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PROGRAM TO ASSIST SELECTED LDCs IN DEVELOPING
FOODS FOR DONATION FEEDING PROGRAMS

by

Raymond A. Hoehle

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SUMMARY

On the basis of need, interest, and capability, the following 16 less developed countries have been preliminarily identified as being most qualified for participation in an AID assisted program which could lead to supplementation, expansion, or replacement of imported donation foods with foods developed with their own resources:

<u>ASIA</u>	<u>AFRICA</u>	<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>
India	Kenya	Brazil
Indonesia	Morocco	Chile
Pakistan	Tanzania	Colombia
Philippines	Tunisia	Dominican Republic
Sri Lanka		Ecuador
Turkey		Peru

PROGRAM TO ASSIST SELECTED LDCs IN DEVELOPING
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I. INTRODUCTION

Imported donation foods have been distributed for supplementary feeding programs in about 90 countries. These programs have been developed with the assistance of AID, U.S. Voluntary Agencies, World Food Program and by other countries which support such activities. Due to present restrictions on the availability of imported donation foods, there are insufficient quantities to meet programming needs in all LDCs. Therefore, development of alternate food sources to expand, supplement, or replace imported donation foods using LDC's own resources is a necessity. It is in AID's interest to assist in this effort in order:

-- To fulfill the requirement of PL 480 1/ that LDCs should be assisted in developing their capability to undertake programs without primary dependence upon imported donation food inputs.

1/ Public Law 480 cites the need to assist LDCs to develop their capacity in this area and limit dependence upon external assistance. Title II, Section 202 states: "The assistance to needy persons shall insofar as practicable be directed toward community and other self-help activities designed to alleviate the causes for the need for such assistance." Section 204 states: "...funds made available under this title may be used in an amount not exceeding \$7,500,000 annually to purchase foreign currencies accruing under Title I of this Act in order to meet costs designed to assure that commodities made available under this Title are used to carry out effectively the purposes for which such commodities are made available or to promote community and other self-help activities designed to alleviate the causes of the need for such assistance." Finally, Title IV, Section 405 deals in a broader sense with related aspects of the program when it states: "The authority and funds provided by this Act shall be utilized in a manner that will assist friendly countries that are determined to help themselves toward a greater degree of self-reliance in providing enough food to meet the needs of their people and in resolving their problems relative to population growth."

- To assure that past efforts to assist LDCs, developed through AID's encouragement and assistance, will continue to expand without primary dependence upon imported donation food inputs.
- To assist in implementing AID's program policies 2/ which propose to "concentrate AID resources in an integrated approach to solving priority development problems.....", including nutrition problems addressed through distribution of donation foods.

In addition, AID has a moral obligation to provide assistance because many LDCs have developed food distribution programs as a result of AID's initiative and persuasion. Providing assistance in developing the capability to furnish foods made available through the LDC's own resources would help fulfill this obligation.

The purpose of this program is to assist LDCs which are desirous of and qualified for assistance to develop, through their own resources, foods which can be utilized to expand, supplement or replace imported donation foods.

2/ In the AID "Nutrition Strategy" and the FY 1974 Program Guideline for the Food for Peace program, it is pointed out that the main thrust of the program is to "concentrate AID resources in an integrated approach to solving priority development problems and to have increased participation of the less developed countries." Title II donation food programs are thus to develop increasing LDC assumption of responsibility and decrease the dependence on U.S. grant assistance. Priorities for Title II programming are: (1) Mother and Child health programs, (2) Food for Work; and (3) School Feeding programs. Both the FY 75 Guidelines and the AIDTO 312 message further stress continued restrictions on the availability of Title II foods and the need to focus these resources in countries which have a "nutrition priority." They also call for specific plans for phase-in of local resources and the phase-down of U.S. grant commodities where there is a lack of interest or need for grant assistance. This policy has resulted in a phase-over/out of grant foods on a program by program basis in some countries and a total program phase-out in others.

II. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF COUNTRIES

Criteria used for preliminary identification of countries are as follows:

- A. Need: In order to be included in the program, countries must have nutrition problems which can be dealt with through distribution of donation food commodities. Also, there must be an anticipated phase-down or phase-out of imported donation foods so that an alternate supply is needed. Primary substantiating factors qualifying a country under the criterion of NEED include:
1. Identification of a malnutrition problem for which feeding programs represent one type of solution.
 2. Existence of a policy to phase-down/out donation food inputs and realization of need for increased local inputs of foods by the concerned country.
- B. Interest: In order to be included in the program, countries must have shown an interest in developing foods with local resources, local resources being viewed in the broad sense as including purchase of imported food and/or ingredients for donation feeding programs. Primary substantiating factors qualifying a country under the criterion of INTEREST include:
1. New food development being undertaken as a component of a strategy dealing with the nutrition problem of the country.
 2. Stated policy of the LDC to develop and provide foods through local resources.
 3. Local foods actively being developed and/or programmed along with imported donation foods.

4. Interest of external funding organizations in providing funds for nutrition programs.
5. Significant proportion of program funding derived from local sources.
6. Organizations established or being considered with primary responsibility for developing and implementing nutrition programs and with food development as one aspect of their responsibilities.

C. Capability: In order to be included in the program, countries must have established or be in the process of developing a capability relevant to developing foods through their own resources. Primary substantiating factors qualifying a country under the criterion of CAPABILITY include:

1. Substantial LDC inputs made in the areas of management manpower and infrastructure development in nutrition programs.
2. Availability of relevant technical organizations, such as nutrition institutes, food technology institutes, and industrial development organizations.
3. Indication of credit worthiness, thus allowing external funds to be available to the country.

D. Program Size: Program size has been utilized both as a part of the procedure and a criteria of preliminary country identification. Countries with programs less than 100,000 beneficiaries were identified and rejected unless there was considerable indication that they met the other criteria very well. It was felt that countries with small programs (i.e. less than 100,000 beneficiaries) would have relatively less difficulty in meeting their food needs than countries

with larger programs (i.e. more than 100,000 beneficiaries). Therefore, emphasis was given to countries which have large programs. The figure of 100,000 beneficiaries was used as a breaking point because this number tended to be a natural dividing point for the grouping of countries. Countries having phased-out donation foods (especially Title II) during FY 74 program year or before were likewise not considered.

III. PRELIMINARY COUNTRY IDENTIFICATION

A four-step procedure was used to identify the countries most likely qualified for participation in this program:

- A. Countries were categorized by size of donation food programs and by timing of Title II phase-out, i.e. FY 74 program year or before, (see attachments A through C). Countries having programs with less than 100,000 beneficiaries were not considered unless there was sufficient indication that they qualified especially well on the basis of the criteria of need, interest, and capability.
- B. Countries with programs greater than 100,000 beneficiaries were considered on the basis of the criteria identified above.
- C. On the basis of the limited data available by which to substantiate the criteria, countries were compared and rank-ordered roughly according to the degree to which they met the criteria. 3/ There tended to be clear cut differences between countries qualified for participation in this program and those not qualified.
- D. The list of countries identified in step C was reviewed with Food for Peace and various Voluntary Agency officials. It was felt that

3/ Sources of data are listed in Attachment D.

their experience with these programs and countries would provide additional validity to the selection process. Their consensus was obtained on the list as submitted below.

Using the procedure outlined above, the following 16 countries were preliminarily identified for participation in this program.

Table 1.

Countries Preliminarily Selected for Participation in Program

<u>Asia Region</u>	<u>Africa Region</u>	<u>Latin American Region</u>
India	Kenya	Brazil
Indonesia	Morocco	Chile
Pakistan	Tanzania	Colombia
Philippines	Tunisia	Dominican Republic
Sri Lanka		Ecuador
Turkey		Peru

A general description of the considerations entering into the selection of these countries is included in the individual attachments on each country (see Attachment E). ^{4/} Some representatives of Voluntary Agencies and Food for Peace have suggested that consideration also be given to countries of the Sahel, Honduras, Haiti, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Guatemala. While these countries may be considered as marginal according to the selection criteria, factors in favor of their selection are the existence of substantial nutritional needs and some interest

^{4/} It should be noted that the countries listed in Table 1 will consume approximately 50 percent of the Title II donation foods authorized for the FY 74 program. Attachment F shows that these 16 countries were programmed to receive about 789,783 metric tons of food commodities (including Voluntary Agencies, Government to Government, and World Food Programs) out of a worldwide Title II total of 1,442,342 metric tons. (Figures published by FFP dated August 9, 1973).

expressed in developing foods with their own resources. However, these countries rank low in the criteria of capability. In the final selection process, the original list of countries might be expanded or altered to include these countries.

