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AN EVALUATION OF
PL 480 TITLE II
IN THE PHILIPPINES

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I. Introduction

Food for Peace programs under Title II of Public Law 480 have been operational in the Republic of the Philippines since 1958. At the present time the programs are operated by Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). Church World Service had been a cooperating sponsor until the end of FY 1976.

At the initiative of the Office of Food for Peace (FFP), a proposal was made to evaluate the Title II program in the Philippines. This country was selected because it was believed that through the broad interest of the Government of the Philippines in the subject of nutrition, information could be developed that could be of assistance in the refinement and improvement of Title II programs in other countries. In order to reach this objective, it was decided that the approach should involve the preparation of logical frameworks and that special emphasis should be placed on the articulation of the purposes and goals of the programs. It was felt that this approach would also help to broaden the programmatic perspectives of the managers and could result in providing a basis for sharper tuning of the programs. Another objective of the evaluation was to test the programs to determine whether they were meeting the requirements of the Congressional Mandate.

A Scope of Work was prepared which described the evaluation approach (Attachment A). This Scope of Work was discussed with the CARE and CRS headquarters at New York and was sent to USAID/Manila before the final AID/W decision was made to proceed with the evaluation.

Finally, the choice was made that only the Maternal Child Health (MCH), Food for Work (FFW) and School Feeding (SF) programs would be

studied. These are the priority programs of the U.S. Government and comprise the major part of the activities in the Philippines.

II. Malnutrition Problem in the Philippines and Profile of Recipients:

At the present time, USAID/Manila is conducting a study of the malnutrition problem in the Philippines. The study is based to a large extent on a program undertaken by the Government of the Philippines named Operation Timbang. The objective of Operation Timbang is to weigh* as many of the approximately 9 million pre-school children in the country as possible. As of July 30, 1976, slightly over 48% of the children had been weighed, and USAID has extrapolated the results to cover the entire preschool group. Based on this approach, about 2.6 million or 30.6% are estimated to be clinically malnourished; about 495,000 in the third degree and about 2.1 million in the second degree. USAID believes that of the total malnourished children, nearly 2 million are reachable with motivated parents. Most of the unreachables live in inaccessible mountainous areas or live in nomadic tribes moving around huge tracts of uncharted jungle or among the smaller more remote of the Philippines' 7,000 islands. Furthermore, the USAID forecasts that about 300,000 infants will move to the malnourished category after weaning. And, that nearly 493,000 pregnant or lactating mothers of clinically malnourished and endangered children could be reached and motivated through a national nutrition program.

With regard to elementary school children, statistics indicate that of the 7,236,488 pupils enrolled in the Philippine public elementary

As a matter of interest, in order to carry out this program the National Nutrition Center had devised a very simple, inexpensive scale. This has proven so appropriate that they are being tested by the governments of Haiti, Dominican Republic, Denmark, Pakistan, and Thailand.

schools this year, approximately 2,900,000 are classified as clinically malnourished. It should be noted that only the families of the lowest financial level send their children to the public schools. If it is at all possible, they are sent to private schools.

The population of the Philippines is estimated to be about 42.5 million. There are approximately 9 million children in the pre-school group and slightly over 9 million in the elementary school-age group.

The number of the employed workers in the Philippines was estimated at slightly over 12 million persons in a 1971 Survey of Households. The bulk of these workers (53.4 percent) are in agricultural fields-farmers, farm laborers, fishermen, hunters and related activities. Of these 71.6 percent have a family income of less than P3,000.(US\$430.) a year. The average family size in the Philippines is reckoned at 6 persons in both the urban and rural sectors. Of the 1.7 million craftsmen, 47.7 percent have a family income of less than P3,000. Of the sales workers numbering 1.4 million, 38.9 percent receive less than P3,000.

In 1971, the number of unemployed stood at 636,000. Almost half of these had family incomes of less than P3,000.

Following are tables depicting the employment and unemployment statistics for the period 1969-74 and the employed and unemployed persons by income class of family in May 1971.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
FOR RURAL AND URBAN DWELLERS
(in thousands)

<u>Urban</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Labor Force</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>%</u>
	1969	3,596	3,267	90.8	329	9.2
	1970	4,157	3,797	91.3	360	8.7
	1972	4,166	3,759	90.2	407	9.8
	1973	4,635	4,265	92.0	370	8.0
	1974	4,500	4,242	94.3	258	5.7
<u>Rural</u>	1969	8,450	7,968	94.3	483	5.7
	1971	9,084	8,745	96.3	339	3.7
	1972	9,125	8,823	96.5	305	3.3
	1973	9,925	9,600	96.7	325	3.3
	1974	9,783	9,583	98.0	200	2.0

EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY INCOME CLASS OF FAMILY
MAY 1971

	Under P3,000	P3,000 to P5,999	P6,000 to P9,999	P10,000 to P14,999	P15,000 to P19,999	P20,000 to Over	Total
	(i n t h o u s a n d)						
Employed Urban	936	977	667	345	123	124	3,173
Employed Rural	5,680	2,149	716	185	46	70	8,845
Total Employed	6,616	3,126	1,383	530	169	194	12,018

Unemployed Urban	129	125	61	25	9	7	356
Unemployed Rural	177	74	26	2	.2	.5	280
Total Unemployed	306	199	87	27	9.2	7.5	636

III. Program Description:

CARE

School Feeding

In 1976 the CARE School Feeding Program was at a level of 660,000 recipients and CARE had planned to begin a phase-out in FY 1977 with a level of 350,000 recipients. However, on the basis of encouragement from USAID officials then responsible for the program, a five-year expansion was planned which would reach 2,183,000 recipients during FY 1977, 3,600,000 during FY 1978-80, and then enter a phase-out in FY 1981 with 3,560,000. The USAID approved the CARE AER for FY 1977 and, prior to AID/W and Interagency Staff Committee approval of the expansion, CARE then negotiated an agreement with the Republic of the Philippines for the support of the program (Attachment B). On the basis of that agreement, the Department of Education and Culture sought approval of the necessary funds for handling and transportation expenses. President Marcos approved a total of 744,300,000 pesos for that purpose for the planned expansion period (Attachment C).

Meanwhile, a new Mission Director was appointed who decided that for FY 1977 the program should be held at the FY 1976 level until a nutritional study could be made by the USAID to better identify the nutrition problem among school aged children. This study was to be used as a basis for program determinations. The study has not yet been completed. The Interagency Staff Committee set the approved program for 550,000 recipients for FY 1977.

Notwithstanding the approval level, CARE has been able to extend school feeding to 1,449,812 recipients during FY 1977. This has been achieved as a result of several programmatic changes made by CARE. The size of the Nutribun, the food vehicle for the CARE program, was reduced from 500 calories to 250 calories. The school grades serviced was reduced from I-VI to I-IV. The Nutribun was only distributed on four days a week instead of five, as previously. The meal for the fifth day was prepared with vegetables grown in the school gardens or brought from home by the children. And, during this period CARE received supplementary shipments of non-fat dry milk and peas which added to their supply of commodities. It should be noted that the children are charged for the Nutribun in amounts ranging from 5 centavos to 15 centavos. The proceeds are used to defray the costs of baking the buns and incidental expenses. In the event, that children are unable to pay for the nutribuns, they are given the ration and benefactors are asked to pay the modest cost, or funds are obtained from other sources.

Maternal Child Health:

In January 1976, CARE took over the MCH program operated by Church World Service (CWS). The recipients of the program are participants at feeding centers and patients in hospital malnutrition wards. The center program is under the auspices of the Department of Social Services Development (DSSD) and the "malwards" are supervised by the Department of Health (DOH). Of the total 29,341 recipients in the MCH category, about 1900 are in "malwards".

Under its multi-year plan for FY 1978-82 CARE projects program increases in MCH from about 250,000 recipients in FY 1978 to 950,000 recipients in 1982.

Food for Work

CARE first became involved in Food-for-Work projects in FY 1976 with some rehabilitation activities following a flood. The FY 1977 program approval for 5,000 recipients will be undertaken on the island of Mindanao. The projects are not as yet underway.

CRS

Targeted Maternal Child Health (TMCH)

CRS has been operating TMCH program in the Philippines since the onset of Title II assistance. For FY 1977, the approved number of recipients for this program is 660,000. The recipients are selected through a weight survey. Individual weights are then compared with standard weights for the age groups using a chart developed by USAID/Manila. Only seriously and moderately malnourished pre-school children, ages 6 to 72 months, and pregnant and lactating mothers are eligible for the program. Food is distributed on a dry, "take home" basis at the rate of 8 pounds per month per recipient at multi-purpose barangay community centers. Where facilities permit, cooked rations are served.

By FY 1978, there will be 300 nutritionists in dioceses throughout the country. They are attached to Social Action Diocesan Offices where they coordinate the nutrition program for that diocese. Their primary role is to initiate the program with local volunteers. They move from barangay to barangay, spending at least a week in each where they conduct

wright surveys, give classes and demonstrations to mothers, and train the volunteer workers in the operation of the center.

The TMCH program is under the supervision of the Department of Social Services Development. As described in Chapter IV, Government Support, a serious problem exists with regard to the future support of this program by the DSSD.

CRS has projected planned recipient levels of 807,500 for FY 1978-80

School Feeding

The CRS school feeding program also makes use of the Nutribun in reaching recipients in public and parochial elementary schools. The approved level for FY 1977 was 157,500 recipients. However, because of a windfall allocation of non-fat dry milk, a total of 213,000 recipients are being given Nutribuns. Of the recipients, about 17 percent are in parochial schools and the remainder are in public schools. As in the case of CARE, the nutribuns are sold to the children, in this case at a fixed charge of 10 centavos. The proceeds are used to pay for baking charges and other expenses including the costs for indigent recipients. Only malnourished children are eligible to participate in the program. To qualify, children are screened and weighed to determine their nutritional status.

This program is also under the aegis of the DSSD. The same problem referred to in the foregoing section on TMCH regarding government support also applies to school feeding.

CRS projects planning for 275,000 recipients for FY 1978-80.

Food for Work

The CRS Food for Work program is conducted through diocesan offices and government and private organizations. Food for Work proposals are submitted to the Bishop or his assigned representative who initially screens proposals and endorses them to the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) -USAID-CRS Review Panel for review and approval. Local government agencies may also submit direct to CRS for review by the Review Panel.

The approved level for Food for Work for FY 1977 is 26,000 recipients. Actually, the level of recipients is nearly twice that number because of the availability of the special allocation of non-fat dry milk and some rolled oats which were shifted from the TMCH program. The number of recipients is based on each worker having five dependents.

The projects are mainly in the small scale community development category but with some larger scale infrastructure projects such as mountain roads connecting villages in remote areas.

