

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE	PP 2. DOCUMENT CODE 3
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY EL SALVADOR		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) <input type="checkbox"/> 519-0182 <input type="checkbox"/>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL LA	B. CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/>	7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters) <input type="checkbox"/> NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT <input type="checkbox"/>
8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION FY <input type="checkbox"/> 80 <input type="checkbox"/>		9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 78 <input type="checkbox"/> B. QUARTER <input type="checkbox"/> 4 C. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 80 <input type="checkbox"/> (Enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)	

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	74	21	95	276	199	475
(GRANT)	(74)	(21)	(95)	(276)	(199)	(475)
(LOAN)	()	()	()	()	()	()
OTHER U.S.	1.					
	2.					
HOST COUNTRY		96	96		578	578
OTHER DONOR(S)						
TOTALS	74	117	191	276	777	1,053

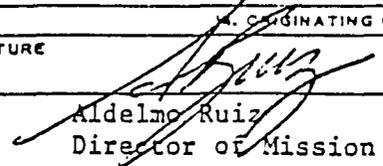
11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY 78		H. 2ND FY 79		K. 3RD FY 80	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) FN	384	340		114		200		161	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				114		200		161	

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY		Q. 5TH FY		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. IN-DEPTH EVALUATION SCHEDULED
	O. GRANT	P. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	
(1)					475		MM YY <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 79
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTALS					475		

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 = NO
 2 = YES

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE SIGNATURE 		15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
TITLE Adelmo Ruiz Director of Mission	DATE SIGNED MM DD YY <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
**PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST
 FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS PART I**

1. TRANSACT. CODE
 A ADD
 C CHANGE
 D DELETE

2. DOCUMENT CODE
 PAF
 5

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
 EL SALVADOR

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL B. CODE

7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters)

8. PROJECT APPROVAL DECISION
 ACTION TAKEN
 A APPROVED
 B DISAPPROVED
 C DEAUTHORIZED

9. EST. PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION
 YR. QTR.

10. APPROVED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY 78		H. 2ND FY 79		K. 3RD FY 80	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) FN	384	340		114		200		161	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				114		200		161	

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY		O. 5TH FY		LIFE OF PROJECT		11. PROJECT FUNDING AUTHORIZED	
	Q. GRANT	P. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	(ENTER APPROPRIATE CODE(S)) 1 = LIFE OF PROJECT 2 = INCREMENTAL LIFE OF PROJECT	A. GRANT B. LOAN
(1) FN					475			2
(2)								
(3)								
(4)								
TOTALS					475			C. PROJECT FUNDING AUTHORIZED THRU FY <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="0"/>

12. INITIAL PROJECT FUNDING ALLOTMENT REQUESTED (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. ALLOTMENT REQUEST NO.		
	C. GRANT	D. LOAN	
(1) FN	114		
(2)			
(3)			
(4)			
TOTALS			114

13. FUNDS RESERVED FOR ALLOTMENT

TYPED NAME (Chg, SRN/FM/FND)

SIGNATURE

DATE

14. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES
 OTH 341 LOCAL CENTRAL AMERICAN OTHER COMMON MARKET

15. FOR AMENDMENTS, NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED

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

IV. IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

1. Implementing Agency

The principal implementing agency responsible for the overall Grant Project will be the Oficina de Coordinación del Programa Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición (OCOPAN) in the Ministry of Planning. Implementation of initial courses for nutrition educators and managers of supplementary feeding activities will be the dual responsibility of OCOPAN and each of the Ministries or agencies with programs in these areas. The Grantee will be the Ministry of Planning.

2. Disbursements for Local Currency

The USAID will make disbursements directly to the Grantee in order to reimburse it for expenditures made to cover project costs in accordance with the illustrative budget, and previous USAID approvals for the goods and services procured. It is understood that the Grantee with its own funds will establish and maintain a Revolving Fund to be used exclusively for project related costs.

In order to obtain reimbursement for project related expenditures, Grantee shall submit in form and substance satisfactory to the USAID a request for reimbursement, copies of suppliers' invoices, copies of vouchers, and a certification as to the authenticity of the documents presented. The Grantee shall forward the request to the Office of the Controller, USAID.

3. Disbursements for Foreign Exchange Dollar Costs

The Grantee may request USAID to act as its purchasing agent for dollar related goods and services. To this end, USAID will make the necessary arrangements to pay the US suppliers through AID's standard procedures.

The Grantee may purchase goods and services with its own Foreign Exchange and the USAID will reimburse the Grantee from U.S. owned local currency for those project related costs that were previously approved by USAID and conform with the terms and conditions of the illustrated budget. In order to obtain reimbursement for project related expenditures the Grantee will submit in form and substance satisfactory to USAID a request for reimbursement, copies of suppliers' invoices, copies of vouchers, and a certification as to the authenticity of the documents presented. The Grantee shall forward the request to the Office of the Controller, USAID.

4. Procurement Procedures

The source and origin of the technical assistance, equipment, and materials procured with A.I.D. grant funds will be the U.S., Geographic Code 000. Other Costs will have their source and origin in the U.S. and El Salvador (including the Central American Common Market Countries). All procurement will take place in accordance with AID's standard procedures as defined in AID's handbooks as well as being approved by AID in writing prior to actual implementation.

B. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1. Approval of Project Paper, authorization of grant funds and signing of Agreement. September 1978
2. Covenants and commitments met. October 1978
3. Initial Meeting of technical subcommittees. October 1978
4. OCOPAN work session to identify all available nutrition planning data. October - December 1978
5. Start Participant training. November 1978
6. Technical Subcommittee for nutrition education (TSNE) work sessions to review status of current education programs and available in-country resources. November - December 1978
7. Contract local research group to consolidate and summarize currently available data on health and dietary behavior patterns (2-1/2pm). November 1978
8. Technical Subcommittee for Supplementary Feeding (TSSF) work session for review of on-going feeding activities. November - December 1978
9. OCOPAN Seminar to review food and nutrition data five days (including Food Balance Sheets and Preparation). December 1979
10. Systems analyst on board (2 weeks) to assist in seminar (See 9) and participate in end of work session (see 4). December 1978

11. Contract local research group to map supplementary feeding activities against national distribution of malnutrition (2 pm). January - February 1979
12. Marketing Specialist or Food Technologist hired to analyze existing data, terms of reference, and future plans for Nixtamal feasibility study and to assist in study execution (3 pm) (See 13). January to May 1979
13. Contract local group to do feasibility study for Nixtamal incorporating elements to insure assessment of the nutritional implications of the project. January to May 1979
14. Five day Nutrition Planning Seminar to identify types of data used in nutrition planning and explain analytical tools and their applicability. January 1979
15. A specialist on board to conduct seminar (see 16) in nutrition education outreach methods including supplementary feeding. January 1979
16. Five day Seminar conducted (see 15) January 1979
17. TSNE work session to identify priority health and nutrition messages and education target groups. February to March 1979
18. A specialist on board to conduct seminar in nutrition education formal methods. February 1979
19. TSNE Seminar (See 18) five days. February 1979
20. Special joint project evaluation of OCOPAN staffing. February 1979
21. OCOPAN work session to identify target policy makers for nutrition information and to design reporting formats. February to April 1979
22. Specialists in food processing industry organization and planning on board to work with feasibility study and/or for planning organizational phase of Nixtamal Project February to March 1979
23. Contract local Agricultural Marketing experts to design raw materials supply mechanisms for Nixtamal production. March 1979

24. Specialist on board to conduct seminar on supplementary feeding. March 1979
25. Five day Seminar conducted (see 24). March 1979
26. Start observation tours: Six two weeks trips to observe supplementary feeding programs in other countries. March 1979
27. Long-term Nutrition Planner on board (12 pm) March 1979
28. Systems Analyst on board (4 pm) to participate in OCOPAN work sessions (See 21) and OCOPAN work sessions (see 30). March 1979
29. TSSF work sessions to develop coordination and alternative supplementary feeding program plans. March to May 1979
30. OCOPAN work session to design systems for coordination and analysis of data base and to develop nutrition planning tools. April - August 1979
31. TSNE work session on multimedia program planning and coordination. April to May 1979
32. Start observation tours: Six trips of two weeks duration to observe nutrition education programs in other countries. April 1979
33. Three evaluation specialists on board. One (7 pd) to participate in OCOPAN evaluation seminar (see 36). Two others for one month each to participate in OCOPAN evaluation seminar and TSSF work session (see 34) and TSNE work session (See 35). June 1979
34. TSSF work session on evaluation of supplementary feeding programs. June - July 1979
35. TSNE work sessions on evaluation of nutrition education programs. June - July 1979
36. OCOPAN evaluation seminar on indicators and methods for evaluating national nutrition status and evaluation methods for nutrition programs and interventions, five days. June 1979
37. First Promotional Nutrition Seminar, five days. July 1979

38. Observational tours: Three two week trips to observe Nixtamal type projects in other countries. July to August 1979
39. Return of Systems Analyst (1.5 pm) to assist in OCOPAN work session (see 40) August 1979
40. OCOPAN work session for design of systems and methods for dispersal of appropriate data to targeted policy makers. August to October 1979
41. Specialist in informal nutrition education outreach methods (2 pm) to work in TSNE work session (see 42) and TSSF work session (see 43). August 1979
42. TSNE work session on nutrition education materials and curricula development formal and informal. August - October 1979
43. TSSF work session on nutrition education in supplementary feeding programs. August 1979
44. Specialist in formal nutrition education (1.5 pm) to work in TSNE work session (see 42). September 1979
45. Contractor on board to conduct expanded nutritional surveillance study (6 months). Study will include:
 - a. Identification of possible data from data base which might be used as indicators in nutrition surveillance. September 1979
 - b. Verification of indicators or predictors of change. to March 1980
46. Marketing Specialist on board to conduct seminar (see 47) and assist in developing commercialization and plans for Nixtamal. October 1979
47. Seminar on designing agro-industrial projects for nutritional improvement using Nixtamal as an example. October 1979
48. Second joint project evaluation. November 1979
49. TSNE Seminar on national and regional education resource center development, five days. November 1979
50. Observational travel to Nixtamal type projects in other Latin American countries. November 1979

51. Second Promotional Nutrition Seminar, five days. November 1979
52. TSNE work sessions on development of nutrition education resource centers. November
December 1979
53. Expert in nutrition planning and evaluation to assist in seminar, 1 week (see 54). January 1980
54. OCOPAN Seminar on nutrition planning and evaluation (up date), five days. January 1980
55. OCOPAN work session for design of national nutrition evaluation system and guidelines. January to
March 1980
56. Specialist in supplementary feeding programs on board to conduct seminar (see 57) and participate in TSSF work sessions (See 60). January 1980
57. TSSF Seminar for national and regional personnel on management and evaluation of supplementary feeding programs. five days. January 1980
58. Nutrition Education expert on board to assist in work sessions (see 59 and 60) January 1980
59. TSNE work session on training methods and curricula development for nutrition educators. January -
March 1980
60. TSSF work session to develop curricula for training managers of supplementary feeding programs. January to
March 1980
61. Return of marketing specialist to work on design of marketing trials of Nixtamal (1 pm) (See 62). January -
February 1980
62. Contract local research group to do market trials for Nixtmal (3 months). March 1980
63. Specialist in community development to assist in seminar on use of supplementary feeding in community development, 1 week (see 64). March 1980
64. TSSF Seminar on use of supplementary feeding in community development, five days. March 1980
65. Special Nutritional Surveillance Seminar, three days. March 1980
66. TSSF work session on development of an emergency food distribution system. April -
June 1980

67. Start courses for nutrition educators and managers of supplementary feeding programs April 1980
68. OCOPAN work session for production of analytic tools for nutrition planning and new project identification and development. April to September 1980
69. Marketing Specialist returns to assist in analysis of results of Nixtamal Market trials and finalize marketing plans (including assessment of use of Nixtamal in supplementary feeding programs). June - July 1980
70. TSSF work session on development of national quality control system. July - August 1980
71. Contract local research group to investigate domestic food sources to be used in supplementary feeding programs (4 months). July - October 1980
72. TSSF work session on development of a multi-year plan for nationalization of supplementary feeding and phase out of international commodities. September 1980
73. Final joint project evaluation. September-October 1980
74. Third Promotional Nutrition Seminar, five days. September 1980

C. EVALUATION PLAN

1. Organization and Responsibilities.

All project evaluations will be undertaken jointly by USAID and GOES project personnel. An Evaluation and Review Committee will be established in the first month of the project implementation and will consist of the USAID Project Manager, OCOPAN staff and long-term technical advisors.

The USAID Project Manager will consult regularly with the Mission Evaluation Officer to assure that USAID evaluation requirements are adequately

PROJECT TITLE/NO.		NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT										IMPLEMENTATION PLAN										ANNEX								
FISCAL YEAR		78					79					80																		
QUARTER		3rd		1st			2nd		3rd			4th		1st		2nd			3rd		4th									
MONTH		M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S
OUTPUT		INPUT																												
		(a) TA ETA/ETD																												
1	(b) WORK SHOP																													
	(c) SEMINAR																													
	(d) LOCAL CONT																													
	(e) PART TRNG																													
	(a) TA ETA/ETD																													
2	(b) WORK SHOP																													
	(c) SEMINAR																													
	(d) LOCAL CONT																													
	(e) PART TRNG																													
	(a) TA ETA/ETD																													
3	(b) WORK SHOP																													
	(c) SEMINAR																													
	(d) LOCAL CONT																													
	(e) PART TRNG																													
	(a) TA ETA/ETD																													
4	(b) WORK SHOP																													
	(c) SEMINAR																													
	(d) LOCAL CONT																													
	(e) PART TRNG																													
	OTHER ACTIVITIES																													
EVALUATION PLAN																														

* (2) 26

452

* (2) 3

addressed by the Evaluation and Review Committee. The Project Manager will also monitor OCOPAN seminars and work sessions on evaluation which are scheduled from June through August 1979. During these work sessions evaluation systems and guidelines for all elements of the project will be developed, and modifications to the evaluation plan and the project design, as summarized in the Logical Framework (Annex A), will be made as appropriate. All evaluations will measure progress against indicators at the purpose and output levels as contained in the Logical Framework.

