

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
FY 1979**

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PROGRAM

**DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE**

JUNE 1977



CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PROGRAM

FY 1979 Annual Budget Submission

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CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PROGRAM*

Summary Narrative Statement

This program is focused primarily on the English-speaking countries** of Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Vincent, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands, and Anguilla which with the Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana, have formed the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in an attempt to overcome the handicaps of small size and economic fragmentation. These states, with a total population of about five million people, share a common British colonial heritage of language and traditions, and are actively seeking their own identity. Within the next few years additional states will probably become independent.

The seventeen CARICOM countries differ in size, resources and stages of development, but they have certain common economic and social problems. They have high rates of unemployment, disparities of income, insufficient food production and shortages of administrators and trained personnel. All are vulnerable, open economies dependent upon a few export products and a wide range of imports, including food.

The major development problems of the area are:

-- Unemployment ranging from 15% to 27% in the more developed countries (MDCs) and from 15% to 45% in the least developed (LDCs). The unemployment problem is particularly severe among people under 25 years of age located in urban areas.

*AID's Caribbean Regional Program is administered by its Regional Development Office/Caribbean (RDO/C) located in Bridgetown, Barbados.

**The term country is used here to include: independent nations, Associated States and Crown Colonies.

The growth of industrialization has been accompanied by a dependence on capital intensive imported technologies and inputs for manufacturing. Jamaica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago all have major industrial complexes devoted to processing their mineral resources. These resource based industries are characterized by efficient and capital intensive technologies. They respond to the demands of the world commodity markets where the bulk of their output is sold. The rest of the manufacturing sector currently sells its products principally in the local or regional markets. In contrast with the mineral resource based industries, much of the manufacturing industry is relatively inefficient and high cost due to its small size and highly protective inward looking industrialization policies.

The tourism industry had high rates of growth through 1972, (Tourist arrivals to CARICOM countries rose at an average annual rate of 12% during 1968-72.) However, a combination of over-investment in hotel accommodations, the onset of the energy crisis, the recession in North America and more recently political strife in the area has resulted in a sharp decline in occupancy rates and financial difficulties forcing closure of many hotels.

The 1960's saw the growth of so-called "dual economies" in which the advanced technology and high productivity of the mineral and mineral-related sectors contrasted sharply with the more modest achievement of most of the rest of the economy. Agriculture, the traditional mainstay of the economy of the area, was neglected. As a result, the region has shifted from an agricultural surplus to a deficit area despite unutilized arable land and unemployed labor.

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Although the region as a whole has an adequate resource base in relation to population size, only those countries with resources (including tourism assets) marketable overseas have prospered, while other less well-endowed countries have tended to stagnate. Indeed, even within those countries that have prospered, growth has been confined largely to the export sectors -- while the traditional sectors have not generally shared in the modernization process. But the export sector has not generated sufficient employment to take up the growth in the labor force.

Employment in the region actually declined by 12% during the decade of the 1960's. As noted, unemployment ranges from 15 to 45% and underemployment is extremely high. Although reliable data is difficult to come by, unemployment is estimated to be 30% or more in Antigua, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia; 25% in Jamaica, 20% in Guyana, and 15% in Barbados, Belize, and Trinidad and Tobago. Distortions in wage structures grew due to strong labor unions, the high wage norm of the capital-intensive industries, and in some skills the linkage with labor markets in North America.

The widening gap between earnings in agriculture, the major traditional source of employment, and other economic activities has been a disincentive to agricultural employment and production. As a consequence, agricultural employment declined by one-third, while the number of working-age males who were not employed increased by roughly 87%. There was a shift from low productivity in the rural areas to idleness in the towns, creating a strain on the fabric of society as well as demands for increased government social expenditures.

Other basic problems in increasing agricultural employment and production on small farms can be attributed to:

E. The Proposed Program

In FY 1979 AID's Caribbean Regional Program will continue to emphasize regional cooperation and development. However, the changing nature of the islands' dependency status with Great Britain necessitates greater consideration towards a mixed assistance package which, while continuing to emphasize regional cooperation and development through established formal institutions of the area, will also begin to focus on bilateral assistance to individual island LDCs. The latter part of this assistance mix will be largely grant aid and will attempt to focus on individual government's specific development problems. There are several reasons for this approach. The region's problems are of such magnitude that too close involvement on a bilateral basis with the mini-states might lead to perennial dependency on U.S. support, with the U.S. replacing Britain as residual donor, under constant pressure to finance budgetary deficits. The overhead administrative cost of establishing bilateral programs in a sizeable number of "mini-states" would be high, and the uncertainties of project planning and scheduling would be severe. But most important of all is the danger that bilateral programs might obstruct the integration process and the important contributions it may be able to make to the region's opportunities for attaining economic viability.

The corollary of this conclusion is that the U.S. should continue to work through the Caribbean Development Bank, the University of the West Indies, and the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute. The leadership and professional staff of these institutions share our aims and development viewpoint to a large degree, and offer the best means of aiding and strengthening the region. However, we should also be willing to consider other institutional mechanisms for assisting the LDCs.

Three other grant projects complement AID's emphasis on agriculture: a) CARDI Agri-Tech Delivery Systems aims to enlarge CARDI's activities from the basic research of the initial AID project (007), by getting CARDI into the demonstration of intensive farming systems for small farmers (LOP \$1.1 million).

Studies of basic needs for increased agricultural production in the Caribbean Area have emphasized the importance of b) Improved Agricultural Extension. The proposed FY'79 grant project (LOP \$700,000 will help to improve regional extension services over a three year period.

Although there exists an excellent nutrition organization in Jamaica that technically serves the entire Commonwealth Caribbean the work of the c) the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI) has been limited in its scope. The CFNI project will help the organization expand its services to the LDCs of the Eastern Caribbean.

Basic Health Manpower Training and Community Water Supply Sanitation projects are AID's first effort at activities in the health sector. The former (\$840,000 LOP) will seek to upgrade and expand the skills of MOH employees and promote training of community health aids in the LDCs. The latter (\$1,920,000 LOP) will develop and support training for technicians who will make possible improved water supply and sanitation services on an expanded scale throughout the Eastern Caribbean.

DAP Documentation Schedule

Regional Development Office/
Caribbean

The Development Assistance Program (DAP) Document for the Caribbean Region is expected to be submitted in 1977. At that time, we hopefully will have completed the required analytical description of the poor majority small farmers and the unemployed in rural and urban areas and accomplished a preliminary summary strategy statement. Sector assessments in agriculture and education for more complete data on critical sectors for development will be ongoing and should be completed in time for the FY 1980 ABS submission.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE		2. ABG/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6	
ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III					
5. COUNTRY/ENTITY RDO/Caribbean		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 7/8	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 05	
				7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 538 <input type="checkbox"/>	

8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = ADS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = CP NOTIFICATION		9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM	
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10. PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPRO. PRIA-TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN, GRANT, INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							77	78	79	LOP
	Food & Nutrition									
0007	Food Crop Production	2	79	FN	120	GC	175	325	338	1182
0010	Regional Agri-Business		81	FN	130	GC	225	125	100	450
0010	Regional Agri-Business		81	FN	130	LC	6500			6500
0012	Small Farmer Commodity Systems	2	78	FN	210	GC		300	225	650
0012	Small Farmer Commodity Systems	4	78	FN	210	LC		10000		10000
0015	CARDI: Agri-Tech Delivery System		79	FN	180	GN			1100	1100
0017	Agriculture Extension System		82	FN	180	GN			700	1700
0018	Caribbean Rural Dev.		83	FN	240	GN			1000	1000
0018	Caribbean Rural Dev.		83	FN	240	LN			5000	15000
0022	Caribbean Regional Nutrition Projects	1	81	FN	310	GN			850	
0000	PD & S			FN	190/ 290		275	205	15	CONT.
	Population/Planning and Health									
0019	Basic Health Manpower Training	1	79	PH					840	
0020	Community Water Supply and Sanitation	1	79	PH					1920	
0000	PD & S	1	81	PH	59	GC		108	15	
	Education and Human Resources									
0008	Trained Manpower Dev.	2	82	EH	660	GC	150	275	275	1300
0011	Improved Tax Admin.	1	80	EH	650	GC		329	300	329
0016	Caribbean Inst. Dev.	2	79	EH	680	GN			850	850
0014	Regional Dev. Training	3	80	EH	680	GC		300	420	120
0000	PD & S			EH	690		100	115	68	
	Selected Dev. Problems									
0005	Special Development Activities (G)			SDA		GC	50	100	100	CONT.
0013	Appropriate Tech	2	79	SDA	750	GN		500	500	1000
0013	Appropriate Tech	4	79	SDA	750	LN		4000		4000
0021	PVO Consortium (OPG)	1	79	SDA	760	GN			300	300
0000	PDS			SDA	790		25		7	

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W

MM	DD	YY

PVO Consortium

Operational Program Grant (OPG)

No funds were requested for OPG development in the FY 78 Congressional Presentation. At the time of the CP submission, the RDO/C had only recently been established and field knowledge of the area, its needs and its problems were only beginning to accumulate. Now that one year has passed, the mission feels that sufficient information is on hand for USAID to assist in the development of PVO activities.

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION UNIT Caribbean Regional	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM	APPROPRIATION ACCT	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS						PROGRAM FUNDING (000)
				CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	INCREMENT		CUMULATIVE		INCREMENT	
					US	FN	US	FN		
					US	FN	US	FN		
<u>Decision Package - Proposed:</u>										
17		0000 Food and Nutrition, Project Develop. and Support (GO)	F/N	127	-	-	10	10	15	20,973
18		0000 Education, Project Develop. and Support (GO)	EHR		-	-	10	10	68	21,041
19		0019 Basic Health Manpower Training (GN)	H		-	-	10	10	840	21,881
20		0020 Community Water Supply and Sanitation (GN)	H		-	-	10	10	1,920	23,801
21		0000 Health, Project Development and Support (GO)	H		-	-	10	10	15	23,816
22		0021 PVO Consortium, Operational Program Grant (GN)	SDA		-	-	10	10	300	24,116
23		0000 Special Develop. Problems, Proj. Develop. & Supp (GO)	SDA		-	-	10	10	7	24,123
24		0022 Caribbean Nutrition Project (GN)	F/N		-	-	10	10	830	24,953

COUNTRY/PROGRAM

PERIOD COVERED: July 1977 - January 1980

DATE: June 1977

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979

<u>Project Title and Number/Subject</u>	<u>Last Evaluation Submission Date</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>
Caribbean Development Loan - 001	N/A	Loan Completion Report
Caribbean Development (Housing) Loan - 002	9/76	Loan Completion Report
Caribbean Development Loan - 003	N/A	9/78
Integrated Regional Development (UWI) Loan - 004	N/A	9/78
Integrated Agricultural Development Loan - T - 006	N/A	10/78
Food Crop Production (CARDI) Grant - 0007	6/77	12/78
Small Farmer Commodity Systems Loan/Grant - 0012	N/A	11/79
Integrated Agricultural Development Loan - 0006	N/A	10/78
Trained Manpower Impr. Grant - 0008	N/A	1/79
Improved Tax Administration Grant - 0011	N/A	3/79
Regional Development Training Grant - 0014	N/A	2/79
Appropriate Technology Development Loan/Grant - 0013	N/A	6/79

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE	1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE	PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1
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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY RDO/C (Caribbean Regional)	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) 538-0018	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL LA	B. CODE 05	7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) Caribbean Rural Development
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8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = FRP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP	B. DATE MM YY 08 78	10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$21,400 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 1/2)
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9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY 79 b. FINAL FY 83	FUNDING SOURCE A. AID APPROPRIATED 16,000 B. OTHER U.S. 2. C. HOST COUNTRY 4,000 D. OTHER DONOR(S) 1,400 TOTAL 21,400
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11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	280	200	200	200	2,000	1,000	15,000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		TOTAL					

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

210	230						
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13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)	14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
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5. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To make the quality of rural life in the LDCs and Barbados of the Caribbean Region, an acceptable alternative to urban living.

6. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To increase the income and welfare of rural inhabitants in selected catchment (valley) areas by establishment of conditions that will permit full time farming as a viable enterprise in an environment served by an adequate social infrastructure.

7. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Direct hire staff from AID/W NIE 90 days. Fifty person months of consultant services to perform studies.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature: Thomas R. Stuman Title: AID Affairs Officer RDO/C Date Signed: MM DD YY 05 24 77	19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS. DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY
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PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

PROJECT TITLE: Caribbean Rural Development

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture will continue for the foreseeable future to be the principal source of employment and income for the people of the Commonwealth Caribbean. Despite the efforts of the Governments to increase agricultural production and the living standards of the farmers through programs of assistance and technological improvement to the system of agriculture, farm incomes continue to be generally low. Only a relatively small proportion of farmers, due perhaps to good management, size of operations, proximity of markets and other favorable production factors, etc., are able to obtain reasonable incomes. On the other hand, a disproportionately large number (over 600,000) of farmers, handicapped by poor management, small units, fragmentation, adverse soil and topographical conditions, inaccessibility and lack of capital, etc., derive inadequate incomes as compared with other sectors of the economy. The problem is compounded by the rising cost of farm inputs, the downward fluctuating price trends for primary agricultural products and the increasing population pressure on the land.

II. THE PROBLEM

The plantation system of agriculture has been on the decline for some time and the pattern of agricultural production continues to be built more and more around the family farm unit. On these units, the problem of employment opportunities for labor must be carefully considered in relation to the available land resources. There is a substantial element of under

employment in the traditional production systems of export crops with periodic peak labor demands. Greater emphasis on food crop production will create a higher demand for a more regular supply of labor. Agricultural employment decreased by one-third between 1960 and 1970 while land under cultivation fell by some 500,000 acres or by about 25%. In the small farming sector there has been a gradual abandonment of small farms with increasing average age of operators and a corresponding reduction in average under-production. The social image of agriculture is one of poverty, hard work and little opportunity for self-advancement. Thus, younger workers moved to other sectors with the possibility of higher wages rather than settle for these less attractive opportunities in agriculture. The flight from agriculture has had a number of serious consequences. Examples are the sociological problems created by a large number of young people migrating to cities to compete for the limited and inadequate employment opportunities in other sectors of the economy; the reduction of the farm labor force and the shortage of young people with the necessary vigour and innovative capability, and lack of continuity in the organization of farming.

Generally, previous attempts by governments, multilateral and bilateral agencies to improve the living standards of the farming communities have revolved around isolated efforts in such areas as the transformation of farm workers into small farmers through land settlement schemes, better crop production practices, upgrading and better management of livestock, improvements in the quality and quantity of extension and marketing services and the provision of agricultural credit, etc. The emphasis was essentially on the technical and economic aspects of agricultural production. Thus, these programs were not particularly successful in the

broader goal rural development for several reasons. There was shown little or no appreciation for such inherent/social factors as the farmer's way of life, his value judgements and aspirations, his beliefs, his local economic and cultural organizations, the factors which motivate him to want and achieve change, the support services required to make rural living more comfortable and satisfying and at least as attractive as that claimed for urban living and to which he aspires. These services include better communications, schooling, housing, sanitation and health and other protective services, recreation, etc.

III. THE RESPONSE

In order to correct this situation, a comprehensive and integrated approach to rural development must be taken. The present structure of agriculture should be reviewed to determine the role of family farms as basic units of production, their institutional inter-relationships and operational systems, e.g., cooperative associations, tenant farming, contract farming, etc. If family farms are likely to be the main producing units, it is necessary to have them at an economic size and with improved standards of management.

In shifting from the concept of agricultural development to one of rural development, the programs should be sufficiently broad-based to confer a wide range of benefits to the area and bring about the transformation of the entire rural society including the farming community. Every effort must be taken to ensure the application of the necessary steps to the solution of all the inter-related problems of the rural community. Adverse farming conditions must be ameliorated by appropriate improved technology, including such measures as irrigation, flood control, conservation, drainage, etc., where necessary and possible.

Appropriate schemes must be launched to improve the social infrastructure such as schools, health and community centers, protective services, housing, etc. The non-farm sectors must be developed through the introduction of new industries, particularly those based on local raw materials, as well as providing services for recreation, leisure, etc., which have the linkages to agriculture. Where farms continue to be non-viable units despite improvements to the environment, attempts must be made to organize them into viable units rather than encourage a movement of such farmers out of agriculture. Alternatively, plans should be formulated to provide these farmers with other avenues for supplementing their farm incomes and the social services should provide for the health and welfare of the people.

These objectives could be attained by an aggressive integrated approach to the problem of rural poverty. The philosophy should be the creation of the basic infrastructure to facilitate and support productive enterprises, in order to be able to provide the rural population with adequate housing, water health, education and recreational facilities, transportation, communication and electricity services, etc. The agricultural sector as the main productive source would then be encouraged to increase and diversify production within this setting, bearing in mind inter-sectoral linkages with industry, tourism, etc.

Rural development programs therefore should not be exclusively agricultural in scope but should be based on area or catchment development, embracing all activities of the population, including the farming sector. Since many of the problems are structural rather than cyclical or transitory, the programs should be long-term in nature based as far as possible on the best use of the local resources as well as the needs of

community with their involvement at the beginning of the planning rather than on formulae developed for conditions elsewhere. They should not be imposed on the people without their participation or involvement and there must be room for flexibility. The type of organization needed to implement these rural development programs must be carefully structured and given adequate capability, authority and finance.

The resources in these rural areas include land for agriculture, forests and recreation; water for domestic use, irrigation, power, transport, recreation, etc. Lack of proper and comprehensive planning for their optimum use could lead to serious problems including water pollution; imbalances in the natural water cycle resulting from accelerated runoff, soil erosion and water pollution due to uncontrolled exploitation of the forest and other vegetative cover of catchments. Problems of accessibility may also emerge due to landslides and damages to roads and bridges, etc. Such occurrences affect the welfare of the farm families in the area since they also share the use of or depend on these resources and services quite apart from their direct needs for facilities such as marketing, credit and input supplies, etc. In addition to comprehensive planning these programs will require strong management, backed up by appropriate institutional provisions for successful results.

The goal of the Project is to make the quality of rural life in the LDCs and Barbados of the Caribbean Region an acceptable alternative to urban living. The purpose of the Project is to increase the income and welfare of rural inhabitants in selected catchment (valley)/areas by establishment of conditions that will permit full time family farming as

a viable enterprise in an environment served by an adequate social infrastructure. As the success of the area development approach is demonstrated, governments, with the help of the CDB, are expected to continue the process by adding additional areas of development.

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) will select several catchment (valley) areas on the basis of agricultural potential and target group criteria. A preinvestment survey to identify likely areas will be carried out. It is expected that each Project area will contain some 100 to 200 farm families. A local land authority will be established with responsibility for planning and carrying out the activities under the specific subproject. A comprehensive plan for the catchment area will be developed. Based on this plan, an integrated program of activities will be carried out addressing both the production and social infrastructure needs of the community served.

The Program is eventually to encompass the entire CARICOM region, but the initial phase covered by this Project will have to be very selective while also being as representative as possible of small farming in the region.

IV. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Preliminary planning calls for budgeting US\$ 21.4 million from 1979 to 1983 to undertake specific activities in the Caribbean Region as a first phase. The funds will be used as follows, over a five-year disbursement period:

Project Costs by Component
(thousands of US\$)

	<u>USAID</u>	<u>Host Countries</u>	<u>CDB</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infrastructure and services	10,000 (1)	1,000 (3)	-	11,000
Credit for farming, rural industries and housing	5,000 (1)	3,000 (4)	1,000	9,000
Technical Assistance	<u>1,000 (2)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>1,400</u>
	16,000	4,000	1,400	21,400
	(74.8%)	(18.9%)	(6.3%)	(100.0%)

- (1) AID loan funds
- (2) AID grant funds
- (3) Government subsidies
- (4) Private and local government loan funds

The financing will be used for the execution of a 5-year comprehensive plan of operation which could include providing or upgrading infrastructure and service facilities such as roads, water, electricity, schools, housing improvements, health, sanitation and other protective services, community and recreational centers, commercial centers for marketing, trading, financing operations, extension services, etc. It will make credit available to existing land holders to modernize farming operations including the quality of housing. It will also provide credit for other productive or service operations utilizing substantial quantities of local raw materials and labor.

The local contribution will be provided partly by Government and partly by the private entrepreneurs who will be directly participating in the program. These will be in the form of cash, land management and technical expertise as well as advisory services.

The program will need technical assistance particularly in developing and testing appropriate production systems for adoption by the farms being re-developed or organized to raise their productivity levels. This will involve some diversification to strengthen the economic base of the individual farm units. The range of crops to be involved in the diversification packages will be broadened to include new commodities for which markets exist and have not been adequately satisfied.

The target group is the disadvantaged small farmer and other rural residents who comprise over 50% of the total population of the Caricom Region.

By involving them directly in the overall planning for their communities and providing the essential ingredients which will stimulate production to reach the level necessary for sustaining the support services and facilities sufficiently change the lifestype of rural living, it is hoped to sufficiently change the lifestype of rural living to allow those regions to be self-supporting and contributing in fair measure to the economic and social welfare of the countries involved and hopefully to lead economic self reliance.

The target group have an estimated annual income of less than US\$200 per capita and the small producers in the group hold less than 25 acres of land per farm family.

V. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

The proposed preinvestment study will determine the scope for the integrated rural development in the region, paying particular attention to the under-developed areas in each country and to carry out detailed resource and related inventories including the following:

1. Existing use of all resources including land and water and their capability for various activities.
2. Soil and water management (including conservation) practices and needs.
3. Credits, marketing, extension and other related services.
4. Population breakdown and age groups, number of farmers and other workers, available skills, employment level, vocational training needs, etc.
5. Available social and infrastructural services.
6. Off farm employment opportunities in both productive sector and supports or social services.
7. Types of tenancy, size of farms, property assessment and rate of taxation, etc.

The studies would form the framework around which the integrated programs could be planned, and from which a number of projects will be formulated. These will include acquisition and development of lands for alternative uses such as pastures and tree crop establishment; multi-purpose soil and water conservation projects, including water storage, windbreaks, soil erosion and flood control; development of new crops; the future development of family farms; manpower training in the appropriate skills needed for the productive and support services sector; the location and development of industrial and supply services projects; the provision of the necessary physical or social infrastructure.

This Project phase of the proposed Program should be implemented during the period 1979 to 1983, but the pre-investment study to determine the scope, priority, areas, methods, plan of action, etc., will be needed before then and it is proposed that this be done in 1978.

It is estimated that up to 50 person months of consultant services will be required to perform this study at a cost of up to \$250,000, and that NTE 90 days of AID/W direct hire staff assistance will be needed.

VI. POLICY ISSUES

1. Prior Approvals of Participant Member Governments: The implementation of the project will depend on the willingness of the member governments to make a contribution. However, no conceptual difficulty anticipated since it is the stated policy of the governments of the Region to stimulate agricultural production aimed at improving the quality of life particularly of the small farmers and rural people. In fact, some governments are making efforts to settle small farmers on economic small holdings. For this purpose, they are distributing crown lands, government lands, and lands purchased from the private sector to farmers at nominal rents thus providing an essential vehicle for development of a project such as this.

2. Financial and Technical Ability of the Individual Territorial Governments: At this project idea stage of the project's development it is not possible to estimate the ability of the governments to maintain and operate the infrastructure and credit services established under the Project. Ongoing operational costs and maintenance beyond the time span of a major project is a chronic dilemma for the financially hard-strapped LDCs. The translation of conceptual ability to project specific working acceptability involving an actual government input to the project during the disbursement period, and the probability of the project's being maintained after the AID financing has been disbursed, will be examined in the feasibility studies, as well as other issues which may be identified during the project development process. In this consideration the magnitude of the Project will be considered, as well as the likelihood of replicability, by whom and with what probable resources.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A = Add
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
 RDO/C (Caribbean Regional)

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) 538-0015

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 05

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 Caribbean Agri-Technology Delivery Systems

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 2 = PRP 3 = PP
 B. DATE 02 78

10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$1,730
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 79 b. FINAL FY 83

FUNDING SOURCE		BASE FY
A. AID APPROPRIATED		1,100
B. OTHER	1.	
	U.S.	
	2.	
C. MOST COUNTRY		680
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		1,730

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	120,	000		550		1,100	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				550		1,100	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 050

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 Improve the incomes and welfare of small farmers.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 Develop and demonstrate an intensive farming system for small farmers aimed at increasing the production and productivity of small farming enterprises.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 Direct hire staff from AID/W N.T.E. 20 days. Eight person months of consultants to perform various studies.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 Signature: Thomas R. Stuman
 Title: AID Affairs Officer, RDO/C
 Date Signed: 05 31 78

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

PROJECT TITLE: Caribbean Agri-Technology Delivery Systems

I. INTRODUCTION

The nine LDC territories of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) namely, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Belize, comprise a total land area of 11,688 square miles with a population of 886,320 (1970 Census). They are largely dependent on agriculture for survival and development.

The overall contribution of agriculture to the Gross Domestic Product of the area is 38 percent ranging from 25 percent in Antigua to 43 percent in Dominica and St. Kitts. The contribution of agriculture to the area as a whole is strikingly reflected in terms of its own capacity to generate employment. The percentage of the potential labor force occupied in agriculture (of the five territories for which figures are available) ranges from 70 in Belize to over 91 percent in St. Lucia. The statistics point to the tremendous importance of agriculture in these less developed countries of the Caribbean Community. Within recent times, the entire CARICOM region has been paying huge food import bills which increased from US\$ 145 million to well over US\$ 250 million by 1973. Given the present world economic situation, it is estimated that the figure will exceed the half-billion dollar mark in 1977.

II. THE PROBLEM

Farming in most territories of the Caribbean Community is characterized by a plantation system in which large estates produce certain commodities primarily for export and a large number of small farmers who traditionally have been the main producers of domestic food items. These small farmers can be characterized by the following constraints:

1. lack of adequate land both in respect to quantity and quality;
2. lack of adequate farming technology;
3. low levels of productivity;
4. inadequate extension and other supporting services;
5. lack of adequate credit facilities;
6. poor organization particularly in respect to marketing and;
7. lack of social infrastructure and supporting services and amenities.

The results of these constraints is that full-time family farming has not developed as a viable enterprise in the Caribbean Commonwealth region. The social image of agriculture is one of poverty, hard work, and little opportunity for self-advancement. The unattractiveness of agriculture as a vocation due to low returns is resulting in a rural to urban drift, particularly of the youth. Such a situation is aggravating the already serious urban unemployment problems and is likely to have adverse repercussions.

It is recognized that small farmers have been operating under very unfavorable conditions and many territorial governments are currently undertaking some land division activities and attempting to establish small farmer units on the parcels, and developing a part of the necessary infrastructure for the development of a viable agricultural sector.

One of the key lacks is a knowledge of and means of promoting a system of production which the small farmer can employ to generate adequate returns to support himself and his family on his newly acquired land at a reasonable level. Such a production system must effectively utilize his limited land base and provide for the introduction and maintenance of an appropriate level of technology. In addition, it should also provide the organizational base to be able to receive support services (credit, marketing, etc.) on an economic basis.

As a sub-project of the ongoing grant project no. 538-0007 (Food Crop Production) AID is assisting CARDI in establishing three agricultural operation/demonstration centers in three pilot territories (Belize, St. Kitts and St. Lucia) for conducting adaptive research and related promotional/extension/training activities in selected food crops. The principal activity of the operation/demonstration centers is research for development of technical applications for production and marketing of food commodities. The ongoing CARDI project carries the results of research to the practical application stage. An additional mechanism is needed to carry this research into actual use by small farmers.

III. THE RESPONSE

At its inception, CARDI project 538-007 expected to eventually establish additional operation/demonstration research centers. There is, however, an immediate opportunity to provide a conduit to take research from the "ready for application" stage to a "direct usage by small farmers" stage. The proposed Caribbean Agri-Technology Pilot Delivery Systems project is designed to do this.

The goal of this project is to improve the incomes and welfare of the small farmers. The purpose is to develop and demonstrate an intensive farming system for small farmers aimed at increasing the production and productivity of small farming enterprises. The model system will (1) directly train and advise small farmers in the effective use of appropriate and improved technology in these farming systems and in the handling of farm products; (2) ensure the ready availability of material inputs (seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, etc.) for successful implementation of such farming systems; and (3) encourage the concept of group or cooperative farming.

The basic model consists of a nucleus farm unit and a number of peripheral satellite farm units. Although the satellite farm units can vary considerably in number, it is proposed that the numbers be restricted to a range of 10-25 initially dependant on the commodities that are to be produced. The size of each unit will also vary dependant on the enterprise but will be within the range of 5-25 acres per unit.

It is envisaged that this model could be utilized under a wide range of conditions and is amendable to adoption in any territory. Some examples of systems that are compatible with this model include the following:

- (i) Intensive vegetable production under irrigation;
- (ii) Rainfed systems of food crop production;
- (iii) Livestock production systems - either dairy, beef or small livestock;
- (iv) Mixed farming (crop and livestock) enterprises;
- (v) Various orchard and field crops including cocoa, banana, arrowroot, nutmeg, pawpaw, and christophene.

The choice of commodities for any site should be determined by crop suitability, ease of marketing, potential for processing and the opportunity for high returns to the farmer.

The nucleus farm will be under the direction and control of an agricultural scientist appointed by CARDI. It will serve as an applied research/development - demonstration-training center and will provide appropriate material inputs to ensure the success of the project.

u

The overall plans and policies should be developed by a management committee consisting of farmers (60%), government officers (20%) and CARDI personnel (20%), with the Chief Agricultural Officer as Chairman. One of CARDI's agricultural scientists, supported by a core of multi-disciplinary expertise from CARDI, will be the Managing Director of the project.

35

The main enterprise of all satellite units will be the same except in the case of vegetable crops for the local market. This will serve to facilitate proper planning, orderly marketing and processing where applicable. Farmers on satellite farms will be expected to follow the plans drawn up by the Project Management Committee and the suggested formula for production follows:

	<u>% area</u>
(i) Main enterprise	75 - 80%
(ii) Minor commodities	20 - 25%

An example of one such model follows:

INTENSIVE SYSTEM OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTION UNDER IRRIGATION

<u>Main Enterprise</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>
tomato*/onion*	10,000
sweet pepper**/carrot*	5,000
egg plant**/cabbage/onion/ snap bean	

* Items with possibility for intra-regional trade

** Items with possibility for extra-regional trade

Minor commodities include yam, sweet potato, potato, miscellaneous aroids, grain legumes, miscellaneous other vegetables.

The main enterprise should be the major revenue generating section of the unit and its capacity to do so must be maximized through the utilization of appropriate and effective technology. The minor commodities should be geared to produce a fair percentage of selling surplus produce.

IV. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROJECT

The phenomenon of disenchantment with agriculture receives a lot of attention - as something bad to be corrected. When people become disenchanted on this scale and flee a sector something is happening. It is not, however, a phenomenon that is well understood. It may result from positive alternatives that are superior. It may result from a preference for leisure. Or it may be some of both, or a combination of these and other factors.

This project assumes that improvement of the incomes and welfare of small farmers, through a concentrated effort of demonstration that productivity and production can be dramatically improved, will be a positive step toward attainment of national priorities.

If one of the major aims of Caribbean Governments is to increase agricultural production and improve the lot of the small farmers, there is hardly any suitable alternative to establishment of a linkage between agricultural research and the small farmers. This project model is regarded as a base for further development. It is envisaged that after or even before the completion of the project, farmer cooperatives and groups would be utilizing the model. This project, therefore, is expected to serve as a catalyst for development of small farming systems and its potential for serving as an effective vehicle for the dissemination of ideas, advantages and ideals of cooperative farming should be strongly emphasized.

The target group of satellite farmers and their dependent families will directly benefit from the project which is expected to provide each family with an annual income far in excess of what could be obtained by selling their unskilled labor in an already restricted labor market, or by continuing to farm under the present conditions. In due course the whole small farming sector would benefit similarly. The host countries also would benefit from increased production and higher employment levels. The increased production of food and other agricultural commodities would help the governments concerned in resolving their foreign exchange problems.