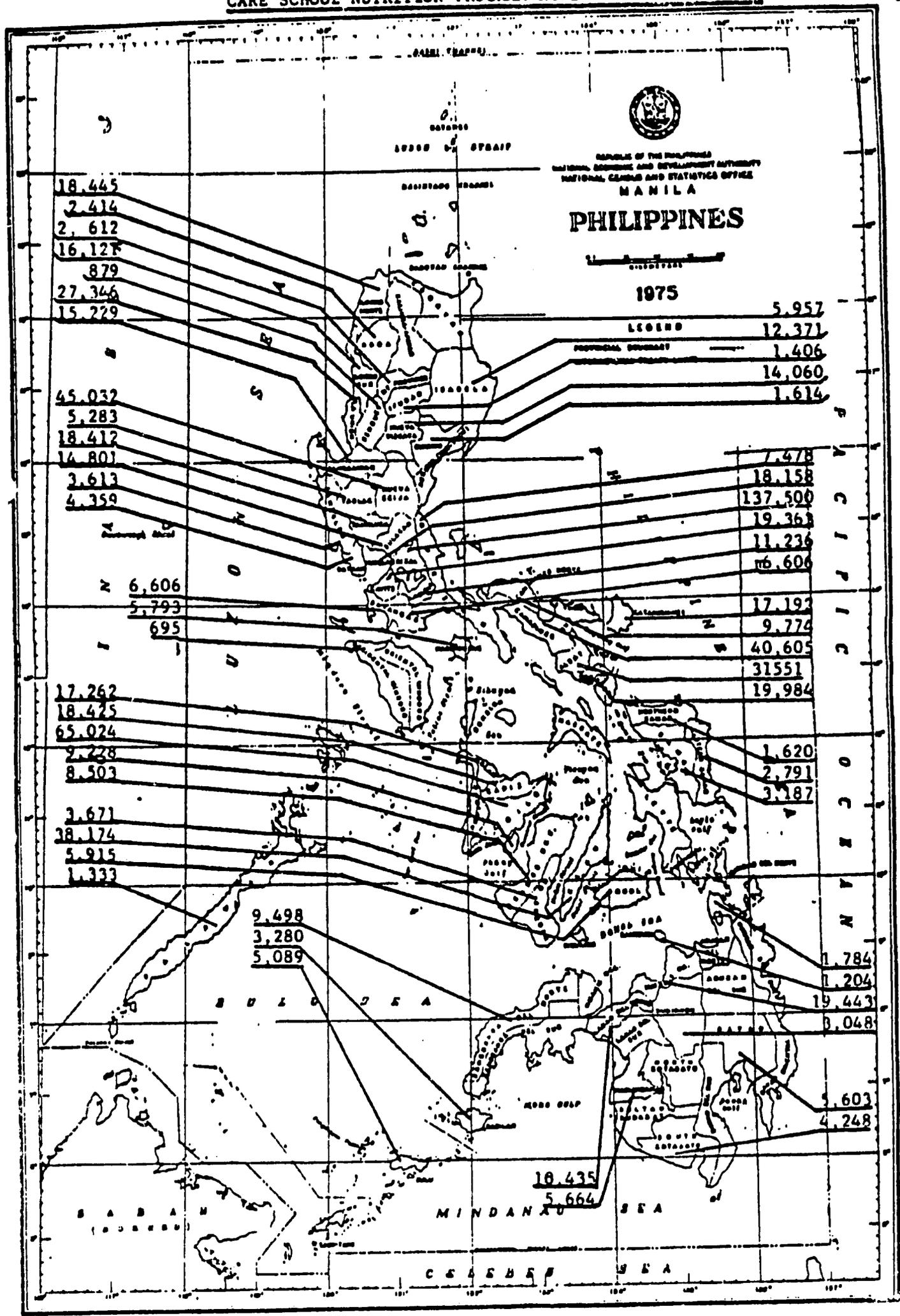
CRS does not project an increase in the Food for Work program.

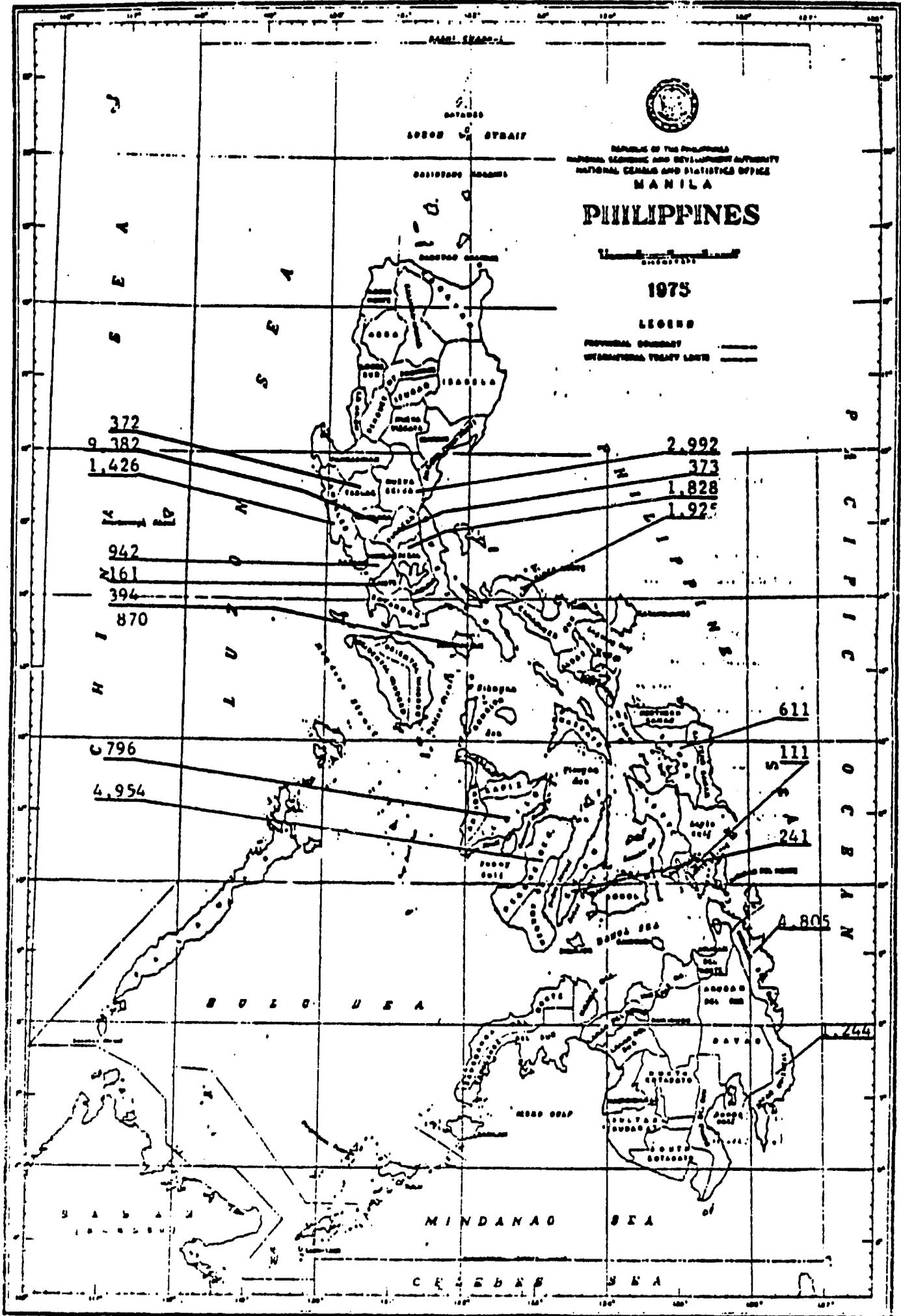
Being under the budgetary responsibility of the DSSD, this program is also a part of the problem which concerns TMCH and SF.

Following are maps depicting the distribution of the programs of CARE and CRS on the basis of recipients by province.

Also following is a table showing the programmed, approved and actual recipients for the CARE and CRS programs for FY 1977. The table also shows programmed and approved commodity levels for the same period.

