

PD-MA6-279(2)

PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY  
(Submit to MO/PAY after each project evaluation)

Mission or AID/W Office Name USAID/Chile	2. Project Number 513-0271
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Project Title Targeted Malnourished Child Program
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Key project dates (fiscal years) Project Agreement Signed 6/26/75	b. Final Obligation 12/29/76	c. Final input delivered	5. Total U.S. funds life of project \$ 240,000
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Evaluation number as listed in Eval. Schedule 2	7. Period covered by this evaluation From: May 1976 TO: May 1978 Month/year Month/year	8. Date of this Evaluation Review 5 / 10 / 78 Month/Day/Year
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Action Decisions Reached at Evaluation Review, including items needing further study (Note--This list does not constitute an action request to AID/W. Use telegrams, aigrams, SPARS, etc., for action)  OPG extended 3 months to allow for orderly completion of project action	10. Officer or Unit responsible for follow-up  Food and Nutrition Office	11. Date action to be complete  May, 1978
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Signatures: Project Officer <i>Hope Sukin-Klauber</i>	Mission or AID/W Office Director <i>Richard F. Apodaca</i>
Typed Name Hope Sukin-Klauber	Typed Name Richard F. Apodaca
Date May 25, 1978	Date May 30, 1978

# SAWS/OFASA Targeted Malnourished Program

## OPG

### E V A L U A T I O N

#### SUMMARY

By the beginning of CY 1978 90,000 malnourished children below 6 years of age were receiving special Title II rations under the Targeted Malnourished OPG. Because of the program's very positive impact on recuperation of malnourished children (as indicated in INUAL's Final Evaluation Report, January 1977) this program has become an integral part of the Ministry of Health's Maternal and Child Health Program. A convenio, signed in May 1976 and renewed in May 1977 between SAWS/OFASA, AID and the GOC defined clearly the role of each organization for the successful implementation of the program.

The education component of the OPG, very slow in its development, is now moving rapidly forward with the participation of the Public Health Service infrastructure - a result of the convenio. Workshops have started on a national level with participation from all regions in Chile. Didactic materials are now being designed in response to needs of the regions.

After 2 years of operation of the project, and a better understanding of geographical and administrative constraints of food distribution, the target number of children to be reached has been changed from the goal of 160,000 (as appeared in the original PROP) to a more realistic 100,000 - 120,000 by the end of 1978. A better understanding of

intrafamily food distribution and the effects of varying quantities of food on recovery of the malnourished child has resulted in an increase of food rations to 4 kilos a month for a malnourished child and his family.

The technical evaluation of the program is the responsibility of Chile's National Council for Food & Nutrition, CONPAN. There have been delays in carrying out the evaluation but by the end of 1978 results should be forthcoming. A better national surveillance system of malnourished children has been encouraged by the INUAL studies of program effectiveness done under the OPG in 1975.

#### Evaluation Methodology

This is the second official AID evaluation of the OPG. The first evaluation was completed 9/10/76 with the technical assistance of Joyce King. This current evaluation is directed to 1) response of project to King's 1976 recommendations; 2) progress of OPG in relation to goal, purpose and outputs as described in the PROP; 3) analysis of program's effectiveness in terms of a) reaching target population and b) nutritional impact of OPG in recovering and preventing malnutrition; 4) analyses of constraints; 5) recommendations for increased effectiveness of the program.

Data and information used for the evaluation came from the following sources:

1. Ministry of Health malnutrition statistics and food distribution data;
2. SAWS/OFASA beneficiary data and food records.
3. Mechanized Data System - AID food tracking system.

4. Field reports from AID and SAWS/OFASA personnel.
5. INUAL evaluation of OPCs impact on recuperating malnourished children.

16. Evaluation findings about external factors.

The increased participation by the Ministry of Health has had a significant impact on the OPG. The OPG from its beginning has relied heavily on the staff of the SNS clinics to implement the program, but it was learned rather early that without the full support of the Ministry at the central level, an integrated and systematic program of food supplement and education for the malnourished population as described by the OPG could not be achieved.

After a period of long negotiations between the Ministry of Health (SNS), SAWS/OFASA and AID, the SNS is now fully supporting and participating in the program. This is leading to an integrated national food supplement and education program and closer cooperation between the regions and the national government in resolving malnutrition problems. However, one problem that has resulted from the Ministry's increased participation and national scope of the program is the inability to distribute the food to all target areas in a timely fashion. In response to this problem, the Ministry has recently designated a special nutrition office to oversee the administration of food distribution. At the same time, with the increased participation of the Ministry of Health, SAWS/OFASA has more time and resources to devote to program supervision and development of the education program.

17. Evaluation findings about goal/subgoal

The program goal is to improve the social and economic well-being of the lower third of the Chilean population. The sector goal to which this project will contribute directly is to achieve and maintain an adequate diet for the most nutritionally vulnerable members of this target group, through programs with the best economic returns for benefits derived.

Official SNS statistics for 1977 indicate that malnutrition of children under 6 has decreased from 18.0 per 100,000 in 1975 to 15.9 in 1976 to 14.8 in 1977.