IV. SUBSEQUENT STEPS IN PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

It is proposed that the following steps be taken for the development of the program:

- A. Preliminary selection of countries qualified for participation in this program.
 1. Preliminary identification of qualified countries (present activity).
 2. Selection of final list of countries from preliminary list and identification by an AID review panel of one country to serve as a methodology development country.
- B. Confirmation of the review panel's choice by an in-country fact finding team.
- C. Development of a specific PROJECT PROPOSAL for each country which is recommended by the fact-finding team and approved by AID.

The preliminary identification step has been completed through this paper. It is proposed that a review panel be established to review this list and to make necessary refinements. This panel might also, participate in a review of each subsequent stage of program development. It can review reports and proposals and make recommendations to AID on decisions related to the program.

It is proposed that the review panel be chaired by the Director of the Office of Nutrition, Technical Assistance Bureau, and will consist of representatives from the following AID offices: Bureau of Technical Assistance, Office of Agriculture, Office of Food for Peace, Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, and the Regional Bureaus. Ex-officio members might include individuals or organizations which have considerable experience in this program area such as the Voluntary Agencies and representatives of the World Bank, UNICEF, and WPF.

The methodology development country, identified in the preliminary selection process (A-2 above) is intended to be the first country in which the second and third steps of the plan (B and C above) will be undertaken. This methodology and its application in the remaining countries might be implemented by teams of about four individuals. These teams might consist of the following types of individuals: (1) programmer/planner, (2) business manager (combining experience in business, finance and management), (3) food technologist, and (4) nutritionist. Upon completion of each step a "go-no-go" decision will be made by the review panel before undertaking the subsequent steps.

The final output of the program will be a series of PROJECT PROPOSALS which can be put into action by the Governments of the selected countries and in which AID and other international assistance agencies can make inputs as required.

It should be possible to develop at least one PROJECT PROPOSAL by the end of CY 74 and, depending on the level of activity supported by AID, one or more additional PROJECT PROPOSALS by the end of FY 75.

ATTACHMENT A

Countries completely phased-out of Title II donation food inputs during FY 74 program year or before (this does not include Government to Government or World Food Programs).

<u>Asia Region</u>	<u>Africa Region</u>	<u>Latin American Region</u>
Iraq	Ethiopia	Antigua
Lebanon	Seychelles	British Honduras
Syria	Malawi	Dominica
Yemen, PDRY		Guyana
Hong Kong		Jamaica
Taiwan		Montserrat
Singapore		St. Kitts
Israel		St. Vincent
Afghanistan		Turks and Caicos
Nepal		Uruguay
Burma		
Korea		
Malaysia		
Macao		
Iran		
Maldives		

ATTACHMENT B

Countries having less than 100,000 beneficiaries:

<u>Asia Region</u>	<u>Africa Region</u>	<u>Latin American Region</u>
Cyprus	Burundi	Barbados
Yemen (YAR)	Cameroon	St. Lucia
Bangla Desh	Central Africa Republic	Trinidad and Tobago
Cambodia	Brazza (Congo)	
Fiji	Dahomey	
Laos	Gabon	
	Gambia	
	Ivory Coast	
	Malagasy	
	Mauritania	
	Rwanda	
	Somali Republic	
	St. Helena	
	Uganda	
	Zambia	

ATTACHMENT C

Countries having more than 100,000 beneficiaries:

<u>Asia Region</u>	<u>Africa Region</u>	<u>Latin American Region</u>
Turkey	Zaire	Bolivia
India	Upper Volta	Brazil
Sri Lanka	Tunisia	Chile
Philippines	Togo	Colombia
Indonesia	Swaziland	Costa Rica
Vietnam	Sudan	Dominican Republic
Pakistan	Sierra Leone	Ecuador
Jordon (West Bank)	Senegal	El Salvador
Jordon	Niger	Guatemala
Gaza	Morocco	Haiti
	Mauritius	Honduras
	Lesotho	Nicaragua
	Kenya	Panama
	Ghana	Paraguay
	Botswana	Peru
	Algeria	
	Tanzania	
	Liberia	

ATTACHMENT D

Sources of Information:

1. Program Plans and Annual Estimates of Requirements for FY 74
Program Year.
2. Replies from the Missions to AIDTO 312 communications.
3. "Unclassified" Development Assistance Plans.
4. Personal discussions with Food for Peace officials and representatives of various Voluntary Agencies.
5. Field Budget Submissions.

ATTACHMENT E

Basis for Preliminary Selection of Countries for Inclusion in the Program:

ASIA

Country: INDIA

Criteria:

1. Need:

A large number of surveys have established undernutrition as being widespread and seriously affecting the health of a large number of infants, children and pregnant women. According to food balance sheets, the per capita availability of protein is approximately 53 grams per day and that of calories between 1900 and 2100 per day. When compared with the weighted average allowance in India of 44.3 grams of protein and 2,357 calories we can see the nature of the nutrition problem.

The current plans for donation foods are to phase-down the U.S. inputs, especially for school nutrition programs, approximately 20% per year. At the same time the Government of India wishes to expand the coverage of its nutrition programs to about 9 million pre-school children and 16 million school children during the Fifth 5-Year Plan period. In order to continue current programs and meet the needs of its projected expanded program there will have to be a coordinated effort between the Central Government and the State Governments to develop alternative foods from their own resources.

2. Interest:

(a) The Fifth 5-Year Plan of the Government of India calls for about a \$666,000,000 outlay for nutrition or approximately 1.4 percent of the national budget. This includes money for the development and production of indigenous foods. In addition, the State Governments have committed additional funds for the development of foods and

for the implementation of current programs. In terms of the CARE program, the total input of funds by the various State Governments is about \$25.0 million. The Plan anticipates reaching 9 million pre-school children and 16 million school children.

- (b) The Government of India has expressed its desire to phase-over to completely indigenous food resources. There are many examples of efforts to move in this direction including:
- Balahar
 - KIF (Kerala Indigenous Food) a tapioca based food
 - Central Kitchen in Tamil Nadu with the local inputs being rice and bengal gram
 - Sukhada a snack food developed in Maharashtra utilizing groundnut and wheat, and sugar
 - Bengal gram and wheat products in West Bengal.
- (c) Many programs have been developed and implemented in recent years, utilizing external assistance, assisting India with its food needs:
- (1) The use of PL 480, Sec. 104 (h) for projects such as:
 - Fortification of salt
 - Fortification of wheat and tea
 - Development of nutritious foods
 - Toning of milk with protein isolates
 - (2) The use of PL 480, Sec. 204 projects such as to strengthen the impact and assist in the utilization of Title II foods. They have also assisted in developing local food resources for donation food programs. The broad areas covered by 204 resources are:

- Nutrition education
- Food processing
- Food habit surveys and other related studies

- (d) The Mission has identified the following areas which are in need of further inputs:
- (1) Technical assistance in developing food delivery systems
 - (2) Nutrition education
 - (3) Administration of nutrition programs
 - (4) Developing indigenous foods
- (e) Under the Fifth 5-Year Plan, the Government is developing a "package approach" to the nutrition problems. This includes the areas of health, sanitation, water supply, medical service, nutrition, and family planning. This is to be funded by a combination of State, local and central government funds.

3. Capability:

There are many state and central organizations which play a role in the nutrition problem in the country, examples of which are as follows:

- (a) The National Institution of Nutrition
- (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research
- (c) The Central Food Technological Research Institute
- (d) The Government of India Food and Nutrition Board
- (e) The Protein Foods Association of India.
- (f) Each State has various institutions having important responsibilities in dealing with the implementation of donation food programs and the broader nutrition problem.

SUMMARY: In terms of need, interest and capability, India has been a country that ranks high in these three criteria and for this reason I feel it qualifies to be identified as one of the countries most likely to be interested in and qualified for participation in this program.

ASIA

Country: INDONESIA

Criteria:

1. Need:

From information available, it appears that the Government of Indonesia is becoming aware of the country's nutritional needs and is giving increased attention to establishing information on this matter.

There is currently a phase-out schedule for Government to Government and Voluntary Agencies school feeding programs by the end of the FY 74 program year. This represents a substantial portion of the donation food program in Indonesia at this time. Thus, there would be an immediate need to develop alternative foods if the Government desires to continue implementing supplementary nutrition programs.

2. Interest:

The information available in the current Five Year Plan indicates strong interest in the areas of food production, health, education, and welfare, which include nutrition planning elements. The CARE programs attempt to develop the capacity for local snack preparation with the cost of fuel, utensils, ingredients, salaries being borne by Parent Associations or by student contributions. In West Java, there is an Applied Nutrition Program which is to test the logistical feasibility and nutritional efficacy of various methods of distribution of foods to the pre-school child.

