

PD-ANW-471

Doc #0002

App 8C, Ch 8, HB 3 (TM 3:25)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A = Add
 C = Change
 D = Delete

Amendment Number

2

DOCUMENT CODE

3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY
WORLDWIDE

3. PROJECT NUMBER

931-1274

4. BUREAU/OFFICE

S&T/Nutrition

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

Nutrition: Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY
12 31 88

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION
(Under "B." below, enter 1, 2, J, or 4)

A. Initial FY 88

B. Quarter

C. Final FY 87

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total						
(Grant)	(2,800)	()	()	(2,800)	()	(2,800)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other						
U.S.						
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	2,800			2,800		2,800

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

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				2,043				2,800	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				2,043				2,800	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code

B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 430 characters)

To assist developing countries design and implement food and agricultural policies which enhance the consumption patterns and nutritional status of their populations.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000 941 Local Other (Specify)

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

Request that the final year of obligation be extended to FY 87.

17. APPROVED BY

Signature

Nicolaas Luyckx *Nicolaas Luyckx*

Title Acting Director
Office of Nutrition

Date Signed

MM DD YY
06 21 87

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/V, OR FOR AID/V DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

PART II

Country: Worldwide
Project: Nutrition: Consumption Effects
of Agricultural Policies
Project Number: 931-1274

1. Pursuant to Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Nutrition: Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies Project which is centrally funded was amended March 8, 1982. That authorization is hereby amended as follows:

- a. The authorized year of obligation is extended to FY 87.
2. The authorization cited above remains in force except as hereby amended.


Duane Acker
Agency Director for
Food and Agriculture

Clearances:

S&T/N:NLuykx M. B. Date 6/29/87
S&T/PO:GGower Km In Date 7/6/87
GC/CP:STisa SM Date 6/30/87

June 29, 1987

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE AGENCY DIRECTOR FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

THRU: S&T/PO, Gerald Gower *KG*From: S&T/N, Nick Luykx *Nick Luykx*

Problem: To approve a one year extension of S&T/N's project,
Nutrition: Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies (931-1274).

Background: In FY 1980, project 931-1274, Nutrition: Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies (CEAP), was launched as a result of project innovation and development under another project. The technical inputs to that spin-off were contributed by the Nutrition Economics Group (NEG) in the USDA's Office of International Cooperation and Development (USDA/OICD), under a RSSA arrangement with A.I.D., managed by the Office of Nutrition (S&T/N).

The purposes of the CEAP project were to conduct quick turn-around evaluations (12-18 months) of the impacts which specific agriculture development policies had on food consumption in selected countries. These studies were to use available data, and innovative methodologies. The methodologies were to be developed by the successful contractors. The intended outcomes were the following:

- Provide country-specific agricultural development policy impact studies which focused on the effects of these policies on food consumption by groups at risk of malnutrition.
- Provide methodological innovations which would significantly reduce the time required to complete usable analyses as a support for the policy-making process.
- Provide stimulation to undertake further food consumption impact studies by the same countries and by other countries.

In time, studies were completed in Cameroon, Senegal, Tanzania, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Panama, Honduras, Jamaica, Peru and Indonesia. A mid-project workshop was conducted in 1984 to assess progress and chart future directions.

A new (follow-on) project is currently in the process of development. A project paper (PP) has been drafted and revised on the basis of an internal Agency review by an inter-bureau project development committee. It was recommended by the committee that an external evaluation of the project be conducted before granting final approval to the PP. This recommendation was echoed during the S&T Portfolio Review process. An external evaluation has been contracted and is currently going on. The final report of the evaluation is expected by the end of August 1987.

Discussion: Several of the CEAP studies had a significant impact on policy analysis and deliberations, and/or on training and

institution building. This was evident in Tanzania, Sudan, Jamaica, Zambia, Honduras and Peru. There has also been an active interest in the reports of these studies from the scholarly community.

Feedback from A.I.D. regional bureaus and field missions, however, has indicated a greater demand from within the Agency for technical assistance based on the knowledge gained through these studies. Requests for technical assistance have emphasized the need for translating the results of these studies into inputs useful both in policy development and dialog, as well as in project design and implementation.

With the sharpening of the Agency's focus and the sectoral strategies, more USAIDs are seeking to strengthen policy dialog and project sensitivity so as to make greater use of agricultural activities to promote improved food consumption and nutritional status wherever opportunities permit it.

As a result of this feedback, a scope of work has been developed for the Nutrition Economics Group (NEG) of the USDA/OICD that concentrates on technical assistance. The technical assistance capabilities focus on both policy development and project design and implementation. This scope of work is attached (Attachment B).

