

FD-AAN-559

W: 32575

App 8C, Ch 8, HB 3 (TM 3:35)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DATA SHEET		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A = Add C = Change D = Delete	Amendment Number <u>1</u>	DOCUMENT CODE <u>3</u>
2. COUNTRY/ENTITY <u>AID/W</u>		3. PROJECT NUMBER <u>931-1010</u>		
4. BUREAU/OFFICE <u>S&T/N</u>		5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) <u>Nutrition: Improving Maternal and Infant Diet</u>		
6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD) MM DD YY <u>11 23 89</u>		7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4) A. Initial FY <u>79</u> B. Quarter <u>4</u> C. Final FY <u>83</u>		

A. FUNDING SOURCE	8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total						
(Grant)	(869)	()	(869)	(19,977)	()	(19,977)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.						
1.						
2.						
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	869		869	19,977		19,977

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1)	FN			2,950		-0-		2,950	
(2)	HF			4,347		12,680		17,027	
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				7,297		12,680		19,977	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)	11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODES
12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)	
A. Code	
B. Amount	

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

Improve and expand LDC programs for breast feeding promotion, improved infant feeding practices and maternal nutrition.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS	15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES
Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY 0 2 8 5 0 9 8 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 000 <input type="checkbox"/> 941 <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment)

This amendment authorizes an extension of the funding period from 9/30/84 through 9/30/88 and the implementation period from 9/30/85 to 12/31/89. The total life of project funding level is increased from \$7,297,000 to \$19,977,000.

17. APPROVED BY	Signature J. S. Robins	Date Signed MM DD YY 0 5 1 18 3 31	18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W COMMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY
	Title Agency Director for Food and Agriculture		

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

NAME OF COUNTRY/ENTITY: Worldwide
NAME OF PROJECT: Nutrition: Improvement of Maternal and Infant Diet
PROJECT NUMBER: 931 1010

1. Pursuant to Sections 103 and 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Improvement of Maternal and Infant Diet Project which is centrally funded was amended on August 20, 1982. That authorization is hereby amended as follows:
 - a. The authorized period of obligation is extended from FY 83 through FY 1988.
 - b. The life-of-project cost is increased from \$7,297,000 to \$19,977,000.
2. The authorization cited above remains in force except as hereby amended.



J.S. Robins,
Agency Director for Food and
Agriculture
Bureau for Science and Technology
Date: 8-18-83

Clearance: _____
S&T/PO, George T. Eaton _____ Date _____

Sector Council for Nutrition

RECORD OF S&T PROJECT REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING

COMMITTEE MEETING DATE: May 18, 1983

1. Project Office: S&T/N Project Number: 031-1010

Project Title: Nutrition: Improvement of Maternal and Infant Diet

Proposed Contractor: To be Selected

Proposed Project Period: FY 79 FY 89

Proposed Budget Period: FY 79 - FY 88 Budget: FY 88
LOP \$19,977,000

(If any, prior total est. cost: \$7,297,000)

(Grand total after adding this action: \$19,977,000)

2. The members of this committee, and their findings are specified below:

<u>Office Symbol</u>	<u>Type Name/Signature</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Endorsed</u>	<u>Not Endorsed</u>
AFR/DR	M. Duffy	<u>5/18</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____
ASIA/TR	H. Rice	<u>5/18</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____
LAC/DR	P. Feeney <i>Paula Feeney</i>	<u>5/18</u>	<u>X</u>	_____
NE/TECH	A. Braunstein	<u>5/18</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____
PPC/PDPR	J. McGuire	<u>5/18</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____
S&T/N	M. Forman	<u>5/18</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	_____

3. It is the decision of this Committee that this project be:

ENDORSED
 NOT ENDORSED

SIGNATURE *J.S. Robins* Date 5/18/83
 J.S. Robins
 S&T/FA
 Chairperson

4. Any dissenting opinions are attached.

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE AGENCY DIRECTOR FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

THRU: S&T/PO, George T. Eaton

FROM: S&T/N, Martin J. Forman



Problem: To authorize an extension in the Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD) for Project, Nutrition: Improvement of Maternal and Infant Diet (931-1010) to 9/30/88, to extend project implementation period through 12/31/89 and to increase the Life of Project funding level from \$7,297,000 to a new total of \$19,977,000.