CARE SCHOOL NUTRITION PROGRAM: RECIPIENT DISTRIBUTION

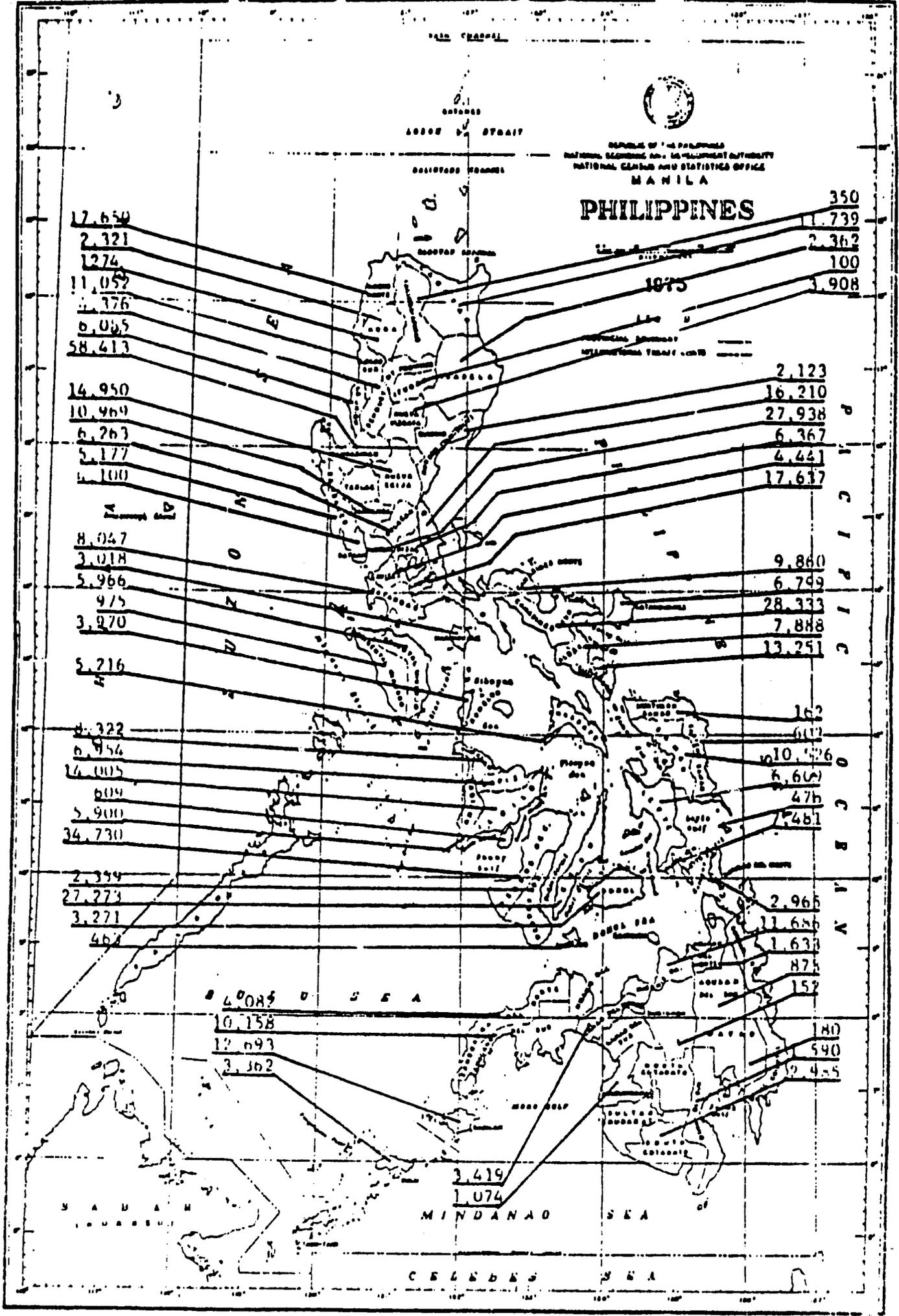


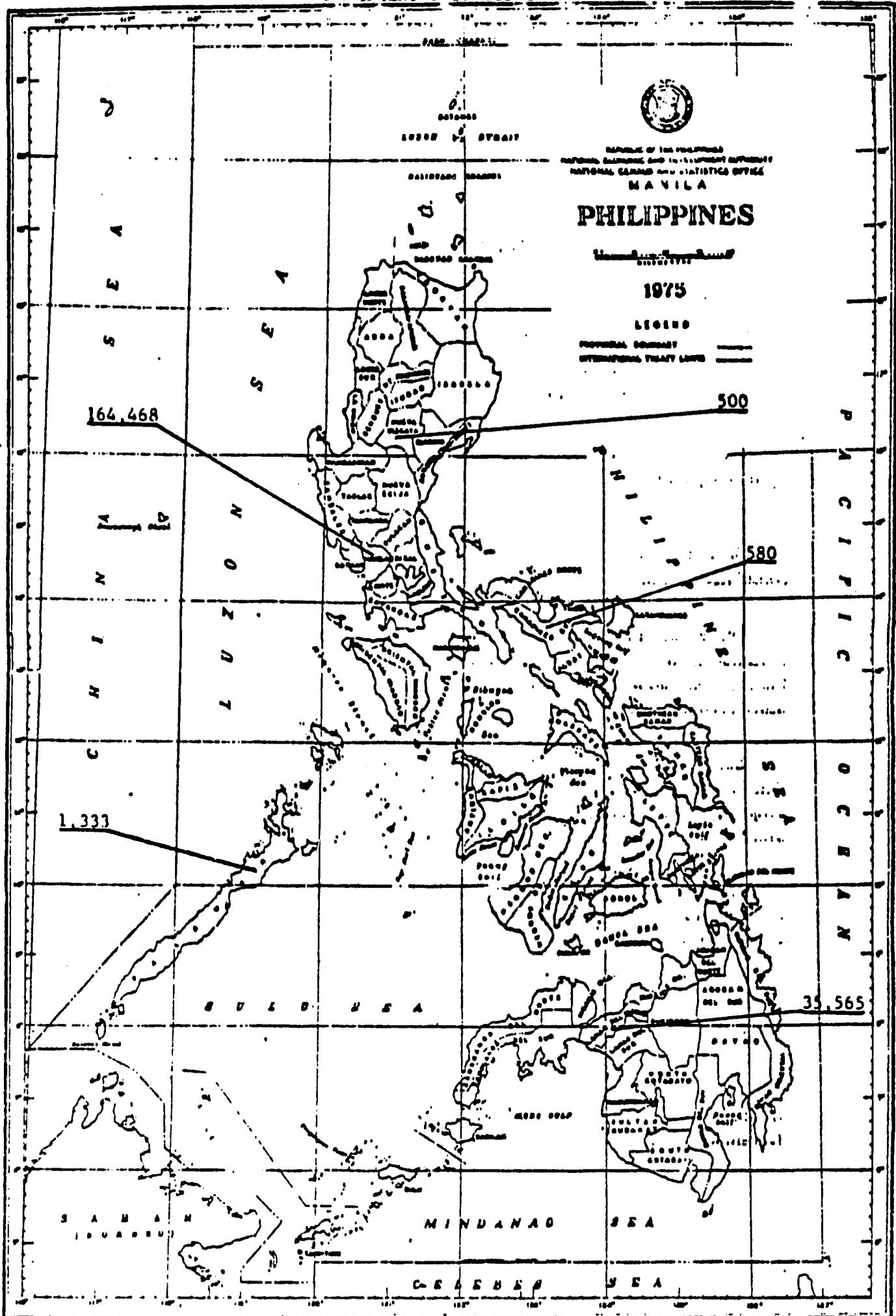


CARE FOOD FOR WORK PROJECTS

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Miasmis Oriental	52 on-going projects
Bulacan	1 completed
Mountain Province	1 completed
Negros Oriental	1 on-going
Tarlac	5 completed
Nueva Viscaya	1 completed
Palawan.	1 on-going
Jolo/Sulu	3 completed; 1 on-going
Ilocos Norte	3 completed; 2 on-going
Pangasinan	4 on-going
Laguna	1 completed
Tawai - Tawi	2 completed

As of March 31, 1977, a total of 112,400 pounds of FFW commodities has been released to these projects for a generation of 22,480 mandays.





PL-480 TITLE II ASSISTED REGULAR PROGRAMS
(Fiscal Year 1977)

A. RECIPIENT LEVEL: (As of February 28, 1977)

Program	C R S			C A R E			T O T A L		
	Programmed	Approved	Actual	Programmed	Approved	Actual	Programmed	Approved	Actual
Maternal Child Health	600,000	660,000	645,215	40,000	40,000	29,341	640,000	700,000	674,556
School Feeding	275,000	157,500	213,000	2,183,000	550,000	1,449,812	2,458,000	707,500	1,662,812
Other Child Feeding	20,000	20,000	21,181	36,000	36,000	10,000	56,000	56,000	31,181
Food for Work	26,915	26,000	50,316	5,000	5,000	1,109	31,915	31,000	51,425
TOTAL....	<u>921,915</u>	<u>863,500</u>	<u>929,712</u>	<u>2,264,000</u>	<u>631,000</u>	<u>1,490,262</u>	<u>3,185,915</u>	<u>1,494,500</u>	<u>2,419,974</u>

B. COMMODITY LEVEL:(Pounds)

Agency	Commodity Type	Programmed	\$ Value	Approved	\$ Value	ACTUAL RECEIPTS (As of 28 Feb. 1977)	\$ Value *
C R S	Soy Fortified RO	15,120,000	\$2,450,952	15,903,000	\$2,806,880	2,023,800	\$ 363,128
	Bulgur Wheat	3,876,000	426,360	4,118,000	452,980	3,043,550	347,292
	Corn Soy Milk	44,160,000	11,388,864	51,128,000	13,185,911	10,811,750	7,992,007
	Soy Fortified Flour	5,500,000	789,250	7,309,000	1,048,842	1,429,000	212,241
	Non Fat Dry Milk	240,000	162,096	4,000,000	2,701,600	1,545,350	1,064,453
	SF Sorghum Grits	2,584,000	383,466	2,745,000	407,358	398,750	60,422
	TOTAL....	<u>71,480,000</u>	<u>\$15,600,988</u>	<u>85,203,000</u>	<u>\$20,603,571</u>	<u>19,252,200</u>	<u>\$4,939,633</u>
C A R E	Soy Fortified RO	1,920,000	\$ 311,232	2,111,000	\$ 372,592	300,000	\$ 52,950
	Bulgur Wheat	2,720,000	299,200	1,106,000	121,660	-	-
	Soy Fortified Flour	39,900,000	5,725,650	18,060,000	2,591,610	8,771,000	263,024
	Corn Soy Milk	3,000,000	773,700	1,327,000	342,233	200,000	51,580
	Non Fat Dry Milk	264,000	178,305	3,000,000	2,026,200	-	-
	SF Sorghum Grits	1,760,000	261,184	132,000	19,588	-	-
	Instant CSM	24,000	6,487	-	-	-	-
TOTAL....	<u>49,588,000</u>	<u>\$7,555,758</u>	<u>25,736,000</u>	<u>\$5,473,883</u>	<u>9,271,000</u>	<u>\$ 367,554</u>	
<u>GRAND TOTAL.....</u>		<u>121,068,000</u>	<u>\$23,156,746</u>	<u>110,939,000</u>	<u>\$26,077,454</u>	<u>28,523,200</u>	<u>\$5,307,187</u>

* Landed Cost

NOTE: Whole Dried Green Peas allocated to CARE not included.

IV. Philippine Government Support:

There has been demonstrated government interest in the subject of nutrition in the Philippines since the early 1930s when the National Research Council was established with a Nutrition Section. This interest continued on a broader scale after the end of World War II and during the 1950 and 60s.

The advent of the Marcos administration resulted in a heightened interest in the subject both by the President and the First Lady. In January 1971, the task of nutrition program coordination was assigned to the National Food and Agriculture Council. A four-year national nutrition program was prepared and set into implementation.

On June 25, 1974, the National Nutrition Council (NNC) was created by President Marcos through Presidential Decree 491. The Council is composed of five Cabinet officers as well as influential representatives from the private sector. It has the responsibility of coordinating all nutrition programs in the country, and of preparing a new national nutrition program. Operation Timbang was designed to obtain reliable statistical data around which the new program could be planned. The draft plan is now being circulated in the Philippine government.

A private foundation, the Nutrition Center of the Philippines was established on July 2, 1974 by the First Lady. This was in recognition of the need for a joint government and private effort to ease the nutrition problem in the country. The Center seeks to mobilize the

resources of the private sector to the mainstream of the Philippine Nutrition Program and is supportive of the NNC.

Under the ongoing Philippine Nutrition Program, several courses of action are being carried out to implement the objectives. These include the organization of an infrastructure down through the barangays, a "Green Revolution" food growing scheme for vacant lots, and programs in nutrition training and family planning. In addition, through the Department of Health, FFP commodities shipped to CARE are used to treat severely malnourished children in special malnutrition wards. Only July 31, 1976, President Marcos issued Letter of Instructions No. 441 which defined the responsibilities of the action agencies in launching a nutrition program under the auspices of the First Lady. (Attachment D). The first responsibility was assigned to the Department of Social Welfare (now designated the Department of Social Services and Development), which was to reach malnourished children identified by Operation Timbang.

DSSD also has the responsibility for obtaining the budget allocation for the inland transportation and handling expenses of CRS programs and the TMCH program carried out by CARE. For FY 1977, the estimated costs will be approximately 12,519,000 pesos. However, the DSSD only requested an allocation of 7,500,000 pesos for this purpose. In conversation with officials of DSSD, they indicated that they are not prepared to request additional funds. When they were informed that it might be necessary to cancel shipment if funds were not available to pay the inland costs, they indicated that in that case perhaps this would be an appropriate time to start to depend on "self-reliance" - a principle that the government is

now stressing.

The DSSD officials asked whether USAID would be willing to sustain the costs and they were given a negative reply. They also mentioned their intention to broach the question to the Catholic Bishop's Conference. They were told that this would not satisfy the requirement that the government should bear the responsibility for inland costs. The matter was left that DSSD officials would explore alternate ways of financing.

The Department of Education and Culture has the responsibility for obtaining a budget allocation for the inland handling costs for the CARE program, except the TMCH element. As pointed out in Chapter III Program Description, the DEC has obtained an allocation to cover those costs for the next five years.

NATIONAL NUTRITION COUNCIL

After two years of operation, the NNC had somehow managed to pull together the nutrition activities in the country under one umbrella program - the Philippine Nutrition Program. A five year national plan to give direction to the current nutrition effort is being formulated in coordination with the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA).

A management information system is also being established to provide up-to-date information on malnutrition and the different nutrition activities undertaken under the Philippine Nutrition Program. To generate information on the extent of malnutrition among preschool children, the NNC initiated Operation Timbang (OPT), a nationwide weight survey among 0 - 6 year old children.

At the regional to the barangay levels "council-like" structures - multi-agency and multi-sectoral committees have been established to strengthen the coordinative machinery of the NNC. At present, all 12 regional, 76 provincial and 61 city committees have been organized. Twelve regional coordinators of the NNC act as liaison between and among agencies represented in these committees.

Lastly, very recently, the NNC has started to organize training teams to be deployed to the regions to conduct intensive training of all those involved in the Philippine Nutrition Program.

NUTRITION CENTER OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Nutrition Center of the Philippines, established in 1974, to mobilize and integrate the resources of the private sector and to channel these resources to the PNP, was engaged in two major areas of activity over these past two years, namely, planning and project development and information and education.

The Center has developed a number of high calorie high protein food formulations, foremost of which is the now widely-used Nutripak; nutritional beverages and the bar scales for use in weighing the pre-school and school children. It also launched the National Institute for Distance Study, a joint undertaking with the Department of Education and Culture, which awards units to teachers who enroll in the radio-correspondence course of the Institute. Finally, the Center has also developed and produced a number of information and training materials to increase public awareness on nutrition and the Philippine Nutrition Program.

Nutripak is the term used for the ready to cook food supplement developed from readily available local foods by the Nutrition Center of the Philippines. These formulas of the Nutripak depending on the protein source being used (mini-shrimp powder, dilis or anchovy powder, mungo or mug bean powder) have so far been developed. Common to these three formulas are rice, skimmed milk and coconut oil. Depending on a child's age, specific amounts of the above ingredients are packed to meet $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Recommended Dietary Allowance for calories and protein for calories and protein of a healthy child. CARE furnishes the skimmed milk for the formulation.

