

PD AAN-402
151-3037
7/14/68
L.B./P.N.S.

AID 1020-25 (7-88) PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR) (U-446) See M.O. 1026.1	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	001 PROJECT NUMBER 001 3 P.M. 518-69-820-091
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002 PAR	MO.	DAY	YR.	003 U.S. OBLIGATION SPAN	004 PROJECT TITLE
AS OF:	08	31	69	FY 55 Thru FY 75	FOOD FOR FREEDOM
005 COOPERATING COUNTRY - REGION - AID/W OFFICE					
ECUADOR					

AID DOLLAR FINANCING-OBLIGATIONS (\$000)	TOTAL	CON-TRACT (NON-ADD)	PERSONNEL SERVICES			PARTICIPANTS		COMMODITIES		OTHER COSTS	
			AID	PASA	CON-TRACT	DIR. PASA	CON-TRACT	DIR. PASA	CON-TRACT	DIR. PASA	CON-TRACT
CUMULATIVE NET THRU ACTUAL YEAR (FY 1969)	82*		79					1		2	
PROPOSED OPERATIONAL YEAR (FY 1970)	0										

CCC VALUE OF P.L. 480 COMMODITIES (\$000) → Thru Actual Year 69: **\$17,994**** Operational Year Program 70: **\$3,139*****

007 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY TABLE

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

TYPE CODE b	TYPE CODE c	d. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TYPE CODE		d. CONTRACT/PASA/VOLAG NO.	e. LEAVE BLANK FOR AID/W USE
			b.	c.		
1. U.S. CONTRACTOR 2. LOCAL CONTRACTOR 3. THIRD COUNTRY CONTRACTOR 4. PARTICIPATING AGENCY 5. VOLUNTARY AGENCY 6. OTHER:	0. PARTICIPATING AGENCY 1. UNIVERSITY 2. NON-PROFIT INSTITUTION 3. ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING 4. CONSTRUCTION 5. OTHER COMMERCIAL 6. INDIVIDUAL 7. OTHER:					
		1. CARE	5	2		
		2. CRS	5	2	CRS-349	
		3.				

PART I - PROJECT IMPACT

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

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

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

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

008 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-A (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I as necessary):

- * Funds obligated before 6/30/68, mainly for salary payments, allotments, etc. to direct hire employee formerly paid under this project.
- ** As of 12/31/68, according to AID Operations Report.
- *** Estimated value (CCC value plus freight costs) of commodities for the four subprojects planned for FY 1970.

MISSION DIRECTOR APPROVAL →	SIGNATURE	DATE
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No PAR has been submitted previously on the Food for Freedom project. This is the general title under which the Mission groups nutrition and food-for-work activities entailing the distribution of PL 480 Title II (and formerly Title III) agricultural surplus commodities. The use of these commodities in Ecuador dates back to 1955, and the activities carried out by means of them have been numerous. The PAR's format does not lend itself to a detailed evaluation of all of these activities. The evaluation given here, starting with a brief historical note, will mainly concern the work done in the last year by the two voluntary agencies with which the Mission works at present in putting PL 480 Title II commodities to use in Ecuador: CARE and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) represented locally by CARITAS.

History

CARITAS, organized in 1958 and legalized in Ecuador in 1961, is the local agency responsible for the administration and distribution of the food programs of the U. S. voluntary agency, Catholic Relief Services (CRS). In the past, the distribution of agricultural surplus commodities by CRS/CARITAS has lacked control and supervision. The practices resulting from this problem led the U. S. Government to suspend all PL 480 commodity shipments to CRS/CARITAS from December 1964 to February 1966. The fact that control and supervision did not improve much during the following two years can be traced to the intermediary position of CARITAS, which acts independently in spite of its status as an agency of the CRS.