USAID and the U.S. Voluntary Agencies have developed a PROP to assist in the establishment of food processing capacity and the increased production of foods which could be made available for nutrition programs. Countries such as Australia and New Zealand are also making inputs into this program.

3. Capability:

At this time there has been little information available which would indicate the capability of Indonesia to develop foods.

SUMMARY: Although lack of information at this time has limited the effectiveness of the documentation of the need, interest, and capacity, there is sufficient indication through the development of recent programs and the forthcoming phase-out of some donation foods to qualify Indonesia as one of the countries most likely to be interested in and qualified for participation in this program.

ASIA

Country: PAKISTAN

Criteria:

1. Need:

Several studies 1/ identified the following nutrition problems:

(a) Calorie intake in both urban areas and rural areas are deficient:

Urban: Per capita intake average	1,880
Rural: Per capita intake average	2,114
FAO Recommended Daily Allowance	2,350

11% of all families consumed less than 70% of RDA.

(b) Protein intake is generally poor especially among low income groups:

Urban: Per capita intake average	50 grams
Rural: Per capita intake average	57.3 grams
FAO Recommended Daily Allowance	52.6 grams

(c) About 30% of population is deficient in vitamin A

(d) About 50% of urban and 33% of rural populations are anemic due to lack of iron.

(e) About 13% of infants die within the first years of life and another 13% between the ages of 1-5 years.

1/ (a) 1965-66 West Pakistan Nutrition Survey was carried out by the Ministry of Health; (b) 1969 the Lehtar Applied Nutrition Project, Islamabad issued a first phase progress report by the Directorate of Nutrition Survey and Research, Ministry of Health; (c) In 1968, Dr. Fahmida Jalil of the Mayo Hospital in Lahore issued a report entitled "A Study in Factors Favorably and Adversely Affecting the Growth and Development of Pakistani Infants"; (d) In 1972, Dr. H.R. Undre of the Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Centre issued his findings in a study entitled "A Pilot Study for the Solution of Nutritional Problems of Pakistan." Per capita food availability figures have been obtained from a 1970-71 Food Balance Sheet, a 1969-70 Income and Food Consumption Project done by the Government of Pakistan, a 1969-70 Food Consumption Expenditure Survey and a 1973 Nutrition System Analysis undertaken by the FAO Nutrition Advisor.

Food production is not sufficient to meet nutritional requirements. Daily diet is generally deficient by about 250 calories per capita per day. About 75% of the calories in the diet come from cereals as the source. Per capita average consumption of proteins is deficient as shown above, most of which is from plant origin and only 8 grams from animal protein. Recommended allowance is 25 grams a day from animal sources and 37.5 grams from plant sources. The recommended daily requirements have been developed by the Nutrition Institute of the Government of Pakistan.

In terms of donation food programs, Pakistan is negatively effected by the generally restricted supply of commodities as are other countries. Thus, in terms of nutrition needs, Pakistan has effectively established the nature and extent of the nutrition problem in the country.

2. Interest:

Listed below are specific items which tend to substantiate the interest of Pakistan in its nutrition problem and in the development of foods which can be utilized for problem solution:

- (a) The Government of Pakistan places some emphasis upon the development and implementation of nutrition education programs. Examples of efforts in this regard include the following:
- Five public health schools give nutrition courses to Lady Health Visitors and Inspectresses throughout the country. Nutrition training is given to teachers, medical and para-medical personnel.
 - UNICEF was developing a plan to educate teachers and to incorporate nutrition and hygiene messages as a regular part of the school curriculum.
 - The Government of Pakistan has published a booklet entitled "Guide Notes on Nutrition".

(b) Other nutrition related programs undertaken by the Government of Pakistan include the following:

- Research undertaken to develop nutritionally improved varieties of wheat
- Research programs to develop high yielding varieties of pulses
- Development of oil seed production
- Development of dairy products processing plants
- The Government of Pakistan is giving increasing attention to integrated nutrition services including such aspects as program management
- There is a PL 480 Section 204 Project through CARE with the purpose of improving the quality of MCH staffs through nutrition seminars. This includes the upgrading of MCH centers and the exploration of the availability and suitability of locally processed foods.

Although none of the above relate directly to the GOP's interest in replacing imported donation foods, its interest in funding and implementing solutions to its nutrition problems is supported and it would be expected that it would extend this interest to the point of developing foods from local resources.

3. Capability:

Listed below are items which tend to substantiate the capability of Pakistan to develop foods for the purpose of dealing with their nutrition problems:

- (a) In the area of nutrition planning, the Government has established the Nutrition Syndicate under the National Planning Commission. It

is to coordinate programs developed by the various Ministries having nutrition related activities such as the Ministries of Health, Food, Agriculture, Industries and Education. It monitors programs, it is involved in fact finding, experimentation, and planning. It prepared the nutrition strategy for the 5th 5-year plan of the government.

- (b) The Government has undertaken several food development programs in the recent past:
- (1) It subsidizes atta sold in ration shops.
 - (2) It has developed planning strategy for the development of high yield pulses.
 - (3) The Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has undertaken studies and research and development of weaning foods based on pulses and wheat.
 - (4) CARE was working with the Government on the development of weaning foods with indigenous ingredients in the form of high protein biscuit.
 - (5) The Nutrition Division of the National Health Laboratories conducts studies on nutrition related activities such as:
 - Food analysis
 - Evaluation of diets
 - Nutrition surveys

SUMMARY: The interest of Pakistan in solving its nutrition problems and in the development of its organizational and food resource capability utilized in solving its nutrition problems is substantial compared with many of the other countries which have been studied and it is

suggested that Pakistan is one of the countries most likely to be interested in and qualified for participation in this program.

ASIA

Country: PHILIPPINES

Criteria:

1. Need:

Establishment of nutritional needs has been accomplished through basic surveys undertaken between 1956 and 1969 by the Food and Nutrition Research Center. These surveys established that the food intake of all groups is below recommended daily allowances. The major nutritional problems are: calorie/protein malnutrition, nutritional anemia, and vitamin A, riboflavin, and calcium deficiencies. The Philippines is a food deficient country with the following levels of consumption and availability compared with recommended daily intake:

	<u>Calories</u>	<u>Protein</u>
Per capita consumption	1,674	46.9 grams
Per capita availability	1,867	50.8 grams
Per capita recommended	2,000	59 grams

The nutritional needs of the country have been well established and the Government is now taking steps to deal effectively with the problems as established. In terms of food needs, there will be a phase-out of Title II foods planned for the Philippines which is being coordinated with a Food and Nutrition PROP. Discussions are continuing to determine the exact phase-down schedule.

2. Interest:

Listed below are specific items which tend to substantiate the interest of the Philippines in solving its nutrition problems and in developing foods which can be utilized for problem solution:

(a) President Marcos, in an Executive Order of January 21, 1971, has

called for a high priority to be given to nutrition and has asked that the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) make sure that nutrition plays a prominent role in the next 5-year plan.

- (b) The Philippines has moved to organize itself to deal with its nutrition problems by forming an Inter-Departmental Nutrition Policy Committee known as the National Nutrition Policy Committee. Under this body is a Management Committee for Nutrition which is to coordinate nutrition activities so that they conform with national policy and objectives. The National Food and Agriculture Council (NFAC) coordinates the Government's Four-Year Food and Nutrition Program in which the Voluntary Agency programs are now integrated.
- (c) The Government has developed a number of nutrition-related programs to help meet the needs including:
- (1) National Food and Nutrition Program coordinated by the National Food and Agriculture Council (NFAC).
 - (2) Department of Health, National Nutrition Program (Mothercraft Center).
 - (3) Applied Nutrition Program supported by UNICEF.
 - (4) Bureau of Agricultural Extension work on food production and nutrition programs.
 - (5) Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines works on developing nutrition education programs through provincial nutrition councils.
- (d) Through an Executive Order, the National Food and Agriculture Council has been designated to coordinate all food and nutrition programs in the country.

- (e) USAID and the Government have developed a National Four-Year Nutrition Program. This is a Multi-Sectoral approach to nutrition program development.
- (f) The Government has expressed the desire to take over CARE's responsibilities in the School Nutrition Program starting in 1974-75.
- (g) The GOP has indicated an interest in obtaining food commodities for certain feeding programs through Title I (sales) rather than Title II (donation) supplies from the U.S.

In terms of interest, the Government of the Philippines has established a relatively high level of interest in the nutrition needs of the country and is investing a relatively large amount of resources and attention to organizational development in order to meet these needs.