Background: In keeping with the outcomes of the project Management Review held 3/31/82, an amendment for extending the project was drafted and reviewed with the Nutrition Sector Council on 5/11/83. Regional Bureau representatives recommended specific modifications in the amendment during follow-up discussions.

Discussion: The main concern of Sector Council members centered on the nature and timing of external evaluations. In response to this and during subsequent discussions with Regional Bureau representatives it was agreed that:

1. An external interim evaluation will be initiated in FY 1983 to address the following issues:

- (a) What sub-activities have been evaluated and the degree to which they are being conducted satisfactorily.
- (b) What are the needs for a comprehensive in-depth evaluation to serve three chief target groups, namely, the Agency, collaborating countries and the scientific community?
- (c) Best timing and methodology for meeting the objectives of the comprehensive evaluation, including information gathering mechanisms that should be started now.

2. A comprehensive in-depth evaluation will be conducted in 1985 by which time a sufficient number of activities will be completed. The scope of this evaluation will be developed with Regional Bureaus. It will guide project design and address the issue of "what are we doing with what degree of success?, and, what do we need to do?" In addition, a final end-of-project evaluation will be undertaken in 1988.

The PP amendment has been modified to reflect the appropriate nature, timing and cost of the above three external evaluations.

With these changes, it was agreed that the attached amendment dated 5/17/83 should be approved so that project implementation is not interrupted.

Recommendation: That you authorize an increase in the Life of Project Funding Level of this project from \$7,297,000 to \$19,977,000 and an extension of the final year of obligation from FY 1983 through FY 1988 by signing the attached Project Data Sheet, Part II..

DRAFT:S&T/N:TSanghvi:cjr:5/16/83:235-9062:0154E

CLEARANCE:

&T/N:NLuykx *N Luykx* date: 19 May 83
S&T/N:SMahone *S Mahone* date: 5/15/83

PROJECT NO. 931-1010
NUTRITION: IMPROVING MATERNAL AND INFANT DIETS

Project Paper Amendment

Office of Nutrition,
Bureau for Science and Technology.

May 17, 1983

I. SUMMARY

Project 931-1010 "Improving Maternal and Infant Diet", will complete a four-year-phase in September 1983 with a total obligation of approximately \$7.8 million. This PP amendment reviews the activities so far and describes an extension covering the period Fiscal Years 1983 through 1988, with a proposed expenditure of an additional \$12.2 million.

An interim evaluation of the lessons learned and progress to date of activities during the first four years of the project will begin in FY 1983. This exercise will also help design a comprehensive evaluation for FY 1985 on project outcomes. The direction, focus and modus operandi of the project from FY 1985 through FY 1988 will be guided by the results of this comprehensive evaluation.

The central assumption underlying this project is that a significant reduction in infant mortality and malnutrition rates can be achieved in developing countries if maternal nutrition is improved and adequate infant nutrition is sustained throughout the critical first years of life.

The project goal is to improve the nutritional status of women and infants in LDCs. The project provides assistance to developing countries for designing and testing interventions for improving infant feeding practices¹ and maternal nutrition. The first phase laid the groundwork for expanded programs and effective policies through a series of maternal and infant nutrition (MIN) sensitization and planning workshops (17 countries), and research on problems and determinants of infant feeding practices (14 countries). Further, the process of developing training curricula (estimated to reach 20 countries by 1985) is nearing completion, and national scale multi-component programs are being initiated or redesigned with assistance from this project in 8 countries.

This amendment does not propose major changes in the design of the PP as approved in FY 1979. In the next phase, it is proposed to continue work in the area of education, training, information dissemination and development of multicomponent programs with a greater emphasis on evaluation. Sensitization workshops and studies of infant feeding practices are to be phased down. Studies will now include maternal/infant nutrition and the determinants of low birth-weight in order to develop cost effective nutrition technologies and strategies to lower infant mortality and malnutrition rates.