CARE's operations as a voluntary agency for the distribution of PL 480 food commodities began in October 1959. It was responsible for the distribution of food to the Andean Mission for its self-help projects until 1966, after which time the Andean Mission changed its system for such projects. CARE also was the agency responsible for administering a commodity barter program under which corn and sorghum were exchanged for fresh milk to supply two centers in Guayaquil caring for children and expectant mothers. CARE handles food distributions to various institutions such as orphanages, hospitals, and adult feeding centers as well as centers for mothers and children. Since the commodities consigned to CARE are usually sent to distribution centers scattered throughout Ecuador, the control of CARE's activities is difficult and has produced many problems for USAID/E.

Both CRS/CARITAS and CARE handle the distribution of commodities to supplement programs for feeding school children throughout Ecuador.

(1) Overall performance and effectiveness of project implementation in achieving stated project goals

During the past year CARE and CRS/CARITAS undertook to reorganize their food programs in order to use the available resources to the best advantage in their respective activities. CARE works with the Ministry of Education in carrying out programs for feeding schoolchildren, with the Ministry of Social Welfare in carrying out programs for feeding expectant mothers, infants and children of pre-school age, and the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture in carrying out certain other programs. The National CARITAS office, which includes a director, two auditors, port dispatchers, a customs broker, a supervisor of food for development activities, a secretary and two employees involved in program control, likewise works with various ministries in carrying out its nutrition programs and its food for development activities, e. g., economic development work projects, community development, educational development, health and sanitation development, live-stock feeding and land reform settlement. The agencies' reorganization efforts are aimed at the participation of the private sector in the numerous localities where PL 480 commodities are being used. It is expected that the reorganization will be completed by June 1970, and that it will result in greater effectiveness in the use of the resources available for the two agencies' activities.

Financial problems, strikes by teachers, inadequacies in the Ministry of Education's methods of implementing the programs for feeding school children are contingencies which could adversely affect performances in the Food for Freedom project.

(2) Contribution of the project to the achievement of sector and goal plans

The Food for Peace project affects the lives of thousands of Ecuadorians by improving their nutrition. It thus contributes indirectly, if not directly, to all of the sector and goal plans which involve human resources. One of the aims of the project is to stimulate the private donation of foods to supplement the diet of the expectant and nursing mothers, the pre-school children, school children and children in institutions who benefit from the feeding programs for which PL 480 surplus commodities serve as a basis. Another aim is to provide nutritional education so that gradually the more desirable and economic of the locally produced foods will be put to greater and better use. The voluntary agencies work towards the development of a sense of responsibility among private local organizations and groups possessing a potential for improving the diet and health of children. In this way they contribute to institutional development in the private sector. In this way, too, a working relationship between the public and private sectors can be developed, depending upon the adequacy of the participation of both sectors.

(3) Efficiency in the utilization of resources

Efforts at reorganization during the past year have resulted in greater efficiency in the utilization of resources by CARE and CRS/CARITAS. The dock strike which occurred in the U. S. in January, February and March, 1969, caused delays in the arrival of PL 480 commodities; when these commodities finally did arrive in June and July 1969, the problem was further complicated by a dispute between the Ministry of Finance and the Port Authority concerning their withdrawal from the port of Guayaquil. Before a settlement was reached, about 6.5 million pounds of food had accumulated in the port. Within a month after the settlement, however, the voluntary agencies had withdrawn all but about 200,000 pounds of the food from the port for distribution throughout the country.

The agencies are concentrating on getting local groups to participate more actively in the administration of their activities.

(4) The continued relevance of the project to the country's development and the furtherance of U. S. objectives

Malnutrition and undernutrition among children is a serious problem in Ecuador. The child-feeding activities carried out under this project reduce the toll of the irreparable physical and possible mental retardation which usually results from malnutrition. Its continuing relevance to the country's development is thus clear. Food for development activities help to stimulate community development and increase the potential for higher productivity among adults, often eliminating idleness and disguised unemployment in rural communities.