3. Capability:

Listed below are items which tend to substantiate the capability of the Philippines to develop foods for the purpose of dealing with their nutrition problems:

- (a) The Government of the Philippines is organizing its managerial capacity to effectively plan, coordinate and implement various nutrition programs throughout the country. The National Food and Agriculture Council has been designated to coordinate all food and nutrition programs. Other organizations involved in the nutrition area are: Food and Nutrition Research Center, National Nutrition Policy Committee, National Economic Development Authority, etc.
- (b) There have been some efforts in the past to develop foods which can be utilized in nutrition programs. Given below is a list of efforts in this regard:

- The utilization of coconut flour as an ingredient in Nutribun, a bread product distributed through school lunch programs, has been studied.
- Experimentation has been carried out to determine the feasibility of utilization of banana flour in various mixtures.
- A weaning food is being developed which is a blend of corn and mango milk.
- More recently there has been some effort to fortify sweet potatoes to provide a high protein food blend.

SUMMARY: The interest of the Philippines in solving its nutrition problems and in the development of its organizational and food capacity to be utilized in solving its problems in nutrition thus qualifies it to be identified as one of the countries most likely to be interested in and qualified for participation in this program.

ASIA

Country: SRI LANKA

Criteria:

1. Need:

Dietary surveys have indicated that about 25% of pre-school children have a deficiency of 200 to 400 calories, 6 to 10 grams of protein, 200 mg. of vitamin A, 6 mg. of iron and 2 mg. of riboflavin per day. In a 1969-70 socio-economic survey it was established that about 43% of the population of the lower income category (below Rs 200 per month) suffer from malnutrition problems. Basic reasons for malnutrition are: low income, low agricultural production, especially of protein rich foods, lack of food processing, distribution and marketing systems, and lack of knowledge.

Reductions in availability of Title II commodities have made it impossible to continue existing feeding programs. FFP has indicated the intent to continue to reduce the availability of foods, primarily for school lunch programs, and the need for GSL to provide alternate food inputs.

2. Interest:

The following are indicators of GSL's interest in nutrition activities including feeding programs:

(a) --GSL sponsors a program to provide 12,000,000 people with a free measure of rice per week.

--GSL will provide 15% of the vegetable oil required in the school feeding program.

-- GSL has agreed to assume more responsibility for the administration of the School Feeding programs.

-- GSL agreed to continue the development of THRIPOSHA, a fortified blended food, and to provide 20% of the cereal flour for a testing program for this product.

-- Care has been carrying on a dialogue for the development of weaning foods with the use of Rice Flour mixed with Wheat-Soy Blend and NFDM.

(b) The government has received the services of a UNDP nutrition expert to advise them on the ways and means of dealing with their nutrition problems without need for imports for these programs.

Thus it can be stated that the Government is interested in working towards a solution to their nutrition problems but their efforts to develop programs in fulfilling this interest is still in the formative stage.

3. Capability:

(a) The Government has developed the following nutrition related targets for achievement in the Five Year Plan:

-- To achieve self-sufficiency in rice production by 1976.

-- Increase production of pulses and soya.

-- Develop animal husbandry and milk production.

(b) The Medical Research Institute of the Ministry of Health is to coordinate all activities in relation to nutrition planning.

SUMMARY: From the nutrition point of view, the need for developing foods for nutrition programs exists in Sri Lanka. The interest and capability of the government in this area are developing to something more substantial than just verbal interest. An input to assist them in

the development of this interest and capacity to meet the needs through this program would be of great benefit to the Government and its programs. Therefore, Sri Lanka is included as one of the countries most likely to be interested in and qualified for participation in this program.

ASIA

Country: TURKEY

Criteria:

1. Need:

There have been several surveys which have established the nutrition problems in Turkey as inadequate consumption of calories, protein and certain vitamins among low income groups, and among pre-school and school children. Infant mortality rate has been found to be about 165 per 1,000 live births. Nutrition problems vary in nature and degree from region to region, but in general, the factors causing nutrition problems are lack of knowledge in diet preparation by the mothers, low income, and large families.

The problem in relation to nutrition appears to be caused by insufficient production of good quality foods, unequal distribution of food and income, and lack of knowledge.

Child nutrition programs in relation to Title II donation programs have been on a phase-out schedule of 5 years which began in 1973 and with continued pressure on food resources, it is likely that this period will be shorter. Thus in terms of nutritional needs and in terms of program needs the Government does have established needs to be met.

2. Interest:

Listed below are specific items which tend to substantiate the interest of Turkey in its nutrition problem and in developing foods which can be utilized for problem solution:

- (a) In the third Five-Year Plan (1973-78) the Government of Turkey has established a policy toward nutrition with a commitment to provide

national resources to implement this policy, including the use of national resources to develop foods for use in feeding programs scheduled for phase-out in 1975.

- (b) Also in the Third Five-Year Plan, the Government of Turkey has established nutrition education programs as a goal. This is the first time that nutrition education has received such Government support.
- (c) The 1973 Action Plan gave the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare the task of developing a detailed plan of operation with support to be provided by the Ministries of Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, the General Directorate of Food Production, and the Milk Industry Corporation. The Government created a Nutrition Division in the Ministry of Education with a budget of \$9.8 million in FY 72. In the FY 1973 budget there was a line item of \$714,290 included for the purpose of purchasing commodities for the nutrition program. This represented a substantial increase over the previous years budget.
- (d) Other organizations assisting the Government of Turkey with their nutrition programming are as follows:
 - UNICEF has a project to provide low-cost protein rich infant weaning foods.
 - WHO is assisting UNICEF in the above program by conducting acceptability, marketing and promotional studies.

3. Capability:

Listed below are items which tend to substantiate the capability of Turkey to develop foods for the purpose of dealing with their nutrition problem:

- (a) As was mentioned under Interest, the Government of Turkey is taking steps to organize its efforts in relation to nutrition and food development. It is providing a substantial amount of money to its efforts:
- The Ministry of Education has allocated about \$714,290 for purchase of commodities for donation food programs. And the Ministry of Education's Nutrition Division budgeted \$9.8 million in the 1972 program year.
 - Both the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare have small nutrition programs. The Ministry of Health program operates through four directorates with a past budget amounting to about \$5 million.
 - Within the Ministry of Agriculture there was established in 1972 a General Directorate for Food and Nutrition which was concerned with the increased production of agricultural food products and their marketing.
- (b) The GOT is supplying wheat flour for use in a CARE administered school lunch program.
- (c) One final positive aspect of the program in Turkey is the rather high degree of participation encouraged by the Government of the "Vilayet" or local level in terms of funding various aspects of their nutrition programs. About 3% of the General Administration Budget of the country is given to the Vilayet level for determination and funding of priority programs. It is seen that these vilayets are devoting an increasing amount of funds to nutrition.

SUMMARY: In light of the current phase-out policy for Title II foods, solutions to their nutrition problems, and the need to develop alternate food sources, Turkey is qualified for participation in this program.

AFRICA

Country: KENYA

Criteria:

1. Need:

Establishment of nutritional needs has been accomplished through a joint WHO/FAO/UNICEF "Nutrition Survey and Campaign Against Malnutrition" which was conducted between 1964 and 1968. The results of this survey indicate that there is a deficiency of both calories and protein in the diet during the pre-harvest season. Vitamin A is a particular problem with a deficit of approximately 30 percent.

In terms of the present donation food programs the Mission has projected a phase-over/out of Title II donation foods to the Government of Kenya by 1978. It is highly possible that this date could be moved forward should the present pressure on the availability of Title II foods continue. Therefore, both in terms of nutritional problems and in terms of donation food programs, Kenya has a need to develop foods which can be used in donation food programs in the future.

2. Interest:

Listed below are specific items which tend to substantiate the interest of Kenya in solving its nutrition problems and in developing foods:

- (a) The Ministry of Finance and Planning through the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Nairobi is planning to conduct a new national food and nutrition survey.
- (b) The Mission has stated that the Government of Kenya considers nutrition to be receiving increased priority and additional funding for

programs. The Mission feels that the GOI should be capable of taking over the child feeding program by about 1978 with an anticipated size of 1,800,000 beneficiaries.

- (c) The Government of Kenya is committed to supply maize and milk to supplement U.S. commodities in the CRS Child Feeding Program reaching about 114,000 beneficiaries.
- (d) FAO is planning to undertake continued nutrition survey work and UNICEF has undertaken a program for the promotion of soybean production and the manufacture of full fat soy flour at the village level. There is a developing interest by the Government of Kenya in the nutrition needs of the country and in providing foods for nutrition program efforts.

3. Capability:

Listed below are items which tend to substantiate the capacity of Kenya in developing alternate sources of donation foods:

- (a) The Ministry of Finance and Planning coordinates the various Ministries concerned with nutrition (i.e. Health, Education, Agriculture, Cooperatives, and Social Services).
- (b) An attempt has been made to produce a powdered soup mixture for school lunch programs, known as SUPRO, however this has had limited success. As was mentioned above, the Government has taken positive steps by making inputs of maize, meal and milk into the donation food programs in the country.
- (c) The Ministry of Agriculture's Department of Home Economics has a staff: 2 nutritionists, 47 college graduates in home economics and agriculture, 39 certificate level technicians and 600 field workers.

at the grass-roots level to teach the basics of improved food preparation methods and elementary nutrition.