It is envisaged that the project benefits will be diffused to farmers outside the project target group through territorial governments, and other agencies promotional activities and through communications among participating and non-participating farmers. The project is expected to be replicated through many of the territories as soon as success has been demonstrated.

7. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

The total project costs for establishment of two pilot delivery systems are estimated to be about \$1,630,000 to be disbursed over a 5-year period. This sum includes \$1,100,000 (61.8%) of USAID grant-funded assistance, \$380,000 (21.3%) of CARDI contribution and a \$300,000 (16.9%) local governments contribution. The total includes a sum of \$60,000 to provide small farmer credit within the pilot system and some \$100,000 for processing facilities which may or may not be required dependent on the nature of the enterprise and the implementation of the proposed Regional Agribusiness Development loan 538-Y-007 to CDB. The cost breakdown over the

five year disbursement period (FY 79-83) is estimated as follows:

<u>Project Costs by Component</u>				
<u>(in thousands of US\$) =</u>				
	<u>USAID</u>	<u>CARDI</u>	<u>Local Gov't</u>	<u>Total</u>
On-site staff salaries, travel, materials, labor...	658	-	-	658
Supporting expertise, literature, services, travel, etc.....	-	380	-	380
Capital equipment	370	-	-	370
Credit fund	60	-	-	60
Contingencies	12	-	-	12
Land & local facilities and services	-	-	300	300
Total	1,100 (61.8%)	380 (21.3%)	300 (16.9%)	1,780 (100.0%)

At the end of the disbursement period of five years the group or cooperative should be sufficiently trained and the project sufficiently viable to enable them to handle their own affairs.

The major assumptions pertinent to project success are the cooperation of territorial governments in general and specifically in the provision of land and other infrastructural facilities for the project, and the proper selection of participating farmers.

VI. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

This project model provides a relatively simple mechanism for increasing the production, productivity and income of small farmers by combining the demonstration, extension-advisory and training aspects with an organized farm planning and management system to ensure achievement of the desired objectives. No feasibility study has yet been undertaken. This will be done prior to implementation. It is estimated that up to 8 person months of consultant services will be required to perform the study at a cost of up to 40,000 and that NTE 20 days of direct hire AID/W staff assistance will be needed.

The following procedure is envisaged for the pre-implementation phase of the project:

1. Revise project model in the light of opinions expressed by CARDI staff and personnel and in other regional agencies particularly the Caribbean Development Bank.
2. Determine interest of LDC governments and their small farmers in the project model and determine the probable numbers of direct and indirect beneficiaries.
3. Select the islands and specific sites for implementation.
4. Conduct feasibility study and develop scope or scopes of work.
5. Prepare final project document which would include methodology, work plan and project implementation schedule.

VII. POLICY ISSUES

1. Prior Approvals of Participant Member Governments: The implementation of the project will depend on the willingness of the member governments to make a contribution. However, no conceptual difficulty is anticipated since it is the stated policy of the governments of the Region to stimulate agricultural production aimed at improving the quality of life particularly of the small farmers and rural people. In fact, some governments are making efforts to settle small farmers on economic small holdings. For this purpose they are distributing crown lands, government lands, and lands purchased from the private sector to farmers at nominal rents thus providing an essential vehicle for development of a project such as this.

2. Financial and Technical Ability of the Individual Territorial Governments: At this idea stage of the project's development it is not possible to estimate the ability of the governments to maintain and operate the infrastructure and credit services established under the project. Ongoing operational costs and maintenance beyond the time span of a major project is a chronic dilemma for the financially hard-strapped LDCs. The translation of conceptual ability to project-specific working acceptability involving an actual government input to the project during the disbursement period, and the probability of the project's being maintained after the AID financing has been disbursed, will be examined in the feasibility studies, as well as other issues which may be identified during the project development process. In this consideration the magnitude of the project will be considered, as well as the likelihood of replicability, by whom and with what probable resources.

3. Compatibility of Objectives: In the Project Committee's opinion the project is compatible with the objectives of CARDI as stated in the Agreement establishing the Institute and is consistent with the plans and policies of participating member governments. It is compatible with the AID policy of directing its economic assistance to the improvement of the lot of the poor majority and particularly of the small farmers and rural poor.

4. Scale of the Project: Although the parameters of the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries immediately served by this project have not been determined at the PID phase, it is evident that the project will be relatively assistance intensive as compared with some other development approaches. In this project, an intensified application of technology and farm management assistance is applied on selected small areas to establish proven demonstration centers of excellence which will tend to have a spread effect. This latter approach has not been tried in the Caribbean Region and the Project Committee believes it will be worth the resources necessary to carry it out.

RECURRENT

Staff salaries, travel, materials, labour

	I	II	III	IV	V
	68,000	59,500	65,500	65,000	71,000
<u>CAPITAL</u>	185,000	-	-	-	-
PROVISION FOR CREDIT Contingencies	30,000	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL	283,000	59,500	65,500	65,000	71,000
					6,000
					544,000
					<u>550,000</u>

CARDI's CONTRIBUTION

Supporting Expertise	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Supporting literature, etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Analytical Services	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Staff Travel & Subsistence	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
SUB TOTAL	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000

TOTAL	321,000	97,500	103,500	103,000	109,000
					190,000
					<u>740,000</u>

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A A = ADD
C = CHANGE
D = DELETE

PID
2. DOCUMENT CODE
1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
RDO/C (Caribbean Regional)

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)
 538-0017

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 05

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 Improved Agricultural Extension

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
A. 2 = PRP
 3 = PP B. DATE 01 07 0

10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$950 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		BASE OF
A. AID APPROPRIATED		700
B. OTHER	1.	
	U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		250
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		950

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
a. INITIAL FY 7 9 b. FINAL FY 8 1

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	180	000		200		700	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		TOTAL		200		700	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
010

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)
14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

5. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 An increase in the income and welfare of small farmers.

6. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 Improve the effectiveness of extension services provided the small farmer in the LDCs of the Caribbean Region.

18. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
Direct hire staff from AID/W N.T.E. 60 days. Three person months of consultants to perform surveys and assessment.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
Signature: Thomas R. Stuman
Title: AID Affairs Officer RDO/c
Date Signed: 01 31 00

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS. DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

PROJECT TITLE: Improved Agricultural Extension

I. THE PROBLEM

Agriculture represents the mainstay of the economy in the English speaking Caribbean except for the island of Antigua. It contributes 20% of the region's GDP and employs over 30% of the total working population. The performance of the sector has been particularly poor during the last few years. Agriculture's contribution to the region's GDP has declined steadily since 1965. Imports of agricultural products increased in recent times from \$145 million to \$250 million by 1973. Thus, the region has switched from an agricultural surplus area to a deficit area.

There are several major factors which have contributed to the decline in the performance of agriculture in the Caribbean. These include poor land base, low agronomic standards of farmers, high input costs, marketing deficiencies and restricted market size. At the same time, however, recent World Bank studies indicate that there is room for expansion of agricultural production—both as a substitute for imports (dairy products, corn, grain, pulses, onions and vegetables) and exports (sugar, bananas). This project proposes to focus on the low level of technology and the low quality of farm management employed by small farmers. Agronomic standards are extremely low due to both the fact that many owners of land are part time farmers holding the land for speculation, and the fact that for those who are interested farmers, there is a general lack of extension services, education and research. Farming practices for domestic food crops and livestock are rudimentary. Improved varieties are non-existent. Only

a small number of farmers use fertilizer or use chemicals for pest, insect and weed control. Commercial stud services, veterinary assistance or feed supplements are not being utilized for livestock. Only a small number of producers have access to credit. Even for export crops, the IBRD studies point out where improved practices are more generally employed because of the efforts of marketing and growers associations, small growers have little knowledge of current research findings. Yields of bananas are believed to be extremely low in part due to poor cultivation practices, inadequate utilization of inputs, and lack of proper soil conservation measures.

Extension services are grossly inadequate for most farmers. The present inadequacies are due largely to poorly trained field officers,

and to inadequate transportation.

[REDACTED]

agricultural ministries, by commodity associations and by supervised credit institutions.

The Project calls for upgrading the extension services provided by the Ministries of Agriculture and the Commodity Associations. (The supervised credit agents are being trained by the CDB staff under AID Loan 006.) It is proposed that the Department of Extension of the University of the West Indies and CARDI will jointly develop a concentrated two to three year program consisting of short-term courses (one to six weeks) to be held in the LDCs, which in sum total, will result in an upgraded service. The courses are envisioned at this time to range from use of credit and farm planning to a several week intensive course on the latest principle area crop. Upon return to the field an agent will be able to direct his clients to the CDB credit program as he provides him with the latest farm practices. At the same time, in those MinAgs that request it, an extension advisor will be provided for one year to assist the head of the extension service to improve the planning and management of the service. Ideally, each ministry, over the course of the three-year program, would have an extension advisor assigned to it.

The project will provide for expanding the capacity of the UWI Department of Extension. At the present time, the Department holds one annual two-week course in the Windward Islands and again in the Leeward Islands. Expanded staff will be funded under contract, with the UWI picking up at the end of the project, that staff necessary to continue its upgrading activities but at a reduced level necessary for maintenance of skill level reached. Trainees will be provided project funded transportation and per diem, Island governments will continue

salary payments.

This project has been carefully designed to fill a gap and support other AID - supported efforts at the farm-level. Credit, rural infrastructure and marketing are being addressed under the various loan programs with the CDB. In particular, credit through the CDB's local financial intermediary will be available for the upgraded agent's clients. At the same time, research data is expected to become available under the AID-grant supported research program with CARDI. This data will be fed into the UWI training courses along with information from UWI's own research center.

Major beneficiaries will be small farmers, the major contributors to agricultural output in the region, both of export and domestic crops. The primary target group of this Project is the LDC farmer whose farm is less than 25 acres and who earns less than \$192 per annum net income. With a few exceptions, bananas, the backbone of the economies of the four Winward Islands, are produced by some 35,000 small farmers. In Dominica, farms under 10 acres account for half of the banana acreage and dominate the production of bay oil, cocoa, food crops and vegetables. In Antigua, small farm-owners are predominant in the production of vegetables and ground provisions.

III. ISSUES

A major assumption which has yet to be tested is the desire of the island ministries of agriculture for such training. Time constraints did not permit discussion with the seven Ministries involved. This will be done prior to preparing the PRP. Discussion with knowledgeable West Indian agricultural experts have confirmed the need and general

government concern and recognition of priority. It is expected at this time that any project agreement would be signed by UWI and the governments involved in the program.

Other donors are also involved in providing assistance to agricultural ministries and care will have to be exercised not to duplicate any other agencies' efforts. Specifically, both the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the UNDP provide agricultural assistance in the region. This will also have to be closely reviewed in the course of developing the PRP.