2. Scope and Timing

Three joint project evaluations will be undertaken during the life of the Nutrition Improvement Project. The first evaluation will be done in February 1979 and will be a special evaluation of project staffing arrangements to assure adequate staffing for successful implementation. The second evaluation will be undertaken during the period November 1979 to January 1980 to assess the capability of OCOPAN and the need for continuation of the long term Nutrition Planner. The evaluation will also focus upon the nutrition education and supplementary feeding components of the project to determine whether all work necessary for commencement of training courses has been completed. The final evaluation will be carried out between August and September 1980.

D. CONDITIONS, COVENANTS AND NEGOTIATING STATUS

To assure successful implementation of the project, the GOES must have met certain critical administrative and budgetary requirements prior to disbursement of AID funds.

1. There must be an established coordinating office for food and nutrition activities within one of the ministries of the government. This office needs to have the power to convene subcommittees or working groups to carry out specific studies and planning activities in the area of food and nutrition. In addition, there should be an executive level multisectoral committee established for food and nutrition and there must be a workable connection between the coordinating office and higher level decision making bodies to assure reasonable implementation of recommendations, guidelines, and plans generated by the subcommittees or working groups.

2. The coordinating office needs to have a Director and additional technical personnel already assigned or hired as well as having access to secretarial and administrative resources. In addition, this office must have an administrative and operating budget of its own.

3. The GOES must demonstrate assurance that the cooperating ministries will assign personnel to the subcommittees or working groups to be convened by the coordinating office.

The foregoing requirements should be included in the Project Agreement and should be specifically addressed in prior negotiations between AID and GOES.

Thus far, discussions with the Ministry of Planning indicate a very good chance of achieving these requirements. A budget sufficient to meet requirements has been presented to the Minister of Planning and apparently has his support. Preliminary discussions with other cooperating ministries demonstrate general support for the Program and for the formation of subcommittees or working groups. This support is as yet informal and needs to be formalized prior to disbursement of funds.

ANNEXES

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

11-1

Life of Project:
From FY 78 to FY 80
Total U. S. Funding \$47.10
Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: Nutrition Improvement

Page 1

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal:</p> <p>To improve the nutritional status of the Salvadorean population with special emphasis on low-income families. <u>1/</u></p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <p>Measures of goal achievement will be refined during the life of this project. Tentative indicators are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Average national daily caloric consumption will increase from 1800 to 2100 by 1982. 2) Reduction of levels of malnutrition among pre-school children. <u>2/</u> 3) Minimum wages will exceed value of least cost diet for average family. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) National Food balance sheet. 2) Anthropometric measurements. 3) National income statistics. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets</p> <p>Other components of the National Nutrition Program, not receiving direct financial assistance via this project, will contribute to achievement of the goal through increased availability of basic foods and improved health programs affecting food and nutrition.</p>
<p><u>1/</u> A detailed description of the target population is contained in the Social Soundness Analysis.</p>	<p><u>2/</u> See background statement for detailed description of current nutritional status.</p>		

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1-2

Life of Project: _____
From FY _____ to FY _____
Total U. S. Funding _____
Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: Nutrition Improvement

Page 2

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <p>To support implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Program by strengthening GOES capability to plan, implement, coordinate, monitor and evaluate food and nutrition interventions and to influence policy decisions affecting food availability and nutritional status.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End-of-Project status.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Policy recommendations of the Food and Nutrition coordinating office for carrying out an effective national food and nutrition program implemented by GOES. 2) OCOPAN and its Technical Subcommittee effectively planning, coordinating and executing food and nutrition interventions. 3) An integrated, National Food and Nutrition Information System providing timely and relevant information for nutrition policy development and program planning and evaluation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Records of OCOPAN. 2) Periodic evaluations of projects being implemented under the national nutrition program. 3) Reports, analyses and studies undertaken by the OCOPAN and its Technical Sub-committees. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Political objectives do not override technical decisions regarding food and nutrition policies and programs.

OBJECT PURPOSE	CONDITIONS		
	<p>4) Technical Sub-committees on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Nutrition Education</u> b. <u>Supplementary Feeding</u>, and c. <u>Industrialization of Food Products functioning effectively as indicated respectively by:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A viable nucleus of seven technically competent people analyzing national information on health and dietary behavior patterns; utilizing this information for development of educational materials and priority messages; disseminating this information nationally via all education delivery channels; and evaluating its impact. b) A viable nucleus of six technically competent people will have influenced the implementation of supplementary feeding programs as evidenced by the existence of long-range national plans for increasing the use of domestic resources in feeding programs; the existence of a system for measuring nutritional and development impact of feeding programs; targeting of supplementary feeding programs; use of nutritional status surveillance information to rationalize the allocation of resources; integration of direct feeding programs with other development activities; and the existence of a system of food distribution which permits timely response to emergency food requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Records of Technical Sub-committee on Nutrition Education. Evaluation Reports. b) Records of Technical Sub-committee on Supplementary Feeding. Evaluation Reports. 	

OBJECT PURPOSES	CONDITIONS		
	<p>c) The GOES will be applying recommendations of the OCOPAN and relevant Technical Sub-committees in the development and marketing of Nixtamal to maximize the nutritional impact on the target population.</p> <p>5) A critical nucleus of key administrators aware of the nature, magnitude and implications of the nutrition problem and demonstrate a commitment to the National Food and Nutrition program by supporting increased budgets for food and nutrition activities and by participating in integrated solutions.</p>	<p>c) Records of Technical Sub-committee on Nixtamal. Evaluation Reports</p> <p>5) GOES Budgets, Evaluation Reports.</p>	

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

A-5

Life of Project: _____
From FY _____ to FY _____
Total U.S. Funding _____
Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: Nutrition Improvement

Page _____

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Project Outputs:	Magnitude of Outputs:		Assumptions for providing outputs:
1.- Outputs related to Training Evaluation and Management of Applied Nutrition Programs:			
1.1. Personnel trained	1.1. Seven (7) technical personnel of OCOPAN and related Ministries.	1.1. OCOPAN	
1.2. Integrated food and nutrition information system developed.	1.2. (Continuous) - Data collected and analyzed. - Analyses disseminated to key decision-makers.	1.2. OCOPAN, reports and records.	
1.3. Key administrators trained	1.3. Forty to fifty administrators attend at least one of three motivational seminars.	1.3. OCOPAN	
2.- Outputs related to development and coordination of nutrition education programs:			
2.1. Education Sub-committee established. (TSNE)	2.1. One (1) TC.	Reports and records of TSNE.	
2.2. TSNE personnel trained.	2.2. Ten (10) national and eight (8) regional personnel.		
2.3. Information on dietary behavior analyzed and priority messages prepared.	2.3. (Continuous)		

PROJECT OUTPUTS	MAGNITUDE OF OUTPUTS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS FOR PROVIDING OUTPUTS
2.4. Multi-media programs implemented	2.4. (Continuous)		
2.5. Mechanisms for local level nutrition education programs coordination developed.	2.5. One set of recommendations and guidelines.		
2.6. Educational materials designed, developed or acquired.	2.6. (Continuous)		
2.7. Evaluation systems and guidelines for nutrition education programs developed and implemented.	2.7. (Continuous)		
2.8. National and regional nutrition education resource centers organized and functioning.	2.8. One national and five (5) regional centers.		
2.9. Training methods and curricula for nutrition educators developed.	2.9. Curricula and methods for three sets of courses.		
2.10. Courses for nutrition educators conducted.	2.10. Ten (10) in MOH, Thirty (30) in MOE, Eight (8) in Extension and Community Development Agencies 2.11.		

PROJECT OUTPUTS	MAGNITUDES OF OUTPUTS		ASSUMPTIONS
2.11. Nutrition educators trained.	2.11. 500 MOH Educators 1,500 MOE Educators 400 Extension & Community Development Educators		
3.- Outputs related to to coordination and rationalization of supplementary feeding programs:			
3.1. Technical Sub-committee for Supplementary Feeding (TSSF) established.	3.1. One (1) TC		
3.2. TSSF personnel trained.	3.2. Six (6) national and eight (8) regional technical personnel.		
3.3. All feeding activities in the country identified and mapped.	3.3. One study.		
3.4. Plans for alternative feeding programs developed.	3.4. One set of plans.		
3.5. Multi-year plan for nationalization of supplementary feeding and phase-out of international commodities developed.	3.5. One plan to be updated annually:		

PROJECT OUTPUTS	MAGNITUDES OF OUTPUTS		ASSUMPTIONS
3.6. Personnel of public and private agencies trained in management of feeding programs	3.6. 500 MOH and 400 extension and community development personnel. (N.B. Identical with personnel cited in 2.11 above).		
3.7. Evaluation systems and guidelines for supplementary feeding programs developed and used.	3.7. (Continuous)		
3.8. A complementary nutrition/health education system for supplementary feeding programs developed.	3.8. Curricula and methods for four types of feeding programs.		
3.9. Plan for integration of feeding programs with community development and FP activities completed.	3.9. One set of recommendations, guidelines and implementation plan.		
3.10. Emergency food distribution system developed.	3.10. One set of recommendations, guidelines and implementation plan.		
3.11. Quality control system for supplementary feeding commodities developed.	3.11. One set of recommendations, guidelines and implementation plan.		

PROJECT OUTPUTS	MAGNITUDES OF OUTPUTS		ASSUMPTIONS
4.- Outputs related to Identification and development of projects for commercialization and industrialization of local food products.			
4.1. Technical Sub-committee for industrialization of Nixtamal (TSIN) established.	4.1. One (1) T.C.		
4.2. TSIN personnel trained.	4.2. Three (3) TSIN personnel		
4.3. Studies on nutritional feasibility of the industrialization and fortification of tortilla flour, Nixtamal.	4.3. One (1) Study		
4.4. Feasibility study on use of Nixtamal as a domestic resource in supplementary feeding programs completed.	4.4. One (1) study.		
4.5. Production and marketing models for Nixtamal completed.	4.5. One (1) study.		

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

A 10

Life of Project: _____
 From FY _____ to FY _____
 Total U. S. Funding _____
 Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: Nutrition Improvement

Page _____

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Project Inputs:</p> <p><u>U.S.A.I.D.</u></p> <p>1. Technical Assistance</p> <p>2. Training</p> <p>3. Studies (Local contract)</p> <p>4. Other Costs</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long-term; (12 pm) Nutrition Planner. - Short-term (34 pm) - In-country: 15 formal seminars and workshops. - Short-term, non-academic U.S. or third country training (4 pm). - Observation tour 24/2 week trips. - 6 studies ranging from two to six months in duration. - Data processing - Printing & audio visual aids. - Materials and equipment. 		<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p>

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

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Life of Project: _____
From FY _____ to FY _____
Total U. S. Funding _____
Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: Nutrition Improvement

Page _____

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Project Inputs:	Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)		Assumptions for providing inputs:
<u>GOES</u>			
1.- Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FT salaries of OCOPAN and Technical Sub-Committee Personnel. - Salaries of GOES personnel while in training. 		
2.- Administrative Costs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OCOPAN Technical Subcommittee Seminars, workshops, and Courses. 		
3.- Travel/Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In-country, and courses. 		
4.- Other:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data processing (partial) - Industrial feasibility studies of Nixtamal. 		

ANNEX B

PROJECT TECHNICAL DETAILS

PROPOSED COMPOSITION OF TECHNICAL SUBCOMMITTEES

A. FOOD AND NUTRITION EDUCATION

- 1.- Representative of Ministry of Health (MOH) Division MCH
- 2.- Representative of MOH - Division of Health Education
- 3.- Representative of Ministry of Education (MOE) - Division of Basic Education.
- 4.- Representative of MOE - Mass Communications
- 5.- Representative of DIDECO - (Community Development Directorate)
- 6.- Representative of CENTA (Agriculture Extension - Home Educators)
- 7.- OCOPAN Staff - Sociologist.

B. COORDINATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING ACTIVITIES

- 1.- Representative of MOH
- 2.- Representative of DIDECO
- 3.- Representative of ISTA (Institute of Agrarian Reform)
- 4.- Representative of OMCOM (Organization for Development of Marginal Communities)
- 5.- Representative of CARITAS (Local Private Voluntary Agency)
- 6.- OCOPAN Staff - Statistician

C. INDUSTRIALIZATION OF NIXTAMAL

- 1.- MinPlan Economist for Industrial Projects
- 2.- Industrial Engineer - INSAFI (Institute for Industrial Development)
- 3.- Food Marketing Specialist - IRA (Food Price Stabilization Institute)
- 4.- Economist - Ministry of Economy
- 5.- Agronomist - Ministry of Agriculture/CENTA
- 6.- OCOPAN Staff - Agricultural Economist

5C(2) - PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are, first, statutory criteria applicable generally to projects with FAA funds, and then project criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance (with a sub-category for criteria applicable only to loans); and Security Supporting Assistance funds.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE? IDENTIFY. HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED FOR THIS PROJECT?

The country checklist is up to date with the authorization of Loan 519-T-020 on April 19, 1978.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT.

1. App. Unnumbered; FAA Sec. 653(b); Sec. 671

(a) Describe how Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project;
 (b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that figure

a) This project was included in the FY 1979. Congressional presentation.
 b) This project is in current OYB.

2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to obligation in excess of \$100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?

No; not applicable

3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?

N/A

4. FAA Sec. 611(b); App. Sec. 101. If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as per *the Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources* dated October 25, 1973?

N/A

5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project?

N/A

6. FAA Sec. 209, 619. Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multi-lateral project? If so why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. If assistance is for newly independent country, is it furnished through multi-lateral organizations or plans to the maximum extent appropriate?

N/A

A

7. FAA Sec. 601(a); (and Sec. 201(f) for development loans). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.
8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).
9. FAA Sec. 612(b); Sec. 636(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized to meet the cost of contractual and other services.
10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?
11. ISA 14. *Are any FAA funds for FY 78 being used in this Project to construct, operate, maintain, or supply fuel for, any nuclear powerplant under an agreement for cooperation between the United States and any other country?*

N/A

Not Related

Conditions Precedent to disbursement will assure host country local currency contribution; US owned foreign currencies not relevant here.

NO

NO

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(c); Sec. 111; Sec. 281a. Extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas; and (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions?