1. The term "infant feeding practices" refers to the initiation and duration of breastfeeding, and to the feeding of liquid, semi-solid and solid complementary foods to infants and toddlers through 24 months. All of these components of infant feeding are addressed in programs assisted through this project.

To facilitate project management, almost 80% of the funds will be in two major contracts after the more numerous current contracts expire in 1985. USAIDs will continued to be given the option of managing projects themselves or of utilizing centrally managed contractors for this purpose.

The following sections are included in this amendment: Background (Section II), Rationale and Design of the Amendment (Section III), Budget (Section IV); Implementation Plan (Section V), Evaluation Plan (Section VI).

The annexes are:

1. Changes in the Log Framework
2. Contractor Scopes of Work
3. Existing Evaluations
4. State-of-the-art Reviews

The NAS/CINP, Subcommittee on Maternal and Infant Nutrition report updates the technical analysis of the original PP. The project goal and purpose in the original PP remain unchanged. Changes in outputs and inputs are shown in Annex 1.

II. BACKGROUND:

A. Project Description:

Through its Health, Nutrition and Food for Peace Programs A.I.D. has long supported the improvement of maternal and infant nutrition. Particularly over the last four years, the Agency has been reformulating its policies and programs in response to the identification of new problem areas, increasing interest in developing countries and Congressional directives. This project was based on input from NAS (1978 report); USAID and AID/W staff (Coolfont, 1978); LDC nutrition experts, P.V.O.s and other donor agencies.

The original Project Paper (PP) was approved in June 1979. Four activities were initiated: study of infant feeding practices, sensitization, education and training, information clearinghouse and a consultative group. The project was expected to begin three new activities under a Phase II: operations research on maternal nutrition, P.L. 480 (Title II) support and a study of the role of legislation in protecting maternal and infant nutrition.

However, in light of the nature of requests from the field the amendment being proposed now will include: continuation through FY 1988 of education, training, information dissemination and program design/evaluation components; and a change in the emphasis of field studies to develop practical nutrition interventions (focussed primarily on maternal nutrition) aimed at reducing infant mortality and growth failure.

Since all of these resources can also be utilized by Food For Peace (Title II) programs no separate mechanism for this is proposed in the amendment. Also, a review of legislation is already being completed by mail in the next few months through the APHA contract for the information clearinghouse. Therefore, this amendment does not constitute a new phase in the sense of new components but a continuation with more efficient management and greater emphasis on maternal nutrition.

B. Funding History

Current PP and PAF authorizations equal \$7.297 million and are shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1 - Presently Authorized Budget

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>\$000</u>
1979	869
1980	728
1981	1,500
1982	3,500
1983	700
1984	--
1985	--
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>7,297</u>

The proposed changes as a result of this amendment would be as follows:

Table 2 - Amended Budget

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>\$000</u>
1979-1981	3,097 (Same as in Table 1)
1982	2,850
1983	2,300
1984	2,380
1985	2,125
1986	2,650
1987	2,775
1988	1,900
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>19,977</u>

III. DESIGN AND RATIONALE FOR THE AMENDMENT

The underlying assumption is that poor infant feeding practices and poor maternal nutrition are important constraints in reducing high levels of infant mortality and malnutrition in disadvantaged populations.

USAID programs rely heavily on food distribution programs (Food For Peace, Title II) and health sector programs as mechanisms for improving maternal and child nutrition. Several countries are involved in training or nutrition/health education efforts. Activities under this extension should continue to provide the benefits of newly developed technologies in maternal and infant nutrition for these programs.

The "research" contract will help design, coordinate and manage country projects in the following areas: (a) develop simple field indicators for mothers at high risk of delivering low birth-weight infants and for infants at high risk of mortality in the first year; and, (b) test and refine intervention protocols for maternal nutrition and infant feeding aimed at mortality, morbidity and growth failure prevention in varying ecological-cultural contexts. The RFP for this contract will be developed with input from AID and outside experts. Its scope of work will be written so that outcomes of the comprehensive project evaluation proposed for 1985 can be incorporated. This research contract will operate within a framework designed jointly with collaborating countries at the outset and subject to close technical scrutiny by an AID-appointed panel of scientists.

