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U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Office of International Cooperation  
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Technical Assistance Division

IN  
COOPERATION  
WITH

U.S. Agency for International  
Development  
Bureau for Science and Technology  
Office of Nutrition



## **NUTRITION ECONOMICS GROUP**

The Nutrition Economics Group was created in 1977 with funding from AID under Project 931 "Nutrition: Economic Analysis of Agricultural Policies." The Group's full-time staff of economists and other social scientists is available to assist AID and developing country agricultural planners and analysts develop, implement and evaluate their food and nutrition programs and to evaluate the impacts of their agricultural policies and programs on people's food consumption and nutrition. With its location within the Technical Assistance Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Group is able to draw upon a wide variety of other agricultural specialists to complement its work.

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AFRICA REGION

Botswana

"A Report to the Nutrition Economics Group Concerning the Nutritional Component of the Evaluation of the Arable Lands Project". Shirley Pryor. 1980. pp. 33.

The author, a consumption economist, spent three weeks in Botswana in October 1980 to evaluate the desirability and feasibility of adding a consumption/nutrition component to the evaluation plan for the Arable Lands Development (ALDEP) project. ALDEP, a multi-donor assisted project, is designed to assist small farmers increase their production of basic grains and legumes to improve their own well being as well as achieve self-sufficiency at the national level. This report reviews the project objectives and planned activities, argues the need for adding a nutrition component to the evaluation framework and explains how such concerns might be incorporated cost-effectively.

Burundi

"Consultation on Burundi Agricultural Sector Survey, Consumption Aspects". Clark G. Ross. April 1979. pp. 42.

This report was prepared during a brief visit to Burundi in April 1979 as an input to the USAID agricultural sector assessment. The report describes the salient features of Burundi agriculture and discusses estimates of food availability, food consumption patterns and nutrition problems within the country. The report concludes with a review of government efforts to improve the nutritional status of its people and provides suggestions for further efforts.

Cameroon

"Consumption and Expenditures in the Rural Northwest Province, Cameroon". Kathleen Heffron. May 1980. pp. 76.

This report summarizes the findings of a food consumption and expenditure survey the author, an anthropologist, carried out during July and August 1979 in the Northwest Province of Cameroon. The report is divided into two parts. The first part describes the socio-economic setting in the Northwest Province, proceeding from the general structure of the rural economy to the sexual division of roles and responsibilities within it. Part two presents the statistical results of the survey in a framework of local production and marketing systems and concludes with inferences regarding province-wide patterns and trends.

Enquete Budget Consommation (EBC) - Cameroon National Household Consumption Survey

The following five reports grew out of a request from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning in August 1979 for assistance in the design of a nation-wide household consumption survey. The survey was to be the largest and most extensive survey of its kind ever undertaken in Cameroon and its results were expected to serve as the basis for a broad range of national planning efforts. More specifically, the Nutrition Economics Group was asked to provide assistance with the pre-design and design of the survey, with the design and evaluation of the results of the pilot survey and with the redesign and final preparation of the questionnaire. Arrangements were made for Beatrice Rogers, a survey consultant, and Roe Goodman, a sampling statistician, to undertake the pre-design phase in November/December 1979. They returned to the Cameroon in April/May 1980 accompanied by Sarah Lynch, a consumption economist, and Llewellyn Howell, a data processing consultant, to refine the survey and sample design and help finalize plans for the pilot survey. Goodman's January 1981 visit was the last of the series.

"A Report on the Pre-Design Consultation for the Enquete Budget Consommation: A Project of the Ministry of Economics and Planning, Cameroon". Beatrice Rodgers and John R. Goodman. December 1979. pp. 73.

This report was jointly prepared by Goodman and Rogers during their six week visit to Cameroon in November/December 1979. The report is divided into two parts: the first addresses issues related to survey design; the second, issues pertaining to sample design. Part I includes discussions of

interviewer deployment, staffing, scheduling of operations and budget calculations. Part II discusses the special considerations necessary when designing a sample which is to be used as a basis for a continuing series of surveys. It also discusses the use of past surveys as an aid to sample design, estimation procedures, and sampling error and reliability as related to variations in design.