PART 1 - B PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

ID/W se haly	2.	Actual and Planned Outputs (all data cumulative)				
		3. Actual Cum. to Date	4. As of Prior June 30		5. Planned by next June 30	6. Projected total for project life
			a. Planned	b. Actual		
No PIP for the Food for Freedom project has been prepared yet. The following entries are illustrative of those to be included in the PIP.						
	1. Establish feeding centers for mothers and children and amplified services for mothers and pre-school children.	50,170 ^{1/} 16,000 ^{2/}	35,000 9,000	- -	60,000 50,000	380,000 300,000
	2. Expand the school feeding program, especially in rural schools.	259,000 ^{1/} 200,000 ^{2/}	200,000 200,000	- -	300,000 200,000	1,875,000 1,000,000
	3. Increase support for the inmates in other child feeding institutions, and increase nutritional education for social workers, etc.	20,260 ^{1/} 10,000 ^{2/}	36,000 8,500	- -	27,000 13,000	112,500 80,000
	4. Maintain the current level of feeding adults in institutions.	5,500 ^{2/}	5,500	-	5,500	27,500
	5. Increase food for development projects, mainly colonization and community development activities.	42,000 ^{2/}	42,000	-	100,000	625,000
		Recipients	Recipients		Recipients	Recipients
	^{1/} CARE ^{2/} CRS					

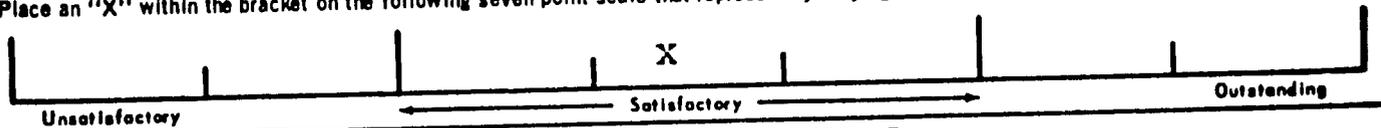
Best Available Document

PART I-B - Continued

010

B.2 - OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT TARGETS

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



PART I-C - PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE

011

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

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

a. CODE NO. (AID/W USE ONLY)	SCALE FOR COLUMN c: 3= Very Important; 2= Important; 1= Secondary Importance SCALE FOR COLUMN d: 3= Superior/Outstanding; 2= Adequate/Satisfactory/Good; 1= Unsatisfactory/Marginal	c. POTENTIAL IMPACT ON EACH GOAL IF PROJECT ACHIEVES TARGETS	d. ACTUAL IMPACT ON GOAL TO DATE RELATIVE TO PROGRESS EXPECTED AT THIS STAGE
	b. SECTOR AND PROGRAM GOALS (LIST ONLY THOSE ON WHICH THE PROJECT HAS A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT)		
	(1) Short-term mitigation of malnutrition and undernutrition among children of school and pre-school age.	3	2
	(2) Mobilization of local resources for community self-help activities.	3	2
	(3) Participation in feeding programs and nutrition education by private organizations and agencies .	3	1
	(4)		

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

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

- (3) d. Nutrition education is needed to spread an awareness of the problems of malnutrition and undernutrition. Both the public and the private sectors in Ecuador need to be mobilized to combat these problems, and to assume full responsibility for moving forward with the effort, once financial and technical assistance from outside sources are terminated. Up to the present time the implementing agencies and the Ecuadorean Government have not considered the mobilization of the private sector in their planning of nutrition education.

A factor which could forestall the project's impact on all goals is the problem which Ecuador has with the requirement that, starting on July 1, 1969, it pay 10% of the freight charges on commodities brought into the country for development purposes (including Food for Freedom commodities).

These freight charges on all categories of U. S. assistance to Ecuador amount to over \$1 million yearly. In view of Ecuador's financial problems a waiver exempting it from the 10% requirement until December 31, 1969 has been granted on the shipment of Title II commodities only. The Ecuadorean Government has indicated in writing that it will pay the 10% on all Title II shipments starting January 1, 1970. There appears to be some doubt, however, that it will be financially able to do so.

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PART I-C - Continued**C.2 - GENERAL QUESTIONS**

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

021 **NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.2** Identify each explanatory note by the number of the entry to which it pertains. (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I as necessary):

- 014 The government's financial situation is not always sound, and because of the activities' dependence on public financing, discontinuity is an ever present possibility.
- 018 Research should be done relative to the merits of providing food to adults in literacy courses as a part of the food for development program.
- 019 Activities involving food for colonization, the construction of roads and irrigation systems received substantial coverage in the newspapers and radio programs here, and would lend themselves to publicity in the U. S.