- a) Project will not involve poor in development, but will benefit poor through GOES nutrition programs;
- b) This project is not directly related to cooperative development.

b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 107. Is assistance being made available: [include only applicable paragraph -- e.g., a, b, etc. -- which corresponds to source of funds used. If more than one fund source is used for project, include relevant paragraph for each fund source.]

- (1) [103] for agriculture, rural development or nutrition; if so, extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; [103A] if for agricultural research, is full account taken of needs of small farmers;
- (2) [104] for population planning or health; if so, extent to which activity extends low-cost, integrated delivery systems to provide health and family planning services, especially to rural areas and poor;
- (3) [105] for education, public administration, or human resources development; if so, extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, or strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development;
- (4) [106] for technical assistance, energy, research, reconstruction, and selected development problems; if so, extent activity is:
 - (a) technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations;
 - (b) to help alleviate energy problem;
 - (c) research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques;
 - (d) reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster;
 - (e) for special development problem, and to enable proper utilization of earlier U.S. infrastructure, etc., assistance;
 - (f) for programs of urban development, especially small labor-intensive enterprises, marketing systems, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.

YES; but not directly related to increasing productivity and income of rural poor.

N/A

N/A

N/A

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(5) [107] by grants for coordinated private effort to develop and disseminate intermediate technologies appropriate for developing countries.

c. FAA Sec. 110(a); Sec. 208(e). Is the recipient country willing to contribute funds to the project, and in what manner has or will it provide assurances that it will provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or has the latter cost-sharing requirement been waived for a "relatively least-developed" country)?

d. FAA Sec. 110(b). Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? If so, has justification satisfactory to Congress been made, and efforts for other financing, or is the recipient country "relatively least developed"?

e. FAA Sec. 207; Sec. 113. Extent to which assistance reflects appropriate emphasis on; (1) encouraging development of democratic, economic, political, and social institutions; (2) self-help in meeting the country's food needs; (3) improving availability of trained worker-power in the country; (4) programs designed to meet the country's health needs; (5) other important areas of economic, political, and social development, including industry; free labor unions, cooperatives, and Voluntary Agencies; transportation and communication; planning and public administration; urban development, and modernization of existing laws; or (6) integrating women into the recipient country's national economy.

f. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government.

covenants in project agreement assure that 25% minimum will be met; in fact GOES contribution will be closer to 55% of total project costs.

NO.

The project will give special emphasis to points 2 and 4 with indirect emphasis on all other points.

The project recognizes the needs of the poor (malnutrition) and will help mobilize the intellectual resources of the country to deal with the problem.

PROJECT NUMBER DOK 3, App EC	PROJECT ORIGIN 3:22	REFRESH DATE April 12, 1973	PERIOD 1973
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g. FAA Sec. 201(b)(2)-(4) and -(8); Sec. 201(e); Sec. 211(a)(1)-(3) and -(8). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development: of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth; or of educational or other institutions directed toward social progress? Is it related to and consistent with other development activities, and will it contribute to realizable long-range objectives? And does project paper provide information and conclusion on an activity's economic and technical soundness?

YES; improved nutrition and sound health will enable the poor of El Salvador to become more productive and contribute in a greater way to self sustaining economic growth. Project paper is complete in all respects.

h. FAA Sec. 201(b)(6); Sec. 211(a)(5), (6). Information and conclusion on possible effects of the assistance on U.S. economy, with special reference to areas of substantial labor surplus, and extent to which U.S. commodities and assistance are furnished in a manner consistent with improving or safeguarding the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

Impact of this project will be negligible.

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria (Loans only)

a. FAA Sec. 201(b)(1). Information and conclusion on availability of financing from other free-world sources, including private sources within U.S.

N/A

b. FAA Sec. 201(b)(2); 201(d). Information and conclusion on (1) capacity of the country to repay the loan, including reasonableness of repayment prospects, and (2) reasonableness and legality (under laws of country and U.S.) of lending and relending terms of the loan.

N/A

c. FAA Sec. 201(e). If loan is not made pursuant to a multilateral plan, and the amount of the loan exceeds \$100,000, has country submitted to AID an application for such funds together with assurances to indicate that funds will be used in an economically and technically sound manner?

N/A

d. FAA Sec. 201(f). Does project paper describe how project will promote the country's economic development taking into account the country's human and material resources requirements and relationship between ultimate objectives of the project and overall economic development?

N/A

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e. FAA Sec. 202(a). Total amount of money under loan which is going directly to private enterprise, is going to intermediate credit institutions or other borrowers for use by private enterprise, is being used to finance imports from private sources, or is otherwise being used to finance procurements from private sources?

N/A

f. FAA Sec. 620(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete in the U.S. with U.S. enterprise, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20% of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan?

N/A

3. Project Criteria Solely for Security Supporting Assistance

a. FAA Sec. 531. How will this assistance support promote economic or political stability?

N/A

b. FAA Sec. 533(c)(1). Will assistance under the Southern African Special Requirements Fund be used for military, guerrilla, or paramilitary activities?

N/A

4. Additional Criteria for Alliance for Progress

[Note: Alliance for Progress projects should add the following two items to a project checklist.]

a. FAA Sec. 251(b)(1), -(8). Does assistance take into account principles of the Act of Bogota and the Charter of Punta del Este; and to what extent will the activity contribute to the economic or political integration of Latin America?

YES; The project will contribute to the economic and political integration of Latin America indirectly.

b. FAA Sec. 251(b)(8); 251(h). For loans, has there been taken into account the effort made by recipient nation to repatriate capital invested in other countries by their own citizens? Is loan consistent with the findings and recommendations of the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (now "CEPCIES," the Permanent Executive Committee of the OAS) in its annual review of national development activities?

N/A

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5C(3) - STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory items which normally will be covered routinely in those provisions of an assistance agreement dealing with its implementation, or covered in the agreement by exclusion (as where certain uses of funds are permitted, but other uses not).

These items are arranged under the general headings of (A) Procurement, (B) Construction, and (C) Other Restrictions.

A. Procurement

1. FAA Sec. 602. Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of goods and services financed? YES

2. FAA Sec. 604(a). Will all commodity procurement financed be from the U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President or under delegation from him? YES

3. FAA Sec. 604(d). If the cooperating country discriminates against U.S. marine insurance companies, will agreement require that marine insurance be placed in the U.S. on commodities financed? YES

4. FAA Sec. 604(e). If offshore procurement of agricultural commodity or product is to be financed, is there provision against such procurement when the domestic price of such commodity is less than parity? YES

5. FAA Sec. 608(a). Will U.S. Government excess personal property be utilized wherever practicable in lieu of the procurement of new items? YES

6. MMA Sec. 901(b). (a) Compliance with requirement that at least 50 per centum of the gross tonnage of commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) financed shall be transported on privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels to the extent that such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates. YES

7. FAA Sec. 621. If technical assistance is financed, will such assistance be furnished to the fullest extent practicable as goods and professional and other services from private enterprise on a contract basis? If the facilities of other Federal agencies will be utilized, YES

A7

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are they particularly suitable, not competitive with private enterprise, and made available without undue interference with domestic programs?

8. International Air Transport. Fair Competitive Practices Act, 1974

If air transportation of persons or property is financed on grant basis, will provision be made that U.S.-flag carriers will be utilized to the extent such service is available?

YES

B. Construction

1. FAA Sec. 601(d). If a capital (e.g., construction) project, are engineering and professional services of U.S. firms and their affiliates to be used to the maximum extent consistent with the national interest?
2. FAA Sec. 611(c). If contracts for construction are to be financed, will they be let on a competitive basis to maximum extent practicable?
3. FAA Sec. 620(k). If for construction of productive enterprise, will aggregate value of assistance to be furnished by the U.S. not exceed \$100 million?

N/A

N/A

N/A

C. Other Restrictions

1. FAA Sec. 201(d). If development loan, is interest rate at least 2% per annum during grace period and at least 3% per annum thereafter?
2. FAA Sec. 301(d). If fund is established solely by U.S. contributions and administered by an international organization, does Comptroller General have audit rights?
3. FAA Sec. 620(h). Do arrangements preclude promoting or assisting the foreign aid projects or activities of Communist-Bloc countries, contrary to the best interests of the U.S.?
4. FAA Sec. 636(i). Is financing not permitted to be used, without waiver, for purchase, long-term lease, or exchange of motor vehicle manufactured outside the U.S. or guaranty of such transaction?

N/A

N/A

N/A

YES

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C

5. Will arrangements preclude use of financing:

- a. FAA Sec. 114. to pay for performance of abortions or to motivate or coerce persons to practice abortions, *to pay for performance of involuntary sterilization, or to coerce or provide financial incentive to any person to practice sterilization?* YES
- b. FAA Sec. 620(g). to compensate owners for expropriated nationalized property? YES
- c. FAA Sec. 660. to finance police training or other law enforcement assistance, except for narcotics programs? YES
- d. FAA Sec. 662. for CIA activities? YES
- e. App. Sec. 103. to pay pensions, etc., for military personnel? YES
- f. App. Sec. 105. to pay U.N. assessments? YES
- g. App. Sec. 106. to carry out provisions of FAA Sections 209(d) and 251(h)? (transfer to multilateral organization for lending). YES
- h. App. Sec. 112. to finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology or to train foreign nationals in nuclear fields? YES
- i. App. Sec. 501. to be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within U.S. not authorized by Congress? YES

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATIONS

I. BASIC PROJECT DATA

Project Location: The urban, rural, town and village areas of the Republic of El Salvador.

Project Title: Nutrition Improvement

Funding: FY 78 \$475,000

Life of Project: Three years

IEF prepared by: C.R. Gavidia: Gen.Engr./Environmental Coordinator

THRESHOLD DECISION:

Negative environmental decision recommended (see page where the recommendation for environmental action is fully stated).

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The purpose of the proposed project is to strengthen the institutional capability of the GOES to plan, implement, coordinate, monitor and evaluate food and nutrition interventions on a continuing basis and to positively influence policy decisions affecting food availability and nutritional status in El Salvador.

The proposed grant project will achieve the improvement of the nutritional status of the Salvadoran population with special emphasis on those segments most seriously affected by food shortages and malnutrition: the very low income Salvadoran family.

When the project is completed it is anticipated that the Food Nutrition Coordinating Office (OCOPAN) of the GOES will be a functioning institution capable of channelling policy recommendations and affectively coordinating the National Food and Nutrition Program.

The OCOPAN and its Technical Subcommittees will have the capability to collect, analyze and use nutritional data for planning purposes and will be planning, coordinating and executing food and nutrition interventions.

In order to achieve the conditions cited above and thus address the major constraints to effective planning and implementation of integrated nutrition interventions in El Salvador the nutrition project will undertake organizational, human resource, and systems development activities in four general areas:

1. Planning, evaluation and management of applied nutrition interventions,
2. Development and coordination of multisectoral nutrition education,
3. Rationalization and coordination of supplementary feeding programs, and
4. Industrialization of fortified tortilla flour (NIXTAMAL)

AID will grant fund 12 months of long-term technical assistance and 34 man-months of short-term assistance. The long-term technician will be a nutrition planner to work with the OCOPAN. The short-term assistance will include experts in information systems; nutritional surveillance and evaluation of nutritional status; nutrition planning; nutrition education programs and development of nutrition education materials; curricula and evaluation; development, management and evaluation of supplementary feeding programs; and specialists in industrial organization and marketing design and methods.

The grant will finance 16 seminars and workshops.

In addition to in-country and on the job training provided through seminars and workshops, four man-months of participant training will be funded to allow Secretariat and Subcommittee members to attend short courses in the U.S. and in third countries. Grant funds will also be used to finance six studies ranging in duration from two to six months and covering the following areas:

- a. Consolidation and analysis of currently available data on health and dietary behavior patterns in El Salvador.
- b. Locations of present supplementary feeding programs mapped against distribution of malnutrition in the country.
- c. Organoleptic studies on alternative formulations for enriching tortilla flour.

- d. Development of an expanded nutritional surveillance system,
- e. Domestic food resources for supplementary and emergency feeding programs.
- f. Market trials for enriched tortilla flour, Nixtamal,

AID will also grant fund certain other costs including; 1) data processing costs (local hire programmers, card punching and verification, data processing materials and computer time); 2) printing or purchase of nutrition education materials, including audio-visual aides and equipment for food and nutrition education resource centers; 3) educational materials for seminar and workshops; 4) two desk type electronic calculators for the Nutrition Secretariat; 5) printing or purchase of materials and equipment for use in supplementary feeding programs such as growth curves, scales and measuring tapes; and 6) local contract personnel for studies and research assistance,

The GOES will contribute full time salaries of employees involved in OCOPAN and part time salaries of Subcommittee personnel and advisors, as well as those of personnel taking part in the training courses for nutrition educators and managers of supplementary feeding programs. It will also provide all administrative, operating and secretarial costs for the work of the OCOPAN and its Subcommittees as well as administrative costs for all seminars, workshops and courses. All in-country travel costs for projects, seminars and courses will be covered by the GOES as will international travel costs related to the 4 months of participant training.

In addition, the GOES will pay a portion of data processing costs and other materials and equipment needed to carry out the work of the OCOPAN and its Subcommittees. The cost of all other studies pertaining to the industrial feasibility of the Nixtamal project will also be covered by the GOES.

The proposed project will not, of itself, change the present population size, no movement of families is foreseen as result of the same.

III. IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

1. Environmental Effects

Neither the project training, planning and coordinating aspects nor the action programs in nutrition education and supplementary feeding will impact on the environment. The NIXTAMAL Project however, has been justified within the Salvadoran Government as having favorable ecological and energy saving consequences.

SECTION B.3. Utilization of Goods and Services

(a) Any resources financed under the Grant will unless otherwise agreed in writing by A.I.D. be devoted to the Project until the completion of the Project and thereafter will be used so as to further the objectives sought in carrying out the Project.

(b) Goods or services financed under the Grant except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing will not be used to promote or assist a foreign aid project or activity associated with or financed by a country not included in Code 935 of the A.I.D. Geographic Code Book as in effect at the time of such use.

SECTION B.4. Taxation

(a) This Agreement and the Grant will be free from any taxation or fees imposed under laws in effect in the territory of the Grantee.