The Nutripak is produced commercially in the Metro Manila Area and in some regional-based processing plants. The packs are bought by the provincial/city/municipal governments, private organizations/agencies at P1.00 to P1.15 each and are then either given free or sold at a subsidized cost to 3rd degree malnourished children identified through a local weight survey, commonly known as Operation Timbang.

More recently efforts have been geared to the production of nutripaks in village processing centers. Leaflets/brochures have also been disseminated to inform mothers on how the supplements can be prepared in the homes.

Following is a table that shows the extent of Government of the Philippines and local support for the Title II programs during the past five years. The local support is comprised of donations in kind and cash contributions from various sources.

GOP AND COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO TITLE II PROGRAMS

FISCAL YEAR	IMCHF		SCHOOL FEEDING		FOOD FOR WORK		TOTAL
	GOP	LOCAL	GOP	LOCAL	GOP	LOCAL	
1972	\$273,182.50	\$277,933.50	\$1,730,170.00	\$2,488,723.00	\$187,000.00	\$27,310.00	\$5,165,109
1973	452,005.00	459,927.00	2,034,509.00	2,144,050.00	391,000.00	432,600.00	5,913,551
1974	431,250.00	438,750.00	2,470,000.00	2,698,000.00	64,800.00	58,763.20	6,161,563.00
1975	539,120.00	548,490.00	1,618,500.00	2,665,250.00	30,240.00	27,422.93	5,429,022.93
1976	718,750.00	731,686.00	1,413,100.00	1,543,540.00	51,840.00	46,944.14	4,505,860.14

RECAPITULATION:

	<u>GOP & LOCAL INPUTS</u>	<u>USAID INPUTS (COMMODITY VALUE)</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
FY 1972	\$5,165,109.00	\$ 8,097,823.00	64%
FY 1973	\$5,913,551.00	\$11,226,500.00	53%
FY 1974	\$6,161,563.00	\$14,982,554.00	41%
FY 1975	\$5,429,022.93	\$11,831,190.00	46%
FY 1976	\$4,505,860.14	\$14,752,736.00	30.5%

V. Coordination with Other Donors:

There have been bilateral donations of food to the Philippines by the Governments of Australia and Germany and by the EEC. The donation from Australia was the food equivalent of 700,000 Australian dollars which was distributed through DSSD and other agencies in support of community development projects. The German donation of the food equivalent of 2,000,000 Deutch Marks was channeled through the EEC and is programmed by the FAO for agricultural projects. The EEC provides 5,000 tons of wheat annually. This is sold and the proceeds are allocated by NEDA for community development projects.

The other major source of external assistance is the UN/FAO World Food Program (WFP). Most recently, the WFP projects have been related to assistance to two institutions of technology, a disease control project, and a resettlement project.

A project has been submitted for CFA approval which involves elementary school feeding on the island of Mindanao. The project plan is to provide Nutribuns to 720,000 children the first year rising to 870,000 recipients during the third year. Considering the fact that the ingredients of the Nutribun are wheat flour, non-fat dry milk and csm/CSB, it is presumed that some of the commodities, if not all, will be requested from the U.S. The project will be under the supervision of the DEC.

The USAID has submitted comments on this project. Their basic problem is how does one concur with a newly sponsored SF program and not concur with the expansion of a program of an established, proven sponsor, i.e.

CARE.

The WFP is also developing a plan for a MCH project which would be under the DSSD. The project plan provides for feeding about 1,000,000 malnourished children not now being covered by other projects. The DSSD costs would be for one year:

Inland transport and storage ----- 4,701,115 pesos

Personnel Services ----- 2,977,440

The commodities requested from donors would be DSM, CSM/CSB, and wheat. Presumably part or all of these would also be requested from the U.S.

Suggestions have been heard that for internal political reasons DSSD would like to vitiate the influence of the current sponsor of TMCH programs through the introduction of another sponsor. And here again, the current, established, proven sponsor's multi-year plan calls for an expansion of their program. On the other hand, there definitely is a sizeable group of malnourished children which is not receiving TMCH assistance.

However, the obvious problem here, given the past DSSD track record for obtaining the necessary funds to support inland costs, is whether the appropriate monies would be forthcoming.

VI. Relationship of Title Programs to Government of the Philippines Objectives:

The objective of the Philippine Nutrition Program (PNP) was stated as:

"To improve the nutritional status of the population, particularly the vulnerable groups (infants, pre-school children, pregnant women, nursing mothers and school children."

The malnourished children were to be located through "Operation Timbang", which is discussed in Chapter II.

After identification, the malnourished children were to be assisted through local food production and food assistance including Food for Peace commodities.

Accordingly, there is a direct relationship between the Title II programs and the Government of the Philippines objectives. This relationship is further demonstrated in the following logical frameworks for CARE and CRS.

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK
CARE

Life of Project:
From FY 77 to FY 81
Total U.S. Funding _____
Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: **Food for Work**

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes.</p> <p>To support GOP socio-economic development program for the rural areas of Mindanao.</p> <p>To maximize utilization of the labor force</p> <p>To provide supportive role in GOP food production program.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <p>Preparation of FFW program plan.</p> <p>Determination of number of unemployed and partially employed.</p> <p>Preparation of agreement with Green Revolution Office on garden projects.</p>	<p>Report of DSSD and DLCCD on the accomplishment of FFW project in Mindanao.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p> <p>Normalization of situation in Mind provinces.</p> <p>Approved plans and agreements.</p>
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <p>To undertake activities and programs that would help raise the standard of living in the rural areas.</p> <p>To harness and use for community projects potential labor and materials of the community.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p> <p>Initiate projects and activities in community development.</p> <p>Employed unskilled & idle labor for from the community.</p>	<p>Approved project proposals</p> <p>List of workers/recipients from consignees</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <p>Approved projects undertaken and completed.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>Completed FFW projects/activities.</p> <p>Employment of labor forces in the Food for Work projects.</p>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <p>500 Food for Work projects</p> <p>10,000 persons employed in FFW projects</p>	<p>Consignees completion reports.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p> <p>The project design are approved and carried out easily.</p>
<p>Inputs:</p> <p>Labor resources from the community</p> <p>PL 480 commodities</p> <p>Transportation, supplies and machinery provided by OP, CARE and community</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <p>247,600 mandays</p> <p>1,238,000 lbs. of PL 480 commodities \$141,242</p> <p>OP transportation 21,646</p> <p>CARE Equipment & material \$10,000</p> <p>" Personnel/Operations 52,935.</p>	<p>Approved AER & program plans</p> <p>CARE, USAID, audits</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p> <p>Approved AED consumption</p> <p>Labor force provide volunteer lab</p> <p>PL 480 commodities accepted by people.</p> <p>Adequate DSSD support for transport</p>

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK
CARE

Life of Project: _____
From FY 1977 to FY 198.
Total U.S. Funding _____
Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: Targetted Maternal Child Health

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal The broader objective to which this project contributes:</p> <p>Improved nutritional status of the population, particularly infants, pre-school children, pregnant and lactating mothers; reduce infant mortality and cases of retarded children.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <p>4.2 million under 5 year old malnourished. 36.7 % mortality rate of children ages 1-4 by total population. 52% mortality rate of age group 1-4 year old due to avitaminosis and nutritional deficiencies</p>	<p>Philippine Health Statistic S-1974</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p> <p>National government pronouncement giving top priority to provide better health and nutrition services to the malnourished population. Improved nutritional practices reduce infant mortality.</p>
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <p>To supplement the GOP effort to reduce incidence of 2nd & 3rd degree malnutrition cases; to provide some basic health and nutrition services; to provide and assist in organizing a system of delivery and services in barangay and hospitals.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p> <p>Service 5% of malnourished population; organize feeding groups based on Operation Timbang results; Organize nutrition committees at barangay levels and hospitals</p>	<p>Reports on evaluation and surveys from CARE and DOH</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <p>GOP governmental agencies and institution cooperation available</p> <p>Barangay nutrition committee becomes operational/functional.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>To feed targetted children, infants pre-schoolers and pregnant and lactating mothers as supplement to their daily diets; to organize feeding and distribution centers in barangays and hospitals; recruit services of nutritionist and nutrition aides; increased production of local food supplies.</p>	<p>Magnitude of Output:</p> <p>200,000 targetted groups provided with 8 lbs of protein-fortified feed supplement. Establish 800 food distribution centers; conducted seminars on nutrition and family planning to 10,000 mothers; serviced 3000 in malwards/</p>	<p>Shipping orders and delivery receipts Receipts of recipients</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p> <p>Operation timbang provides for the determination of recipients and their location.</p>
<p>Inputs:</p> <p>Utilization of protein-fortified PL-480 commodities; use of indigenous food supplies; harness men and machines to provide a coordinated service to target groups.</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <p>5 million pounds of PL-480 commodities Transportation cost \$90,932.08 Administrative and personnel costs 67,935.00</p>	<p>Annual estimates of requirement Agreements between DEC and CARE CARE's operational budget.</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p> <p>People of the United States of America will continue to provide food items. GOP will provide for the handling and transportation costs of PL-480 feed. CARE will continue its humanitarian services to the Filipino people</p>

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK
CARE

Life of Project:
From FY 77 to FY 81
Total U.S. Funding _____
Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number School Feeding and Nutrition Program

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes</p> <p>To assist GOP reduce the incidence and severity of malnutrition among children in the 1st to 4th grade elementary school.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <p>20 million elementary school children raised above the level of malnutrition for FY 1977-81.</p>	<p>Random survey encompassing a representative sample of children in the schools</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p> <p>GOP and U.S. will continue to provide cost of handling and transportation and the later to continue to provide commodities</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>To assist the GOP in continuing the school feeding program which during the life of the project would reach about one-half of the underweight or malnourished children in the elementary grades 1-4.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p> <p>The percentage of underweight or malnourished elementary school children will have been reduced from 90% to 45% in impact areas and to 68% nationwide.</p> <p>Food assistance would have been extended to 10 million school children.</p>	<p>Evaluation & survey by DEC</p> <p>Quarterly reports from the schools</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <p>GOP will maintain an awareness of child nutrition program.</p> <p>PL 480 commodities will be available in planned amounts.</p> <p>GOP will provide the funds for the handling of commodities needed.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>School feeding and nutrition program continue in approved schools, in the grade 1-4 levels.</p>	<p>Magnitude of Output:</p> <p>Approximately 30 million elementary school children received food supplement, over a five year period.</p>	<p>Recipients acknowledgement</p> <p>School reports</p> <p>Audits of DEC and USAID</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p> <p>GOP will continue to support the school feeding program by providing transportation funds.</p> <p>DEC will cooperate in the development of nutrition in the curriculum of public and private elementary school</p>
<p>Inputs:</p> <p>PL 480 commodities</p> <p>School teachers</p> <p>Personnel/Equipment</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <p>\$7,876,440 19,349,488 lbs.</p> <p>GOP Inland trans. \$351,335.68</p> <p>Care \$238,215.00</p>	<p>AER</p> <p>CARE budget</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p> <p>Required PL480 commodities</p>

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PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK
CF3

Life of Project:
From FY January 1977 to FY December 1977
Total U. S. Funding _____
Date Prepared: 6 April 1976