The Project assumes a farm management section, and an agricultural engineering/water management/soil and water management competency existant within the UWI/CARDI staff. The present capability levels of these transferrable technologies are not known at this time. The PRP will explore UWI/CARDI's existing capacities in these fields and make recommendations for including in the Project direct institutional assistance to strengthen such of the institutional capacities as may be needed to carry out the Project (and to lay the foundation for an ongoing UWI/CARDI involvement in regionally delivering technology assistance in these fields). Should extensive assistance in this area be identified as a substantial preparation time factor, the PRP Loan Committee will probably reset the Project time frame to four years, as a more realistic progress estimate.

IV. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

The following are very preliminary estimates of funding requirements over a three-year period:

	<u>AID</u>	<u>UWI/ CARDI</u>	<u>Govts</u>	<u>Total</u>
Extension Dept. Expansion	200	70	-	270
Training programs (per diem, materials, etc.)	300	50	50	400
Extension Advisors	100	-	30	130
UWI/CARDI staff development	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>150</u>
	700	170	80	950
	(73.7%)	(17.9%)	(8.4%)	(100.0%)

The UWI will contribute its portion of the Project cost in cash or in kind (office space, materials, salaries, etc.). Governments will contribute its portion of Project costs in cash or in kind (salaries and facilities).

V. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

In the course of developing the Project, the UWI/CARDI will need to develop a long term in-service training program as well as the short term courses for the first year. In addition, it will have to review its capacity and lay out a plan for increasing that capacity. Also, a brief survey and assessment of each ministry's extension service and skill level as well as a review of farm practices now employed will have to be established as a baseline for the Project.

It is estimated that up to 3 person months of consultant services (surveys and assessments) at a cost of about US \$15,000, and NTE 60 days of direct hire AID/W staff assistance will be needed to develop the Project to the PRP and PP stages. (Estimated PRP August 1978, PP December 1978).

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A = ADD
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY
 RDO/C (Caribbean Regional)

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) 538-0016

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 05

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 Caribbean Institutional Development

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 2 = PRP 3 = PP B. DATE MM YY 04 7 8

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$1,850 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1,850))

FUNDING SOURCE		BASE
A. AID APPROPRIATED		850
B. OTHER U.S.	1. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		150
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		850
TOTAL		1,850

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 7 c b. FINAL FY 8 1

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) SDA	770	700		200		850	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		TOTAL					

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 720

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 Improve the income and welfare of the poor majority in the Caribbean Region.

PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 Establish the CDB as a principal source of Technical assistance to the LDCs of the Caribbean Region and the regional institutions serving them.

PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 Direct hire staff from AID/W NTE 60 days.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 Signature: Thomas R. Stuman
 Title: AID Affairs Officer, RDO/C
 Date Signed: MM DD YY 05 3 01

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS. DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MM DD YY

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

SUBJECT TITLE: Caribbean Institutional Development

I. INTRODUCTION

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) serves 17 CARICOM countries. The four More Developed Countries (MDCs) - Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Guyana - signed the CARICOM treaty in 1973 followed by the following eight LDCs in 1974 (Grenada; the five UK Associated States of St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, and St. Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla; and the two UK crown colonies of Anguilla, Belize and Montserrat. The total population of the seventeen states amounts to approximately 4.8 million. Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago are the economic giants however, accounting for about three quarters of the region's GDP and some 3.0 million of its population. While the average per capita income of the region is about \$650, the per capita income of the LDCs (exclusive of Belize) is less than \$375 - a level among the lowest of all the countries in the Western Hemisphere.

The main constraints facing the LDCs in promoting economic growth is small size, poor resource endowments, and relative isolation. The eight territories and associated states have a total population of 475,000 and a combined area of only 1,170 square miles and are scattered over 500 miles of ocean. Their small population, ranging between 11,000 to 100,000 per state, severely limits the domestic market, labor supply and external economies. In terms of human resources, a substantial "brain drain" emigration to larger communities offering wider cultural facilities and greater opportunities has become the norm. In terms of financing the investment requirements of the economy, consumption exceeds gross domestic production. Thus, external resources in the form of migrant remittances, budgetary support, foreign investment, and foreign aid are relied on to finance domestic investment as well as a fraction of domestic consumption.

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) was established in 1970 as a regional development finance institution for the purpose of promoting the development and integration of its participating members with special emphasis on the less developed countries. Although relatively young, the CDB has firmly established itself as a going regional institution and has made considerable progress in the recruitment of a well qualified and effective staff, the building of a sound portfolio, the provision of technical assistance to borrowers, and the creation of a network of national development finance institutions. The CDB is fast becoming the major lender to the region with its funding limited to the CARICOM countries. Within CARICOM, some 61% of all loans approved (both hard and soft term loans) have gone to the LDCs, with 92% of its soft loans to the LDCs. As of December 1976, the

CDB had approved over \$111 million in loans for: agriculture - \$25.9 million; industry - \$19.0 million; infrastructure - \$49.7 million; housing - \$13.4 million; tourism - \$2.2 million; and student loans - \$1.0 million. The CDB has also assumed an important catalytic role in mobilizing outside resources for its participating member countries. It has received \$159 million from Canada, the U.K., the U.S., Venezuela, Colombia, Germany, New Zealand, Japan, and the IBRD; it is now negotiating with the IDB for loans from that bank.

II THE PROBLEM

The major constraint on the effective use of the relatively large volume of capital resources flowing to the LDCs is the absorptive capacity of the islands. This has been highlighted by the CDB in its own operations. A shortage of administrative and technical personnel poses a severe limitation on the LDCs' planning capacity and ability to make optimum and speedy use of the CDB's financial resources. The CDB's disbursements have lagged considerably behind approvals, i.e., by December 1976, 54% of the CDB's total loans were undisbursed. This lag reflects delays in project implementation such as inability to meet conditions precedent, initiate procurement, and manage construction. The CDB has also had to take over from LDC borrowers the project identification and development activities. In addition, some 30% of the CDB's funds to the LDCs have been channelled through a network of national development finance corporations (DFCs).

The CDB has actively encouraged and assisted in the establishment of the national DFCs to help reduce its heavy administrative burden and make its various credit programs responsive to local needs. The DFCs are undercapitalized, unable to generate sufficient income for self-sufficiency, and lack qualified staff. The CDB is currently preparing to concentrate on building up DFC operations in order to make them independently viable financial institutions.

The problem of absorptive capacity goes beyond the CDB's operations however. The lack of medium term development plans, lack of basic statistics and national account data, and budgeting revenues and expenditure projections have all been pinpointed as serious gaps by the Bank shown in the Tripartite Economic Survey in 1966 and recently confirmed by the IBRD regional studies. In addition, programs and assistance need to be provided in a variety of areas such as tourism promotion, export development, industrial promotion, etc.

III AID STRATEGY

The CDB will undoubtedly continue to serve as the principal channel for AID capital resources to the LDCs for the foreseeable future. The fragmented nature of the region into small island states, their limited absorptive capacity, and their low debt service capacity would

make any direct lending program both expensive and risky. AID funds helped capitalize the CDB by providing loans for sub-lending mainly for small and medium industry, infrastructure and housing subprojects. At present, AID resources are used to support and encourage the CDB to focus on rural development (including agriculture), small scale industry, and housing, all directed to benefit the poor majority. The CDB has been able to develop and administer programs effectively, not hesitating to insist that its sub-borrowers meet requirements of good project design and implementation. The IBRD confirmed both the quality of the CDB's project development and its staff in a recent loan approval.

The Project recognizes the CDB as the major channel of AID capital resources directed to the poor of the Caribbean Region and seeks to provide the Bank with resources to permit it to move more aggressively in addressing the constraints impeding implementation of its programs. It also seeks to take advantage of the CDB's proven administrative capacity by encouraging it to address the human resources constraint impeding the prompt and effective use of the internal and external resources available to island governments.

IV THE PROGRAM

The goal of the project is to improve the income and welfare of the poor majority in the Caribbean Region. The subgoal is to provide technical assistance to help overcome the lack of skills and talent in the LDCs which are impeding prompt and efficient utilization of the limited internal and external resources available to the islands. The purpose is to establish the CDB as a principal source of technical assistance to the LDCs and the regional institutions servicing them.

The Project calls for establishing a multilateral regional technical assistance fund to be administered by the Caribbean Development Bank. The fund would finance non-reimbursable technical assistance to the LDCs and their institutions for project development and implementation and for other development purposes. The AID grant would, at a minimum, be matched by similar grant (or grants) from other donors. In addition, where fund resources are utilized to strengthen the CDB's capacity, the CDB would be expected to contribute at least 25% of the costs and either provide counterparts or pick up advisors by the end of the third year.

At present, technical assistance in four general areas are envisioned:

1. General Development: The CDB's charter provides that the CDB may provide both project related and non-project related technical assistance. It has been providing relatively substantial technical assistance related to project development and relatively limited amounts unrelated to specific projects. This grant will enable the

CDB to significantly expand its non-project-related technical assistance activities. Fund resources would be made available on the basis of mutually acceptable criteria to grant-fund West Indian and foreign advisory and consultant services. Needs are foreseen in the fields of national accounts, agriculture, education, health, manufacturing, tourism and export development.

2. Project Development: The CDB has a need to maintain a continuous shelf of projects for which feasibility has been preliminarily determined. Where in more developed countries a bank could expect its borrowers to establish pre-feasibility and substantially develop its projects, this has not been the case in the Caribbean Region, particularly within the LDCs. In order to provide a project shelf, CDB must carry out on a continuous basis, sector and prefeasibility studies. This grant will support the CDB's effort. The IDB is also considering a prefeasibility loan to the CDB and while preliminary indications are that the CDB will have requirements not being met by the IDB project, the question of duplication will have to be carefully reviewed during intensive review.

3. Project Implementation: The CDB has experienced long delays in having major projects carried out in the LDCs because of the lack of qualified and experienced personnel. There are several needs identified in this category: (a) short term advisors knowledgeable of CDB procedures to work full time with member governments as CDB's liaison staff to teach them to meet conditions precedent, to organize and monitor projects, execute them, and initiate procurement actions, (b) for major projects, full time experienced project managers, and (c) a systematic program of technical assistance for strengthening the national development finance corporations.

4. Institutional Development: The CDB wants to expand its capacity in several areas for which it now has no available expertise. These are technology, export promotion, forestry, and subproject evaluation. In strengthening its institutional capacity, the CDB will be asked to contribute 25% of the costs and to provide some mechanism (counterparts, agreement to pick up advisor at end of project) for ensuring that a permanent capacity is built into the CDB's staff.

V FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

A cost breakdown of the estimated financial requirements of the Project over a three-year disbursement period (FY 79-81) are shown below:

5

Project Costs by Component
(Thousands of US\$)

	<u>USAID</u>	<u>OTHER DONORS</u>	<u>CDB</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
General Development	200	250		450
Project Development	180	250		430
Project Implementation	220	200		400
Institutional Development	250	150	150	550
	850	850	150	1,850
	(46%)	(46%)	(8%)	(100.0%)

The Other Donors' contributions would be a matching cash grant; the CDB contribution would be in kind or cash and include the costs of 25% of the institutional development component.