The targeted Malnourished Child Program is part of the GOC's and USAID's integrated strategy to reduce malnutrition substantially in Chile by 1980. The Targeted Malnourished program along with the Recuperation Center programs, aimed at recuperation of seriously (3rd degree) malnourished children, are major parts of the short term strategy to target food and treatment to the most vulnerable population (malnourished under 6 years) and to educate the mothers of the malnourished and communities where they live about maintaining the nutritional status of their recovered children and preventing malnutrition.

Other projects are underway in Chile that are part of the long term strategy. These complement the projects described above. For example, USAID is supporting the development of Chile's National Council for Food and Nutrition, the official national nutrition planning agency. This organization is assisting the GOC to make better and

more effective investments in nutrition related programs. Universities are developing new foods from food resources not before utilized in Chile. Unemployment is one major target of Chile's economic program in 1978.

The specific contribution to the reduction of malnutrition in 1977 by the Targeted Malnourished Program can at this point only be inferred from an evaluation of the Targeted Malnourished Program project in 1975 (final report published January 1977) based on 15 clinics. This evaluation revealed that the recovery rate of I degree malnourished children (Gómez scale) to normal nutritional status was between 30-40% and for II and III (Gómez scale) to I degree or normal was 60 to 70%. In the next 6 months, the National Council for Food and Nutrition will have information concerning the effectiveness of the current program.

The project is now reaching 90,000 malnourished children and by the end of 1978 it should be reaching 100,000 - 120,000. Although the OPG is scheduled to end June 30, 1978 with a possible extension to September 30, 1978, Title II food will still be supporting this program until 1983 and the education program supported by the OPG will be a basic part of the SNS Maternal and Child Health Program.

## 18. Evaluation Findings about Purpose

The overall purpose of the OPG is to unite the resources and capabilities of SAWS/OFASA with those of the GOC's nutrition coordinating body, CONPAN and with the SNS in developing and carrying out programs for the highest nutrition priority group. Specific purposes include 1) test cost-benefit effectiveness of this type of project; 2) improve physical well being of malnourished children and 3) to reduce number of new entrants and reentrants into malnourished categories through nutrition education of the mothers.

The convenio between the SNS and SAWS/OFASA to implement the program on a national level, with CONPAN evaluation responsibilities defined, indicate that the uniting of resources between those groups has definitely occurred.

Each organization is contributing those resources, manpower, time and money that will make the program much stronger.

As described in Sector 17 we have information as to recovery rates of children based on 15 clinics in 1975 that indicate the project was effective in recovering malnutrition. CONPAN evaluation will give us more precise information about current levels of effectiveness. Reentry rates have been high and it is hoped that the massive education programs to begin in June will help to reduce this problem.

## 19. Evaluation Findings about Outputs and Inputs

As the grant progressed to the national level more inputs were needed for SAWS/OFASA distribution, packing and field operations. Their infrastructure responded very well to the increased target population that they had to reach. But obviously they needed more support in terms of manpower to carry out such a large program. Beginning with the convenio between SAWS/OFASA and the SNS in May 1976, the SNS agreed to take over certain major responsibilities like packing and distribution that would enable SAWS/OFASA to concentrate on management of the program and development of the education program.

Because of several bureaucratic problems within the SNS and SAWS/OFASA that delayed the development of the education program, the grant will be extended from June 30, 1978 to September 30, 1978 to complete the education component. By September 30, 1978 the original number of mothers to be trained and clinic courses given will be less than originally programmed. However, the grant by September 30, 1978 will have 1) developed and produced didactic materials for all health team personnel and for families of malnourished children; 2) developed an education program which will be incorporated into the Ministry of Health's Maternal and Child Health Program and 3) supervised the implementation of the initial education programs in the regions.

CONTINUATION

FORM

AIDTO CIRC A -

NO

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Evaluation findings about UNPLANNED EFFECTS - Has project had any unexpected results or impact, such as changes in social structure, environment, technical or economic situation? Are these effects advantageous or not? Do they require any change in plans?

CHANGES in DESIGN or EXECUTION - Explain the rationale for any proposed modification in project design or execution which now appear advisable as a result of the preceding findings (items 16 to 20 above) and which were reflected in one or more of the action decisions listed on page 1 or noted in Item 15 on page 2.

Because of the delays in development of the education program under the OPG, the Food & Nutrition Office is requesting an extension of the project for 3 months from June 30, 1978 to September 30, 1978.

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22. LESSONS LEARNED -- What advice can you give a colleague about development strategy-- e.g., how to tackle a similar development problem or to manage a similar project in another country? What can be suggested for follow-on in this country? Similarly do you have any suggestions about evaluation methodology?

1. In order to target food to a malnourished population, an infrastructure is needed with the capacity to identify the target population, and to distribute the food to them in a timely fashion.
2. A project designer needs to assess sharply the administrative and management capacities of the implementors of a project like this.
3. Evaluation should be built into the project design. One methodology would include selecting a sample by area of the target group and carefully monitoring their nutritional status.

23. SPECIAL COMMENTS or REMARKS (For AID/W projects, assess likelihood that results of project will be utilized in LDC's).

As stated in the evaluation, the OPG program has already been incorporated into the GOC's ongoing Maternal & Child Health Program and there is a GOC commitment to continue the program after the OPG ends.

CHRISTOPHER

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