The "education/training/information" contract will continue to back-stop requests for short-term T.A., in-service training, workshops and field-testing education materials as a means to transfer known technologies such as those in lactation management for health professionals, and those in communications specifically applied to maternal and infant feeding behaviors, as well as to the design, management and evaluation of multi-component strategies for breastfeeding and maternal/infant nutrition. This contract will be geared almost entirely to short-term requests from the field.

The following conclusions were used as a basis for the design of the amendment:

1. Inadequate mechanisms exist in the project to fully capture the lessons learned and the significance or contributions of this project for the field of MIN. Evaluation of education and training interventions, of studies, of information and sensitization has been built into the project.

2. The current time horizon is inadequate to meet field needs in the area of nutritional status improvement of women and infants and for development of interventions aimed at reducing high IMR and

growth failure due to poor maternal nutrition and infant feeding practices. Therefore, the project implementation period has been extended through FY 1989.

3. The project appears to have succeeded, as far as sensitizing policymakers, administrators and professional leaders. It has begun the process of integrating maternal and infant nutrition in the health and population sectors. It has completed a significant data-gathering exercise in the area of the determinants of breast and bottlefeeding for developing rational strategies. It has instituted short and long-term changes in medical curricula aimed at supporting breastfeeding. Finally, it is assisting programs for changes in health sector policies and intervention for the promotion of breastfeeding. However, by this date only minor gains have been achieved in the fields of infant feeding practices related to morbidity, mortality reduction and enhanced maternal nutritional status. The need for operational research in these areas has been clearly demonstrated. The project has also yet to answer the question "what works and what doesn't?", even in breastfeeding promotion strategies at the national level. For this reason evaluation mechanisms for interventions have been strengthened.

4. Compared with 1979, when the project was first designed, AID has a much clearer perception of what the nature of maternal nutrition and infant feeding problems are. We are more aware of (a) the intervention approaches which are likely to work for breastfeeding support; (b) the type of operational research that needs to be done; and (c) the organizational and institutional constraints that such a project needs to address in order to achieve its goals (see Annex 4) for specific recommendations). The interim and comprehensive evaluations to be conducted by external entities in 1983 and 1985, respectively, will provide additional important insights to ensure relevancy and technical appropriateness of the project.

5. Many of the activities undertaken were responsive to USAID and country needs (see Annex 3). USAIDs (and host country counterparts) welcome the flexibility and range of activities available. Therefore, the flexibility and range of activities should be maintained, while focussing resources on priority MIN issues. Some USAIDs prefer centrally-managed contractors to execute agreements and take over managerial tasks while others prefer a more visible and direct role in dealing with host country counterparts. The project should continue to be responsive on a country-by-country basis to the USAIDs and give them these options as far as possible.

6. The primary substantive focus of the project has been in the area of breastfeeding. Nevertheless, information on foods other than breastmilk is being collected and analyzed in all infant feeding studies assisted. Training and education materials also address the appropriate age and nature of complementary foods for breastfed infants. Weaning food development at the central, home and village

level was to be addressed through another project. Maternal nutrition did not receive the emphasis in 931-1010 infant feeding did. Diarrheal disease, morbidity and mortality in infants (as related to infant feeding) is also a high priority area which received lesser attention. Project 931-1010 has expanded its maternal nutrition emphasis and will begin the operational research that is needed to develop interventions aimed at nutritional factors in infant mortality and growth (other than breastfeeding) before practical programs can be institutionalized. The results of these activities will feed into the other programs of the Agency such as in primary health care, PL 480 (Title II), nutrition and health education, MCH services supported by family planning projects, etc.