SUMMARY: While Kenya is not fully developed organizationally and has limited experience in developing foods for donation food programs, there is a growing interest and a basic capability on which the current program could be built. This qualifies it to be identified as one of the countries most eligible for participation in this program.

AFRICA

Country: MOROCCO

Criteria:

1. Need:

The Ministry of Health and WHO conducted a survey in 1967 which indicated evidence of protein malnutrition and vitamin A and D insufficiency in the population. A Nutrition Balance Sheet prepared in 1960 demonstrated deficiencies in total calories, protein, fats, calcium and vitamins A and C. These deficiencies were greatest among the low income groups.

There is a scheduled phase-down of Food for Work activities by about 25% per year. Changes in other programs will be effected by the availability of donation food commodities from the U.S., if food supplies are reduced. School feeding programs would probably be effected first because of their low priority.

2. Interest:

Listed below are specific items which tend to substantiate the interest of Morocco in solving its nutrition problems and in developing donation foods:

- (a) The Government has integrated nutrition with agriculture, education, and other program areas in the Five Year Plan for 1973-77. The main body responsible for nutrition is the Office of Nutrition and Child Health in the Ministry of Health.

- (b) Some work is being done to develop a weaning food called Solamine Maroc which is a low cost weaning food for the commercial market. Development is undertaken with the financial and technical assistance of UNICEF who is working with a local organization known as SEPO.
- (c) AID and Kansas State University have explored the feasibility of fortifying bread and other cereal products (couscous noodles) with protein.

There seems to be a relatively high level of interest both in the general nutrition problem and in the development of food to deal with this problem.

3. Capability:

Listed below are items which tend to substantiate the capability of Morocco to develop solutions to its nutrition problems and in producing foods which can be used in this effort.

- (a) In 1972 an Interministerial Food and Nutrition Commission was established. It is assisted by two technical groups, one to prepare national programs of nutrition and health education, and the other to coordinate research programs including technical surveys on food habits and nutritional status, and to promote consumption of foods which improve the diet.
- (b) The Cherifian Office for Cereals (OCIC) is responsible for the distribution, marketing and pricing of cereals in Morocco. It determines the needs for imports and coordinates cereal procurement.

- (c) As was stated above, there has been some efforts to development of a commercial weaning food called SOLAMINE MAROC. This is a blended food composed of semoline, chick pea, lentils, sunflower, NFDM and sugar. This has received UNICEF assistance and the Government has agreed to repay the value of the UNICEF assistance by supplying this product to pre-school nutrition programs.
- (d) There is a well established flour milling industry in Morocco with 47 modern mills which might form the basis for a local donation food manufacturing industry.

SUMMARY: While Morocco is not as well established organizationally in past efforts to develop foods for donation programs as the other countries selected, there is considerable evidence to show Morocco's concern for its nutrition problems and its will to deal with them. Therefore, it qualified to be identified as one of the countries most likely to be eligible for participation in this program.

AFRICA

Country: TANZANIA

Criteria:

1. Need:

Since 1965 the Human Nutrition Unit of the Ministry of Health has carried out nutrition surveys in 6 of 18 regions of the country. It was estimated that about 20-30% of the pre-school age children in the country can be considered undernourished and that there are as many as 50% which suffer from some form of malnutrition. Infant mortality rate has been estimated at a level of 160 per 1,000 for children between the ages of 0-1 year and 120 per 1,000 between the ages of 1-5 years. There is also deficiency in the supply of vitamins and minerals, especially vitamin A, riboflavin, niacin, iron, calcium and iodine.

The current donation feeding program is affected by a scheduled phase-down of school feeding programs by about 20,000 per year with a suggested phase-out of school feeding by 1977. Depending upon the pressure on donation food availability, this schedule might be shortened. Accordingly, there is a need to develop alternate sources of foods which can be programmed in donation feeding programs.

2. Interest:

Listed below are specific items which tend to substantiate the interest of Tanzania in solving its nutrition problems and in developing foods which can be utilized for feeding programs:

- (a) The President of the country has given nutrition and food related areas a priority by stating: "Our aim is to provide sufficient and better food for everyone." The 2nd Five Year Plan (1969-74) also

gives priority to nutrition through recognition of the need to develop nutrition services and to extend these services throughout the country. The plan also directs that the effort be organized through the development of a Tanzanian Food and Nutrition Center.

- (b) The development of the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center has been assisted by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). One of its first functions was to develop and implement a five year national food and nutrition program. It also was charged with preparing and initiating national food and nutrition programs and providing training in nutrition practice.
- (c) There has been considerable interest given to Tanzania by external organizations in nutrition related areas:
- (1) As mentioned above, the Swedish International Development Agency is assisting in the development of the Tanzanian Food and Nutrition Center.
 - (2) Holland has provided assistance in the development of a fish flour project.
 - (3) The German Government has financed and applied nutrition program (Lushoto Integrated Development Project in Bumbuli).
 - (4) The FAO and the National Milling Corporation have tested a corn and soya based blended food for commercial market.
 - (5) The USAID Mission and the Government of Tanzania are implementing a seven year manpower training program for maternal and child health aides (MCHAs). By 1980, this program is scheduled to train about 2,600 MCHA so that they can teach practical nutrition concepts and activities at rural dispensaries and health centers.

3. Capability:

Listed below are items which tend to substantiate the capability of Tanzania in developing foods for the purpose of dealing with their nutrition problems:

- (a) Organizationally there are several ministries which are working on various aspects of the nutrition problem:
 - (1) Within the Ministry of Health there is the Human Nutrition Unit which has conducted nutrition surveys in the past. They are also involved in implementing a 9 month course in food science and nutrition for nurses, medical assistants, rural medical aids, agriculture field staff, and rural development assistants and teachers.
 - (2) In the Ministry of Agriculture, the Division of Research, Training and Farmer's Education is responsible for food technology and nutrition. There are 10 research and training institutes.
 - (3) Training of home economists is undertaken by the Rural Development Division of the Prime Minister's Office.
- (b) As was mentioned above, the SIDA has been working with the Government in development of the Tanzanian Food and Nutrition Center. One of the objectives is to prepare a comprehensive, nationwide nutrition policy and strategy plan. This is intended to become part of the 5 year development plan. It is intended that donation food programs be coordinated and built into this process.
- (c) There is a small but developing national industrial complex in the area of consumer foods. The Government established the National Development Corporation which is concerned with the development of

the following areas of local processing: cereal milling (maize, rice, wheat), sugar refining, meat and fruit canning, vegetable oil manufacturing, milk processing and instant coffee. At present infant foods are imported and the Government shows signs of developing their own capacity in this area.

SUMMARY: While Tanzania has not been fully developed organizationally and there has not been a great deal of experience in developing foods for donation food programs, there is an interest and a basic capacity upon which this current program could build. Therefore, Tanzania has been identified as one of the countries most likely to be qualified for participation in this program.

AFRICA

Country: TUNISIA

Criteria:

1. Need:

In 1966 the Ministry of Planning carried out a general food consumption survey which showed protein deficiencies to be rather high. Other deficiencies noted were vitamin A, B₂, and D. In 1969, the Government estimated that the per capita daily intake of calories was 2,340 and of protein was about 65 grams, and stated that between 25 and 61 percent of the population received less than minimum requirements.

In terms of the donation food program, it is anticipated that there would be a phase-down of school feeding programs scheduled to begin in 1975 program year. Pressure to phase-down will be more if there is continued pressure on availability of Title II foods.

2. Interest:

Specific items which tend to substantiate the interest of Tunisia in solving its nutrition problems and in developing foods which can be utilized for problem solution:

- (a) There has been a steady development of Government's organizational capacity to deal with nutrition problems. At first, various Ministries of Government (such as Health, Social Affairs, Education, Agriculture, and Plan) established specific sections dealing with nutrition. Then a Sectoral Committee for Nutrition and Food Planning was established to formulate recommendations and carry out policies for achieving nutritionally improved diets.

In 1969 the National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology was established. This was a centralized office of the various departments dealing with nutrition and it assumed the responsibilities of the Sectoral Committee for Nutrition.