Project Title & Number: TARGETED MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes: (A-1)</p> <p>To support the Philippine Nutrition Program in selected dioceses and provinces to reduce the incidence and severity of malnutrition among pre-school children ages 6 - 71 months and to maintain or improve the nutritional status of pregnant and nursing mothers.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement: (A-2)</p> <p>Nutrition rehabilitation of about 25% of the national pre-school target population and the maintenance or improvement of nutritional state of about 7% of the total pregnant and nursing mother population.</p>	<p>(A-3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weight survey among participants compared against standard weights for age for Filipino children reflected in OPT results and CBS diocesan survey forms; - Records of participating pregnant and nursing mothers; - Periodic overall evaluation on program impact. - Progress report of Philippine Nutrition Program 	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets: (A-4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The US with the GOP and the Catholic Church and other donors will continue the support of the TNCF; - Present operational programs will be continued and expanded; - Other socio-economic development efforts will be simultaneously pursued with TNCF; - No major deterioration in the relationship between CRS and the local diocesan structure through which the program is channeled; - The Philippines will suffer no major and lasting economic setbacks or large-scale famine or series of other natural disasters which will seriously interrupt planned programs.
<p>Project Purpose: (B-1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To establish an effective nutrition information, education and communications support from national to center levels; To elevate the nutritional status of at least 80% of the children participants to 75% of standard weight for age within a period of 18 - 24 months; To educate mothers in nutrition and health practices; To promote a self-reliant nutritional rehabilitation program; To integrate other related activities such as income generating projects, family life education and others as part of total human development. 	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End-of-Project status. (B-2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Formation and development of a core course in nutrition information, education and communication at each level of program implementation; 200,000 malnourished pre-school children will have been reached at least 75% of their standard weight for age or exceeding approximately 16% of the total reachable national target. Assumes that 20% of the total recipients would have dropped out from the program before nutrition rehabilitation is attained and that 80% of the remaining would be rehabilitated; Improved nutritional practices by mothers; Increased backyard food production and reduced import of dehydrated foods; Increased involvement of participating mothers and their families in other nutrition related activities. 	<p>(B-3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly serial weighing, growth charts/on-schedule reports to gauge weight response to supplementary feeding; - Health statistics on infant and child mortality 1-4 years, child morbidity rates; - OPT records; - Training designs/nutrition education modules; - Reports, field visits, verbal communications/lectures; - Supplementary data from special studies, surveys, audits, operational and external evaluations. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose: (B-4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GOP will maintain an awareness of the child nutrition problem and an interest in addressing the problem and financing its solution through the TNCF; - External assistance will be available in planned amounts; - Filipino families and communities will accept and apply nutrition information and available improved food products and home use techniques to improve nutritional status of their children; - Program activities utilizing the combined resources of Philippine public and private entities and those of the U.S. and other donors can be effectively implemented; - The National Nutrition Council will be able to coordinate effectively its technical assistance inputs from cooperating government and private agencies at the parish and family level
<p>Project Outputs: (C-1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fully functioning organizational structure from national to center level; Supplementary feeding program; Education of participating mothers; Home gardenings among participating mothers; Effectively operating related programs such as income-generating, family life education, and others as part of total human development. 	<p>Magnitude of Outputs: (C-2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> One national office in Nutrition, 10 regional and 60 diocesan offices; 2,000 parish and barangay centers; 450,000 malnourished pre-school children and 150,000 pregnant and nursing mothers receiving food supplements at \$ 1.00 per recipient per month; 9,106 mothers classes held monthly with an average participation; 150,000 mothers engaged in selective backyard food production; 225,000 mothers engaged in income generating projects family life education and others. 	<p>(C-3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Record of employment and attendance; - Nation cards, records of distribution, stock registers, shipping records; - Surveillance records, weight survey forms, summary of weight survey data; - Report of training conducted; - Random survey and follow-up report/summary of monthly activities. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs: (C-4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local leaders for effective implementation of strategies developed at the national level. - CRS will continue to support TNCF of the size and range of activities indicated; - Necessary foreign assistance in support of the program will be forthcoming; - Administrative and logistical requirements will not limit the ability to reach target groups; - Rural families and communities will continue to be receptive to and will actively participate in home garden programs, responsible parenthood, nutrition, environmental sanitation and family life activities; - GOP support of research efforts will be continuous and sufficient and recommended results will be incorporated into operational programs; - Suitable avenues exist through which information and education are available to Filipino consumers; - The existing mass media is appropriate for carrying out mass media programs; - The various government agencies and church agencies having field workers will cooperate in providing instruction to orient field personnel. - The U.S. government will continue to provide food assistance and technical services; - The GOP will allow foreign food assistance for as long as needed and continue to give the nutrition program top priority; - CRS will continue to support the present administrative staff or even increase it; - Participants will realize the effects of good nutrition and endeavor to obtain and maintain this through the TNCF.
<p>Project Inputs: (D-1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> CRS Nutrition Department Staff <ol style="list-style-type: none"> personnel training Material and financial inputs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. PL 480 Title II Food Commodities Philippine government financing of handling and transport costs for food commodities Local community inputs such as time donated by diocesan and parish sponsors, physical facilities such as warehouses and TNCF classrooms Beneficiary inputs: Enrollment fees paid monthly by TNCF participating mothers CRS nutritionists to conduct weight surveys, nutrition education of mothers & training of local aides and volunteers Food production specialist to supervise food production component of TNCF program Technical assistance from USAID, government and private agencies. 	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity) (D-2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Full time personnel: 27 administrative and supervisory staff; 168 field nutritionists; 20,600 diocesan program-in-charge; nutrition aides; consultants and volunteer workers. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recruitment of certified qualified personnel semi-annual Pre-Service Trainings in each of the ten regions for new/replacement nutritionists; In-Service Seminar yearly for administrative staff and for each of ten regions Magnitude of material and financial inputs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> \$7,400,000 lib. of CRS & rolled oats, valued at \$9,349,735.00 Philippine government financing of inland transport: \$11,016,000.00 \$1,408,648.00 Manhours work and facilities donated by local community people Enrollment fees collected: \$6,120,000-\$583,762.00 168 trained nutritionists in the field One food production specialist in the field Meetings and consultations with officials of USAID, government and private agencies 	<p>(D-3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shipping records of food received from abroad. - Reimbursement receipts - Enrollment fees remittances - Receipts - CRS staff list. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving project: (D-5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The U.S. government will continue to provide food assistance and technical services; - The GOP will allow foreign food assistance for as long as needed and continue to give the nutrition program top priority; - CRS will continue to support the present administrative staff or even increase it; - Participants will realize the effects of good nutrition and endeavor to obtain and maintain this through the TNCF.

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project:
From FY 77 to FY 78
Total U. S. Funding _____
Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: CRS FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAM

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes: (A-1)</p> <p>To assist the Government of the Philippines in its effort to hasten the socio-economic development of the people both in urban and rural areas as projected in the five year plan.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement: (A-2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduction of unemployment problem; - raising of low average income families; - prepare workers for gainful employment; - make use of idle manpower of both in urban and rural communities. 	<p>(A-3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - survey data in relation to the problems of unemployment (statistics is being collected and studies refer Phil. Journal of Statistics); - presidential decrees and letter of instructions regarding national economy; - NEDA annual reports. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets: (A-4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NEDA five year development plan.
<p>Project Purpose: (B-1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to strengthen community organization by promoting attitudes such as work orientation, community consciousness and participation, cooperation, social initiative and creativity for realization of self help projects (small to medium scale developments); - to provide incentives to maximize use of abundant labor available in the rural areas through people's involvement in the construction of infra-structures institutions etc.; - to provide food supplement to those voluntarily engaged in community projects especially belonging to the lower economic bracket; - to establish local structure that will enable people to carry developmental activities on their own with the minimum of outside farm outside. 	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End-of-Project status. (B-2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized so many communities, provincial down to the barrio level; - utilized 10% of the unemployed; - implemented and completed most needed community projects; - serve a total of 27,000 recipients per month on dietary requirements; - trained local leaders to implement the program and later, carry on their developmental activities. 	<p>(B-3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State of the Nation Address; - Provincial Plans; - NEDA Five Year Plan. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose: (B-4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - there is abundant idle manpower in the Philippine communities which can be trained for implementation of developmental projects; - there are people in the community who can be trained to assume and perform leadership functions; - better coordination between diocesan structures, government and private entities.
<p>Project Outputs: (C-1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organization of committees at the provincial down to the barrio level to come up with the most needed community projects that will uplift their economic status; - formation of work groups that contributed free labor and even materials for the implementation and completion of priority community projects such as roads, bridges, schools, etc.; - effective utilization of MTC commodities to support rural families on their dietary requirements; - identification and development of local leaders contribute thereby to their effectiveness as an implementors who, in turn, trained people who are directly involved in communal undertaking. 	<p>Magnitude of Outputs: (C-2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organized diocesan committees, provincial down to the barrio level, 350 of them; - implemented a monthly average of 100 priority community projects and generated 15,000 man-days; - served a monthly average of 5,000 workers plus their dependents; - trained 1,600 local leaders. 	<p>(C-3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports; - evaluations; - field trips conducted, local representatives and members of participating or partner agencies. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs: (C-4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - efficient delivery of commodities to the project sites and its good storage facilities; - effective utilization of the commodities; - generation of people's interest in communal undertaking; - generation and implementation of self-help projects.
<p>Project Inputs: (D-1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - effective utilization of PL 400 commodities with an average monthly distribution of 500,000 lbs.; - utilization of available materials and manpower such as committees of all levels and to include PPO in-charges and/or representatives of the Bishops (diocesan counterpart), 42 of them; - utilization of intensive/extensive labor force with an average of 5,000 daily workers; - 75 men and machineries; 1 American (Assistant to the Director - Direct supervision - PPO Program) 1 Filipino - PPO Specialist 1 Filipino - Clerk 8 Filipino - Field staff 	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity) (D-2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - utilize a total of 6,459,500 lbs. of commodities and its value of \$74,320.00; - Government of the Philippines, budget for inland transportation expenses \$1,000,000.00; - CRP Administrative cost - \$10,000 per month; - Diocesan counterpart budget for local personnel - \$25,000 per month. 	<p>(D-3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CRP program plan; - annual estimated reports; - Project agreement with diocesan representatives - Government of the Philippines in the inland handling, etc. cases. 	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs: (D-4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuing need of the people for support in their developmental activities and development their diets; - continued support of the United States to provide food commodities for developmental purposes; - Government of the Philippines provide handling, transportation expenses; - to continue maintenance and operation and repair in the Philippines.

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project:
From FY 77 to FY 79
Total U. S. Funding _____
Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: CBS Phase 2 - School Feeding Program