7. USAIDs have effectively used this project to complement mission resources. Training and education activities requiring T.A., funds to cover local costs and project design rank highest among USAID expressed needs. Conditions which necessitate this kind of complementary assistance include: (a) when USAIDs are phasing out; (b) when their activities are still in the PID or PP design stages; (c) when they need technical state-of-the-art guidance on "what works and what doesn't" in the process of redesigning projects; (d) where they do not have staff to manage bilateral programs in this field.

8. Research needs identified by USAIDs are primarily "Operational" in nature. That is, they are interested in "what works and why", and in information which can serve as a basis for designing education programs or for bringing about changes in health services. The scopes of work for the new contracts under this amendment are therefore oriented to these issues.

9. Among the important reasons for the lack of activities in maternal nutrition are the absence of field methods for identifying maternal malnutrition and an understanding of how "intervenable" factors such as food intake, energy expenditure, infections etc. may interact with immutable characteristics to produce low-birthweight infants and undernourished women. There is very little information which can be used as a basis for low-cost effective interventions for improving nutritional status in this group. Further work is needed in the form of field projects aimed specifically at answering these questions. Infant feeding issues such as age at which breastfeeding alone becomes insufficient to sustain adequate growth are closely linked with maternal nutrition postpartum reserves, maternal work patterns and morbidity and have serious implications for both infant and maternal morbidity and mortality due to diarrheal and other infectious diseases. Even though the project will place growing emphasis on maternal nutrition issues, interest in and demand for assistance in the area of breastfeeding is likely to continue, especially in Central America, Caribbean and rapidly urbanizing communities in other regions.

10. The P.V.O. community has not benefited significantly from this project's resources so far. The reasons for this are not clear. This will be further investigated in the interim evaluation. Yet, P.V.O.s are the second largest intermediary group (after Ministries of Health) for USAID projects (even non-food related projects) in maternal and infant nutrition. Special efforts will be made to include P.V.O. participation either as grantees for multicountry programs or as collaborators and implementers in country-level projects.

Program Objectives of Current Activities vs.
Proposed Activities Under the Amendment

Current Activities

Proposed Activities
(Amendment)

A. Substantive

(a) Infant Feeding-Nutrition

- Sensitization of policymakers
- Transfer of existing knowledge
- Develop new knowledge in breastfeeding (patterns, causes & high risk subpopulations identified)
- Technologies for education & training adapted and tested for breastfeeding

- Institute changes in health sector policies.
- Training at all levels.
- Evaluation techniques design & testing.
- Interventions tied in to infant growth mortality reduction. Continue
- Continue transfer information and knowledge

(b) Maternal Nutrition and Low Birthweight

- State-of-the-art reviews
- Initiate field studies on small scale

- Expand field studies to understand patterns & causality.
- Develop & test field indicators & intervention protocols for LBW, infant mortality & maternal nutritional reserves.
- Information dissemination.

B. Management

- Grants and contracts up to 13 in FY 1983

- Consolidate intermediaries through 2 or 3 major contractors by FY 1985.

Program Objectives (continued)

- Evaluation based on external Contractor -Performance reviews and USAID feedback.

- Three overall project evaluations in FY 1983, 1985 and 1988 by external entities in addition to existing evaluations.

C. Regional Focus

- Determined by USAIDs & country counterparts

- Determined by USAIDS & country counterparts.

IV. Budget

The following tables give estimated budgets and line items for the amendment.

Table 3. Overall Summary Budget by Activities

Activities	1983	1984	1985	Fiscal Years		1988	Total
				1986	1987		
1. Operational Research (infant feeding, growth mortality; low birth weight, maternal nutrition) for intervention design.	420	1,100	950	1,030	1,200	1,100	5,800
2. Evaluation of infant feeding & maternal nutrition programs	-	300	200	200	200	--	900
3. Education/ Training	-	--	275	1,250	975	500	3,000
4. Information Clearinghouse	-	300	500	--	200	--	1,000
5. Participant travel, grants to P.V.O.; in-country work-shops, etc.	-	580	100	170	200	130	1,180
6. Project Evaluation	30	-	100	-	-	170	300
TOTAL	450	2,280	2,125	2,650	2,775	1,900	12,180