VI ISSUES

Restriction to LDCs. In preliminary discussions with the CDB on the technical assistance fund, the CDB objected to restricting the fund to the LDCs. It was pointed out that AID had a mandate which restricted it to the poor majority. This became more imperative where grant funds were concerned. However, the possibility exists that the CDB may decide to set up a fund for which all of its participating members are eligible but within which AID resources would be restricted to the LDCs and Barbados. Such a broader TA fund could provide both reimbursable and non-reimbursable TA.

VII PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

No feasibility study is envisioned. The CDB would have to prepare a TA budget estimate for each component and may have to do a survey of the TA needs for the General Development component. In addition, the administration of the fund criteria would have to be developed by the CDB. All of this can be done by in-house staff. Some time would also be needed for the CDB to approach Other Donors and get firm commitments. We estimate the PRP to be ready in March 1978 and the PP to be ready on October 1978. An estimated two person-months of AID/W direct hire staff assistance would be necessary to develop both the PRP and the PP.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE	1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D D = DELETE	PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1
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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY RDO/C (Caribbean Regional)	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) 538-0019 <input type="checkbox"/>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL EA	B. CODE 05	7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) Basic Health Manpower Training <input type="checkbox"/>
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8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP	B. DATE MM YY 10 78	10. ESTIMATED COSTS 1,210 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)
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FUNDING SOURCE		BASE
A. AID APPROPRIATED		810
B. OTHER U.S.		
C. HOST COUNTRY		370
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		1,210

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY 79 b. FINAL FY 81	
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11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) PH	510	500		250		810	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL							

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 560 530

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

5. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 The goal of this project is to improve the health status of the inhabitants of the Eastern Caribbean.

6. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 This project will assist in the development of adequately trained manpower to serve the health needs of the population through the upgrading and expansion of skills of Ministry of Health employees and the training of community health aides.

PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 Direct hire staff from AID/W n.t.e. 15 days. Three worker months of consultant services to prepare manpower estimates and curriculum.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature: Thomas R. Stunan Title: AID Affairs Officer, RDO/C	19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS. DATE OF DISTRIBUTION Date Signed: MM DD YY 05 31 79
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PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

Project Title: Basic Health Manpower Training.

I. Introduction:

Health status of the population of the Caribbean region varies widely. Life expectancy ranges from 52 years in Montserrat to 69 years in Barbados. Vital statistics are considered to be very unreliable. An estimated crude death rate per 1,000 ranges from 6.2 in the Cayman Islands to 10.9 in Montserrat. Leading causes of death are diseases of the heart, influenza, pneumonia and gastroenteritis. Health services are predominately provided in the public sector from general hospitals and district health centers and is therefore focused on curative rather than preventative medicine. There are a few specialty hospitals for tuberculosis, leprosy and psychiatric disorders.

II. The Problem:

The delivery of health services in the Caribbean region suffers from the same lack of trained professionals as do the other social sectors. This lack of personnel is not only in terms of numbers, but also in terms of adequate preparation to fill their assigned roles in the health system in an efficient and effective way. The Caribbean area has a low number of doctors and dentists per population as does the majority of countries in the world. This basic lack of highly trained categories of manpower is further exacerbated by the traditional pattern of emigration followed by all categories of trained people from the islands to the U.K., Canada and the U.S.

In the administrative areas as well as the delivery area there is a lack of trained staff which greatly inhibits the provision of services to the population. As services are scarce or inefficient they not only do not positively affect the health status of the population, but are counter productive for the individual islands in that they consume governmental budget resources without providing adequate care.

Expensive and often irrelevant overseas training has been the practice for almost all levels of health manpower.

Major health problems and priorities of the region, identified by the Ministers Responsible for Health are: environmental health and sanitation, management of the health sector, Maternal Child Health and health education.

III. Proposed Project:

The project will be the first AID assistance in the health sector of the Eastern Caribbean LDC's. It is designed to approach a basic need in the system so that the individual Ministries of Health will be prepared in the future to expand services.

The project will consist of two related segments. The first segment to consist of continuing education in the region for all levels of health system personnel. This approach is necessary due to the inadequate preparation these workers have had. It is aimed at improving the efficiency of the present system and expanding roles while not adding more manpower categories and numbers to financially troubled governments. This approach to this continued education training is to be regional for several reasons. One is the basic economies of scale involved. There are sixteen public health inspectors on the island of St. Lucia for example. All sixteen of them cannot be spared for 1-2 months for training. Therefore a regional training program which would include employees from each of the islands, in each category, is planned. In addition, there is an established training program for Allied Health Manpower at Barbados Community College. This program is funded by UNDP, managed by PAHO and is directed at provision of new personnel in categories such as laboratory technician, pharmacists, medical records and occupational therapists. It is envisioned that the continuing education project could be linked to the Allied Training and benefit from shared class room facilities and some instructors.

The training would vary in length of time for different categories of personnel but on the average would be approximately two months, the time to be divided between classroom and field work. The categories of manpower expected to receive continuing education training and the subject matter are:

- 1) Administrators - Budgeting, Supervision
- 2) Supply agents - warehousing, bulk ordering
- 3) Nurse supervisors - technical skills, supervision
- 4) District nurses - expanded MCH skills
- 5) Public Health Inspectors - Health education, community relations.

In addition to the basic training for each category in Barbados, a series of workshops to be held in each of the islands is planned. These workshops would follow after the training period and would serve not only as a refresher or stimulus to the participants, but also as a means for each category of worker to tackle problems with the other members of the health team.

The second part of the project would be the training of community health aides. This idea has been brought to the region through the University of the West Indies and the health aide program in Jamaica. \$150,000 has been provided by UNICEF for the conduct of seminars, and pilot projects for community aides in the region. These pilot projects have been started in Antigua and St. Lucia. Several other governments have expressed interest in such a program.

The AID project would allow for the expansion of this category of health worker as the governments are interested and ready to absorb them into the health system. The training of the community aides will be done on each island by the supervisory nurses with an input from outside experts. This approach is necessary because the actual tasks expected of community aides will vary somewhat in each island. Further it is essential to the success of the aide program that the role be understood and supported by others on the health team and the community. Basic training will most likely include simple dressings, pre and post natal counseling, identifying early signs of illness and referring patients, immunizations and clinic follow up. Training will be of about 3 months duration.

IV. Estimated Project Outputs:

The following are the approximate numbers and categories of health Ministry employees in the Eastern Caribbean as of 1974:

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Administrators	16
Professional Nurses	1,050
Auxiliaries	400
Public Health Inspectors	350
Health educators	4

It is estimated that 75% can receive continuing education courses in a three year period. It is also estimated that approximately 200 community health aides can be trained in the same period.

V. Inputs Necessary:

- a) 3 long term advisors on curriculum design education processes;
- b) approximately 36 w/m of short-term advisors to consist principally of people on the region, UNDP and PAHO familiar with other projects in the area;
- c) equipment - training aides, audio-visual materials, basic supplies for community aides;
- d) stipends for students during training period.

VI Alternative Approaches:

Other options for support in this sector that have been considered are: 1. provision of funds for long-term fellowships in specialized health fields; 2. provision of equipment for hospitals; 3. support for a project to design operational manuals in administration; 4. provision of medical supplies and vaccines.

The criteria used for selection of the manpower training rather than other approaches was: a) ultimate effect on the health problems of the area; b) the ability of the individual governments to cover recurring costs; c) the problem of emigration of technical personnel; and d) the priorities of AID in health projects.

VII. Financial Requirements:

The following are preliminary estimates of funding requirements over a three-year period (in thousands of US\$):

	<u>AID</u>	<u>LDC Govts.</u>	<u>Barbados Govt.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Advisors services	450	-	-	450
Equipment	90	-	-	90
Student travel & subsistence	300	-	-	300
Participants salaries	-	230	-	230
Training Facilities	-	40	60	100
Faculty salaries	-	40	-	40
	<u>840</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>1,210</u>
	(69.4%)	(25.6%)	(5.0%)	(100.0%)

It is estimated that there would be needed one long-term advisor for three years at \$30,000 per year, and two long-term advisors at \$45,000 per year for three years, plus some 36 work months of short-term advisors at \$2,000/2,500 per month. Equipment including audio visual aids, and other training materials is estimated at \$90,000. Stipends covering student travel to training site, per diem, etc. are estimated to amount to \$300,000 for a total of 1,550 students. LDC governments will fund the costs of participant salaries while in training, training facilities will be a contribution in kind estimated to be valued at \$100,000. The salaries of teachers of aide courses of about \$40,000 will be born by the LDC governments.

VIII. Assistance Required in Future Programming:

Preparation of the PRP should start in August, 1977 using up to 3 work months of outside consultants in manpower estimates and curriculum design at a cost of about \$15,000 and NTE 15 days AID/W TDY staff assistance to develop the project.

IX. Issues:

1. Should AID do anything in the Caribbean health sector given the relatively high standard of health and availability of health services?

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A = Add
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY RDO/C
 (Caribbean Regional)

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)
 538-0020

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 05

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 Community Water Supply and Sanitation

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 2 = PRP 3 = PP
 B. DATE 7/17/8

10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$3,150
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		BASE OF
A. AID APPROPRIATED		1,920
B. OTHER		
1.		
U.S.	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		800
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		430
TOTAL		3,150

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY 7/9 b. FINAL FY 8/2

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) PH	510	500		420		1,920	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		TOTAL					

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 540

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 The goal of this project is to improve the health status of the inhabitants of the Eastern Caribbean.

PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 To develop and support training in technologies of extending or improving water supply and excreta disposal and to provide support for the delivery of these services to inadequately served communities of the Eastern Caribbean LDCs.

PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 Direct hire staff from AID/W N.T.E. 30 days. Seven and a half work months of consultant services to make training study and preliminary application studies on individual sites

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 Thomas R. Stuman
 AID Affairs Officer RDO/C

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

Date Signed: 05/31/79

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

PROJECT TITLE: Community Water Supply and Sanitation.

I. The Problem:

Continued high incidence rates of diarrheal diseases, particularly among infants and children, are indicative of continuing need for improved water supply and sanitation, particularly in the areas more distant from the capital cities. Although there are weaknesses in the statistical base, there is evidence that diarrheal diseases are among the major cause of death in those islands (such as Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent) where water supply and sanitation are most deficient. On the other hand, Barbados, with good water supply and reasonable excreta disposal, does not categorize these diseases a major problem.

In addition to being a major cause of death, the diarrheal diseases debilitate, reduce labor productivity and contribute to malnutrition and the poor utilization of increasingly costly calories.

The key constraints to the greater provision of water supplies and excreta disposal facilities are:

1. The lack of stimulus to apply innovative approaches; and
2. The lack of financial resources to create conditions of improvement.