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes: (A-1)</p> <p>To rehabilitate and improve the nutritional health of undernourished school children between the ages of 5 and 10 years (Kindergarten & Grades 1-IV) in accordance with the Philippine Nutrition Program 5-Year Plan (NY 1970-1982)</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement: (A-2)</p> <p>Of the 213,000 schoolchildren participating in the program, some 55% belong to the yellow zone. Given the supplementary feeding in the form of nutriblends, it will take them two years to be rehabilitated. So by 1980 some 117,150 children will have gone into the normal zone. On the basis, 45% of the children belong to the red zone. With the supplementary diet it will take them 3 years to move from the red to the yellow zone. By 1981 some 95,850 children participating in the program will have been transferred to the yellow zone.</p>	<p>A-3)</p> <p>Government Report on the achievements on its 5-year plan</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets: (A-4)</p> <p>Government adherence to the 5-year Plan</p>
<p>Project Purpose: (B-1)</p> <p>The Philippine School Nutrition Program aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Supplement the diets of underweight school children in order to improve their physical and mental development and their nutritional health 2) Improve the attendance of target school children 3) Teach the value and utilization of indigenous foods, and to increase food production to the maximum through home and school gardens, utilizing the funds generated from the associated charges 4) Instruct parents and children about the effects of good nutrition 5) Safeguard the nutritional health of the population as embodied in a Letter of Instruction (LOI 141) issued by the President of the Republic of the Philippines 	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End-of-Project status. (B-2)</p> <p>Consolidated Report on the Nutritional Status C&E Evaluation Survey (This will be conducted for school year 1978)</p>	<p>B-3)</p> <p>Final Reports M&C Survey Reports Bureau of Census and Statistics Data</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose: (B-4)</p>
<p>Project Outputs: (C-1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved growth 2. Improved classroom performance, improved attendance, reduced tardiness or absenteeism 3. Accelerated efforts towards food production and the utilization of indigenous products 4. Increased awareness among teachers, parents and children themselves about the ill-effects of malnutrition 	<p>Magnitude of Outputs: (C-2)</p> <p>Of the 275,000 recipient level for 1977 213,000 are actually reached. These children are provided a daily supplement of a 300-calorie meal and a glass of milk. With the possible integration of the entire Manila Schools, the Division Offices of Manila, Mayaguez and Malabon may be taken care of by C&E. (The latter Division Offices have been served by C&E, Inc. before the integration)</p>	<p>C-3)</p> <p>Individual Growth Charts Consolidated Report on the Nutritional Status of Children School Attendance Records Home-Use Check Reports by C&E Fieldstaff School Financial Records and Monthly Reports PTA meetings, & Home Based Conferences</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs: (C-4)</p> <p>The Nutrition is effective in raising the nutritional level of school children Better nourished children will have better performance in both mental and physical activities Better nourished children will have better attendance Feeding programs are effective instruments for teaching methods of increasing food production Children who have received nutrition education will make use of the training to have better diets</p>
<p>Project Inputs: (D-1)</p> <p>C&E Personnel directly involved in the conduct of the <u>School Feeding Program</u></p> <p>2 Administrative Staff: Salaries & Benefits Per Annum 790,000 Travel Expenses 1,000 Supplies & Misc. Expenses 2,000 (Growth charts and other materials provided for by M&C/AIC)</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity) (D-2) D-3)</p> <p>Of the total 213,000 children receiving C&E nutrition daily, some 675 are in Metro Manila. The Division Offices covered are the City Schools of Manila, Pasay, Quezon City and Caloocan City. 235 are in the provinces in Iligan, Lanao del Norte, Cebu, Palawan, Negros City and Iloilo, and the Visayas. The school children are provided a 290-calorie nutrition with an additional 30 calories provided by the schools. When MILK is available, a glass of milk is also provided to complement the meal.</p>	<p>D-3)</p> <p>Budget from our New Office in New York Organizational Chart Records of Funds generated from the Program (Associated Charges) Charts and other educational materials provided free by other agencies</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs: (D-4)</p> <p>C&E will continue to provide a budget for hiring the School Feeding Program Staff and pay for other expenses The U.S. Government will continue to provide the food commodities</p>

VII. Conclusions and Recommendations

The Title II program in the Philippines is one of the most effective in the world, but not without its shortcomings. One of its greatest points of strength is the support given by the government.

Both the President and the First Lady have expressed personal interest in the problem of malnutrition and have been vocal spokesmen in urging that solutions be found. The establishment of the National Nutrition Council and Center, the promulgation of the Philippine Nutrition Program (PNP), the assignment of responsibilities for the Philippine Nutrition Program in Letter of Instruction No. 441, and the allocation of 10,000,000 pesos by the President to use in procuring local food for severely malnourished children have all been apparently positive actions.

In implementation of the Philippine Nutrition Program, the "Green Revolution" is underway by which the people have been asked to produce additional food in backyards and vacant lots. A nutrition education program, a health program, and a family planning program are being carried out. An organizational structure has been established from the national level to the barangay level for the supervision of these programs.

The Presidential decrees, the PNP, and the NNC all state the national nutrition priority as pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers. Both CARE and CRS have programs in this category. It is reported that the new national nutrition plan now being circulated in the government continues to give highest priority to TMCH.

However, in actuality, a dichotomy exists in the government in the allocation of funds for the TMCH program. As discussed in Chapter IV, the DSSD has not obtained an allocation to sustain the full costs of the inland transportation and handling charges as required by the CRS-Philippines Government Agreement. On the other hand, as discussed in Chapter III, the DEC has obtained an allocation to cover a five-year School Feeding Program.

This matter was discussed with the Budget Commission, which, according to Letter of Instruction No. 441 is directed to:

"Place food and nutrition programs as one of the top priority programs of the New Society, in whatever department of the government it may be located. It is also directed to implement the various directives contained here and above".

The Budget Commissioner said that the DSSD allocation was approved at the time that the budget was approved within an overall expenditure level. He said that the Commission is aware of the problem of funds deficiency for the inland costs. An attempt is being made to obtain the funds to pay back indebtedness to Transcon, the forwarding agent. He also said that the Secretary of DSSD has discussed the matter with him and the understanding was that a strong justification a reallocation could be made within DSSD to provide funding for current costs.

Recommendation: That unless the GOP is able to provide funding from its own resources for inland costs, commodity shipments be stopped for the balance of this fiscal year. Alternatively the voluntary agencies should negotiate with the GOP to arrive at a reduced program level which the GOP would support.

Recommendation: That all future AERs receive a clearance from GOP counterpart agencies indicating that funds are available for the responsible agency for inland costs.

With regard to the 10 million pesos which the President released in 1976 to the MNC for the procurement of locally produced food for malnourished children, an accounting has been obtained for the use of the monies.

Actually released		4,050,430
I. Salaries and wages including contractual fees	423,830	
II. Maintenance and other costs including travel allowances and per diem	2,835,088	
III. Equipment outlay	<u>136,200</u>	3,395,118
Additional release for salary adjustments		<u>42,766</u>
		<u>3,437,884</u>
Reverted to GOP General Fund		612,546

In the Table following Chapter IV, there is a comparison of the GOP and local inputs into all of the programs. As can be seen, the GOP and local inputs have declined from a healthy 64 percent of the total in FY 1972 to a rather insignificant 30.5% in FY 1976. In actual terms, the dollar equivalent of their input has declined from \$5.2 million to \$4.5 million. Meanwhile, the U.S. contribution has increased from \$8.1

million to \$14.8 million.

From the foregoing, one can only conclude that the Government has placed a much stronger emphasis on support of the campaign against malnutrition by exhortation, the issuance of decrees, and the organization of programs, than through cash expenditures.

On the question of priorities of the GOP, despite the fact that the Department of Education and Culture has a five year allocation of funds for inland transportation and handling costs for the School Feeding Program, that program is not accorded a high priority by Letter of Instruction No. 441. Nor is the program accorded a high priority by any of the GOP entities concerned with the problem of malnutrition, per se. Although there is no doubt as to the fact that there are many malnourished children in the primary school group, the President has accorded a high priority to the pre-school group.

Recommendation: That no increase be permitted in the School Feeding category. However, in view of the results of Operation Tampang, serious consideration should be given to an expansion of the TMCH category.

As far as the Government's plans to eventually assume the responsibility for the program are concerned, there has been considerable mention of the objective of "self-reliance". Specialists believe that the Philippines have the capability to produce enough food for its population. If the "Green Revolution" program continues to be supported and results in increased production "self-reliance" could become a reality.

The matter of U.S. support for the two new WFP projects should be carefully reviewed with regard to their relationship with the existing CARE and CRS program. Of particular importance is whether the TMCH project or the SF project would be taking over any recipients under existing programs.

Recommendation: The U. S. should not support the TMCH program unless the DSSD has a prior allocation of the necessary internal support funds.

Although CARE and CRS were lacking in experience in the preparation of logical frameworks, they energetically attacked the problem. Both agencies agreed that it was a helpful exercise in enabling them to focus more sharply on the purposes and goals of their programs. As is usual under such circumstances, there was an initial confusion of purposes with outputs. It was regrettable that more time was not available to devote to this exercise.

The relations between the Voluntary Agencies and the USAID both on bilateral terms and through the Council for Voluntary Agencies are amicable and conducive to close cooperation.

Persons Interviewed

Mrs. ESTEFANIA ALDABA LIM, Secretary, Department of Social Services
Development (DSSD)

Mrs. SYLVIA MONTES, Director, Bureau of Assistance, DSSD

Mr. JUAN L. MANUEL, Secretary, Department of Education & Culture (DEC)

Mrs. SILVINA LAYA, Director, Medical and Health Services, DEC

Dr. FLORENTINO SOLON, Executive Director of Nutrition Center of the
Philippines

Mr. BIENVENIDO VILLAVICENCIO, Director For External Assistance, National
Economic & Development Authority (NEDA)

Dr. LOURDES SUMABAT, Assistant Director, National Nutrition Service,
Department of Health

Mr. JAIME LAYA, Budget Commissioner

Mr. ANTONIO P. LA TORRE, Acting Director, National Budget Operations,
Budget Commission

CARE

Mr. ROBERT LINDER, Director

Mr. JOHN HAUSER, Deputy Director

CRS

Mr. GUS C.E.HALL, Director

Miss AGNES M.O"CASEY, Child Welfare Specialist

Mr. LARRY BEACH, Program Assistant

Benguet Province

Mr. FEDERICO BELIZO, Principal, Rizal Central Elementary School, Baguio City

Mrs. FVARISTA CABANLIG, Principal, Mabina Elementary School, Baguio City

Mrs. HEDELINA BEPRESCO, Teacher In-Charge of Feeding Program, Port del Pilar
Elementary School Baguio City

Miss E. COGAS, Principal, Twin Oaks Elementary School, Baguio City

Father PATRICIO GUYGUYIN, Social Action Director, Benguet Diocese

Pangasinan Province

Bishop FEDERICO LIMON

USAID

Mr. PETER M. CODY, Director

Mr. WILLIAM F. MULCAHY, Program Officer

Dr. RUBEN W. ENGEL, Nutrition Advisor

Mr. WILLIAM F. DOODY, Chief, Nutrition Division

Mr. GERALD R. JOHNSTON, IDI

Mr. BEN BAUTISTA, Specialist, Food for Development

U.N.

Mr. DONALD BERGSTROM, UN Resident Representative

Mr. V. H. P. GONDWE, WFP Advisor

AN EVALUATION OF
PL 480 TITLE II
IN THE PHILIPPINES

Edwin K. Fox
Chief, Evaluation Staff
Office of Food for Peace
AID/Washington

SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN EVALUATION
OF PL 480, TITLE II
PHILIPPINES

PURPOSE

The purpose of the evaluation of the PL 480, Title II Program in the Philippines is to identify or corroborate purposes and goals of the program, determine whether they are being met and, if not, to assist managers to improve the design of the program. In order to help AID determine whether best attainable results are being achieved it will be necessary to decide upon what indicators are most appropriate for measuring program progress. The objective of the evaluation is to provide assistance to mission management and it is not to be regarded in any way as an audit or inspection. The evaluation would also be supportive of the initiatives that are underway to explore ways to integrate Title II commodity support with other AID-assisted development projects.

The Evaluation Report, when completed, serves four purposes:

-an administrative notice to the responsible Bureau that an evaluation has occurred on schedule, with some indication of the participation in the evaluation, its coverage, and rigor.
-a summary record of decisions for the convenience of the participants to the evaluation which assures clarity of understanding and communication and reminds participants of conclusions reached.
-a handy status compilation for AID/W and for headquarters of participating agencies which they can use for easy reference in answering queries.
-a vehicle for transfer of experience and lessons learned by means of program reviews of similar projects in AID/W and through the Development Information system.

DESIGN AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND PRACTICES

In conjunction with A.I.D.'s increasing emphasis on the collaborative style, and involvement of intermediaries, responsibility for the design, implementation and evaluation of Title II programs has become a shared one among three parties; the recipient country, the mission, and the cooperating sponsor. To the maximum extent feasible, representatives from all three parties should participate in all stages of the process described which is referred to as the Project Staff. It is the intention to utilize mission as well as other members of the Project Staff in developing local background and statistical material.

Questions concerning appropriateness of policy, desirability of policy, desirability of joint objectives, action agent responsibility, interagency relationships and procedures, and program effectiveness would, it seems, be appropriate for evaluation.