Also attached is a review of the experience and qualifications of the USDA/OICD's Nutrition Economics Group (Attachment C). This review is presented in the form of a justification for approval of the proposed RSSA pursuant to the terms of Section 621(a) of the FAA.

Recommendation: That you approve a one year extension of project 931- Nutrition: Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies (CEAP) by signing the attached PAF, Part II.

Attachments:

PAF, Part II
Scope of Work
Section 621(a) Justification for RSSA

Project 931-1274
CONSUMPTION EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURAL POLICIES (CEAP)

STATEMENT OF WORK

The following activities will be undertaken by the Nutrition Economics Group (NEG) of the US Department of Agriculture's Office of International Cooperation and Development (USDA/OICD). A.I.D. project management will be provided by the Office of Nutrition (S&T/N).

Keeping in mind the strategic guidelines of the Agency, the perceived problem, and the project's goal and purpose, the NEG will:

1. Develop or identify working concepts of the relationship of agricultural undertakings to improvements in consumption and nutritional behavior and status. This will help in setting objectives for other tasks to be completed, and shape the data requirements of the project.

2. Analyze, summarize and report, as appropriate, on (a) methodologies; (b) other aspects of the state-of-the-art which have been developed under this and preceding A.I.D. projects as well as from the body of relevant scholarly knowledge; and (c) complete integrative studies reflecting the substantive lessons learned as a result of the earlier studies conducted under this project.

(a) From the project files, the NEG will specify the methodologies used in conducting the CEAP and consumer food subsidy studies (with regard to data sources, relationships with host country institutions and specialists, conceptual foundations, analytical methods, impacts on institution building, and the like). These methodological monographs will serve as a means of stimulating the initiation of such studies in countries not previously studied; and stimulating follow-up work in countries where such studies have already been initiated.

(b) Other state-of-the-art studies will be commissioned when perceived as necessary to consolidate the relevant findings of A.I.D.-supported work, and the work of others on both substantive and methodological questions.

(c) Integrative studies will be carried out which summarize the substance of earlier studies on (1) the consumption effects of agricultural policies (CEAP); and (2) national food subsidy systems in order to highlight the patterns of the planned or unwitting relationships between public policies for agricultural and rural development and changes in the nutritional well-being of poor people; and provide concise guidance for policy makers in the form of summaries of prior experience under various developmental scenarios.

3. Provide relevant technical assistance services to developing country governmental and non-governmental organizations (whether for-profit or otherwise) in the incorporation of food consumption and nutrition objectives and considerations in agricultural (a) projects, (b) policy analysis and formulation; and (c) methods of consumption analysis.

(a) Technical assistance in project design, implementation and evaluation will be made available for the design of food, agricultural and rural development projects. This assistance will be oriented to determinations or assessments of food needs and target beneficiary population food consumption behaviors, and the cost-effective means for optimizing the positive impacts of these projects on improved nutritional status in the target population.

(b) Technical assistance in policy formulation, implementation and impact assessment will be made available for deliberations on the formulation of food policies which are intended to result in significant food consumption and nutritional benefits to people at greatest risk of malnutrition.

(c) Technical assistance for the design and implementation of consumption analysis will be made available for the design, implementation and analysis of household and consumer income and expenditure surveys, being undertaken as a basis for policy formulation and evaluation. Technical assistance will include the processing, management, analysis and reporting of survey and other relevant data sets; and the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of household surveys of income and expenditure as a basis for food policy making; and the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of methods to gather, process and utilize monitoring and evaluation information for this project.

4. Carry out consumption analyses of specific food and agriculture projects and policies. Project level analyses will provide case studies of the as-yet poorly understood linkages between food production and food consumption. Policy-level analyses will utilize methodologies developed or identified under this project and assist A.I.D. field missions and host governments with the dialog on leading current issues.

5. Help design, carry out, monitor and evaluate training. Training will be structured in various ways to orient and sensitize policy level personnel, add technical skills to personnel at the operating level, and otherwise widen the circle of workers committed to a nutrition and consumption orientation in development. This will include:

(a) The preparation and design of training courses and materials in subjects ranging from improved household income and expenditure surveys to enhanced project design, management, monitoring and evaluation;

(b) Training for policy makers on (1) the available information relevant to current agriculture, food and other policy debates affecting consumption behavior, and (2) the state of the art in information generation and analysis regarding both (a) the substantive subject matter of food and agriculture, and (b) the relevant policy and planning decision milieu; Policy level personnel will be involved primarily in the form of their invited leadership at project workshops and conferences; and occasionally through briefings at their offices. As often as practicable such personnel will also be involved through their oversight of the collaboration of sub-units in their agencies with this project.