- (b) External agencies interest and participation in the development of the ability of the Government of Tunisia to deal with its nutrition problems are illustrated in the following:
- (1) USAID supplied substantial assistance to the Tunisian National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology. In 1969, AID provided about 75% of the funding to the Institute and in 1973 about 13%.
 - (2) The Government of Tunisia, AID, and Harvard University cooperated in a lysine fortification project in Southern Tunisia, the objective was to demonstrate the nutritional benefits of lysine fortification of wheat and to determine the cost-benefit ratio of this type of intervention.
 - (3) The Government of Tunisia, AID, and the Ford Foundation initiated a program which attempts to gain self-sufficiency in the supply of bread wheat and also improve the administration and production management in relation to bread.
 - (4) The Swedish Government and UNICEF have an agreement with the Government to construct a factory for the production of SAHA, a high protein weaning food which is looked upon as a possible replacement for donation foods.

Thus the Government of Tunisia is interested in dealing with its nutrition problems, in developing foods which can be utilized in

this effort, and in developing the capacity to produce foods which could supplement or replace imported donated foods.

3. Capability:

Listed below are items which indicate that Tunisia has the capability to deal with its nutrition problems and develop food commodities:

- (a) There has been fairly high input of local foods at the local level to supplement donation foods in various nutrition programs. These foods are in the form of meat or fish, vegetables and fruit.
- (b) In terms of financial committment, the Government's funding of the National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology and related activities represented about 2.5% of the development budget. In relation to the development of the SAHA food, the project undertaken in collaboration with the Swedish Government and UNICEF, the Government of Tunisia's input is estimated at \$907,000 and the other participants input is estimated at \$860,000.
- (c) The establishment of the National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology has been the first step in developing Tunisia's organizational capacity. This body is responsible for all nutrition planning and coordination of donated food programs. In carrying out a National Nutrition Survey it has developed the following objectives:
 - Determine the nutrition status of the population
 - Define the malnutrition problem of the country
 - Identify food availability by region and to coordinate agriculture development plans with nutrition requirements
 - Identify the means to solve nutrition problems with the countries own resources.

SUMMARY: Tunisia has demonstrated sufficient need, interest and capacity in dealing with its nutrition problems and in developing alternative foods to thus qualify it to be identified for participation in this program.

LATIN AMERICA

Country: BRAZIL

Criteria:

1. Need:

Establishment of nutritional needs has been accomplished through two major studies and several smaller studies:

- (a) The Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Development (ICNND) undertook a nutrition survey of Northeastern Brazil in 1965.

Conclusion: Marginal malnutrition characterized this area due to insufficient production and consumption of foods. Diets were deficient in calories, protein, vitamin A, and riboflavin.

- (b) Current study by the Pan American Health Organization called the "Inter American Investigation of Mortality in Childhood" showed the importance of malnutrition as principal or associated cause of death in 0-5 year age group in the areas of Recife, Ribeirido, Preto, Sao Paulo, and Franca.
- (c) Survey undertaken by the Institute of Nutrition of the Federal University of Pernambuco in Recife, (1967-69: showed that 20% of the children of the sugarcane plantation workers between ages of 0-4 years suffered from 2nd and 3rd degree malnutrition.
- (d) Study undertaken by Department of Nutrition at the Federal University of Brasilia (1969-70) around Brasilia in semi-urban area among the working class: shows that in the age group of 0-2 years, there is an increase from 16.2% in the incidence of malnutrition during the first year of life to 62.1% during the second year.

(e) The National Food Commission (CNA) has undertaken surveys related to protein availability and consumption which shows that in the Northeastern region (the economically poorer area of the country) about 75% of the population has an average calorie consumption below the FAO Standard. In many of the urban areas it was found that there was also a protein shortage.

Members of the lowest income groups consumed the following (FAO recommendation for calories is 2,450):

	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Northeast	1,497 calories	1,812 calories
East	1,531	2,105
South	1,702	2,894
Brazil average	1,659	2,241

Accordingly, nutrition problems would be expected among low income groups in all urban areas and in all rural areas except in the South. There is a scheduled phase-over to local resources for the Title II program by the end of FY 76. In addition, INAN's MCH program was initially established with the specific understanding that Title II foods would be used only temporarily and would be replaced with locally produced foods. However, with constant pressures on Title II foods, it is possible that this could be at an earlier date, especially for school lunch programs which are lowest on the priority list.

2. Interest:

Listed below are specific items which tend to substantiate the interest of Brazil in its nutrition problem and more specifically in developing foods which can be utilized for problem solution:

(a) The Government has taken steps to provide for the development of the administrative and managerial infrastructure needed for nutrition programming as is shown by the following list:

-- The Maternal-Child Protection Division (CPMI) of the Ministry of Health has the function of establishing norms for MCH feeding programs.

-- National Food and Nutrition Institute (IANAN) is a semi autonomous body with responsibility to coordinate all nutrition programs in Brazil. With presidential declaration in 1972 giving nutrition the status of national priority, INAN assumed a prominent role in this area.

(b) A government goal for MCH programs is to cover 2 million beneficiaries, primarily in Northeastern Brazil, and to develop and provide the food requirements through Brazilian resources.

(c) Brazil has received considerable assistance from external agencies:

(1) USAID has made a \$7.6 million loan to the Ministry of Health to test the proposition of providing elementary health services to large scale population within existing financial and administrative capability of selected state governments.

(2) The World Bank is considering a nutrition loan for a nutrition education pilot project testing delivery mechanisms, design, nutrition surveys, and evaluation. This also would include food fortification.

3. Capability:

Listed below are items which indicate that Brazil is capable of developing foods for the purpose of dealing with their nutrition problems:

- (a) Brazil is a grain exporting nation; example is soybean exports.
- (b) Considerable work has been done on the research and production of low cost, high protein foods by a private industry and the Institute of Food Technology (ITAL). Several products have resulted from this work:

- Nutribun: utilizing macaroni enriched with soya
- Nutrimax: A soya fortified chocolate drink.
- A Quaker developed product of utilizing oats and soya
- Solein: A soya and milk beverage mixture

In this regard Brazil seems to have a relatively strong and capable food industry.

Other food related programs:

- R & D work has been undertaken to improve food staples by fortification such as:
 - fortifying mandioca flour with soy
 - utilization of fish protein concentrate as a fortifier
 - lysine fortification of wheat flour for school lunch programs.

SUMMARY: The interest of Brazil in the problems of nutrition and development of food to meet these problems is further substantiated by the relatively high degree of development of its capability to deal with the food development aspect of its nutrition problem, thus identifying it as one of the countries most likely to be interested in and qualified for participation in this program.

LATIN AMERICA

Country: CHILE

Criteria:

1. Need:

Although there is relatively adequate food available, the problem of sufficient protein and calorie consumption still exists among certain segments of the population, especially in the low income segment. This is reflected in low birth weights, high infant mortality, etc. Vitamin A deficiency is also a problem which needs attention.

The level of food availability between 1965-69 provided an average per capita daily diet of 2,398 calories and 74 grams of protein. There was a reported increase in 1972 to 2,578 calories and 84 grams of protein, (26 grams of protein from animal origin, and the rest from vegetable proteins).

There is a need to develop donation foods for supplementary nutrition programs because of planned reductions in Title II foods supplies from the U.S. This primarily related to the school lunch programs which are scheduled to phase-down but, as yet, there is no definite phase-out date. However, it is necessary for the Government of Chile to develop other sources of foods to supplement the currently available donation foods.

2. Interest:

Listed below are specific items which tend to substantiate the interest of Chile in solving its nutrition problem and more specifically in developing food which can be utilized for problem solution:

- (a) Public feeding is viewed as part of income redistribution and relatively significant priority and substantial inputs are allocated to this program.
- (1) The National Complementary Feeding Program (PNAC) is a program with a goal of providing 1/2 litre of milk per day to a third of the population. This amounted to about 52 million kilos of powdered milk earmarked for 1973 program year. This program is aimed at reaching children under 15 years and women of child bearing age.
 - (2) The National School Council (INAEB) is a student welfare program aimed at reaching one million of the 2.5 million primary students.
- (b) A program related to the various milk distribution programs mentioned above is a Government requested World Food Program input, over a five year period, into the production of FTL (Formula Trigo-Leche) a milk extender. This would be utilized in the PNAC program. The request was to supply a quantity of 135 million pounds of flour and oil at a value of \$8.5 million.
- (c) The Government of Chile provides significant assistance for the 0 to 6 age group:
- (1) The National Council of Nursery Schools (NCNS) is developing a nationwide system of day nurseries.
 - (2) The programs conducted with the assistance of Voluntary Agencies receive a high level of inputs. Estimated value of Government of Chile inputs is \$18,479,100.