(b) To the extent that (1) any contractor, including any consulting firm any personnel of such contractor financed under the Grant, and any property or transaction relating to such contracts and (2) any commodity procurement transaction financed under the Grant, are not exempt from identifiable taxes tariffs duties or other levies imposed under laws in effect in the territory of the Grantee the Grantee will as and to the extent provided in and pursuant to Project Implementation Letters pay or reimburse the same with funds other than those provided under the Grant.

SECTION B.5. Reports Records Inspections Audit

The Grantee will:

(a) furnish A.I.D. such information and reports relating to the Project and to this Agreement as A.I.D. may reasonably request;

(b) maintain or cause to be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and practices consistently applied books and records relating to the Project and to this Agreement, adequate to show, without limitation the receipt and use of goods and services acquired under the Grant. Such books and records will be audited regularly in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and maintained for three years after the date of last disbursement by A.I.D. such books and records will also be adequate to show the nature and extent of solicitations of prospective suppliers of goods and services acquired the basis of award of contracts and orders, and the overall progress of the Project toward completion and

(c) afford authorized representatives of a Party the opportunity at all reasonable times to inspect the Project the utilization of goods and services financed by such Party and books records and other documents relating to the Project and the Grant.

SECTION B.6 Completeness of Information. The Grantee confirms.

(a) that the facts and circumstances of which it has informed A.I.D. or cause A.I.D. to be informed in the course of reaching agreement with A.I.D. on the Grant are accurate and complete, and include all facts and circumstances that might materially affect the Project and the discharge of responsibilities under this Agreement.

(b) that it will inform A.I.D. in timely fashion of any subsequent facts and circumstances that might materially affect or that it is reasonable to believe might so affect the Project or the discharge of responsibilities under this Agreement.

SECTION B.7. Other Payments. Grantee affirms that no payments have been or will be received by any official of the Grantee in connection with the procurement of goods or services financed under the Grant except fees taxes or similar payments legally established in the country of the Grantee.

SECTION B.8. Information and Marking. The Grantee will give appropriate publicity to the Grant and the Project as a program to which the United States has contributed, identify the Project site, and mark goods financed by A.I.D. as described in Project Implementation Letters.

Article C: Procurement Provisions

SECTION C.1. Special Rules

(a) The source and origin or ocean and air shipping will be deemed to be the ocean vessel's or aircraft's country of registry at the time of shipment.

(b) Premiums for marine insurance placed in the territory of the Grantee will be deemed an eligible Foreign Exchange Cost, if otherwise eligible under Section C.7(a).

(c) Any motor vehicles financed under the Grant will be of United States manufacture except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

(d) Transportation by air financed under the Grant of property or persons, will be on carriers holding United States certification, to the extent service by such carriers is available. Details on this requirement will be described in a Project Implementation Letter.

SECTION C.2. Eligibility Date. No goods or services may be financed under the Grant which are procured pursuant to orders or contracts firmly placed or entered into prior to the date of this Agreement, except as the Parties may otherwise agree in writing.

SECTION C.3. Plans, Specifications and Contracts. In order for there to be mutual agreement on the following matters and except as the Parties may otherwise agree in writing

(a) The Grantee will furnish to A.I.D. upon preparation

(1) any plans, specifications, procurement or construction schedules, contracts, or other documentation relating to goods or services to be financed under the Grant, including documentation relating to the prequalification and selection of contractors and to the solicitation of bids and proposals. Material modifications in such documentation will likewise be furnished A.I.D. on preparation

(2) such documentation will also be furnished to A.I.D. upon preparation relating to any goods or services which though not financed under the Grant are deemed by A.I.D. to be of major importance to the Project. Aspects of the Project involving matters under this subsection (a)(2) will be identified in Project Implementation Letters

(b) Documents related to the prequalification of contractors and to the solicitation of bids or proposals for goods and services financed under the Grant will be approved by A.I.D. in writing prior to their issuance, and their terms will include United States standards and measurements

(c) Contracts and contractors financed under the Grant for engineering and other professional services for construction services and for such other services, equipment or materials as may be specified in Project Implementation Letters will be approved by A.I.D. in writing prior to execution of the contract. Material modifications in such contracts will also be approved in writing by A.I.D. prior to execution and

(d) Consulting firms used by the Grantee for the Project but not financed under the Grant. the scope of their services and such of their personnel assigned to the Project as A.I.D. may specify and construction contractors used by the Grantee for the Project but not financed under the Grant. shall be acceptable to A.I.D.

SECTION C.4. Reasonable Price. No more than reasonable prices will be paid for any goods or services financed. in whole or in part under the Grant. Such items will be procured on a fair and. to the maximum extent practicable. on a competitive basis.

SECTION C.5. Notification to Potential Suppliers. To permit all United States firms to have the opportunity to participate in furnishing goods and services to be financed under the Grant. the Grantee will furnish A.I.D. such information with regard thereto. and at such times as A.I.D. may request in Project Implementation Letters.

SECTION C.6. Shipping

(a) Goods which are to be transported to the territory of the Grantee may not be financed under the Grant if transported either (1) on an ocean vessel or aircraft under the flag of a country which is not included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 935 as in effect at the time of shipment, or (2) on an ocean vessel which A.I.D. by written notice to the Grantee has designated as ineligible or (3) under an ocean or air charter which has not received prior A.I.D. approval.

(b) Costs of ocean or air transportation (of goods or persons) and related delivery services may not be financed under the Grant if such goods or persons are carried (1) on an ocean vessel under the flag of a country not at the time of shipment. identified under the paragraph of the Agreement entitled Procurement Source Foreign Exchange Costs without prior written A.I.D. approval or (2) on an ocean vessel which A.I.D. by written notice to the Grantee. has designated as ineligible or (3) under an ocean vessel or air charter which has not received prior A.I.D. approval.

(c) Unless A.I.D. determines that privately owned United States-flag commercial ocean vessels are not available at fair and reasonable rates for such vessels (1) at least fifty percent (50%) of the gross tonnage of all goods (computed separately for dry bulk carriers dry cargo liners and tankers) financed by A.I.D. which may be transported on ocean vessels will be transported on privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels and (2) at least fifty percent (50%) of the gross revenues generated by all shipments financed by A.I.D. and trans

ported to the territory of the Grantee on dry cargo liners shall be paid to or for the benefit of privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels. Compliance with the requirements of (1) and (2) of this subsection must be achieved with respect to both any cargo transported from U.S. ports and any cargo transported from non-U.S. ports, computed separately.

SECTION C.7. Insurance

(a) Marine insurance on goods financed by A.I.D. which are to be transported to the territory of the Grantee may be financed as a Foreign Exchange Cost under this Agreement provided (1) such insurance is placed at the lowest available competitive rate, and (2) claims thereunder are payable in the currency in which such goods were financed or in any freely convertible currency. If the Grantee (or government of Grantee), by statute, decree, rule, regulation, or practice discriminates with respect to A.I.D.-financed procurement against any marine insurance company authorized to do business in any State of the United States, then all goods shipped to the territory of the Grantee financed by A.I.D. hereunder will be insured against marine risks and such insurance will be placed in the United States with a company or companies authorized to do a marine insurance business in a State of the United States.

(b) Except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, the Grantee will insure, or cause to be insured, goods financed under the Grant imported for the Project against risks incident to their transit to the point of their use in the Project; such insurance will be issued on terms and conditions consistent with sound commercial practice and will insure the full value of the goods. Any indemnification received by the Grantee under such insurance will be used to replace or repair any material damage or any loss of the goods insured or will be used to reimburse the Grantee for the replacement or repair of such goods. Any such replacements will be of source and origin of countries listed in A.I.D. Geographic Code 935 as in effect at the time of replacement and except as the Parties may agree in writing will be otherwise subject to the provisions of the Agreement.

SECTION C.8. U.S. Government-Owned Excess Property. The Grantee agrees that wherever practicable, United States Government-owned excess personal property, in lieu of new items financed under the Grant, should be utilized. Funds under the Grant may be used to finance the costs of obtaining such property for the Project.

Article D Termination Remedies

SECTION D.1. Termination. Either Party may terminate this Agreement by giving the other Party 30 days written notice. Termination of this Agreement will terminate any obligations of the Parties to provide financial or other resources to the Project pursuant to this Agreement, except for payment which they are committed to make pursuant to noncancellable commitments entered into with third parties prior to the termination of this Agreement. In addition, upon such termination A.I.D. may, at A.I.D.'s expense, direct that title to goods financed under the Grant be transferred to A.I.D. if the goods are from a source outside Grantee's country, are in a deliverable state and have not been offloaded in ports of entry of Grantee's country.

SECTION D.2. Refunds

(a) In the case of any disbursement which is not supported by valid documentation in accordance with this Agreement or which is not made or used in accordance with this Agreement, or which was for goods or services not used in accordance with this Agreement, A.I.D., notwithstanding the availability or exercise of any other remedies under this Agreement, may require the Grantee to refund the amount of such disbursement in U. S. Dollars to A.I.D. within sixty (60) days after receipt of a request therefor.

(b) If the failure of Grantee to comply with any of its obligations under this Agreement has the result that goods or services financed under the Grant are not used effectively in accordance with this Agreement, A.I.D. may require the Grantee to refund all or any part of the amount of the disbursements under this Agreement for such goods or services in U.S. Dollars to A.I.D. within sixty days after receipt of a request therefor.

(c) The right under subsection (a) or (b) to require a refund of a disbursement will continue, notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, for three years from the date of the last disbursement under this Agreement.

(d) (1) Any refund under subsection (a) or (b) or (2) any refund to A.I.D. from a contractor, supplier, bank or other third party with respect to goods or services financed under the Grant which refund related to an unreasonable price for or erroneous invoicing of goods or services or to goods that did not conform to specifications or to services that were inadequate will (A) be made available first for the cost of goods and services required for the Project, to the extent justified, and (B) the remainder, if any, will be applied to reduce the amount of the Grant.

(e) Any interest or other earnings on Grant funds disbursed by A.I.D. to the Grantee under this Agreement prior to the authorized use of such funds for the Project will be returned to A.I.D. in U.S. Dollars by the Grantee.

SECTION D.3. Nonwaiver of Remedies. No delay in exercising any right or remedy accruing to a Party in connection with its financing under this Agreement will be construed as a waiver of such right or remedy.

SECTION D.4. Assignment. The Grantee agrees, upon request to execute an assignment to A.I.D. of any cause of action which may accrue to the Grantee in connection with or arising out of the contractual performance or breach of performance by a party to a direct U.S. Dollar contract with A.I.D. financed in whole or in part out of funds granted by A.I.D. under this Agreement.

5. Administrative costs for seminars and workshops.
6. Office space, equipment and supplies for coordinating office staff, short and long term advisors and technical committee or working group sessions.
7. Local transportation costs for activities under the direct responsibility of the coordinating office, including projects, seminars and workshops.
8. International travel costs for all recipients of A.I.D. funded training programs provided under this agreement.
9. Implementation, supervision and evaluation, of training courses for field level personnel in nutrition education and management of supplementary feeding programs.
10. Administrative and transportation costs for courses for field level personnel in nutrition education and management of feeding programs.

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS

Part II

Pursuant to Part I, Chapter I, Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize a Grant to the Ministry of Planning of the Government of El Salvador not to exceed \$475,000 U. S. dollars ("authorized amount") to help in financing certain foreign exchange and local currency costs of goods and services required for the project as described in the following paragraph.

The project consists of technical assistance, training, and commodity components to assist the GOES with the implementation of the National Nutrition Plan by strengthening the Ministry of Planning capability to plan, implement, coordinate, monitor, and evaluate food and nutrition interventions and to influence policy decisions affecting food availability and nutrition status.

I approve the total level of AID appropriated funding planned for this project of not to exceed \$475,000 United States Dollars ("grant") of which \$114,000 will be authorized during the period of FY 1978. I approve further increments during FY 1979 and FY 1980 of \$200,000 and \$161,000 respectively subject to the availability of funds and in accordance with A.I.D. allotment procedures.

I hereby authorize the initiation of negotiation and execution of the Project Agreement by the officer to whom such authority has been delegated in accordance with AID regulations and Delegations of Authority subject to the following condition, together with such other terms and conditions as AID may deem appropriate: Goods and services financed by AID under the project shall have their source and origin in the United States or the Central American Common Market.

Signature _____


Aldelmo Ruiz

Director USAID/El Salvador
Office Symbol

NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

EL SALVADOR

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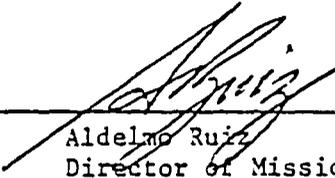
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NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT GRANT PROJECT COMMITTEE

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PROJECT SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a grant be authorized to the Government of El Salvador for \$475,000 to assist in the development of the National Food and Nutrition Program. Covering a period of 2-1/2 years, the Grant begins in Fiscal Year 1978 and terminates at the end of Fiscal Year 1980.

B. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

1. Introduction

The severe nutritional problems plaguing a large proportion of El Salvador's population are the product of multiple causes long entrenched in the country's economic, social and food production environments. In order to confront these problems, solutions must be sought which will address the full range of causes. In addition, a majority of Salvadorean families fall within the low income group at high risk of inadequate food consumption and resultant malnutrition. This situation makes single direct action programs that can reach a significant number of these families, extremely costly and difficult to administer, and not within the capabilities of any single government agency.

Experience has shown that a general approach to development has failed either to address the underlying causes of malnutrition or to respond to basic human needs for a majority of the population in a developing country. Thus, solutions must be sought on a long term basis through multisectoral policy changes on issues such as land use, food and agricultural prices, wage scales, employment, agricultural production, industrial, economic, and community development, and programs in health and education as well as through more immediate active interventions aimed specifically at the causes of malnutrition and malnourished populations. This dual approach requires a carefully planned and coordinated multisectoral program which combines long range planning and policy development with implementation of multiple short term food and nutrition interventions in all the sectors directly and indirectly affecting nutritional status.