"Sample Design Recommendations for the Enquete Budget Consommation and Discussion of Underlying Considerations, with Reference to Other Household Surveys in Cameroon, Past and Future". John R. Goodman. December 1979. pp. 14.

Written to supplement the previous report this report elaborates on the technical details of his recommendations for the sample design. Survey estimates and formulas for estimating the relative variances of varying sampling fractions are found in the appendix.

"Enquete Budget Consommation (EBC): Preliminary Report - Data Processing". Llewellyn D. Howell. April 1980. pp. 9.

This report provides a detailed assessment of the data processing needs as dictated by the survey questionnaire as of April 1980 and a description of the existing data processing capabilities in Cameroon. The report also analyzes the disparities between the available technology and survey needs and investigates various possibilities for bridging these gaps.

"Pilot Survey Plan Training Manuals for Cameroon Household Income-Expenditure Survey". Beatrice Rogers and Sara Lynch. May 1980. pp. 102.

This report, prepared during the second round of consultant visits, reviews the objectives of the consumption survey and discusses the various methodological problems which could hinder their achievement. The report then outlines the procedures to be used in the pilot survey to provide insight into the perceived problem areas. Foremost are questions of enumerator workload and length of reference period - whether to use a three- or seven-day recall and whether or not reference periods might be varied for food vs. non-food expenditure data. The report also discusses instructions to be given to interviewers and controllers. An addendum, prepared

after the authors' return to Washington, makes further suggestions on how to resolve questions pertaining to measurement of food quantities, coding, use of micro-processors and analysis of pilot survey data.

"Further Sampling Preparations for the National Household Consumption Survey, Cameroon". John R. Goodman. January 1981. pp. 13.

This report summarizes discussions with officials in the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning on proposed changes in the sample design of the consumption survey, the merits of the proposed changes and subsequent alterations in implementation plans and analysis. The report is particularly noteworthy for the insight it provides into the difficulties of implementing household consumption and other types of surveys in developing countries.

## Senegal

"Evaluating Development Assistance Programs Sensitive to Food Consumption/Nutrition Needs -- Special Considerations in Tropical African Countries". October 1980. Marvin Miracle. pp. 8.

Following a short introduction to the uses of food balance sheets and food consumption surveys in food consumption analysis, the author, an agricultural economist, explains the difficulties of applying each in the unique socio-economic environment typifying many developing countries particularly those in Africa. The paper also identifies some of the special considerations be taken into account when analyzing food consumption behavior, such as transfers of food and/or income between rural and urban-dwelling family members, lack of reliable statistical data and other issues. The author concludes his report by delineating how conventional methods may practically be applied and their results interpreted in tropical Africa.

## ASIA REGION

### Indonesia

"Improving Food Consumption in Indonesia: An Examination of Food and Agricultural Policy Instruments, and of the Lumbung Desa System in NTT Province". James Levinson. August 1981. pp. 17.

This report was prepared following a six week visit in June and July 1981. The first section reviews those government policy instruments, including price controls, which have significant food consumption impacts. The second section discusses the "lumbung desa system", a community based food storage and distribution system in Indonesia. During this visit, Dr. Levinson, an agricultural economist, also assisted the Ministry of Agriculture with the analysis of the effects of agricultural policies on the food consumption levels and nutritional status of various income groups and health officials with the food policy component of a health project.

## Philippines

### Consultancies to the Philippines Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)

Dr. Margeuite Burk, a Nutrition Economics Group consultant, has worked with the Philippine Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) periodically since 1979. Dr. Burk, a consumption economist, has assisted the FNRI with a variety of tasks related to the analysis and use of food consumption data in the formulation of food and agricultural policies. During the summer of 1981, Dr. Burk was joined by Dr. Eleanor Pao, a nutritionist and survey consultant. The following eight reports provide a summary of this assistance.

"Notes Regarding Possible Analysis by the Philippine Food and Nutrition Research Institute of the Philippines of Available Survey Data". Marguerite C. Burk. 1979. pp. 3.

"Notes on Food Consumption and Nutrition Data and Analyses for Agricultural and Economic Planning and Administration in Developing Countries." Marguerite C. Burk. July 1980. pp. 6.

Several types of data which can be used to support food consumption analyses are reviewed, their merits discussed and their uses and potential users identified.