- (3) The cost of the milk supplied in the programs mentioned above represent 1.6% of the total National Budget and 10% of the total Health Sector expenditures.
- (d) In order to better coordinate efforts in the nutrition field the Government established, in 1972, the National Food and Nutrition Policy Commission (CONAN). This was a multi-sector body which was to bring national planning expertise to the nutrition field but, due to various problems it has not operated very effectively. There is again a rethinking on the need to reactivate this body.
- (e) Chile has received considerable interest and assistance for its nutrition efforts from external organizations:
- (1) The AID Mission has undertaken substantial work in the areas of management improvement and computerization of nutrition programs. The Mission expressed the need to attempt to achieve a favorable phase-over of Title II support and program responsibility to the Government. They suggested providing technical support to aid the development of the National Food and Nutrition Policy Commission.
 - (2) World Bank showed interest and investigated the possibility of providing capital investments in the area of nutrition.
 - (3) The Ford Foundation sponsored an evaluation program of the PNAC program mentioned above.

In terms of interest the Government of Chile has shown through its program development a relatively high degree of interest in the nutritional needs of the country. It has allocated substantial resources to back the effort and has recognized the need to develop effective management organizations for these programs.

3. Capability:

Listed below are items which tend to substantiate the capability of Chile to develop foods for the purpose of dealing with their nutrition problems:

- (a) There are various food technology organizations in Chile undertaking about 30 projects in this area. Examples of the types of programs are as follows:
 - Production of locally developed milk extender (Formula-Trigo-Leche (FLT)).
 - Development of texturized protein products.
 - Industrialized food preparation centers for public feeding programs.
 - Soy-tortification of basic foods.
 - Fortesan: Milk extender utilizing imported WSB, Milk Powder and Chocolate Flavor.
- (b) As was pointed out above, the Government provides a substantial budget for nutrition programs.
- (c) In terms of management and administrative capacity the Government made a start in developing this area with the establishment of the CONAN. The National School Council (NSC) has undertaken many of the operational and administrative functions of the CARE program. The Government provides about 50% of the food supplied to the school programs. The NSC has acknowledged the need to accept more responsibility of the school lunch program. The AID Mission has developed an itemized schedule for phase-over of the program to the Government of Chile which includes new food development, management improvement, development of infrastructure improvement including central food

preparation facilities. The Mission has suggested the need for technical assistance in areas of industrialized food preparation, nutrition education and program evaluation.

SUMMARY: The interest of Chile in solving its nutrition problems and in the development of its food capacity to be utilized in solving its problems in nutrition qualifies it to be identified as one of the countries most likely to be interested in and qualified for participation in this program.

LATIN AMERICA

Country: COLOMBIA

Criteria

1. Need:

Establishment of nutritional needs has been accomplished through USAID Health Sector Analysis which was completed in 1972. Malnutrition has been estimated to be the fourth leading cause of death in the age group between 1 to 9 years. There are significant deficits of food availability when compared to recommended allowances. About 70% of the population are in the low socio-economic strata, and of this group about 67% of the children between 0-5 years suffer from malnutrition of one type or another.

Food needs for Colombia's nutrition efforts, especially for donation food programs, are governed by the same problem of availability which exist in other countries. The first programs to be affected would be school nutrition programs. Therefore, there is an increasing need to develop foods for these programs which utilize increasing inputs of Colombia's resources.

2. Interest:

Listed below are specific items which tend to substantiate the interest of Colombia in solving its nutrition problems and in developing an alternate source of donation foods.

- (a) The Government of Colombia is developing a National Food and Nutrition Policy. Preliminary identification of needs are:
- (1) Increased income distribution
 - (2) Lower cost of food availability
 - (3) Government of Colombia purchase of food to be provided at lower cost to the people and in supplementary nutrition programs.

- (b) The supplementary nutrition programs currently reach 10-15% of the 1-5 age group; 5-10% of the pregnant and lactating women; 50% of the primary school children.
- (c) The health budget increasingly emphasizes MCH, Family Planning and Nutrition Education. The Government's inputs include: nutrition education programs, administration and logistics of supplementary nutrition programs, development and purchase of a rice/soy mix known as Colombiharina, purchase and distribution of Incaparina, development of Opaque 2 corn production, and the development of an integrated health system.
- (d) Other programs and external assistance provided the government in its nutrition related efforts:
 - (1) Pan American Health Organization in providing funds for nutrition education, family life education, and MCH care program.
 - (2) USAID was preparing a 2-year cost-effectiveness mathematical analysis model of various health actions.
 - (3) The AID Mission has requested assistance in fortification, development of improved marketing and food resources in selected communities, and mass communications.

In terms of interest there is fairly strong evidence to show that Colombia has interest in dealing with its nutrition problem and the desire to develop foods which can be utilized in donation food programs.

3. Capability:

Listed below are items which tend to substantiate the capability of Colombia in developing solutions to its nutrition problems and foods which can be used in this effort.

- (a) Nutrition program coordination is undertaken by the National Planning Commission of Food for Development (PLANALDE). This is chaired by the National Planning Department and projects are under the control of the Nutrition Division of the Family Welfare Institute. The Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) budget increased from \$200,000 in 1963 to \$7 million in 1971. This does not include private and public expenditure for Title II programs.
- (b) Substantial amount of local food inputs are provided to the nutrition programs, consisting of eggs, meats, fruit and vegetables. The value of these inputs are estimated at \$500,000 annually.
- (c) The Government of Colombia is making a greater amount of local foods available to supplementary feeding programs through the Agricultural Marketing Institute (IDEMA). In recent year the IDEMA purchased 95,000 tons of food to be provided in low cost "food baskets" in poor neighborhoods.
- (d) The ICBF has conducted nutrition training as part of primary school curriculum and in-service training for primary school teachers. Within the ICBF there is a division known as the "Division of Supplementary Feeding" (PRONENCA) which has been created to plan, administer and evaluate programs of nutrition education and nutrition supplementation.
- (e) The Government is making substantial inputs of local foods and is developing local foods. Some examples are as follows:
 - (1) Development of a protein rich drink known as COLADA

(2) The Government has made direct purchase of 2.7 million pounds of COLOMBIHARINA and INCAPARINA.

The ICBF has provided to its MCH programs for testing a new high protein mix called BIENESTARINA. They are providing about 0.5 million pounds of a high protein mix to the MCH programs.

SUMMARY: In terms of need, interest and capability, the Government of Colombia qualifies to be identified as one of the countries most likely to be interested in and eligible for participation in this program.

LATIN AMERICA

Country: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Criteria:

1. Need:

Establishment of nutritional needs has been accomplished through a study in 1969 by the Research Corporation of New York entitled "Nutrition Status of Middle and Low Income Groups in the Dominican Republic."

Another study undertaken in this regard was by the Secretariat of Health and Social Assistance in 1973 entitled "La Problematica Materno-Infantil."

These studies showed that until the age of 6 months the child's growth rate is relatively adequate, but, thereafter the affects of under-malnutrition set in and by the age of 13 years the average boy is about 10 kgs. underweight. Against an estimated protein intake requirement of 55 grams per person per day, the actual consumption was 45 grams per person per day. The survey showed a national average calorie intake of 1,634 against a minimum daily per capita intake recommended by INCAP of 2,136. Vitamin A and C and folic acid intake were also below the recommended levels.

In terms of donation food programs, we find that school feeding programs face a 25% reduction of beneficiaries per year until final phase-over/out is achieved. Thus there is a need to develop alternate sources of donation foods for use in the Dominican Republic.

2. Interest:

Listed below are specific items which tend to substantiate interest of the Dominican Republic in solving its nutrition problems and in developing food which can be utilized for problem solution:

- (a) The UNFPA and the Government has developed a \$4.6 million multi-year Family Planning Implementation Agreement which is to assist in the development of indigenous resources and institutional capability to improve the lives of the low and middle income families through health care, nutrition training and family planning services.
- (b) The Government is beginning to develop Nutrition Education programs which are to be carried out by the Secretariat of Health and Social Assistance.
- (c) It is the objective of the AID Mission to develop the following programs:
- Encourage nutrition education and improved use of local foods.
 - Develop a single effective coordination and policy apparatus in the government.
 - Create awareness of malnutrition as part of overall development strategy.
 - Utilize food resources for Food for Work.

In terms of interest it can be seen that the Government is dealing with the problem on a different but related level largely through health and nutrition education programs. However, supplementary nutrition programs receive considerable attention and resources.

3. Capability:

Listed below are items which tend to substantiate the capability of the Dominican Republic in developing foods for the purpose of dealing with their nutrition problems:

- (a) In terms of current donation food program, the Government is providing substantial assistance in terms of operational funds (approximately \$1.0 million) and in terms of food resources through its own supplementary feeding program, \$1.5 million. It provides about \$1.4 million to the Public Dining Room program and it is expanding its nutrition education services through the Secretariat of Health, the State Sugar Council and the Dominican Agrarian Institute.
- (b) The Government is reviewing the idea of setting up a Food and Nutrition Council with the basic responsibility of coordinating the country's food resource assistance programs.