The newly approved National Food and Nutrition Program 1978-82 (PAN) has the necessary elements to potentially meet the integrated requirements. The coordinating office (OCOPAN) in the Ministry of Planning and its multi-sectoral executive committee are potential planning, policy development and coordinating bodies for implementation of both direct and indirect interventions affecting the nation's food availability and nutritional status. The designation of PAN as a strategic program in the GOES Five Year Plan (1978-1982) and the proposed addition of three new government positions to expand the staff of OCOPAN demonstrate GOES interest in and desire to confront the nation's nutritional problems. These advances have been achieved during the

period of Project development partially because of AID interest and backing.

PAN specifies six major areas of activity which could affect the national nutritional status in the next five years: a) increasing availability of basic foods for internal consumption, b) commercialization of basic foods, c) industrialization of fortified tortilla flour, d) food and nutrition education, e) health programs affecting food and nutrition, and f) assistance through direct feeding programs. Inter-ministerial subcommittees under the direction of OCOPAN will be established to plan and coordinate activities in each of the target areas. Responsibilities for implementation of specific interventions will remain with the appropriate executing Ministry.

AID's Nutrition Improvement Grant will facilitate implementation of the National Program by strengthening GOES capability to plan, implement, coordinate, monitor and evaluate food and nutrition interventions and to influence policy decisions affecting food availability and nutritional status. If the low income Salvadoreans who are most affected by malnutrition are ultimately to benefit, the major constraints presently remaining effective multisectoral government action must be reduced if not eliminated. To this end the Project is aimed at reaching with training, technical assistance, promotional activities and key materials the full range of GOES personnel currently involved in programs which impact on nutritional status. This span of personnel will extend from the highest policy makers to the field level worker at the interface between action programs and the malnourished target population.

2. Summary Description

a. The project consists of four components designed to assist the GOES in the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Program: food and nutrition information management and overall planning; development and coordination of food and nutrition education; rationalization and coordination of supplementary feeding; and nutritional feasibility studies for the industrialization of fortified tortilla flour (Nixtamal). The grant will provide advisory assistance, data processing, appropriate educational and information management materials, studies, surveys, and primarily training for both program planning and field level personnel involved in these four areas.

The grant components are the following:

Information Management and Overall Food and Nutrition Planning.

This component will develop and implement an overall food and nutrition information system for PAN, including (1) identification of information and analysis requirements; (2) consolidation, organization and analysis of available data, to form a central food and nutrition program data base; (3) computer programming and data processing requirements; (4) field

studies to expand and refine the nutritional surveillance system; (5) design of data collection and reporting formats; and (6) technical training for OCOPAN information coordinator. In addition, it will include development of appropriate nutrition planning tools, evaluation guidelines and training in their application. Promotional activities to broaden awareness of the problems of food availability and nutrition will also be included.

Development and Coordination of Food and Nutrition Health Education

The educational component will develop a coordinated nutrition education system including formal, informal and mass media programs. Program development will include: (1) analysis of cultural and behavioral data; (2) identification of priority messages; (3) development and acquisition of appropriate materials; (4) curricula design; (5) organization of coordinating mechanisms at the local level; (6) establishment of nutrition education resource centers; (7) development of evaluation guidelines; and (8) initial courses for nutrition educators in the MOH, MOE and extension and community development agencies.

Rationalization and Coordination of Supplementary Feeding Activities

This component will coordinate all supplementary feeding activities and provide assistance in planning, management, evaluation and program integration with educational, family planning and community development activities to ensure more efficient allocation and utilization of food resources. An emergency system of food distribution and a central system for quality control of commodities will be developed. In addition, curricula for field program managers will be designed and initial courses conducted.

Nutritional Feasibility Studies for Industrialization of Fortified Tortilla

Under this component investigations on nutritional and economic advantages of alternative fortifying formulas and processing methods, acceptability trials, and marketing analyses will be conducted in order to influence the industrial design and marketing methods of a developing industrial project to produce fortified tortilla flour. The studies are being conducted with the objective of maximizing the potential positive nutritional impact of this fortified food.

Financial Plan (\$ 000)

	<u>AID</u>	<u>GOES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Nutrition Planning and Information Management	178	165	343
Nutrition Education	135	200	335
Supplementary Feeding	61	30	91
Fortified Tortilla Flour	<u>101</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>284</u>
Total.....	<u>475</u>	<u>578</u>	<u>1,053</u>

b. The principal implementing agency will be OCOPAN in the Ministry of Planning. Implementation of preliminary courses for nutrition educators and supplementary feeding program managers will be a responsibility shared by OCOPAN and each of the Ministries or agencies conducting educational or supplementary feeding activities. The Grantee will be the Ministry of Planning.

C. SUMMARY FINDINGS

The analyses conclude that the project is technically, economically and administratively feasible. The necessary technology in information management, nutrition education and food fortification has been tried in other Latin American countries and the multisectoral planning approach lays a sound basis on which to build more specific sector interventions. The major causes of malnutrition in the country are addressed through one or more PAN's action areas and assistance to the central planning unit gives spin off support to all six program components.

Although OCOPAN and its executive committee are new organizational structures it follows existing operative models in the GOES. Moreover, the projects administrative unit in the Ministry of Planning is a tested entity. No new enabling legislature is required for project implementation and with the exception of the technical subcommittees the necessary government institutions have already been formed. Subcommittee formation will be eased by the fact that the GOES is supporting PAN as part of its Five Year Plan which therefore, has the political backing of the Council of Ministries.

II PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A. BACKGROUND

1. The Nutrition Problem in El Salvador

In 1974 the F.A.O. ranked El Salvador, along with such countries as Haiti and Bangladesh, among the countries most seriously affected by malnutrition. Recent studies by the Ministry of Health (MOH), INCAP, and CARS/CDC support this conclusion and demonstrate an increase in the absolute number of malnourished children in the last ten years although percentages have not changed substantially. 1/

INCAP data, show that 74% of the children under five have some signs of protein-calorie malnutrition (PCM) as measured by the Gomez Classification (weight for age).1/ Even more critical is the finding that 22.1% may have acute PCM as measured by Gomez grades two and three.2/ Based on these percentages INCAP estimates that in 1976 close to 156,000 Salvadorean children, from six months to five years of age, suffered from acute, grades two and three malnutrition, while an additional 371,000 suffered from a chronic lack of food.

Differences occurring among the regions of El Salvador are more important for their variation in causes than in actual levels of malnutrition. Levels throughout range from 15.3% to 24.9% second and third degree malnutrition. The lowest occur in the urban areas and the highest in the marginal agricultural areas where most of the small subsistence farmers are located.

Infant mortality rates are generally considered to be an indirect indicator of nutritional status in developing countries, and in El Salvador they are high. According to data provided by the Ministry of Health, infant death rates nationally were approximately 58 per 1,000 live births per year between 1971 and 1975. These figures are high despite the effect of known sub-registration of infant deaths, especially prominent in rural areas. The Inter-American Investigation of Infant Mortality, 1968-1970, 3/ revealed that 86% of the infant deaths in El Salvador were caused by diarrheal diseases, respiratory diseases and nutritional deficiencies. In 1974, avitaminosis and other nutritional deficiencies still ranked third after diarrhea and respiratory diseases in the five major causes of illness in children one to four years of age. 4/

1/ Functional Classification of Nutritional Problems in El Salvador, INCAP, 1976.

2/ Gomez grade one (75-90%); grade two (60-74%); grade three (less than 60%) of the weight for age standard.

3/ Puffer, R. and C. Serrano, Patterns of Mortality in Childhood. Pan American Health Organization, Scientific Publication N°262, 1973.

4/ Data from Ministry of Public Health, Department of Statistics.

In addition to PCM, anemias and vitamin deficiencies, especially vitamin A and riboflavin, affect a substantial portion of the Salvadorean population. Ministry of Health- CARS/CDC estimate that 18% of the population have low or deficient hematocrits (a test for anemia) with the greatest concentration occurring in the teenage and adult populations, both male and female.

Food Balance sheets indicate an overall deficit in both calorie and protein availability in the country. According to 1976 figures 5/ the per capita caloric consumption was estimated to be 1890 per day and the protein intake 43 grams. This compares with a country specific recommended per capita minimum of 2300 calories and 47 grams of protein.

These data when combined with income and expenditure data from the 1976 household survey 6/ suggest that at least 60% of Salvadorean families have caloric and protein intakes significantly below recommended levels. (See Mission Health Sector Assessment for more detailed description of Nutritional Status).

2. Causes of the Problem

Income Level

Malnutrition in El Salvador is most closely tied to income level. Despite recent increases, most minimum wages still will not cover the cost of adequately feeding a family of average size (5.4 persons). The minimum balanced diet, not including meat, for a family of five with three dependents under ten, costs ¢6.62 per day or ¢198.60 per month, yet the daily minimum wage is ¢7.00 - ¢7.20 in San Salvador and ranges between ¢5.50 and ¢9.25 in the rest of the country. If the minimum cost of housing, clothing and other basic necessities at the level of the Salvadorean working class are added, the monthly cost at July 1977 prices for a family of five is estimated to be ¢425.00. 7/ The monthly family income at minimum wages is between ¢165.00 and ¢277.50 if only one member of the family works. Thus, it is apparent that at current prices, the minimum wage cannot meet the needs of the average family and must be supplemented by other income sources. Unfortunately this second income is difficult to achieve, given the job scarcity and growing population pressure in El Salvador.

National family income data for 1976 8/ showed that approximately 41.8% of Salvadorean families had incomes of less than ¢200.00 per month

5/ Hoja de Balance Alimentario-El Salvador, 1976. Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo Económico y Social (Unidad de Alimentación y Nutrición).

6/ Encuesta Nacional de Presupuesto Familiares, Agosto- Octubre 1976.

7/ Banco Central de Reserva Creditos. Analysis del Subsistema del Consumidor Poder de Compra; Empleo e Ingreso: Influencias Demográficas en las Necesidades y Demandas; Adecuación Alimentaria del Ingreso y del Salario del Trabajo. En 1er Seminario Nacional sobre Alimentación y Nutrición 1977, El Salvador

8/ Encuesta Nacional de Presupuestos Familiares, Agosto-Octubre 1976.

and 63% less than ¢300.00. An urban-rural breakdown shows 44% of the urban and 78% of the rural families making less than ¢300.00 per month. These percents represent a total of 490,209 households living at approximately minimum wage levels, and below poverty levels as defined by the U.S. Congressional Mandate in 1975.

Using age specific estimated population figures for 1977, provided by the Ministry of Planning, these low income families would include approximately 507,258 children under the age of five. This number is similar to the 1976 INCAP estimates of 527,000 Salvadorean children from 0-5 who exhibit either first, second or third degree malnutrition, further supporting a relationship between low income levels and malnutrition.

Regional Specific Causes

The major differences in rates of malnutrition found in the country's Socio-Ecological Regions* appear to arise from the effects of the local economic structure and environmental resources on the family's capacity or inability to rise above the minimum wage income. Most of the rest of the variations arise from social factors such as level of education and accessibility to adequate housing water and medical facilities.

In the marginal agricultural regions characterized by small subsistence farms major indirect causes of malnutrition are the inaccessibility of sufficient good quality land, difficulty in obtaining agricultural credit, lack of employment opportunities, inadequate housing, illiteracy, weak community organizations, isolation from markets both for the sale and purchase of food products, and inaccessibility of public services.

Malnutrition in the coffee, sugar cane and cotton areas seems to be related to the low annual income earned by agricultural workers, high seasonal unemployment and their lack of access to land for development of private agricultural activities to augment their incomes. The recent rise in agricultural minimum wages did not cover the 15.8% inflation rate of 1977. In addition, the rates of malnutrition are affected by abandonment of young children to inadequate care-takers during the coffee harvest, poor living conditions, particularly among migratory workers, poor maintenance of water supplies and low availability of health and educational facilities, particularly on the coffee fincas and cotton and sugar cane plantations.

Although malnutrition is somewhat less acute in the urban than in the rural areas, rates are still very high. Poor and impermanent housing and the lack of potable water and waste disposal systems are important factors particularly in the marginal communities of San Salvador. High unemployment is also a critical factor.

* Socio-ecological regions are defined as areas of the country which have common characteristics in terms of major economic source, natural resources, and social structures, but which may not be contiguous.

3. Barriers to Solution of the Problem

Aside from problems such as low educational level of the poor, high incidence of disease combined with inadequate community medical services, and the existence of cultural barriers to good nutrition which generally plague third world countries, El Salvador has several major obstacles to overcome if it is to solve its nutritional problems.

First is the high population growth rate (3.3%) and a youthful age distribution with all its implications for development. Next is the government's inability to date to effect significant changes in land tenure and national income distribution, while another is the lack of marketing infrastructure, including transportation, storage, food processing and food industries.

A final obstacle is the deterioration of the scarce natural resources and cultivable land and the general lack of concern for the environment and conservation. Almost total deforestation resulting from the eternal pressure for land and the need for wood as the principal family fuel source is a major problem. Many subsistence farmers growing principally basic grains are working marginal and inappropriate land. This combined with the deforestation is causing excessive erosion and loss of precious land resources. Furthermore, indiscriminate use of pesticides and herbicides on cotton plantations, and depletion of coastal fisheries, are having their effect on fresh water and marine resources, an important potential source of both food and income for many Salvadoreans.

4. GOES Response to Nutrition Problem to Date.

Recently El Salvador's food and nutritional problems have begun to receive increased GOES interest and attention. However, prior to 1976 nutrition interventions were generally limited to those under the direction of the Ministry of Health, emphasizing Maternal Child Health. Rehabilitation of malnourished children and Title II food distribution in cooperation with Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and CARITAS have been the most important programs. In addition, some initial attempts at nutrition education have been made through health centers and in cooperation with home educators in the Agricultural Extension Division. Other related MOH activities have included training of food service personnel for hospital and institutional facilities, vaccination campaigns, disease control and sanitation programs.

Although the treatment of malnutrition is within its jurisdiction the MOH could not be expected to control, as no single state agency could, the major causes of the country's food and nutritional problems. Attempts were made in the early 1970's to create a national food and nutrition planning unit but these met with little success.