(c) Training for food and agricultural personnel in the linkages between food production and food consumption as they relate to project, program and policy design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (in which A.I.D. field mission agricultural and rural development personnel in-country would serve as resource persons to their counterparts among the participants); and

(d) Training for developing country personnel involved in surveys, and in monitoring data collection, management, processing and reporting.

6. Disseminate and test the findings and achievements under this project through workshops, seminars, research reports, technical guideline manuals, training manuals and other materials, other publications, and networks that coordinate the collaborating institutions and the international donor community.

Reporting Requirements

1. Required Standard Reporting Under the Agreement with A.I.D.: The NEG will submit such specific administrative and technical reports as are standard under A.I.D. contracting and procurement procedures.

2. Additional RSSA Reporting Requirements: Over and above the standard required A.I.D. reports, the USDA Nutrition Economics RSSA Group (NEG) will submit the following (some of which may be included within the standard reporting requirements, noted above).

a. Annual Work Plan: The Annual Work Plan will be provided to the A.I.D. project manager in twelve copies upon its approval. The A.I.D. project manager will see to the distribution of the Annual Work Plan to the members of the Inter-Bureau Advisory Committee and

to others who may require a copy for reference. The RSSA Annual Plan of Work will be guided by the following approximate apportionment of the centrally-provided funding:

Principal Program Categories		Proportion of Central Funds (percent)
-- Technical Assistance		67
Policy Development	20-23	
Project Development	34-37	
Improved Data Sources and Handling	10	
-- Integrative Studies		8
-- Training		20
-- Dissemination and Testing		5
Total		100

b. Technical Quarterly Reports: No later than one calendar month following the close of each quarter, the RSSA leader will submit a Quarterly Report, in twelve copies to the A.I.D. project manager. This report will summarize, as appropriate, the activities, progress, achievements and problems over the period. The RSSA leader may also use these Quarterly Reports to record any information, observations or issues pertinent to activities under the agreement with A.I.D.

c. Field Trip Reports: Written trip reports will be submitted to the A.I.D. project manager, in five copies, within one calendar month of the conclusion of technical assistance and other travel by RSSA personnel. RSSA personnel (including sub-contractors and consultants) will also submit copies of their trip reports to the A.I.D. field mission and the principal host country cooperating institution(s).

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D C 20523

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE AGENCY DIRECTOR FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FROM: S&T/N, Nicolaas Luykx *Nicolaas Luykx*

SUBJECT: Justification of RSSA with Nutrition Economics Group (NEG)
under Section 621 (a) of the FAA

Problem: Your signature is required to indicate that you have determined that the subject RSSA with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to support the Consumption Effects of Agriculture Policies project (931-1274) is exempt from the provisions of OMB Circular A-76, under the provisions of Section 621 (a) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Background: The Nutrition Economics Group (NEG) of the USDA's Office of International Cooperation and Development (USDA/OICD) began work in 1978 under an A.I.D. RSSA (931-1171) managed by the Office of Nutrition (S&T/N). The purpose of the RSSA was to help develop and improve knowledge and understanding of the role of nutrition and food consumption considerations in agricultural planning and programming in developing countries. The focus has been consistently on the way in which agricultural and other economic development policies, programs, and projects affect human food consumption behavior.

Over time, the NEG developed a core staff of highly qualified social scientists and a network of individual consultants and cooperating institutions for this task. The cooperating institutions have included universities, private consulting firms, and international agricultural research centers. The NEG has been intimately associated with the development of the concepts which have been the under-pinning of this project.

To date the NEG has been responsible for the development of methodologies and the implementation of studies on the consumption effects of agricultural policies (CEAP) in some thirteen countries. In addition it has had responsibility for in-depth studies of the consumer food subsidy systems in four other countries.

The NEG has provided major technical assistance worldwide, in the form of research support, training and expert consultant services to over 23 countries.

Experts have been drawn from Iowa State University, the University of Missouri, the University of Minnesota, Michigan State University, the University of Michigan, Yale University, the University of Kentucky, Tufts University, and the University of New Mexico, and from the International Food Policy Research Institute, as well as from other organizations such as the Center for Research on Economic

Development, the Sigma One Corporation, and the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute. Throughout, it has been the NEG which provided the perspective within which these other institutions have participated.