Estimated Breakdown by Substantive Focus:

1. Maternal Nutrition approx. 30%
2. Infant Feeding approx. 20%
3. Combination approx. 50%

Estimated Breakdown by Type of Activity:

1. Operational Research/Evaluation approx. 56%
2. Education/Training approx. 31%
3. Information Dissemination approx. 8%
4. Project Evaluation, consultation/coordination approx. 5%

1. Illustrative Budgets for Anticipated Contracts

(a) Operational Research and Evaluation

Activities 1 and 2 in Table 3, page 10

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Total (\$000)</u>
1. Technical Assistance	1,800
2. Local Costs	2,700
3. Data Analysis	1,000
4. Training	500
5. Equipment, Supplies Communications	500
6. Workshops, publications	200
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>6,700</u>

(b) Education, Training, and Information
Contract

Activities 3 and 4 in Table 3, page 10

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Total (\$000)</u>
1. Technical Assistance	1,250
2. Curriculum and Training	975
3. Local Costs	1,000
4. Newsletters, publications	300
5. Equipment, Supplies, etc.	275
6. Reports, Workshops	200
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>4,000</u>

2. Illustrative Budget for activity 5 in Table 3,
page 10

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Total (\$000)</u>
1. Participant Travel	190
2. P.V.O. grants	750
3. Workshops, in-country training	240
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,180</u>

V. Implementation Plan

The following is a schedule for the amendment:

1. PP amendment in May 1983 for an additional \$12,680,000. and Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD) extended to September 1988. Project implementation extended through CY 1989.
2. External interim evaluation initiated 7/83.
3. New Maternal Nutr./IMR/Evaluation Contract initiated August-September 1983.
4. Comprehensive Project Evaluation initiated 2/85.
5. Education/Training/Information contract initiated mid-1985.
6. Final, end of project evaluation initiated August 1988.

A time-table illustrating the duration of each major contract/grant funded from 1979-1988 is on the following page. This is followed by detailed implementation plans for the proposed two new contracts.

Table 4. Implementation Time-Table 1979 - 1988

12(a)

Activities	Dates: 9/79 12	3/80 6 9 12	3/81 6 9 12	3/82 6 9 12	3/83 6 9 12	3/84 6 9 12	3/85 6 9 12	3/86 6 9 12	3/87 6 9 12	3/88 6 9
I. Operational Research/Studies										
A. Infant Feeding/ Nutrition										
1. Pop-Council		Planning/Org./Trg.	Data Collection	Analysis						
2. Cameroon			Planning	Data Collection	Analysis					
3. Honduras			Plng.	Data Collection	Anal.					
4. RAIN				Analysis						
5. Sigma One				Analysis						
6. Bangladesh				Plng.	Data Collection	Analysis				
7. Tunisia				Plng.	Data Col.	Anal.				
B. Maternal Nutr./Low Birthweight										
1. Philippines					Plng.	Data Collection	Analysis			
2. Contract to be initiated '83					Planning	Data Anal. & Collection				
3. Cornell										
4. INCAP										
C. Review & Analysis of Research										
1. NAS										
2. External Panel										
II. INFORMATION, EDUCATION/ TRAINING PROGRAMS										
1. PIC Contract										
2. CIDA grant										
3. Tunisia										
4. Honduras										
5. INCAP										
6. Development Associates										
7. Contract to be initiated '85										
8. Grant to P.V.O.										
9. Grant to P.V.C.										
10. AHA Contract										

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KEY
 ——— Activities underway
 - - - Extensions proposed or in process
 - - - New activities proposed.

Implementation plans for the new activities are as follows:

Activities 1 and 2 in Table 3. Operational Research and Evaluation Contract

RFP finalized	6/83
Contractor selected	8-9/83
Advise and consult USAIDs	10/83
Initial site visits completed	4/84
Initial countries selected	6/84
Data collection started	12/84
Contract completed	9/89

Activities 3 and 4 in Table 3. Education/Training/Information Contract

RFP finalized	6/85
Contractor selected	7/85
Start responding to requests	6/85
Contract completed	9/89

Activity 5 in Table 3. Participant Travel, P.V.O. grants, Workshops

Participant Travel for	10/83
In-service Training	
initiated	
P.V.O. grant designed & funded	1/84
P.V.O. grant designed & funded	6/85

Activity 6, in Table 3. Project Evaluation

(The IQC mechanism will be utilized.)