Early in 1976, however, a former Minister of Health with more than thirty years experience in the nutrition field in El Salvador became

nutrition advisor to the Minister of Planning and began drafting a multi-sectoral National Food and Nutrition Plan. The GOES also asked for the help of an Intermediate Nutrition Planner from the New Trancentury Foundation under a centrally funded AID contract. This planner arrived in March 1977, at which time a Nutrition Unit was formed in the Ministry of Planning. The first major taks of the Unit was the development of the First National Food and Nutrition Seminar held in September 1977, under the auspices of the Ministry of Planning and with the cooperation of AID. From this multisectoral seminar and prior work by the Nutrition Unit, developed a National Food and Nutrition Program which has been incorporated into the Five Year Plan (1978-1982). The Program emphasizes the following target areas:

- a) increasing availability of basic foods for internal consumption,
- b) commercialization of basic foods,
- c) industrialization of fortified tortilla flour,
- d) food and nutrition education,
- e) health programs affecting food and nutrition
- f) assistance through direct feeding programs.

A Coordinating Office for the Food and Nutrition Program (OCOPAN) has been established in the Ministry of Planning. This office will be responsible for planning and coordinating nutrition related activities and for making recommendations on program policy and proposed legislation in the food and nutrition sector. Interministerial Subcommittees under the direction of OCOPAN will be established to plan and coordinate activities in each target area. (See Administrative Feasibility for GOES organizational structure).

The planning and implementation of the effective food and nutrition interventions have to date been precluded by the following major constraints at the national and departmental levels of the GOES:

- a) a lack of appreciation of the food and nutrition problem and its causes by many policy makers in the Ministries,
- b) a weakness in the coordinating mechanism among Ministries,
- c) an inaccessibility and a lack of organization of available data,
- d) inadequate human resources for planning and program implementation,
- e) a lack of specific plans for action,
- f) a lack of key economic resources necessary to implement action plans effectively.

As explained in the detailed description, the National Food and Nutrition Program and AID assistance to this program will support activities aimed at overcoming these constraints and allowing effective interventions in the six targeted areas.

5. Prior AID Assistance

Intermediate Nutrition Planner

AID is currently supporting a Nutrition Planner through a central AID contract with the New Transcentury Foundation. This planner has been working with the Ministry of Planning since March 1977 and was instrumental in the formation of the first National Food and Nutrition Seminar. She has also contributed significantly to the development of the National Food and Nutrition Program, the formation of a project to industrialize and fortify tortilla flour, the evaluation of feeding programs, and the verification of a nutritional surveillance system. In addition, she has served as a liaison between the GOES agencies including AID. In general this planner has played an important role in the development of the fragile but promising food and nutrition planning process now under way in the GOES.

PL 480 Title II

The principal AID activity in the nutrition area has been the PL 480 Title II program functioning since 1963. In the past this program has conducted school feeding and food-for-work projects. Currently its primary beneficiaries are the urban and rural poor, particularly families with pre-school age children and pregnant and lactating mothers. Although the most malnourished may be among those benefitted, the program has not been aimed specifically at this group. Food rations are distributed to an estimated 115,000 persons by CRS-CARITAS through 345 diocesan and parochial centers, through 242 Ministry of Health centers, two government agencies working in community development (ISTA and OMCOM) and in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture Extension Home Educators in charge of approximately 380 mothers' clubs. In addition, PL 480 commodities are provided to private and public day care centers and orphanages.

The Title II Program is meant to provide MCH food recipients with supporting nutrition and health education as well. At present, however, a very small proportion of the commodity beneficiaries are receiving this education, principally because of the lack of staff and budgetary resources in all participating agencies. AID assistance through the proposed Grant would help resolve both the lack of targeting and education in these programs.

INCAP Functional Classification of Nutritional Problems.

In 1975-1976 AID contributed \$10,000 to help finance an INCAP study, a Functional Classification of Nutritional Problems in El Salvador which has recently been published and presented to the government. This study provides a description and analysis of the nutritional problem and its specific causes in El Salvador and can serve as an important data base for food and nutrition program planning both on a national and regional

basis. Plans are that with further cooperation from INCAP, and AID assistance, this information will be coordinated with other existing data and utilized by the Ministry of Planning, the MOH and private agencies involved in food and nutrition programs.

Nutritional Surveillance

Work by the MOH with the assistance of CARS/CDC has made El Salvador a leader among Latin American countries in building a nutritional surveillance system. The nutritional status reporting system devised by CARS/MOH, in operation since January, 1977, is based on routine recording and compilation of weights and ages of all children under five attending MOH clinics. Presently, with the assistance of AID financing, the relationship between this clinic data and that of population-based anthropometric field survey data is being verified. Initial studies have indicated a good correlation between the clinic and general population data.

CARS/CDC provided computer tabulation and analysis of the nutritional status during an interim period. This responsibility has now been transferred to the MOH, where difficulties in maintaining the data tabulations current have been encountered because of insufficient data processing resources and personnel. AID support will help with this processing as an integral part of the coordinated data system to be established in the Ministry of Planning.

When current work is completed and this reporting system is later expanded through the addition of other health and socio-economic indicators to form a complete nutritional surveillance system, it should serve as a very important planning and evaluation tool for the MOH and the Ministry of Planning as well as private voluntary organizations involved in food and nutrition programs.

AID Financed Projects in Related Sectors

AID is assisting in the development of a national program of rural health aides, who will provide promotional and basic curative health, family planning and nutritional services to the rural population. To date 140 aides have been trained and placed out of a total of 1550 to be assigned by the end of 1982. The aides receive nutrition education and training in nutrition screening methods in their regular curriculum and make referrals to the health clinics in cases of acute malnutrition. The MOH plans to expand the aides training and activities in the area of food and nutrition in the future.

Other AID financed projects in the areas of agriculture, development, education and family planning are addressing important indirect causes of

malnutrition in El Salvador. AID agricultural projects are designed to increase the income of small farmers through multiple cropping programs. In addition AID assistance to IRA (Instituto Regulador de Abastecimientos) in the form of expansion of grain storage facilities provides subsidized income to small farmers and subsidized prices to consumers for basic grains.

General development and adult education projects receiving AID assistance seek to improve the economic status of low income Salvadoreans through support of cooperatives, artisans, self-help community projects and personnel resource development for heads of families.

AID assistance in the GOES Family Planning Programs is designed to help alleviate population pressure, generally recognized as the major obstacle to the achievement and assurance of an adequate diet for all Salvadoreans in the future.

6. Other Donor Activities

To date the only other donor active in nutrition programs in El Salvador have been the U.N. and its related agencies, PAHO and INCAP.

The United Nations's World Food Program (WFP) has functioned in the country since 1974. Its major activity has been the provision of commodities for food-for-work projects through FOCCO (Fomento y Cooperación Comunal), a government agency responsible for community development activities in the country. Recently this agency has been reconstructed under the Ministry of the Interior, as the Dirección de Desarrollo de la Comunidad. The future of its involvement with WFP, is now under consideration. In addition, the WFP and Ministry of Agriculture have a five year project initiated in 1976, to promote the production of basic grains.

The WFP has recently approved a MOH proposal to use U.N. commodities in an expanded feeding program throughout its health centers, beginning in 1979. Over a three year period, this program will gradually replace PL 480 commodities dispensed by the MOH through CRS/CARITAS.

INCAP's work on the Functional Classification of Nutritional Problems in El Salvador has already been mentioned. In addition, INCAP has been providing technical assistance to the MOH in preparation of the nutrition segment of the National Five Year Health Plan. INCAP has also worked with the Ministry of Agriculture on a project to investigate the intensive production of foods of animal origin and with the MOH in the reorganization of hospital food services. The proposed Food and Nutrition Improvement Project is designed to provide the structure needed to allow INCAP to lend technical assistance in other areas. The lack of such a structure has hampered local INCAP activities to date.

B. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

1. Goal

The nutrition project goal, which coincides with that of the National Food and Nutrition Program is to improve the nutritional status of the Salvadorean population with special emphasis on those segments most seriously affected by food shortages and malnutrition: the very low income rural and urban Salvadorean family (see Social Soundness Analysis for a description of the target population).

2. Purposes

The purpose of the proposed project is to support implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Program by strengthening GOES capability to plan, implement, coordinate, monitor and evaluate food and nutrition interventions and to influence policy decisions affecting food availability and nutritional status.

End-of-Project Status

By the end of the project it is anticipated that OCOPAN will be a functioning institution capable of channelling policy recommendations and effectively coordinating the National Food and Nutrition Program.

OCOPAN and its Technical Subcommittees will have the capability to collect, analyze and use nutritional data for planning purposes and will be planning, coordinating and executing food and nutrition interventions.

An integrated National Food and Nutrition Information System will be developed by OCOPAN. This system will include a consolidated food and nutrition data base drawing upon all sources of relevant information in the Ministries and agencies of the GOES and in local research institutions. A nutritional surveillance and program evaluation capability will also be integrated into this system.

Information in the form of periodic reports will be generated on the nature of the food and nutritional problems in El Salvador, the nutritional status of the population, the efficiency and effectiveness of specific food and nutrition interventions and the impact of the overall National Food and Nutrition Program. The information will be used for making policy decisions, planning national programs and designing food and nutrition interventions.

Three of the Technical Subcommittees, working under the supervision of OCOPAN, will have primary responsibility for: (1) development and coordination of all food and nutrition education activities, (2) rationing and coordination of supplementary feeding programs, and (3)

industrialization of fortified tortilla flour (Nixtamal).

With respect to the functions and capabilities of these three Subcommittees, the following conditions will signal achievement of project purpose:

1. An integrated food and nutrition education system, developed and coordinated by the Nutrition Education Subcommittee, will be in place and functioning as evidenced by the existence of a national and regional resource centers for food and nutrition education, and a nucleus of seven technically competent people capable of analyzing information on health and dietary behavior patterns, utilizing this information for development of educational materials and priority messages, disseminating this information nationally through all education delivery channels, and evaluating its impact.
2. The Technical Subcommittee for supplementary and emergency feeding programs will be coordinating the activities of all feeding programs and providing assistance in planning and management to ensure more efficient allocation and utilization of food resources. A group of six technically competent people will have clarified the objectives and influenced the implementation of long-range national plans for increasing the use of domestic resources in feeding programs; the existence of a functioning system for measuring nutritional and developmental impact of feeding programs targeting of supplementary feeding activities to ensure maximum impact on the most vulnerable groups; use of nutritional status surveillance information to rationalize the allocation of resources; integration of direct feeding programs with other development activities; and the existence of a system of food storage and distribution which permits timely response to emergency food requirements.
3. The GOES will be applying recommendations of the OCOPAN and relevant Technical Subcommittee in the development and marketing of Nixtamal to maximize the positive nutritional impact on the target population.

Finally, it is expected that a critical nucleus of key administrators will be aware of the nature, magnitude and implications of the food and nutritional problems and will have demonstrated a commitment to the National Food and Nutrition Program by supporting increased budgets for food and nutrition activities and by participation in integrated solutions.

3. Outputs

In order to achieve the conditions cited above and thus address the major constraints to effective planning and implementation of integrated nutrition interventions in El Salvador the nutrition project will undertake organizational, human resource, and systems development activities in four general areas:

1. Planning, evaluation and management of applied nutrition interventions.
2. Development and coordination of multisectoral nutrition education,
3. Rationalization and coordination of supplementary feeding programs,
4. Industrialization of fortified tortilla flour (Nixtamal).

Outputs Related to Planning, Evaluation and Management of Applied Nutrition Programs.

The Project will assist OCOPAN in developing the data base, surveillance systems and evaluation guidelines essential for nutrition planning and coordination and will respond to the needs of OCOPAN through training and technical assistance for the development of practical nutrition planning tools. Principal recipients of the training will be the OCOPAN staff and representatives from planning units of key agencies, as appropriate, to foster multisectoral involvement and coordination.

Recent data collection efforts such as nutritional status monitoring, INCAP's Functional Classification, the national household survey and agricultural surveys provide a data base that has neither been fully analyzed nor incorporated into the national food and nutrition decision-making process. The project will broaden the information base for national nutrition planning by appropriate analysis of existing data rather than undertaking new primary data collection. OCOPAN will designate an Information Coordinator responsible for: (a) consolidation and organization of available data; (b) analysis of the data most relevant for policy considerations; and (c) development of an information system that assures prompt and orderly data gathering, timely dissemination of analyses to target decision makers and monitoring of their response.

Technical assistance under the grant will address (a) information management system design, (b) use of data for policy analysis, and (c) presentation of data for policy purposes. As a specific example, the GOES now has available routinely reported food price data that could easily be used to monitor changes in family food availability and for guiding subsidy policies in directions that are nutritionally favorable. Assistance is needed in designing planning tools such as a "market basket" approach that would combine attention to nutritional considerations with sensitivity to political consequences. Assistance will also be needed to identify appropriate targets within the GOES and forms of presentation to ensure maximum impact of price monitoring and market basket analysis on nutrition policy.

The Nutrition Planning Information System depends heavily on the ability to monitor nutritional status routinely and without delay. The initial work of the Ministry of Health and CARS/CDC in the development of a nutritional surveillance system will be refined as a management information and policy making tool. AID Technical assistance and research support will help integrate the MOH's nutritional status monitoring with some simple health and socio-economic indicators which can serve in target group identification and as

predictors of change in nutritional status. In addition, assistance and training will make the expanded nutritional surveillance system an effective influence on decision making in nutrition-related areas. For example, by effective use of the surveillance system the subcommittee on supplementary feeding can improve its planning of ration sizes, location of food-for-work or MCH activities, and the types of programs needed.

The evaluation of nutrition related activities and assessment of the impact of both the National Food and Nutrition Program, nutrition interventions and exogenous variables, such as inflation or weather are important aspects of the OCOPAN's food and nutrition planning tasks. Inflation, for example, is causing deterioration of nutritional status throughout Latin American, and only nutrition planning groups have emphasized and measured the unequal distribution of its consequences.

GOES agencies conducting projects or programs with potential impact do not yet have the ability or often the interest to evaluate the nutritional consequences of their activities. OCOPAN will promote and help guide such evaluations particularly in the areas of health, agriculture, education, labor and food industries. Training and technical assistance under the USAID grant will help OCOPAN and its subcommittees design and exercise evaluation guidelines for assessing nutritional impact within and across relevant sectors and programs. Emphasis will be given to the development of skills in identifying nutritional consequences of sectoral activities and designing modifications to increase their positive and reduce their negative outcomes.