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PART II - IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

II-A - STATUS OF SCHEDULE

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

(a)		(b) STATUS - PLACE AN "X" IN, ONE COLUMN		
PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
	<p>This project was undertaken long before the requirement for a PIP existed, and the major actions which have been taken are not susceptible to the type of listing required by this form. An effort will be made to establish a PIP for the project in the future; this will facilitate the listing of major actions in future PARs.</p>			

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PART II - Continued

023 II-A.2 - OVERALL TIMELINESS

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

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

(a) On schedule		
(b) Ahead of schedule		
(c) Behind schedule		X
(1) AID/W Program Approval	90%-10% requirement on freight charges	X
(2) Implementing Agency (Contractor/Participating Agency/Voluntary Agency)		
(3) Technicians		
(4) Participants		
(5) Commodities (non-FFF)		
(6) Cooperating Country	90%-10% freight problem and port problem	X
(7) Commodities (FFF)		
(8) Other (specify):		

II-B - RESOURCE INPUTS

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

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

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

2. FACTORS-PARTICIPANT TRAINING

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

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PART II-B - Continued

3. FACTORS-COMMODITIES

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

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

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

079 NARRATIVE FOR PART II-B: (After narrative section a. Overall Implementation Performance, below, follow, on form AID 1020-251 as needed, with the following narrative section headings: b. Implementing Agency, c. Participants, d. Commodities. List all narrative section headings in order. For any headings which are not applicable, mark them as such and follow immediately below with the next narrative section heading.)

a. Overall Implementation Performance.

The overall performance under the project during the past year has been generally satisfactory, particularly considering the delays in the shipment of commodities caused by the longshoremen's strike in the U. S. and the subsequent delays in removing the commodities from the port after they finally reached Guayaquil. A series of misunderstandings and the fact that the central government was in arrears in the payment of its debts to the port authority caused the port authority to delay for several weeks the release of the project commodities.

b. Implementing agency actions

The implementing agencies fully recognize the problems confronting them, and are continuing their efforts to solve them. They have worked satisfactorily towards the solution of problems within the Ecuadorian Government and the port authority which have had a retarding effect on Food for Freedom activities during recent months. CARE and CRS during the past year have significantly mobilized their resources to combat one of Ecuador's major health problems: malnutrition in pre-school children.

c. Participants

There is no participant element in this project.

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d. Commodities

FFF PL 480 agricultural surplus commodities obviously constitute the major U. S. contribution to this project. Generally speaking they have been effectively used by the voluntary agencies for carrying out a variety of activities throughout Ecuador. The major problems which developed concerning them with the past year are mentioned under a. above.

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PART III - ROLE OF THE COOPERATING COUNTRY

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

SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL FACTORS:

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

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

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

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

080 - 081 It is seldom that one ministry knows what the other is doing to bring about improvements in nutrition, since no coordinating agency for nutrition activities exists.

084 The central government's contributions to the project were late during the past year, and, in some cases, are still unfulfilled. This situation, of course, has a detrimental effect on the project. Plans for corrective action are not known to exist. Funding shortages have been a chronic problem for the local governments.

092 Shifting political conditions result in changes in government personnel from the highest level to the lowest, and these changes generally have a disruptive effect on the project.

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094 Efforts to ascertain the central government's capacity to sustain this project have begun only recently.

102 The frequent changes in government personnel include the teachers and other public servants involved in this project.

104 Teachers striking for higher wages have had a detrimental effect on the food for freedom activities being carried out in schools.

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PART IV - PROGRAMMING IMPLICATIONS

IV-A - EFFECT ON PURPOSE AND DESIGN

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

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

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

Adjustments in the design of this project are explained in the PROPs soon to be transmitted to AID/W relative to the four subprojects of which the Food for Freedom project will be composed from now on.

IV-B - PROPOSED ACTION

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

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

109 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-B:

Detailed evaluation studies of various aspects of the Food for Freedom project will be undertaken in FY 1970.

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