The results of these constraints are that populations are continuing to use traditional unprotected sources of water and unsanitary means of waste disposal to the detriment of their own social well-being and productive capability.

There is a growing recognition of the value of water supply and hygienic excreta disposal in improving health conditions. In 1976 the Ministers responsible for health in the Caribbean, in assessing the health problems of the region, indicated that "the greatest causes of sickness and death are poor environmental conditions and the

resulting communicable diseases, namely gastro-enteritis, dysentery, and typhoid." They went on to state "the chief changes in the environment arise from insufficient and unsafe water supplies; unsanitary excreta disposal and poor food hygiene come next". They further stated "combined malnutrition and diarrheal disease in children under two years of age account for most of the deaths in this young age group, but also for one-fifth to one-third of deaths for all ages".

These statements, in the context of identifying priority health issues, are evidence of an increasing awareness of the problem which addresses the first constraint.

II. The Response:

The goal of the Project is to improve the health status of the inhabitants of the Eastern Caribbean. The purpose of the Project is to develop and support training in technologies of extending or improving water supply and excreta disposal, and to provide support for the delivery of these services to inadequately served communities of the Eastern Caribbean LDC's.

The Project will improve the health of people in areas which do not have adequate, safe water or hygienic excreta disposal, through a twofold approach which will:

1. Develop and support a training delivery system which will disseminate information on water supply and excreta disposal technology and techniques appropriate to local conditions; and
2. Provide financial support for the application of this new knowledge in extending or improving water supply and excreta disposal facilities to communities which are not adequately served.

The proposed training delivery system will be developed as a part of a manpower development project being developed jointly by PAHO and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). That project is an outgrowth of previous efforts by those two agencies to provide training in support of a Canadian \$26 million investment in water supply in eight Caribbean territories (Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent). Previous training has been based largely on fellowships for extended training, and it has been concluded that the impact of that training has not

6

been as high as we desired. There has been little or no multiplier effect and only a small percentage of staff has benefitted from training. The conclusion has been reached that a more effective system can be developed with its focal point in some local institution and with an extension outreach which carries some aspects of the training into the island territories themselves in seminars, workshops, etc.

The thrust of that training is only water supply and it is largely "works oriented" for local water authority personnel. It has no excreta disposal component, and it largely excludes the public health inspectors of Ministries of Health although these have a major role to play in the development of water supply and excreta disposal activities. This proposal would support the extension of that project to include these missing elements.

In preliminary exploration for the waterworks training project PAHO and CIDA have considered several regional and local institutions as focal points for the training. The tentative conclusion is that the Barbados Community college offers the greatest potential.

The proposal would support the extension of the proposed waterworks training project to include the concepts more closely associated with rural water supply, namely the development and protection of smaller local sources of supply, treatment, storage and distribution. It would include the local perception of water and the socio-cultural patterns of its use as well as the health education aspects of changing local perceptions and involving the people of the communities in the development of local systems. It would include excreta disposal in these concepts.

In budgetary terms this proposed project would support curriculum development, the preparation of training materials, instructional material and equipment, fellowships for local training, short-term group training through workshops, seminars, etc. and short-term consultants. It would also support an assistant training coordinator made necessary by the extended scope of the Project.

The second part of the Project would provide a nucleus of funding to Ministries of Health and/or Water Authorities for the materials and equipment in the construction of

facilities in which the improved skills would be applied. This funding would be designed to attract government and community support for new and improved facilities. The facilities would be permanent long-term improvements for the communities.

The direct beneficiaries of the training would be some 80 existing public health inspectors plus replacements at an estimated 10% per year plus some 150 water authority staff. The indirect beneficiaries would be the 500,000 people who will benefit from new or improved water and excreta disposal facilities.

III. Alternatives:

There are alternatives to the training system. Traditional training of public health inspectors could be continued, but this is not seen as being responsive to the need. Fellowships could be provided for specialized training, but this has no focus on local problems and it has not been eminently successful in the past.

As an alternative to providing funds to governments for the extension and improvement of community water supply and excreta disposal, these activities could be supported through private voluntary organizations.

IV. Financial Requirements:

The AID project is linked to a proposed Program of PAHO/CIDA but could be implemented as a discrete activity. The total Program for training in community water and sanitation shown below would include the proposed Water Utilities Training Delivery System growing out of the PAHO/CIDA activities in the region and an AID-supported focus on rural water supply and sanitation including facilities. Preliminary estimates of the costs of the Program over a four-year period are estimated as follows:

Program Costs by Component

	<u>USAID</u>	<u>Govts. Support of AID Project</u>	<u>Other Donors to Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rural Water & Ex- creta Disposal Training	300	-	-	300
Basic Training Program	120	50	430	600
Construction of Systems	<u>1,500</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,250</u>
	<u>1,920</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>3,150</u>
	(61.0%)	(25.4%)	(8.6%)	(100.0%)

The basic training project component is consistent with the AID interest in improved water supply generally. In order to get it broadened to include the rural focus it is possible that AID would be expected to share in the costs of the base program. It is anticipated that a 20% share would be sufficient to get the greater concerns of AID incorporated. On this assumption it is estimated that the total cost to AID for this element would be approximately \$420,000 over four years.

For the improvement of services using the newly acquired or improved skills resulting from the training activity, attention should be focused on the islands where greater percentages of the population have inadequate services. Prime candidates are Dominica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. Modest investments in these islands, if they are coupled with the concept of fullest community participation and support, should stimulate governments to active programs. Funds provided by AID for material costs would be supported by government or community inputs in cash or in kind. The amounts proposed are (in thousands of US\$):

	<u>AID</u>	<u>Govts.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dominica	400	200	600
St. Lucia	650	325	975
St. Vincent	<u>450</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>675</u>
	<u>1,500</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>2,250</u>

These sums are distributed roughly in relation to the populations without adequate service in these islands.

V. Development of the Project:

The details of the training activity will have to be developed in conjunction with the parties interested in the Waterworks Training Project. Close contact must be made and maintained with PAHO and CIDA. It is estimated that three work months of consultant time at a cost of \$15,000 will be required for the development of that activity. With regard to the application component, preliminary studies must be made in each island considered for participation. This will require 1.5 work months per island. If three islands are considered the requirement would be 4.5 work months at a cost of \$22,500. These estimates include time for the preparation of the PRP.

Pre-implementation activities will include:

1. Feasibility of training activity.
2. Determination of interests of governments regarding training programs and island application.
3. Study and selection of appropriate institution.
4. Coordination with other donors to ensure that efforts are complementary.

VI. Issues:

1. Prior Approval of Member Governments: The implementation of the Project will depend on the willingness of the participating governments to make a contribution, and to release qualified employees for the training. The main assumption underlying this Project is that governments are concerned about the diarrheal disease problem and, if stimulated, would increase their own efforts to reduce the disease. The percentage of people not adequately served is not as great as in many countries and governments seemingly have a capacity to provide solution over the short term if efficiencies and economies can be developed through training.

2. Financial and Technical Ability of the Individual Territorial Governments: At this project idea stage of the project's development it is not possible to estimate the ability of the governments to maintain and operate the infrastructure and health services established under

	<u>AID</u>	<u>LDC Govts.</u>	<u>Barbados Govt.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Advisors services	450	-	-	450
Equipment	90	-	-	90
Student travel & subsistence	300	-	-	300
Participants salaries	-	230	-	230
Training Facilities	-	40	60	100
Faculty salaries	-	40	-	40
	<u>840</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>1,210</u>
	(69.4%)	(25.6%)	(5.0%)	(100.0%)

It is estimated that there would be needed one long-term advisor for three years at \$30,000 per year, and two long-term advisors at \$45,000 per year for three years, plus some 36 work months of short-term advisors at \$2,000/2,500 per month. Equipment including audio visual aids, and other training materials is estimated at \$90,000. Stipends covering student travel to training site, per diem, etc. are estimated to amount to \$300,000 for a total of 1,550 students. LDC governments will fund the costs of participant salaries while in training, training facilities will be a contribution in kind estimated to be valued at \$100,000. The salaries of teachers of aide courses of about \$40,000 will be born by the LDC governments.

VIII. Assistance Required in Future Programming:

Preparation of the PRP should start in August, 1977 using up to 3 work months of outside consultants in manpower estimates and curriculum design at a cost of about \$15,000 and NTE 15 days AID/W TDY staff assistance to develop the project.

IX. Issues:

1. Should AID do anything in the Caribbean health sector given the relatively high standard of health and availability of health services?

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A = ADD
 C = CHANGE
 D = DELETE

PID
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY RDO/C
 (Caribbean Regional)

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) [538-0020]

6. BUREAU/OFFICE
 A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 05

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)
 [Community Water Supply and Sanitation]

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. 2 = PRP B. DATE 7 | 1 | 7 | 8
 3 = PP

10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$3,150
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		WASCBF
A. AID APPROPRIATED		1,920
B. OTHER U.S.	1. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		800
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		430
TOTAL		3,150

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 a. INITIAL FY [7 | 9] b. FINAL FY [8 | 2]

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) PH	510	500		420		1,920	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		TOTAL					

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)
 540

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)
 [The goal of this project is to improve the health status of the inhabitants of the Eastern Caribbean.]

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)
 [To develop and support training in technologies of extending or improving water supply and excreta disposal and to provide support for the delivery of these services to inadequately served communities of the Eastern Caribbean LDCs.]

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)
 Direct hire staff from AID/W N.T.E. 30 days. Seven and a half work months of consultant services to make training study and preliminary application studies on individual sites.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 nature Thomas R. Stuman *Thomas R. Stuman*

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

1e AID Affairs Officer RDO/C
 Date Signed MM DD YY 0 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 7

the Project. Ongoing operational costs and maintenance beyond the time span of a major project is a chronic dilemma for the financially hard-strapped LDC's. The translation of conceptual ability to project specific working acceptability involving an actual government input to the project during the disbursement period, and the probability of the project's being maintained after the AID financing has been disbursed, will be examined in the feasibility studies, as well as other issues which may be identified during the project development process. In this consideration, the magnitude of the Project will be considered, as well as the likelihood of replicability, by whom and with what probable resources.

3. Other Donor Participation/Cooperation: As conceived, the Project would be a direct linkage to a PAHO/CIDA Program. Should this linkage not prove feasible, a determination will have to be made as to whether the Project is viable without direct participation of other donors.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE	1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE	PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1
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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY RDO/C Caribbean Regional	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>
PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="checkbox"/> 538 - 0022	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL LA B. CODE 05
7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> Caribbean Regional Nutrition - CFNI	

PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. 2 = PRP 3 = PP

B. DATE 12/7/79

ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY 79 b. FINAL FY 79

10. ESTIMATED COSTS 2,330 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		Estimated
A. AID APPROPRIATED		830
B. OTHER (U.S.)		
C. HOST COUNTRY		75
D. OTHER DONSOR(S)		1,425
TOTAL		2,330

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
FN	300	340		830		830	
TOTAL				830		830	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

330

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the nutrition situation in the English-speaking Commonwealth Caribbean with particular emphasis on the LDC's of the region.

PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To increase the provision of technical services to the LDC's in the English-speaking Commonwealth Caribbean in designing, implementing, and evaluating regional and country-specific food and nutrition policies and programs and to foster regional cooperation and initiative by strengthening the administrative and technical capability of the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI).

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Thomas Stuman
 Acting Director

Date Signed: MM DD YY

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED FOR AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT (PID)

Project Title: CFNI - Caribbean Regional Nutrition

Budget: \$830,000 (Disbursement period three (3) years)

Project Goal: To improve the nutrition situation in the English-speaking Commonwealth Caribbean with particular emphasis on the LDC's of the region.

Project Purpose: To increase the provision of technical services to the LDC's in the English-speaking Commonwealth Caribbean in designing, implementing, and evaluating regional and country-specific food and nutrition policies and programs and to foster regional cooperation and initiative by strengthening the administrative and technical capability of the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI).

Planning Resource Requirements: AID/W 1 mm TDY assistance for preparation of PRP and 1 mm TDY assistance for preparation of PP.

CFNI - CARIBBEAN REGIONAL NUTRITION

1. Summary of the Problem and the Proposed Response:

A. Summary of the Problem:

The nutritional environment of the Caribbean area is not as critical as other areas of the developing world. However, the nutritional deficiencies that exist have an important impact in raising certain age - specific mortality rates, which in general are lower than those of most LDC's.

Such data as are available indicate that there is a significant lack of not only protein, calories and iron in the average diet, but that there is also a lack of calcium, thiamine, riboflavin and vitamin A.

These problems have been recognized by many of the governments of the region. Policies and programs are needed to try to address these problems, but the expertise available to each country is very small. The matter is further complicated by the fact that while the problems are similar, the method of implementing food and nutrition programs may differ significantly from one island to another.

B. The Proposed Response:

The major objective of this project is to assist the territories of the region, primarily the LDC's in the English-speaking commonwealth Caribbean, in addressing their own food and nutrition problems by increasing the technical administrative and logistical support to the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI) to enable it to expand provision of technical services to the countries of the region. At its present funding and staffing level, CFNI has been unable to accommodate all the requests it has received for its services from the territories of the region.

CFNI (main center in Kingston, Jamaica and sub-center in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad) has been operating in the region since 1967. CFNI along with the University of the West Indies (Faculties of Medicine and Agriculture)

have been the regional bodies most involved in food and nutrition in the area and thus are very sensitive to the needs of the region. The institute has developed not only the expertise for assisting the region in addressing food and nutrition problems, but more importantly has established the credibility to act as technical advisors to the region and are recognized as such by the governing bodies of the area (including the CARICOM Secretariat). CFNI also has established a reputation in the international community as a center of excellence in this field and publishes a journal bimonthly, Cajanus, which has wide circulation acceptance globally.

CFNI has a comparative advantage in dealing with the food and nutrition problems of the region. In addition, its policy and program objectives, (which are outlined in the attached CFNI Programme of Activities 1977) are consistent with AID's current approach in Latin America in addressing the malnutrition problem. This project will enable CFNI to expand its "service-oriented" activities to the territories of the region in such areas as training, educational material development, and technical assistance in the design, implementation, and evaluation of food and nutrition plans and programs. The project will also foster regional cooperation based on existing institutions and on indigenously developed policies and programs.

2. Project Description:

The project will have four major components which together constitute the necessary inputs which should result in achievement of the project purpose: a) Support for training courses; b) support for development of educational materials; c) project support to undertake investigative studies; and d) support for additional staff and technical consultants.

A. Training:

In recognition of the need for trained manpower in the region, a major component of the proposed project will include support for training activities.

Workshops already conducted by CFNI on Food and Nutrition Policy have sensitized and trained senior level personnel on the subject. There is now a need to train operational personnel from the countries of the region to design and implement programs. Two three-

month courses a year for the three years' life of project (i.e., six courses) are anticipated. Each course would accommodate sixteen persons. One month of the course would be spent at CFNI and two months would be spent in the field with supervision and further training by CFNI staff.

Four regional technical group meetings each lasting about four days are proposed. Two such meetings would be held for professional nutritionists and dieticians to promote the use, as part of regional and national food and nutrition plans and policies, of locally available foods through the means of mass media and existing teaching centers. Another meeting would review the implementation of and propose improvements as necessary to the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Plan. Another such meeting would be held to review the implementation of the on-going national food and nutrition policies.

B. Educational Material:

In response to the increasing demand for educational materials which CFNI has been receiving from the region, support of educational material development is regarded as an essential component of the project. Development of literature, posters, slides, films, etc. are all needed to support training activities (including those outlined above) and to increase the effectiveness of on-going health/nutrition delivery systems in the region. Development of materials on diabetes, obesity, breast-feeding, young-child feeding, and environmental sanitation are some of the proposed areas of concentration. The project will also allow CFNI to respond to specific requests from territories of the region for support of "special campaigns" in individual territories, e.g., on breast-feeding, environmental sanitation involving mass media, newspapers, etc.

CFNI has a mass media/communications specialist on its staff and also has an in-house printing capability with the relevant technical back-up. This project would provide the necessary financial support to utilize this capability effectively.

C. Investigative Studies:

A component of the project will support various investigative studies which are regarded as an integral part of the service programs of the region in order to increase the practical efficiency and effectiveness of the programs. Possible studies include evaluation of

iron supplementation programs, development of at-risk indicators of low birth weight children, nutrient cost tables.

D. Staff and Technical Consultants:

In order to accommodate the proposed expansion of activities and provision of services to the territories of the region, the operational capability of CFNI will have to be expanded. Under the project, two new professional staff members will be supported for the life of the project (three years). One individual would be an agricultural economist who would, in collaboration with existing CFNI staff members, assist the governments of the region and CARICOM in the preparation of food balance sheets, commodity utilization accounts, and supply and demand projections. This individual would also assist with the on-going, routine monitoring of food and nutrition status in the countries of the Caribbean and would play a major role in the training activities outlined above. This additional staff member would improve the capability of CFNI to work with governments in ensuring effective implementation of food and nutrition policies already established with the assistance of CFNI.

This project would also provide support for a nutritionist with training in home economics who would strengthen the food and nutrition component of rural home economics training and activities particularly in the less developed countries of the region. Part of this work would be carried out in collaboration with CARICOM and part directly with the governments of the area. This individual would promote the use, as part of regional and national food and nutrition plans and policies, of locally available foods through the means of mass media and existing teaching centers. Such work would be carried out through collaboration with ministries of agriculture, education and health in the region. Both additional staff members would work closely with existing CFNI staff in planning and teaching the various seminars and workshops outlined above.

Two consultants over the three-year life of project, each working for three months, are anticipated. One would conduct a manpower study on needs for nutrition and dietetic personnel at the middle level in the countries of the area. The other would develop educational programmes for middle level workers in nutrition and nutrition-related fields, including in-service training programs, and would make recommendations for a university level

program in nutrition/dietetics/home economics and with regard to the proposed career mobility program in the region. Long-term CFNI staff would then be able to follow up on the recommendations of these consultants with governments and institutions in the area. A further six man-months of consultant time is anticipated for the training programs outlined above and to provide technical assistance to governments of the area in the implementation of their food and nutrition plans.

E. Financial Disbursement Period:

Estimated life of the project is three (3) years.

3. Major Assumptions:

A. The demand for CFNI services from the territories of the region will increase.

B. CFNI will maintain its credibility and increase its reputation as a technical advisor and resource base for the territories of the region.

C. The governing bodies of the region will be committed to their current efforts to formulate plans and policies and design programs which address the food and nutrition problems of the region.

D. PAHO will continue its financial support of CFNI and will increase its level of funding including staff support as the responsibilities and scope of activities of CFNI expand. (Preliminary discussions with PAHO staff indicate that this is a valid assumption).

4. Current Activities of CFNI:

Attached is the "Draft Programme of Activities 1977" of the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute as presented to the Tenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Policy to CFNI. The countries which the activities are undertaken is also indicated.

The current technical staff of CFNI consists of:
(2) agricultural economists (one in Trinidad in food economics research and one in Jamaica in food and nutrition policy and planning; (2) medical nutritionists; (2) public health nutritionists; (1) systems analyst; and (1) mass media/communications specialist for a total

of (8) full-time professional staff members.

CFNI current budget support comes from: a) the governments of the member countries of the English-speaking Commonwealth Caribbean (based on population of individual territories and representing about 5-10% of the total budget of CFNI); b) PAHO (about 50% of the total budget); c) University of the West Indies; d) FAO; e) Grants, e.g., UNICEF, Ford Foundation, and in the past, Research Corporation. The total CFNI budget for 1977 is approximately \$500,000-\$600,000.

5. Alternative Solutions:

An alternative to this project is for AID to develop program interventions unilaterally with specific territories of the region. Yet such an approach is less efficient and is likely to be less effective than the approach outlined in this project. CFNI along with the University of the West Indies (Faculties of Medicine and Agriculture) have been the regional bodies most involved in food and nutrition in the area and thus are very sensitive to the needs of the islands. In addition, CFNI has developed not only the expertise for assisting the region in addressing food and nutrition problems, but more importantly has established the credibility to act as technical advisors to the region and are recognized as such by the governing bodies of the area (including the CARICOM Secretariat). This points to the need to promote regional cooperation and foster regional initiative based on existing institutions and on indigenously developed policies and programs and argues against an AID policy to develop programs unilaterally.

6. Beneficiaries and Spread Effect:

Support of CFNI will enable the institute to increase the level of services it can provide to the territories of the English-speaking Commonwealth Caribbean, primarily the LDC's of the region. Its major program thrust in training to meet the increasing manpower needs of the region, in providing technical assistance to develop and implement food and nutrition plans and policies, and in educational materials and investigative studies to increase the effectiveness of health delivery programs will directly benefit the territories of the region in strengthening their administrative and technical capability to deal with their own problems and will indirectly benefit the populations of the individual territories.

The project's benefits will be communicated to a wide audience by means of individual publications and the CFNI bi-monthly publication, Cajanus. Training techniques and methodologies and results of investigative studies developed as a result of this project will be disseminated widely. Experience gained in the development and use of educational material and nutrition planning methodologies will be shared with Missions and other interested parties. Closer collaboration with INCAP in Guatemala is also viewed as a desirable outgrowth of the project.

7. Project Development:

We will build into the project a yearly evaluation. The PRP will be submitted in August 1973 and the PP will be submitted approximately three to four months later. Approximately 1 mm of AID/W TDY assistance will be required for preparation of each document.

8. Financial Requirements and Plans:

Proposed Budget
(000)

Life of project: 830 over three (3) years.

Training	250
Educational Material	150
Investigative Studies	60
Staff and Technical Consultants	<u>370</u>
Total	830