Finally, the project will finance promotional activities to broaden awareness of the problems of food availability and nutrition. The Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, Labor and others less directly involved with nutrition, but whose decisions affect progress in improving nutritional status are more difficult to influence than those who have been traditionally involved in nutrition related activities such as the MOH. Nonetheless these Ministries would benefit by the use of the contemplated information and evaluation systems in their decision making.

El Salvador's First National Seminar on Food and Nutrition held in 1977 began the education and persuasion process needed among other sectors. USAID-funded activities such as seminars, workshops and training will add to this initial step to build a common approach and language, improve inter-agency communication and facilitate coordination. In addition, OCOPAN will establish its credibility and influence by presenting timely and reliable information about the country's food and nutritional situation through price monitoring, nutritional surveillance, and nutritionally oriented analysis and review of sector projects. Training under the grant, emphasizing the value and utility of nutrition planning tools for all nutrition related sectors will further the institution building process necessary to make OCOPAN an influential factor in national decision making.

Outputs Related to Development and Coordination of Food and Nutrition Education

The establishment of a Subcommittee on food and nutrition education will represent a major step forward in El Salvador, where to date, nutrition education has been fragmentary, without focus and unrelated to the nutrition goals of accompanying activities.

The many organizations involved in food, nutrition and related health education have been understaffed, poorly trained and supplied with inadequate and inappropriate materials. By bringing these agencies together to develop a coordinated education strategy that (a) identifies major health or dietary behavior patterns influencing nutritional status, (b) develops public messages to support or confront the identified patterns, (c) plans multimedia programs to distribute these messages, and (d) creates evaluation systems and guidelines, the Subcommittee will turn nutrition education into an important element of the broader national nutrition program. Because assistance will go to the Subcommittee and not to separate participating agencies, it will strengthen the position of OCOPAN as coordinator and will contribute to building the common approach and understanding essential to improving nutrition education.

There is substantial information already available in this country on health and dietary behavioral patterns. The Subcommittee with technical assistance will review this data and if necessary identify further studies. Simple priority messages will then be developed which can be used nationwide, thereby avoiding much of the confusion occurring when different groups or agencies distribute conflicting or variable messages on the same subject.

Design and development or acquisition of education materials tailored to the cultural and economic constraints of the malnourished Salvadorean will be the Subcommittee's second task. Technical assistance in the area will be provided through consultants and workshops. Materials development assistance will not be limited to preparing standard lectures, books and pamphlets for use in schools and by field educators. In addition, the use of visual aides, puppets, games and other materials will be explored, and the project will provide assistance in review, design and development of those with exceptional promise.

Food, nutrition and related health education is being currently distributed to a limited extent through the MOH, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and various community development agencies. It will be the Subcommittee's job to review these various programs and create mechanisms for communication and coordination between them on the local level.

With the help of technical assistance the Subcommittee will also be responsible for developing evaluation guidelines and systems appropriate to each of the food and nutrition-health education programs in the country and for helping the respective ministries and agencies with the implementation of these systems.

The importance of mass media to reinforce nutrition education is acknowledged by Salvadorean educators. No agency has, in the past, had the skills, resources and influence necessary to initiate mass media activities on a national scale. The Subcommittee, with the help of resources obtained from this grant, will undertake to design and test a set of mass media messages together with a plan for their dissemination.

By the end of the project it is expected that a national materials resource center will have been created based on the expertise developed in the Subcommittee. This center will be linked to a system of regional distribution centers with a range of services available to all agencies distributing nutrition education. All of these centers will be established in existing facilities and will not entail construction costs. By bringing together all agencies involved this system can build on currently available physical infrastructure in the MOH, Ministry of Education and CENTA. Preproject analysis indicates that with USAID help to purchase initial educational equipment and materials, formal coordination of all agency personnel and financial resources now devoted to nutrition and related health education would support the creation of a good resource system.

Potential outreach nutrition-health educators such as auxiliary nurses in the MOH, rural teachers in Education, home educators in Agriculture and extensionists in the community development agencies currently receive inadequate training in food, nutrition and related health education. Grant funds will be used to develop training methods and curricula for nutrition educators and initial training courses for these personnel will be financed.

Outputs Related to Rationalization and Coordination of Supplementary Feeding.

Supplementary feeding is an important transitional tool in most national nutrition strategies because it is the primary means of addressing existing malnutrition and sustaining those at risk until more fundamental interventions can take effect. El Salvador has many different pre-school, food-for-work, and other food distribution activities. These evolved over many years, for many reasons, and are presently a patchwork of efforts.

The GOES is aware of administrative deficiencies in the supplementary feeding activities and has made their coordination and rationalization a major aspect of the National Food and Nutrition Program. Because concern for supplementary feeding leads immediately to consideration of local food sources to complement or replace international donations, coordination of agriculture and nutrition, always one of the most difficult problems in nutrition planning, will be an important component of this project.

The information base and recommendations for coordination of supplementary feeding will be developed by the Technical Subcommittee on supplementary feeding. The Subcommittee will inventory feeding activities, identify sites, ration sizes, types of activities, logistic arrangements and similar elements that are likely to be subject to cost-saving rationalization. Technical assistance

will be provided to map the locations of feeding activities against the distribution of malnutrition using information from INCAP's Functional Classification Survey and MOH's nutritional surveillance. This will permit the Subcommittee to identify duplication of activities and gaps in attention as well as priority areas for feeding programs.

After choosing priority sites and beneficiaries, the Subcommittee will analyze available data and study feeding activities in other countries as well as international donor programs and local food resources in order to identify promising alternatives for reducing substitution effects, developing ration norms, and choosing appropriate commodities to ensure that rations supplement existing diets sufficiently to have an impact on nutritional status. The group may, for example determine that nutritional impact of direct feeding can best be increased in certain areas by encouraging local food contributions to supplement international commodities. Sharing this information with community development agencies would be a useful example of multisectoral coordination and action to improve nutrition.

Public and private agencies involved in supplementary feeding activities will receive assistance in program management and implementation through seminars and technical assistance for both national and regional level personnel. In addition, the Subcommittee will develop curricula for grant funded courses aimed at local managers of supplementary feeding programs both in the MOH and community development agencies.

A centralized system of quality control for commodities distributed by all agencies will be developed using currently available resources within the GOES and grant funded technical assistance.

During the second year of the grant, the Subcommittee will develop evaluation models and protocols for use by participating agencies. Training and technical assistance through the grant will produce, a baseline data collection capability in participating agencies, evaluation norms for use by these agencies, and on-going data collection activities that will permit assessment of nutritional impact. The Subcommittee will emphasize use of weight charts, on-site data analysis, and other activities intended to make routine consideration of nutritional status and impact a standard element of supplementary feeding.

Technical assistance will aid the Subcommittee in its efforts to develop an effective, complementary nutrition-health education system for supplementary feeding programs. This work will be carried out in coordination with the Nutrition Education Subcommittee previously described. The Supplementary Feeding Subcommittee will also explore the use of feeding programs as a tool to complement other interventions such as community development or family planning activities important to the national development strategy.

The need for a national system of food storage and distribution responsive to emergency situations such as natural disasters or regional crop failures is

obvious. Due to crop failures in the eastern part of the country the GOES expects malnutrition to rise in that area in 1978. However, there is now no organized system to respond to that need and grant funds will be used to help develop one.

The eventual nationalization of supplementary and emergency feeding programs and the phase-out of all international commodities is a GOES priority goal. Studies and technical assistance will help the Subcommittee identify possible local food resources and develop a multi-year plan to accomplish this task thus allowing El Salvador to reach self sufficiency in its feeding programs in the future.

Outputs Related to the Nutritional Impact Feasibility of Industrialization of Nixtamal.

Industrialization of pre-cooked, protein fortified tortilla flour is a priority project identified in the Salvadoran National Food and Nutrition Program. Aside from its nutritional potential the industrialization of tortilla flour, with or without fortification has GOES support as an important part of its industrial development program. An analysis of the industrial and economic feasibility of the fortified tortilla flour project was begun in late 1976 and is already underway. While the project was conceived as a nutritional intervention, studies to date have been those of a conventional food processing project. The industrial feasibility study is directed by an economist from the Ministry of Planning's Project Division with technical support from the National Institute for Industrial Development (INSAFI) The industrial project is expected to be at the plant construction stage by the end of 1979 and operational at the end of 1980.

In proposing the Nixtamal project as part of the National Food and Nutrition Program, the Director of the Nutrition Unit recognized that it could, with proper nutrition planning, make a major contribution to improving national nutritional status. The fortification of industrialized tortilla flour with protein and other nutrients currently deficient in the Salvadoran diet was viewed as a way of converting a universally consumed food into a more nutritionally complete one if the consumer price was kept stable and acceptability was maintained. Conversely it was understood that nutritional status would be negatively affected if a higher cost product were to be substituted for cheaper, equally effective nutrients.

The Nixtamal Subcommittee will be the executing agency for proposed studies to identify both indirect and direct nutritional implications of the project and to seek ways of enhancing positive impact. Assisted by AID financed consultants, the group will first assemble available information and results of initial Nixtamal project studies to develop an analytical framework for incorporation of "nutritional feasibility". Thus far, the team is exploring technological alternatives and their engineering requirements, possible plant size and location, requirements in terms of raw materials, human capital, energy and financing. Costa Rican and

Mexican firms operating comparable industries have been consulted, and a Salvadoran team has made an inspection tour of a Mexican plant. INCAP has provided information on possible alternative product formulas and alternative processing methods. Preliminary market studies, on consumption and purchase of tortillas being carried out with the cooperation of the MOH as well as MIN/PLAN's survey division, are directed at the household level and at intermediate consumers, the tortilla producer-vendors. Tortilla consumption in public institutions will be investigated. Future plans call for acceptability and market trials among both intermediate and final consumer.

Description of Grant Supported Activities.- The AID-sponsored studies will be integrated into a context of on-going industrial development activities, providing these with a nutritional focus and identifying nutrition-related problem areas which thus far have not been considered. The initial step will be to examine the most current assumptions about (a) nutrient content and formulation of the product; (b) production and retail costs; (c) sales organization and approach; (d) projected magnitude and composition of sales to public and private sector, both intermediate and final consumers.

Analysis will be made of the nutritional efficiency (i.e., nutrient costs) of the proposed formulas, comparing them with common alternative sources with equivalent nutrient content. As part of such an analysis, the availability and prices of the required raw materials will be investigated, with particular emphasis on the proposed protein-fortifying agent (s). Possibilities for using the supply requirement of the latter, most probably a legume such as soy or pigeon peas, as a vehicle for nutrition-improvement through economic improvements among small farm families will be examined. In addition the cost of alternative processing methods necessitated by the use of alternative formulas will be taken into consideration.

The projected composition and volume of sales at alternative production and retail costs will be arrayed against the pattern of malnutrition to estimate the likely impact on nutrient intake by and within malnourished families. Studies supported by the grant will give primary consideration to the crucial relationship between demand and need. With the assistance of USAID sponsored consultants, the Subcommittee will explore alternative production and distribution models which link commercially profitable demand with subsidized production to meet the needs of malnourished families unable to afford the product at commercially profitable prices. Using grant funds, acceptability and market trials aimed at the nutritionally vulnerable sector will be performed using alternative formulas, distribution patterns and prices.

The studies will provide a basis for developing plans for organization of the industry and for marketing schemes to enhance the project's nutritional impact. Economic and market analysis will be necessary to identify projected break-even levels of output and revenue based on alternative pricing and distribution patterns. Following the identification of feasible patterns, alternative modes of organization and marketing to implement these patterns will be

explored. This analysis will involve questions such as the following:

1. What will be the role of the private sector in production and distribution?
2. How can the accessibility of the product to low income families, by subsidized prices, special distribution schemes, etc., be assured without reducing commercial possibilities (e.g., through identification as "poor peoples" food)?
3. How can the marketing position and logistic facilities of IRA best be utilized for distribution and advertising of the product?
4. What are the possibilities and implications of an assured public institutional market for Nixtamal?
5. What approaches appear most feasible for penetration of the rural market? Can intermediate, small scale technologies be utilized for reaching rural markets?
6. How can marketing arrangements be designed to increase consumption by and nutritional impact on preschoolers? For example is the product feasible for use in infant-specific foods for direct feeding programs?
7. How can acceptability, promotional and market trials be organized to insure adequate consideration of the special needs and characteristics of low income and nutritionally vulnerable groups?
8. What are the projected impacts on employment opportunities of alternative patterns of industrial organization?

These questions are presently outside the scope of on-going Nixtamal feasibility studies. It is therefore critical that OCOPAN be able to supply the information necessary to assure a positive nutritional impact before basic production and marketing decisions are made.

Grant-assisted studies would in effect provide a focus on the economics of improved nutrition needed to balance the heavy emphasis on the economics of industry and commerce. It is quite likely that timely, persuasive studies and recommendations can substantially influence Nixtamal design and nutritional impact.

4. Inputs

AID will grant finance 12 months of long-term technical assistance and 34 person months of short term assistance. The long-term technical assistant will be a nutrition planner to work with the OCOPAN. The short-term assistance will include experts in information systems, nutritional surveillance and evaluation of nutritional status, nutrition planning; nutrition education programs and development of nutrition education materials, curricula and evaluation; development, management and evaluation of supplementary feeding programs; and specialists in industrial organization, and marketing design and methods.