On the whole, two major types of supporting research are needed in the PL 480, Title II program. The first deals with material needed to improve the planning and design of specific country programs, the second with introducing more precision into impact evaluation. Both kinds of efforts are likely to have a strong "applied flavor" to them (which is not to say that such work will be easily done).

The evaluation would involve a review of FFP agreements, Voluntary Agency/ Host Government Agreements, Program Plan, previous studies and evaluations and related documents. Nutrition, education and employment policies of the GOP will need to be reviewed to determine whether they are compatible with AID and Title II policies. The evaluation team should look at both the channels and mechanisms for communicating information, i.e., documentation, procedures, and interagency relationships as well as the content of the information being communicated, i.e., the programs themselves.

AID views Title II assistance as interim assistance to combat hunger, alleviate malnutrition, improve economic and social development and/or increase food production and improve its distribution. To meet these objectives, commitments for program support are, of course, expected from the recipient country and are to be encouraged by the cooperating sponsors. These commitments help to assure the eventual transfer of full responsibility for the programs to the recipient country. In this connection we need to determine what measures are being undertaken to assure that eventual transfer can and will occur. The services of U.S. Voluntary Agencies are used, to the extent practicable, to carry out these programs. Dialogue between representatives of the U.S. Voluntary Agencies, AID, and recipient government should be a continuing process in the development, approval, and implementation of programs.

A current logical framework matrix will be developed on each project (i.e. MCH, Food-for-Work, etc.) and in conjunction with other programming documentation, will be used as a basis for organizing the reexamination of design elements.

For School Feeding and Maternal Child Health (MCH) nutrition projects which have institutional aspects, the logical framework should include indicators about the managerial and budgetary ability of the host organization to take over an increasing share of the responsibility for the program and to expand its outreach. A direct study of the nutritional impact (height, weight, health) in MCH programs should be undertaken as a check on the linkages between outputs and purpose and on the accuracy of monitoring reports.

For those Title II Food-for-Work projects designed to create some development resources such as roads or irrigation projects, evaluation should look at whether these resources are being used to achieve some independent purposes such as improved marketing or increased production of agricultural commodities. It should also look at impact on the regular market economy for food and wages. For those exceptional instances of

projects designed primarily to create employment, evaluation should review such questions as the amount of employment created, whether the jobs went to the neediest, and whether the project had a multiplier effect in stimulating other jobs.

Other questions which will be examined are:

1. What state and federal resources are combined with the Title II effort and other foreign aid to meet nutritional feeding objectives?
2. Are institutions mature enough that they can continue to operate satisfactorily without outside help when they reach a phase-out date and assume independent operation?
3. Do program designs contain baseline data and indicators specifically developed and maintained to measure this goal level objective?
4. Do Title II resources play a significant role in triggering or catalyzing meaningful movement in adoption and institutionalization of new and more effective nutrition intervention techniques?
5. Do Title II commodities improve the well-being of poor people? (Evaluators need to pay special attention to the actual effects of projects on specific target groups or individuals).
6. Have significant changes occurred in the host country setting since the last evaluation?
7. Have there been changes in attitudes and other social variables?
8. Are the programs conforming with the requirements of the Congressional Mandate?
9. Are the programs reaching the poorest of the poor-both rural and urban?
10. Are the programs tied to the GOP development objectives and nutrition strategy?
11. Is the GOP providing an increasing amount of support for the program?
12. Are the programs being coordinated with those carried on by other bilateral donors and multigovernmental activities?

The World Food Program, which receives Title II foods, will be excluded from this evaluation on the ground that multi-national agencies should not be subjected to assessment on a unilateral basis by any one contributing country. The only other exclusion from the scope of work is to rule out any assessment to emergency feeding and relief projects. All other Title II programs are to be included in the area of interest for the study.

EVALUATION SCHEDULE

The evaluation will be conducted by Edwin K. Fox, Chief, Evaluation Staff, who will leave Washington on March 20 and return on/or about April 8, 1977.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

AND

C A R E

(COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE, INC.)

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines, hereinafter referred to as the GOVERNMENT, represented by the Honorable Juan L. Manuel, Secretary of Education and Culture, and the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc., hereinafter referred to as CARE, represented by Mr. Robert F. Linder, Director of CARE in the Philippines, have agreed as follows:

1. CARE has offered to seek to acquire by donation from the United States Government, or to distribute from its existing stocks in the Philippines, soy fortified wheat flour, bulgur, sorghum, corn soya milk, or any mutually acceptable U.S. PL 480 commodities, hereinafter referred to as the commodities, for distribution to certain selected groups of needy children enrolled in the Philippine School Nutrition Program, for a four-and-a-half year period beginning about July 1976, for the amounts and periods indicated in the following schedule:

<u>Programmed Years</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Poundage</u>
1976	From July through December	16,100,000 lbs.
1977	From January through December	60,800,000 lbs.
1978	From January through December	75,900,000 lbs.
1979	From January through December	75,900,000 lbs.
1980	From January through December	75,900,000 lbs.

In the event that circumstances make it impossible to complete distribution within any one year's period, however, the program may be continued for such additional period as may be determined by the Department of Education and Culture.

2. CARE will request the foregoing commodities from the United States Government in reasonable quarterly or semi-annual installments to meet mutually agreed upon program plans of the Department of Education and Culture School Nutrition Program and CARE.
3. CARE will make every effort to secure from the United States Government the quantity of commodities indicated for each period, and arrange for its delivery to the Philippines.
 - 3a. Should the total quantity of commodities requested from the United States Government for this program prove to be unobtainable, CARE and the GOVERNMENT will cooperate to seek and provide commodities from alternate sources in order to assure contribution and extension of the School Nutrition Program to the desired number of recipients.
 - 3b. CARE will cooperate with the GOVERNMENT in determining and applying means by which the School Nutrition Program can lessen and ultimately eliminate dependence upon donated food commodities, including stimulating the use of locally produced foods.
4. Possession of the commodities obtained from the United States Government will be transferred by CARE to the GOVERNMENT at the end of ship's tackle at the port or points of discharge in the Philippines. Title to these commodities must be construed in relation to the AID Handbook 9, Food for Peace, Title II, Chapter 1-C, and Appendix C.
5. In order to assure compliance with law, regulations, contract terms, and conditions under which CARE will obtain the commodities from the United States Government, the GOVERNMENT agrees as follows:
 - 5a. The commodities received by the GOVERNMENT for distribution in the Philippines will not be sold, exchanged, or disposed of except by non-commercial distribution, free of cost, to needy young children up to and including twelve years of age in the Philippines, in accordance with a program mutually acceptable to the GOVERNMENT and CARE. For this purpose, recipient children must be selected according to the degree of need and malnutrition.

5b. The GOVERNMENT will provide or cause to be provided proper facilities in the Philippines for the receipt, handling, storage, transportation, distribution, and inspection of the commodities in the Philippines at all times, in such manner and under such conditions as to insure their ultimate distribution in good condition to needy children in the Philippines. Any contract of service between the GOVERNMENT and a Forwarder shall have the concurrence of CARE.

5c. In order to assure the movement of commodities according to schedule, it is agreed that the contract of service will not be awarded to a Forwarder already committed to deliver food commodities for other voluntary agencies of such volume that, in the judgment of the GOVERNMENT and CARE, may affect such forwarder's performance in this program.

5d. In the distribution of the commodities, the GOVERNMENT will take such steps as are necessary to assure that the recipients thereof will not diminish their normal expenditures for food by reason of this donation.

5e. CARE representatives will conduct field inspection and end-use checks on the use of commodities distributed for this program.

5f. Joint responsibility and management of the program will extend over the period covered by this agreement. However, continuing efforts will be made to transfer management responsibility for the School Nutrition Program to the GOVERNMENT through in-depth seminars and orientations, to be conducted by CARE for Department of Education and Culture designated personnel, with the end in view of having GOVERNMENT personnel assume operational functions currently being carried out by CARE. Action toward absorption of such functions will be undertaken in as orderly and timely a manner as possible, but with full consideration given to avoid undue disruption of the program. CARE, by providing technical guidance and financial assistance to regional and division personnel designated by the Department of Education and Culture in the Nutribun program during the period, will endeavor to assist the GOVERNMENT in assuring the sustaining of an operational infrastructure that will adequately meet requirements set forth in U.S. PL 480 for obtaining United States donated food commodities.

5g. No part of the commodities will, after the distribution in the Philippines, be imported into the United States, its territories or possessions, in any form or by any person or persons. Individual schools are also required to maintain accurate daily records of funds collected and utilized for implementation of this program.

5h. The GOVERNMENT will provide, maintain, and make available to representatives of CARE and the United States Government all records and documents that accurately reflect all transactions pertaining to receipt, handling, storage, transportation, distribution, and inspection of the commodities. In particular, every effort will be made to have accurate and complete School Monthly Reports by individual schools and offices of the Division Superintendents of Schools, respectively, and submitted to CARE each month.

5i. The GOVERNMENT agrees to hold CARE harmless against any claim of the United States Government resulting from the failure of the GOVERNMENT to carry out its obligations under this Paragraph 5. As an example, but not by way of limitation, the GOVERNMENT agrees to remit to CARE the amount of any claim asserted by the United States Government against CARE or the Department of Education and Culture, representing the GOVERNMENT, for loss or damage to the commodities subsequent to their off-loading at the end of ship's tackle at ports of discharge in the Philippines when such loss or damage results in failure to distribute the commodities to the recipients for whom they are intended. In such cases, CARE will prepare "Recommendations for Claims Actions" which USAID may determine to be the basis for the United States Government to institute and pursue claims for such loss or damage.

6. CARE and the GOVERNMENT will further seek to cooperate in undertaking other activities relative to and in support of the comprehensive nutrition effort being carried out through the educational system. Material assistance will be provided for such by CARE on a case by case basis as needs are determined, in accordance with standard CARE programming criteria and procedures, mutually agreed upon by the GOVERNMENT and CARE.

7. The performance by CARE of its obligations under this agreement will involve certain dollar costs to that organization. Such costs including those of handling,

marking, insurance, and necessary administrative and operating expenses of CARE in the United States properly attributable to this particular program. CARE estimates such dollar costs to be the following approximations relative to the corresponding periods expressed hereunder:

7a. For the year 1976, for the months of July through December, such cost amounts to Thirty Thousand (\$30,000) U.S. dollars;

7b. For the year 1977, for the months of January through December, such cost amounts to Eighty-Two Thousand (\$82,000) U.S. dollars.

7c. For each year of 1978, 1979, and 1980, respectively, for the months of January through December, such cost amounts to One Hundred and Ten Thousand (\$110,000) U.S. dollars per year.

7d. It is further understood that CARE will endeavor to keep the above-mentioned costs to the minimum, and that it will offer all possibilities for collaboration in this matter to the officials of the GOVERNMENT.

8. In addition, CARE will have certain costs, incurred in the currency of the Philippines, in connection with CARE's administrative operations pertaining to its obligations and responsibilities to the program. Some of these costs include remuneration of Philippine national employees in clerical, technical, and managerial levels, and expenses of Country Director and his required international staff, including per diem, maintenance, travelling expenses and other expenses incurred at the mission. CARE's estimates of such costs, in each corresponding year, are indicated hereunder:

8a. For the year 1976, for the period January to December, the amount of Six Hundred and Eleven Thousand (P611,000) Pesos.

8b. For the year 1977, for the period January to December, the amount of Two Million Five Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand (P2,555,000) Pesos.

8c. For the corresponding years of 1978, 1979, 1980, from January to December of each year, the amount of Three Million One Hundred and Eighteen Thousand (P3,118,000) Pesos.

8d. It is understood that this figure is a budgetary approximation, and actual costs may vary depending upon actual expenses in the operation of the program which is subject to fluctuation.