External Interim Evaluation	
initiated	7/83
External Comprehensive Evaluation	
initiated	2/85
Final End of Project Evaluation	
initiated	8/88

VI. Evaluation Plan

The evaluation plan below will be followed. These evaluations will deal with project issues at two levels:

- (a) The individual activity accomplishments
- (b) The over-all sectoral implications of the entire mix of project sub-activities.

1. External Interim evaluation

In July 1983 a 5 to 6 member panel consisting of AID staff, U.S. and LDC experts will be appointed to conduct an interim evaluation of the project. This panel will address the following issues:

- a. Is the project design as set forth in the Project Paper accurate and relevant? What interim corrections may be effective? Are field needs being responded to?
- b. Have AID resources been adequate to support the planned activities? Provide country-by-country breakdown of assistance provided, including dollar values of inputs.
- c. Have the quantity and quality of technical assistance and materials provided been sufficient?
- d. Has project management been satisfactory?
- e. What has been the impact of the project on the state of our knowledge (technical and operations) and development of new MIN technologies, on institutional capabilities in LDCs and on policies?

The information for interim evaluation will be:

- a. Recommendations from special advisory/review committees appointed for each of the 3 major contracts with POP Council, EDC and APHA, the NAS/CINP subcommittee report on maternal and infant nutrition.
- b. Contractor performance evaluation reports from USAIDs.
- c. Consultant site-visit reports, contractor progress and final reports, reports on workshops/conferences.
- d. Report on utilization of funds prepared by the S&T/N project manager.

Two meetings of the Panel will be held. One half-day meeting will be held on evaluation methodology and background. Site visits will be undertaken to a limited number of countries. A final one day meeting will be held at the conclusion.

2. Comprehensive evaluation of the Project

In February, 1985 an in-depth evaluation of the project from CY 1979-1984 will be constructed. A panel consisting of AID staff, U.S. and LDC experts will be appointed for the task. The following issues will be addressed during this evaluation.

- a. The impact of this project on:
 - (i) development of new technologies and information on interventions for: reducing low birthweight, improving maternal nutrition, decreasing infant mortality and morbidity, increasing breastfeeding and reducing inappropriate weaning.
 - (ii) strengthening LDC institutional capabilities in design, implementation and evaluation of operational research, pilot and large-scale programs in the area of breastfeeding and maternal nutrition.
 - (iii) integrating MIN into broader sectoral programs such as health care delivery, family planning, food distribution, education, social welfare and other.
 - (iv) new and improved policies for maternal and infant nutrition in LDCs.
- b. The efficiency of project management, in terms of:
 - (i) cost
 - (ii) quality of assistance
 - (iii) coordination within and outside AID
 - (iv) schedule of actual implementation vs. planned implementation
- c. Adequacy of resources provided by AID/W, by USAIDs and regional bureaus, by counterpart LDC and U.S. institutions and by other donor agencies.

The comprehensive evaluation will entail two, two-day meetings. Brief presentations by key contractor and LDC counterparts will be scheduled during the first meeting. Other sources of information will include the same as for interim evaluation noted above. Site visits to selected countries will be undertaken. Members of the evaluation panel will submit written reports.

3. Final End of Project Evaluation

In September, 1988 a final in-depth evaluation will be initiated. It will follow the pattern of the comprehensive evaluation proposed to 1985. Details of the final evaluation will be developed following the 1985 evaluation.

4. Cost

- a. Interim Evaluation - \$ 30,000
in CY 1983
- b. Comprehensive Evaluation - \$100,000
in FY 1985
- c. Final evaluation in FY 1988 - \$170,000

The IQC mechanism will be used to execute these evaluations.