The following 15 formal seminars and workshops will be financed by the grant:

- a. Food and Nutrition Planning Seminar: Nutrition planning theory, explanation of planning tools, types of data required, general evaluation methods and techniques.
- b. Food and Nutrition Data Review Workshop: Description of data currently available in-country and possible application in nutrition planning, i.e., Functional Classification, Nutritional Surveillance, Household Survey, Price Data, Agricultural Production, Import-Export Data (includes explanation by each speaker of data background, source, method of collection, sampling frame, assumptions, strengths and weaknesses).
- c. Evaluation Seminar: Methods of evaluating national nutritional status and specific nutrition interventions and programs.
- d. Update Workshop/Seminar on Planning and Evaluation of Food and Nutrition Interventions and Programs.
- e. Nutritional Surveillance Seminar: Theory, methods, and current status of nutritional surveillance in-country including the final report from Nutritional Surveillance Study.
- f. Three Promotional Seminars in Food and Nutrition: Aimed at policy makers in other sectors.
- g. Nutrition Education Seminar Informal and Outreach Methods: Review of methods of outreach and informal food and nutrition education, management and evaluation of programs, educational materials available, reports of other country programs, curricula and methods for nutrition educators.
- h. Nutrition Education Seminar Formal Methods: Review as informal method seminar.
- i. Nutrition Education Resource Center Workshop/Seminar: National and regional educational resource center development.
- j. Workshop/Seminar Supplementary Feeding Programs: General advantages and limitations to direct feeding programs as nutritional interventions, elements of effective versus ineffective feeding programs, reports of programs in other countries and available local and international resources, evaluation of feeding programs, nutrition education as a complementary activity.
- k. Workshop Seminar on Supplementary Feeding for National and Regional Personnel: Management and evaluation of programs, methods of integrating related activities, nutrition education.
- l. Workshop/Seminar Use of Supplementary Feeding in Community Development, Family Planning, Education and Other Activities.
- m. Workshop/Seminar on developing agroindustrial projects for nutritional improvement using Nixtamal as an example.

Aside from in-country and on the job training provided through seminars and workshops four man months of participant training will be funded to allow OCOPAN and Subcommittee members to attend short courses in the U.S. and third countries.

Training of field level personnel in nutrition education and management of supplementary feeding programs will be provided through 48 courses involving a total of 2,400 GOES employees. These courses will be divided as follows: 13 in the MOH, 30 in the MOE and 3 through CENTA and the community development agencies.

A total of 24 two week trips will be grant funded as observational travel to third countries for study of related projects on food and nutrition information systems, nutrition education, supplementary feeding programs and industrialization and enrichment of tortilla flour.

Grant funds will also be used to finance six studies ranging in duration from two to six months and covering the following areas:

- a. Consolidation and analysis of currently available data on health and dietary behavior patterns in El Salvador.
- b. Locations of present supplementary feeding programs mapped against distribution of malnutrition in the country.
- c. Studies on the Nutritional feasibility of the industrialization and fortification of tortilla flour, Nixtamal.
- d. Development of an expanded nutritional surveillance system.
- e. Domestic food resources for supplementary and emergency feeding programs.
- f. Market trials for fortified tortilla flour, Nixtamal.

AID will also grant fund certain other costs including: (1) data processing costs (local hire programmers, card punching and verification, data processing materials and computer time); (2) printing or purchase of nutrition education materials, including audio-visual aides and equipment for food and nutrition education resource centers; (3) educational materials for seminars and workshops; (4) two desk type electronic calculators for the OCOPAN; (5) printing or purchase of materials and equipment for use in supplementary feeding programs such as growth curves, scales and measuring tapes; and (6) local contract personnel for studies and research assistance.

The GOES will provide full time salaries of OCOPAN employees and part-time salaries of Subcommittee personnel and advisors, as well as those of personnel taking part in the training courses for nutrition educators and managers of supplementary feeding programs. It will also provide all administrative, operating and secretarial costs for the work of the OCOPAN and its Subcommittees as well as administrative costs for all seminars, workshops and courses. All in-country travel costs for projects, seminars and courses will be covered by the GOES as will international travel costs related to the four months of participant training.

In addition, the GOES will pay a portion of data processing costs and other materials and equipment needed to carry out the work of OCOPAN and its Subcommittees. The cost of all other studies pertaining to the industrial feasibility of the Nixtamal project will also be covered by the GOES.

III PROJECT ANALYSES

A. TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

1. Nutritional Considerations

The major nutritional problems in El Salvador are protein-calorie malnutrition (PCM), anemias, Vitamin A and other vitamin deficiencies including riboflavin. As described in the background, the causes of PCM are rooted in the economic, social, health, educational, and food production environment. The proposed project addresses these causes on a long term basis through an integrated multisectoral nutrition planning approach. It is only through such an approach that necessary policy changes and interventions in all the sectors directly and indirectly affecting nutritional status can be influenced. In addition, short term solutions and prevention are advanced under the project in the food, nutrition and related health education programs, through streamlining and targetting of supplementary feeding programs and by improving the nutritional quality of a major food and making it available to the nutritionally most vulnerable.

Anemias are principally due to an inadequate dietary intake of iron and folate combined with excessive blood, iron and vitamin losses from disease and heavy parasitic loads. The problem of anemia must, therefore, be confronted through both nutrition and related health education and via health programs aimed at the reduction of infectious diseases and prevention and treatment of parasitic infestation. The Nutrition Improvement Grant will contribute to these programs through activities of the Education Subcommittee and by the projects general support of the coordinating office for the National Food and Nutrition Program which includes as a target area, health programs affecting food and nutrition.

Vitamin deficiencies, due to inadequate dietary intake, result principally from a lack of nutritionally sound food choices and poor food preparation practices, both of which can be effectively addressed through food and nutrition education.

In summary, the choice of supporting a multisectoral, coordinated planning approach, closely linked to active program implementation in each related sector has obvious advantages over a piecemeal or unilateral sector approach and will result in a more effective resolution of the principal nutritional problems in El Salvador.

2. Programmatic Considerations

The National Food and Nutrition Program specifies six major areas of activity (See Background Section 4. GOES Response). These six include the principal areas of alternative interventions or programs which could directly affect the national nutritional status within the next five years. This project has

chosen to support three of these areas as well as the coordinating office for the entire program: (a) food and nutrition education, (b) assistance through direct feeding programs, and (c) industrialization of fortified tortilla flour.

By supporting the central planning unit, spin off support will go to all six areas and by concentrating AID funds on three, limited GOES funds are released to support analysis and planning activities in the other three areas. The choice of deleting the National Program areas of (a) increasing the availability of basic foods, (b) the commercialization of basic foods, and (c) health programs affecting food and nutrition from the present Project was based on two major considerations.

First, two of these areas, increasing the availability of basic foods (principally an agricultural problem) and health programs affecting food and nutrition, are major program areas in the Mission receiving current and future AID support. Thus, it was concluded that through a closer integration of programs within the Mission the goals in these areas could be supported through other sectors.

Second, the broad area of commercialization of basic foods in currently receiving AID support only indirectly through grain storage projects with IRA. Significant activities in this area would require a larger contribution than could be supplied under the proposed grant. Since it was a Project aim to tie the grant supported planning, training and technical assistance activities directly to active GOES projects, it was felt that preliminary work should be supported through OCOPAN and more specific activities would await further GOES development. This general area may warrant separate AID project funding in the future.

3. Project Methodological Considerations

The combination of technical assistance, participant training and planning activities with on-going action projects allows these activities to occur while avoiding the usual time lag between planning and project implementation. The initial impact of planning activities on project implementation should be apparent within the first months of grant funding.

The Project design, using subcommittees convened and coordinated by a single office, has technical as well as economic advantages. The GOES has competent and highly motivated people working in the Nutrition sector, but they are limited in number. These technicians are now technically and organizationally isolated in their respective ministries. By convening those technicians currently involved in similar activities in a single subcommittee their technical competence will be greatly enhanced as a natural consequence of working together. In addition, these technical people will gain prestige through mutual support and increased visibility allowing them to obtain greater budgetary and logistic support from their respective ministries and agencies. Furthermore, by funneling USAID project assistance to implementing ministries through OCOPAN for projects specifically planned by the technical subcommittees, interministerial cooperation is

encouraged. Because of these advantages the Program has support from technical level personnel in each of the ministries, agencies and educational institutions contacted during preliminary Project discussions.

Since the GOES salaries are low relative to the private sector, there is a need to direct training to a large number of technicians in order to assure that technical competence remains within the government. The use of in-country and short-term training through seminars, workshops and technical assistance allows training to reach almost all technical GOES personnel currently working in the nutrition sector.

4. Environmental Effects

Neither the Projects training, planning and coordinating aspects nor the action programs in nutrition education and supplementary feeding will impact on the environment. The Nixtamal Project, however, has been justified within the Salvadorean Government as having favorable ecological and energy-saving consequences.

El Salvador is faced with an urgent need for ecological rehabilitation, especially reforestation, while its growing population's need for fuel places ever greater stress on vital forest resources. Firewood is the primary cooking fuel for 37% of the population and tortilla preparation consumes a large portion of the fuel. Cooking the corn prior to the preparation of the dough (Nixtamal) used in making tortillas, consumes one third of the total firewood used or 1,250,000 metric tons per year. This quantity, with a market value of over US \$24 million, is equivalent to 3-1/2 million cubic meters of standing forest.

In contrast, the industrial preparation of Nixtamal would require a mere 5% of that energy expenditure in terms of kilocalories, 8% in terms of dollar value. By promising a significant reduction in the pressures on forest resources, the Nixtamal project represents a logical and natural step toward resolving a serious ecological crisis.

B. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AND PLAN

1. Total Project Financial Requirements

The total financial investment envisioned by the proposed AID grant and the GOES contribution is equivalent to approximately \$1 million as follows:

(in U.S. \$000 or equivalent)			
	<u>U.S. Dollars</u>	<u>Local Currency</u>	<u>Total</u>
AID Grant	\$ 276.	\$ 199.	\$ 475.
GOES	---	578.	578.
TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 276.</u>	<u>\$ 777.</u>	<u>\$ 1,053.</u>

2. Host Country Financial Capability

The GOES contribution, amounting to approximately \$578 thousand during the life of the project, is primarily in the form of Ministry of Planning Budgetary allocations to the OCOPAN. This total figure is not considered excessive. Ministry of Planning budgetary allocations to OCOPAN for the first year of the project equal only 0.51% of their 1978 Budget.

3. Financial Plan and Budget Tables

AID grant funds of \$475,000 will be expended over a three year implementation period. These funds will be used principally for technical assistance, participant training, invitational travel and equipment, in U.S. dollars, and the balance for data processing and other costs in local currency.

Inflation has been accounted for 10% per year on a compound basis. This inflation adjustment is considered reasonable in view of El Salvador's recent economic trends. No contingency funds have been provided.

See pages 28 and 29 for the Summary Cost Estimate and Financial Plan and the Costing of Project Outputs/Inputs tables.

In addition to the \$578,000 of GOES funding presented in the above mentioned financial schedules, the GOES is presently planning expenditures totalling in excess of \$3.5 million for a turn-key construction contract for a manufacturing plant of Nixtamal, a fortified tortilla flour. This construction is predicted upon positive conclusion of industrial feasibility analysis, financed by GOES industrial development program. No AID assistance is contemplated for this activity, financing will be the responsibility of the GOES.

NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT
(In \$000 or Equivalents)
Project Paper

Handwritten calculations:

$$\begin{array}{r} 475 \overline{) 135.0} \\ \underline{950} \\ 4000 \\ \underline{3780} \\ 2200 \end{array}$$

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PROJECT INPUTS	PROJECT OUTPUTS				TOTAL
	# 1	# 2	# 3	# 4	
AID APPROPRIATED					
Technical Assistance	87	37	14	41	179
Data Processing (incountry)	25	5	5	5	40
Training	18	55	7	6	86
Other					
Invitational Travel	6	7	6	6	25
Materials & Equipment	10	21	10	5	46
Research Contracts	28	7	17	37	89
Inflation	4	3	2	1	10
TOTAL AID	178	135	61	101	475
GOES APPROPRIATED					
Personnel	119	167	24	30	340
Administration	12	2	2	2	18
Travel/Transportation	10	3	2	2	17
Data Processing	4	-	-	-	4
Training	6	28	2	2	38
Other	14	-	-	147	161
Inflation (covered in above)					
TOTAL GOES	165	200	30	183	578
TOTAL	343	335	91	284	1,053

NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT
SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN
(US \$000)

PROJECT PAPER

Project # 519-0182

SOURCE	A. I. D.		Host Country		Other(s)		TOTAL
	FX	IC	FX	IC	FX	IC	
AID Grant:							
Technical Assistance	179						179
Data Processing		40					40
Training	6	80					86
Other	91	69					160
Inflation		10					10
Subtotal	276	199					475
GOES							
Personnel				340			340
Administration				18			18
Travel/Transportation				17			17
Data Processing				4			4
Training				38			38
Other				161			161
Inflation (in the above)				-			-
Subtotal				578			578
Project Total	276	199	0	578			1,053

C. ADMINISTRATIVE FEASIBILITY

1. GOES Organizational Structure

The Project is supporting a new GOES program with a newly created organizational structure which will have a central coordinating office within the Ministry of Planning, a multisectoral executive committee, and technical working groups or subcommittees. The coordinating office OCOPAN will be staffed by the executive coordinator of OCOPAN and additional technical and administrative personnel. The executive committee (See Annex B for composition) will serve as a decision making unit at the program level, will channel information to cooperating ministries and ultimately make recommendations on program policy and proposed legislation to the National Committee on Social Development. The latter is an already existing multi-ministerial committee responsible for the country's social development policies. (See Figure 1).

Technical subcommittees or working groups directed by the coordinating office will be formed to execute specific planning activities in each of 6 project areas identified by the National Food and Nutrition Program. These working groups will be composed of technical representatives from each of the ministries or agencies of the GOES currently implementing or planning activities in the identified area (See Annex B for proposed composition of funded subcommittees). Since these technical personnel will be specifically involved in related projects within their ministries or agencies, direct communication is assured between planning and implementation at a project level. Actual implementation of the interventions designed and coordinated by the subcommittees will continue in the appropriate ministry or agency.

While informal concurrence exists, a formalized method for assuring cooperation between the coordinating office and ministries and agencies with appropriate technical personnel to participate in subcommittees, still needs to be effected. This will have to occur before proper functioning of the various subcommittees can be ensured.

Once the proposed coordinating office and its subcommittees are established as planned, both the organization and administrative capability should be sufficient to carry out the Project. All of the administrative needs of the coordinating office and the operations of the technical subcommittees will be handled by the administrative unit of the Ministry of Planning. Thus, while the organizational structure is new the administrative structure is a tested entity and should have no problem in awarding or administering contracts. The selection of the contractors will require technical expertise which can be supplied by the long-term advisors attached to the coordinating office and by the Mission's technical offices.