FUNDING AUTHORIZED		A. GRANT	M. LOAN
	G. GRANT	P. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	ENTER APPROPRIATE CODE(S): 1 = LIFE OF PROJECT 2 = INCREMENTAL LIFE OF PROJECT	C. PROJECT FUNDING AUTHORIZED THRU		
(1) FN	625									2
(2)										
(3)										
(4)										
TOTALS	625									8 2

12. INITIAL PROJECT FUNDING ALLOTMENT REQUESTED (\$000)			13. FUNDS RESERVED FOR ALLOTMENT		
A. APPROPRIATION	B. ALLOTMENT REQUEST NO.		TYPED NAME (CMT, SRR/FM/PSD)		
	C. GRANT	D. LOAN	SIGNATURE		
(1)			DATE		
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
TOTALS					

14. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES     000     941     LOCAL     OTHER

15. FOR AMENDMENTS, NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED

The purpose of this amendment is: (1) to increase the project paper level by \$935,000 from a total of \$1,865,000 to a new total of \$2,800,000 (2) extend the project paper termination date from August 16, 1980 to August 16, 1982; and (3) establish a cooperative agreement with a university to share ongoing activities with the Center for Diseases Control (CDC).

FOR PPC/PIAS USE ONLY	16. AUTHORIZING OFFICE SYMBOL	17. ACTION DATE	18. ACTION REFERENCE (Optional)	ACTION REFERENCE DATE
		MM DD YY		MM DD YY

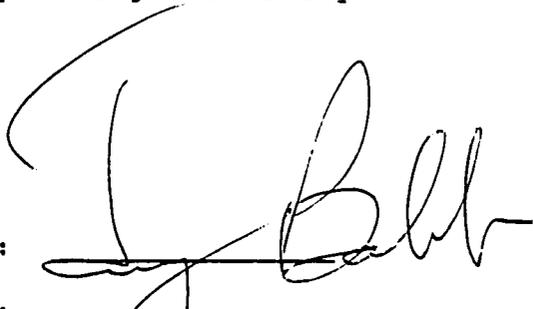
PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS

PART II

ENTITY : Development Support Bureau  
PROJECT : Nutrition and Dietary Surveys/Surveillance  
PROJECT NUMBER: 931-1064

An increase in AID grant financing in the amount of \$935,000 (from \$1,865,000 to \$2,800,000; a two-year extension from August 16, 1980 through August 16, 1982; and, authority to establish a cooperative agreement with a university to share ongoing activities with the Center for Diseases Control (CDC) is hereby authorized for the Nutrition and Dietary surveys/surveillance project (931-1064). The additional funds and extension will support continuation of ongoing assistance in nutrition surveys and surveillance to LDC's, initiation of multi-disciplinary surveillance methodology development and assistance, and support development of a resource center in nutritional surveillance at the cooperating university.

Attachments:  
PP Facesheet  
PAF, Part I  
Status Report

APPROVED: 

DISAPPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: 5.29.80

DS/N: RRBrown [Signature] Date 5/27/80  
DS/N: IHornstein [Signature] Date 5/27/80  
DS/N: MJForman [Signature] Date 5/27/80  
DS/PO: ASilver [Signature] Date \_\_\_\_\_  
DS/PO: BChapnick [Signature] Date 5/27/80

Drafted By: DS/N: FFinley/JM [Signature]



**ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, BUREAU FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT**

**THRU:** DAA/DS/FN, Tony Babb  
 DS/PO, Bernard Chapnick

**FROM:** DS/N, Martin J. Forman *Martin J. Forman (for)*

MAY 28 1979

**Problem:** DS/N seeks approval to (1) extend the implementation period for Project 931-1064, Nutrition and Dietary Surveys/Surveillance from three years to five years, and (2) to increase the life of project funding from \$1,865,000 to \$2,800,000. The current PAF is scheduled to expire on August 16, 1980.

**Background:** The Project Paper (PP) for this project was approved on August 2, 1977. The projected and actual obligation of funds have been as follows:

	<u>Approved in PP</u>	<u>Actual Obligations</u>
FY 1977	\$338,000	0
FY 1978	784,000	\$1,074,000
FY 1979	743,000	300,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,865,000</b>	<b>\$1,374,000</b>

As of September 30, 1979, \$1,374,000 had been obligated to support the project. Thus, the remaining PAF authority is \$491,000.

Project activities have been undertaken for A.I.D. by two principal contractors, the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) and the U.S. HEW's Center for Disease Control (CDC) at Atlanta. The contract with UCLA was allowed to expire on June 30, 1978 as the technical services of this institution could not be "cost-effectively utilized". On May 12, 1978, CDC was given authority to serve as the sole contractor for the completion of the project.

For the reasons set forth in Attachment I, DS/N now seeks authority to extend this project for two years from August 17, 1980 to August 16, 1982 and to increase the life of project funding from \$1,865,000 to \$2,800,000 to allow for implementation of the following activities during the extension period:

<u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>
Personnel	175	170	216
Travel	118	40	101
In-Country Costs	80	75	138
Workshops	50	-	55
Training (in U.S.)	25	-	50
Other Costs	53	15	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>625</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,426,000</b>	

Approval for the extension would be as follows: Authorized in currently approved PAF, Part II - \$491,000. Authority requested for two year extension - \$935,000. Implementation of the project at this level of funding will, of course, depend on the availability of funds from within the Office of Nutrition's OYBs for each of the fiscal years of the extension period.

DS/N also seeks authority to establish a cooperative agreement with a university to share ongoing activities with CDC, assume responsibility for surveillance methodology development activities requiring multi-disciplinary input, and to