SUMMARY: In terms of need and interest of the Government in its nutrition problems and related areas, the Government has shown considerable will to effectively deal with their problems. Although there has not been a great deal of work undertaken in the area of food development, the Government's direct food inputs into its program are significant. These factors qualify the Dominican Republic to be identified as one of the countries most likely to be interested in and eligible for participation in this program.

LATIN AMERICA

Country: ECUADOR

Criteria:

1. Need:

Establishment of nutritional needs has been accomplished through a National Nutrition Survey conducted in 1959 and by several regional studies undertaken by the National Nutrition Institute (INNE). The problems were defined as follows:

- (a) Deficiencies in calcium, vitamin A, and riboflavin.
- (b) Dietary survey in several regions indicated that calorie and protein consumption were only 80% and 72% respectively of recommended values.
- (c) In a CARITAS Nutrition Promotion Project, studies of pre-school children have indicated that about 40-50 percent of the children weighed are underweight for their age.
- (d) Calorie/protein deficiency is particularly a problem among the rural poor pre-school children.

Nutritional studies in Ecuador substantiate the fact there there is a nutritional need especially among the rural poor and in the pre-school child segment of the population. A USDA study undertaken in 1970 showed a per capita availability of only 2,210 calories and 57 grams protein. The INNE has found, through several dietary surveys, that the actual consumption, especially in rural areas, is lower than the per capita availability and that the average daily per capita consumption for 2 regions of the country i.e. Sierra and Coast, are as follows:

Sierra: Calories 1,780, protein (g) 56

Coast : Calories 1,720, protein (g) 58

In terms of the present donation food programs, school feeding programs are first in line for reduced inputs of Title II commodities under the current reduced supply position. The Mission has been requested to consider a rather rapid phase-down of inputs into school feeding programs. In relation to other category of beneficiaries, especially pre-school, the Food for Peace Office is looking toward increased inputs by the Government of Ecuador in order to keep the level of Title II inputs at the present level for FY 75.

2. Interest:

Listed below are specific items which tend to substantiate the interest of Ecuador in its nutrition problem and more specifically in developing foods which can be utilized for problem solution:

- (a) The National Nutrition Institute (INNE) has as one of its specific objectives to design and evaluate new nutrition delivery systems and training.
- (b) The Ministry of Health gives high priority to nutrition problems and has substantially increased the budget for nutrition activities to approximately \$150,000.
- (c) The National Planning Board has institutionalized food and nutrition planning through the establishment of the National Coordinating Committee for Food and Nutrition Policy (PONAN). This is a relatively new organization and it will be some time in developing to the point where it plays an effective role in policy formation and implementation.
- (d) In January 1973 a USAID/GOE Nutrition Project PROP became operational. It covers the full range of the nutrition problem from production to

consumption. An important aspect of this program is the undertaking of a systematic evaluation of agriculture and food processing and marketing alternatives in dealing with the nutrition problem. Attention is given to altering food habits through the use of Nutrition Education programs. Through a benchmark nutrition survey, it is hoped to determine the effectiveness of supplementary nutrition programs in solving the malnutrition problems, especially among pre-school children. This project also intends to establish the INNE as the government institution which is capable of developing solutions to the country's nutrition problems. This PROP (entitled Family Food and Nutrition PROP) is making an input of about \$500,000 over a four year period in which time it is hoped that the Government of Ecuador will have fully developed its national capacity to solve its food and nutrition problems. Another U.S. input is in the area of research dealing with the adaptation of Opaque II corn.

- (e) Other external organizations which are developing nutrition related programs in Ecuador are as follows:
- (1) Production loans to increase beef and milk production which is being developed with a World Bank loan of \$14 million.
 - (2) The Swiss Government is cooperating in the development of Nutrition Service and Research Laboratory at the National Institute for Agricultural Research.
 - (3) UNICEF is developing the Applied Nutrition Program in cooperation with the Coordinating Committee on Food and Nutrition (PONAN).

The above mentioned programs gives an indication of the interest of the Government of Ecuador in its nutrition problems and in developing its capacity to effectively deal with these problems.

3. Capability:

Listed below are items which tend to substantiate the capability of Ecuador to develop food for the purpose of dealing with their nutrition problems:

- (a) Although I have not found specific mention of food products being identified for use in donation food programs, it is one of the objectives of the Family Food and Nutrition PROP to look "systematically" at the agricultural, food processing and marketing alternatives in attacking malnutrition.
- (b) The Government of Ecuador has been making increased budgetary inputs into its various nutrition programs and it is anticipated that there would be substantial increase once the Nutrition PROP fully identifies the type of system and amount of funding required to effectively deal with their nutrition problem.

SUMMARY: Although the capability of Ecuador to provide alternate sources of donation foods is not as well established as in other countries, the GOE is making efforts in this direction. Specific inputs in terms of food development would help to improve their overall capacity to effectively deal with their nutrition problems and assure that there is continued effort in this direction.

LATIN AMERICA

Country: PERU

Criteria:

1. Need:

A 1970 survey by the Ministry of Health showed that the average diet consisted of 2,068 calories (a deficiency of 17%) and 50.6 grams of protein (a deficiency of 22%). The survey identified the need for coordinated and well developed plans to be able to effectively deal with the problem.

In terms of donated foods, it is stated that they are not sufficient to meet the needs of the country. With increasing pressure upon the availability of Title II commodities it is becoming increasingly necessary for additional food to be made available from other sources. In terms of present donation food programs, Peru is affected by the general pressures on the ability to provide Title II commodities to support their efforts. This is especially true in the category of school feeding where the policy is to phase-out of school feeding over a two year period.

2. Interest:

- (a) The Government of Peru is developing its national food and nutrition policy and was supported in this effort by UNICEF.
- (b) The Office for Food Assistance (ONAA) has been established to coordinate all external food assistance.
- (c) The Government of Peru has given attention to the development of a high protein blended food made from Quinoa which is locally available.
- (d) In the recent past, the Government of Peru has diverted major resources from the area of export industry to producing more food for internal consumption. This change in policy could help to assure the development of internal resources for nutrition programs.

- (e) The Government of Peru makes food inputs into the National school lunch program but, as yet it has not coordinated food inputs with programs utilizing Title II foods supplied through Voluntary Agencies.
- (f) USAID is developing a Training Program in connection with the National School Lunch Development Program, the purpose of which is to develop the institutional capability of various responsible Government of Peru agencies to implement school lunch programs.

In terms of interest, the Government of Peru has shown an increasing interest and awareness of the need to deal effectively with the nutrition problem. It is taking an initial step in developing the organizational structure to deal in a planned manner with the problem. Success will depend to a great extent upon the Government's effective implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Policy being developed by the ONAA.

3. Capability:

- (a) Although their efforts are somewhat recent, the establishment of the ONAA will help deal with Peru's nutrition needs.
- (b) The Government of Peru has committed itself to the allocation of increased resources to support present donation food programs. A further example of the Government's determination to deal with this problem is their diversion of resources from the export industry and into the efforts to produce more foods for internal consumption.
- (c) The Government policy in relation to nutrition programs is to attempt to obtain the maximum local community support and inputs into their programs, in terms of food inputs and center operating costs. The inputs at the centers are estimated at \$236,789 this past year. The Government inputs have been valued at \$506,000.

SUMMARY: Although the capacity of Peru is not as well developed, they are making positive efforts to do so. A food development project would help to improve their overall capacity to effectively deal with their nutrition problems.

ATTACHMENT F

FY 74 Program Food Authorization for Countries Identified

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>1974 Authorized Food Level</u> <u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Regional Total</u> <u>Metric Tons</u>
<u>Latin America</u>		
Brazil	41,675	
Chile	16,242	
Colombia	40,961	
Ecuador	16,269	
Peru	24,903	
Dominican Republic	<u>18,742</u>	
	Total	158,792
		203,524

This represents 78% of the total for Latin America.

Asia

Pakistan	22,369	
Philippines	33,211	
Sri Lanka	18,232	
Turkey	61,196	
India	354,206	
Indonesia	<u>45,736</u>	
	Total	534,950
		793,539

This represents 67 % of total for Asia region.

Africa

Kenya	1,434	
Tanzania	21,816	
Tunisia	20,108	
Morocco	<u>52,683</u>	
	Total	96,041
		444,028

This represents 22% of total for Africa region.

Worldwide authorized level: 1,442,342 metric tons.

Total authorized level of countries identified: 789,783 metric tons

This represents 5% of worldwide total.

- NOTE: 1. Authorization levels include all programs: Vol. Ag, WFP, G/C, (MCH, school, FFW, other).
2. Figures published by FFP dated August 9, 1973.