In 1984 the NEG organized an international workshop on the subject of the impacts which food and agricultural policies have on food consumption and nutrition among people in developing countries at risk of malnutrition. This workshop drew together, on an interim basis, the lessons from the research completed up to that time. A similar workshop is currently being planned for the Caribbean basin, to pull together the experience and interests in that region.

The NEG has generated and distributed reports on all the studies mentioned above, has prepared an annotated bibliography of the literature dealing with the consumption effects of agricultural policies, and has commissioned several special studies, such as a recent report on introducing food consumption considerations in farming systems research, and some earlier ones on measuring the extent of malnutrition.

Discussion: The USDA's NEG has developed an extensive network and is now well known for its distinctive point of view, experience and role. At present, no university, private consulting firm, international center, or consortium has equivalent interest, commitment, or capacity to provide technical assistance and carry out such supportive research in this field on a sustained basis.

Informal searches have been conducted to identify other types of organizations which might be able to perform the services noted in the scope of work (SOW) proposed for the USDA/OICD Nutrition Economics Group.

-- An examination of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) revealed that it is a high-powered food policy analysis organization, supported by a high-quality program of research publications. It also does some technical training for policy analysts, and conducts workshops for developing country personnel at varying levels, from technicians to ministers of government. IFPRI does little direct technical assistance although its research, publication and workshop activities are aimed towards LDC users.

-- An examination of the Sigma One Corp. showed outstanding staff quality and an innovative orientation in the areas of national policy making in LDCs based on food consumption and food consumption criteria. Sigma One experience with assessments of the impacts that developmental policies have

on nutritional status in Tanzania, Sudan and Peru, among other places, were effective in providing new and convincing information to the host governments during periods of political stress. However, because of occasionally over-extended staff, resulting in some loss of timeliness, Sigma One seemed more effective in research (principally conducting and reporting on policy studies) than in technical assistance, or in the management of a program at the level of the SOW proposed for the NEG.

-- An assessment of the Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) at Iowa State University showed a high quality staff assembled from departmental faculty. The CARD has an outstanding record that includes assistance to (a) Jamaica in processing their household survey data for 1975, and in training policy analysis technicians; (b) Indonesia in developing local data sources for the formulation of national and internal regional policies; and (c) Haiti in analysing and planning for the impact of PL 480 imports. Despite these strengths on the policy side, the CARD has little experience with, or faculty interest in, project-oriented technical assistance and analysis.

-- A consideration of the capabilities of several other university-based organizations, such as the Consortium for International Development (CID), the Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID), the Midwest Consortium for International Development (MUCIA), the Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID), and the more loosely structured network for Farming Systems Research (FSR) leads to the conclusion that university-based consortia are oriented to involvements that emphasize the chance to publish research results and train graduate students. They tend to concentrate on policy analysis and high-level "policy dialog" workshops, with significantly less interest in project-oriented technical assistance, supportive studies and training (the areas in the SOW given highest priority by the regional bureaus).

-- Consulting firms, except for the Sigma One Corp., mentioned earlier, do not have the management style that could combine a national-level policy orientation with a field-level project orientation and a willingness to pursue innovative program lines such as the introduction of nutritional criteria into agricultural programs, as indicated in the SOW proposed for the NEG. For instance, the Pragma Corporation's strengths are in training and project design, while the Abt Corp. (implementing the S&T/AGR "Policy Analysis and Planning" project) has its strengths in support at the policy level.

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In view of the foregoing, it is evident that the USDA/OICD Nutrition Economics Group is particularly suited to the proposed scope of work, which is for technical assistance. The NEG would not compete with the private sector in this work. Actually, the NEG would provide increased opportunities for private sector participation through the sub-contracting, coordination, integration across levels of activity, and guidance which only the NEG could provide.

Recommendation: Based on the justification described above, I hereby determine that the proposed RSSA with the Nutrition Economics Group, of the Office of International Cooperation and Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA/OICD/NEG), qualifies under Section 621(a) of the FAA because it is (1) for technical assistance, (2) the Nutrition Economics Group is particularly suited for this scope of work, and (3) this action is not competitive with the private sector.

Duane Acker
Agency Director for Food and
Agriculture,

Date

Clearances:

S&T/N, N.Luykx	<u>NL</u>	Date	<u>6/29/87</u>
S&T/PO, G.Gower	_____	Date	_____
S&T/MGT, K.Harley	<u>KH</u>	Date	<u>6/28/87</u>

(2413E/36-38;S&T/N;NL;6/28/87)

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