9. CARE has explained that, being a non-profit, charitable organization, it does not have adequate funds with which to finance the program. The GOVERNMENT, therefore, agrees to the following arrangements:

<u>Programmed Years</u>	<u>Remittance Month to CARE New York</u>	<u>Amounts in U.S. Dollars</u>
1976	June	\$23,000
1976	December	\$7,000
1977	June	\$58,000
1977	December	\$24,000
1978	June	\$87,000
1978	December	\$23,000
1979	June	\$87,000
1979	December	\$23,000
1980	June	\$87,000
1980	December	\$23,000

9a. At the end of each year of the program, CARE will submit a written statement to the GOVERNMENT showing the nature and amounts of the various dollar costs incurred. Should the dollar costs to CARE be less than the payment to it, the balance in favor of the GOVERNMENT will be refunded to it by CARE in such manner as the GOVERNMENT may prescribe.

9b. In either case, such balance shall be the net balance after deducting from the total expenses any amount that may be received by CARE after being recovered from the warehousemen, carriers, or insurers, on account of any loss of, or damage to, the commodities herein described, and when such recoveries are in excess of the liquidated damages, due the United States Government on account of such loss or damage.

9c. To help cover CARE's administrative expenses as described in paragraph 5 of this agreement, the GOVERNMENT agrees to advance to CARE-Philippines' office, in its currency, the corresponding amounts, in each month indicated, in each corresponding year, as tabulated hereunder:

<u>Programmed Years</u>	<u>Remittance Month to CARE-Philippines</u>	<u>Amounts in Philippine Pesos</u>
1976	June	P311,000
1976	December	P300,000
1977	June	P1,555,000
1977	December	P1,000,000
1978	June	P2,000,000
1978	December	P1,118,000
1979	June	P2,000,000
1979	December	P1,118,000
1980	June	P2,000,000
1980	December	P1,118,000

9d. At the conclusion of each program year, CARE will submit a written statement to the GOVERNMENT showing the nature and amounts of the various peso costs incurred. Should the peso costs to CARE be less than the payment to it, the balance in favor of the GOVERNMENT will be refunded to the GOVERNMENT by CARE in such manner as the GOVERNMENT may prescribe.

10. All expenditures incurred by CARE from the counterpart fund are subject to periodic audit by the GOVERNMENT in order to accurately determine the unexpended balances realized after the end of the fiscal year.

11. Recognizing the possibility that all funds provided CARE under this agreement may not be completely utilized by CARE in its supervision of the program, the GOVERNMENT shall from time to time authorize the expenditure of unutilized funds for program-related activities.

12. Recognizing the beneficial nature of the program for which the donated commodities described herein are to be used, the commodities, equipment, and supplies required to be imported by CARE for the administration of the program, and the personal effects, equipment and supplies of American employees of CARE will be admitted free of all import duties, taxes, wharfage, arrastre charges and fees for consular invoices. The exemption herein provided is without prejudice to the collection of customs duties and taxes on articles brought or imported into the Philippines by persons, entities or agencies exempt from the payment of customs duties and taxes which are subsequently sold, pursuant to existing laws and regulations governing the matter.

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13. The GOVERNMENT will admit to the Philippines such number of CARE representatives and their dependents as are necessary for operations of the feeding program, free of all visa fees, immigration fees, head taxes, and other entrance, residence, or departure fees imposed upon aliens by the Philippine Immigration Act of 1940, as amended. Waiver of visa fees, immigration fees, head taxes and other similar entrance, residence or departure fees imposed upon aliens by the Philippine Immigration Act of 1940, as amended, will be based upon a prior certification of the Country Director, CARE-Philippines, and the Secretary of the Department of Education and Culture, or his representative, in the person of the Coordinator, Philippines-CARE School Nutrition Program, that such representatives are necessary for operation of the program.

14. Any subsequent amendments, modifications, or development changes recommended by the National Economic Development Authority, and concurred with by the Department of Education and Culture and CARE, will be incorporated in this agreement by an exchange of letters.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement in quintuplicate in the English language, at Manila, Philippines, this second day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Seventy-six.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

FOR THE COOPERATIVE FOR
AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE, INC.

(Sgd.)

JUAN L. MANUEL
Secretary of Education
and Culture

(Sgd.)

ROBERT F. LINDER
Director of CARE
in the Philippines

WITNESS:

(Sgd.)

SILVINA C. LAYA
Coordinator, Philippines-CARE
School Nutrition Program

(Sgd.)

THOMAS ZOPF
Assistant Director
CARE-Philippines

Republika ng Pilipinas
KOMISYON SA GUGULING PAMPAMAHALAAN
(BUDGET COMMISSION)
Malacobang, Manila

Office of the Commissioner



May 25, 1976

The Hon. Juan L. Manuel
Secretary of Education & Culture
Manila

Dear Sec. Manuel:

In reply to your letter of March 24, 1976, I wish to transmit a copy of the President's approval regarding prefabricated school houses to be awarded to winners in the Alay-Tanin Program, including the construction costs of same. Also transmitted is the President's approval of the estimated budgetary requests for administration, handling, and transportation of CARE commodities during the period 1976 to 1980.

With best wishes

Very truly yours,


JAIME C. LAYA
Acting Commissioner of the Budget

cc: The Secretary of Public Works

bcc: The Coordinator, School Health Division, DEC
Mr. A.P. Latorre
The CBAs, Div. "C" and "F", BOO

:aoc

2) Request for allocation in the Program of Expenditures as follows:

Additional fund requirements to carry out the activities of the Philippine CARE School Feasibility Program, to pay Administrative, Landfill, and transportation expenses of CARE COMMODITY valued as follows:

Value of CARE
COMMODITY

ok
J

1) July-December, 1976, 20.7 Million	27.0 M
2) CY 1977, 13.1 Million.	108.4
3) CY 1978, 227.1 Million.	185.0
4) CY 1979, 229.5 Million.	262.0
5) CY 1980, 31.9 Million.	220.7

3) Alay-Tanim Program - Request for allocation of fourteen (14) prefabricated school houses, with the corresponding construction cost to be allotted to the school per region in each region (one each) that wins in the tree planting and tree care program initiated in September 1975. The proposal is to award prizes in September 1976.

ok
J

MALACANANG

Manila

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS NO. 441

TO : The Secretary, Department of Social Welfare
The Secretary, Department of Agriculture
The Secretary, Department of Education & Culture
The Secretary, Department of Health
The Secretary, Department of Local Governments
and Community Development
The Commissioner, Budget Commission
The Chairman, National Science Development Board
The Chairman, National Nutrition Council

WHEREAS, under the New Society, the government and the private sector have joined hands to launch a nationwide nutrition program under the auspices of the First Lady;

WHEREAS, "Operation Timbang" has pinpointed and identified the extent of malnutrition among our pre-school children throughout the country as a first step toward eradicating malnutrition in the nation;

WHEREAS, many different government agencies and instrumentalities are involved in the far reaching and complex efforts to solve malnutrition as identified by "Operation Timbang", the entire effort now being coordinated by the National Nutrition Council;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Republic of the Philippines do hereby issue the following instructions to the different agencies concerned:

- The Department of Social Welfare is hereby designated as the principal agency in charge of a nationwide food assistance program to reach malnourished children identified by Operation Timbang. Such a program should primarily concentrate on the second degree malnourished. For this purpose, the Department of Social Welfare shall:
 - a. obtain local food commodities.

4 OCT 1976

READ BY NUTRITION

- b. establish a nutrition unit within its organizational structure, including a field force which will plan, implement, and monitor the distribution of such food commodities and to coordinate with other government agencies involved in the food distribution program as well as undertake an organized nutrition education activity among the mothers of pre-school children.
 - c. is also directed to channel this program through the barangay network throughout the country. In this connection, such additional budgetary allocations as maybe reasonably required to carry out the provisions of this directive are hereby authorized.
2. The Department of Agriculture, through the National Food and Agriculture Council and the Bureau of Agricultural Extension is hereby directed to :
 - a. mount a production program through the National Food and Agriculture Council in coordination with the Green Revolution Movement and the Department of Education and Culture, to increase the production of legumes, beans, vegetables, fruits, livestock, poultry, and fishery products in support of the Philippine Nutrition Program.
 - b. provide extension services, through the Bureau of Agricultural Extension, in order to extend nutrition education to farm housewives throughout the country. In this connection, the Bureau of Agricultural Extension shall program sufficient funds in Fiscal Year 1977 for an additional five hundred (500) Home Management Technicians, whose activities shall be coordinated by the National Nutrition Council and shall be under the directives of the Chairman of the National Nutrition Council, as nutrition extension agents in the implementation of the Philippine Nutrition Program. The Budget Commission is hereby directed to allocate funds as may be reasonably possible for this purpose.
3. The Department of Education and Culture is hereby directed to include subjects on basic nutrition and techniques in nutrition education in the school curriculum at all levels and in allied courses such as Medicine, Nursing, Agriculture, Midwifery, Social Work, and Education. This shall pertain to both government as well as privately owned schools.

SS

4. The Department of Health, through its National Nutrition Service, is hereby directed to be the principal agency responsible for the treatment and rehabilitation of severely malnourished children using the Mal-Wards in its hospitals and its Rural Health Units for the purpose and to obtain food commodity support from the Nutrition Center of the Philippines as may be needed.
5. The Department of Local Governments and Community Development is hereby directed to establish functioning nutrition committees in every region, province, city, municipality, and most particularly, to assist the sub-barangay nutrition unit composed of twenty households each, with its own unit leader to implement a national nutrition plan.

All committees of their level are also hereby directed to formulate a plan for their respective jurisdiction to be compiled and integrated at the different levels culminating in a national nutrition plan put together by the National Nutrition Council.

6. The National Science Development Board is hereby directed to allocate adequate funds to support Food and Nutrition researches and related studies as are duly certified by the National Nutrition Council to be priority research projects needed to implement the Philippine Nutrition Program.
7. The Budget Commission is hereby directed to place Food and Nutrition programs as one of the top priority programs of the New Society, in whichever department of the government it may be located. It is also hereby directed to implement the various directives contained here and above. Such reasonable budgets as maybe required by each department to carry out the directives issued above shall be approved by the Budget Commission.
8. The National Nutrition Council is hereby directed to :
 - a. provide allowances obtained from the National Economic Development Authority and other international agencies for all field nutrition workers;

- b. to establish a national nutrition surveillance scheme, and
- c. to coordinate with other ASEAN countries on possible regional surveillance and other nutrition programs as maybe feasibly implemented for the whole region.

All purchases of equipment and capital outlay needed by each of the nutrition programs of each of the various government cooperating agencies here and above, involved in the nutrition program is hereby authorized as an exception to Memorandum Circular No. 593, Series of 1972, upon prior favorable endorsement of the National Nutrition Council.

This Letter of Instructions shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Seventy-six.

(SGD.) FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

TRUE COPY
/ctr***
9-15-76

MALACAÑANG
Manila

LETTER OF IMPLEMENTATION NO. 48

TO : The Secretary of Health.

The Presidential Executive Assistant

The Chairman, National Nutrition Council

WHEREAS, a thorough review of the role of the National Nutrition Council in the formulation, integration and coordination of the Philippine Nutrition Program has indicated an urgent need for the National Nutrition Council to have greater flexibility and autonomy in the discharge of its assigned functions embodied under Presidential Decree No. 491, dated June 25, 1974.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, do hereby amend Letter of Implementation No. 37, dated December 11, 1975 issued by this Office in consonance with Presidential Decree No. 830, by placing the National Nutrition Council directly under the Office of the President.

Done in the City of Manila, this 31st day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-six.

(SGD) FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President of the Philippines

CERTIFIED COPY:

(SGD) MELQUIADES T. DE LA CRUZ, CESO II
Presidential Staff Director
Malacañang Records Office
9-1-76

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