"Report on Activities in Manila, Philippines, July 18-August 1, 1980". Marguerite C. Burk. August 1980. pp. 5.

This trip report discusses Dr. Burk's activities with the FNRI during a two week visit in July 1980. The report discusses the data available from the 1978 nationwide food consumption survey, potential uses of the data and special assistance activities undertaken by Dr. Burk.

"Alternative Income Elasticities of the Value of Home Food - Philippines". Marguerite C. Burk, Gracia M. Villavieja and Teresita E. Valerio. July 1981. pp. 14.

Past efforts to analyze consumer response to economic development plans have focused on the forms of models used with cross-section survey data to compute income elasticities. Relatively little attention, however, has been given to the relevance of alternative measures or the effects of including or excluding other socio-economic or demographic factors. Using simple regression models and data from the 1978 nationwide food consumption survey, the authors here demonstrate the potential range of variations in income elasticities resulting from alternative choices of measures and factors included in the models.

"Analysis of Relationships Among Changes in Food Consumption and Income, Prices and Other Socio-economic Factors". Marguerite C. Burk. July 1981. pp. 4.

This is another of several reports written by Dr. Burk between May and July, 1981, while working with the FNRI. This report describes her effort to derive dynamic measures of consumer response to changes in prices and income using information from two separate cross-sectional surveys.

"Home Food Production as a Solution for Energy Inadequacy - Philippines". Marguerite C. Burk. July 1981. pp. 7.

This is another of several reports written by Dr. Burk between May and July, 1981, while working with the FNRI. Utilizing data from the 1978 nationwide household food consumption survey, Dr. Burk

demonstrates the potential for resolving energy inadequacies through increases in home food production.

"Trip Report on Consultancy to the Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Republic of the Philippines". Marguerite C. Burk. July 1981. pp. 7.

This trip report describes Dr. Burk's consulting activities to the FNRI during the period May-July 1981. In her report she discusses the development of plans for the 1982 nationwide household food consumption survey and her recommendations for carrying out the survey. A list of individuals contacted is included also.

"Report on Consultancy to the Food and Nutrition Research Institute, NSDB, Republic of the Philippines, July 17-31, 1981". Eleanor M. Pao. August 1981. pp. 3.

This report discusses the results of Dr. Pao's two week consultancy to the FNRI during August 1981. Dr. Pao reviewed with the FNRI their use of the data from their 1978 survey covering diets of young children and anthropometric measures of their nutritional status. She also reviewed the questionnaires and procedures used in earlier surveys and suggested changes to meet FNRI objectives for upcoming surveys.

### Southeast Asia

#### Consultancy to Develop Curriculum Guidelines for Training Agriculturalists

The Nutrition Economics Group was requested in the summer of 1980 to provide a consultant to work with FAO's Food Policy and Nutrition Division to refine a set of guidelines for adding nutrition concerns into the curricula for agricultural training institutions in Southeast Asia. Dr. Laura Jane Harper, a nutritionist with extensive experience in curriculum development and extension work, was made available for four months during the winter of 1980-81 to work with agriculturalists, nutritionists and extension educators from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand to refine the set of guidelines previously developed by FAO and to adapt them to conditions in Southeast Asia. The University of the Philippines at Los Banos sponsored Harper's work in Southeast Asia, hosted a workshop

for delegates from the four countries to review the guidelines, and was responsible for their final preparation.

"Food, Nutrition and Agriculture: A Project to Introduce the Study of Nutrition Into the Training of Agriculturalists in Southeast Asia." Laura Jane Harper. April 1981. pp. 141.

The guidelines include five units: (1) agriculture, food, nutrition and health, (2) food values, nutritional requirements and nutritional assessment, (3) food and agricultural systems: impact of nutrition, (4) food and nutrition programs at community and national levels and (5) program planning and implementation. Each unit includes clearly defined learning objectives, a list of major concepts, a summary of content, practical learning experiences and suggested measures of understanding. The units are presented as a one semester (two semester hour credit) course. Units are self-contained, however, so they can be incorporated into other existing courses. Materials are geared to under-graduate university students of agriculture with no previous training in nutrition.

"Important Nutrition Concepts and Their Relevance to Agriculture Education." Laura Jane Harper. January 1981. pp. 10.

This paper was delivered at the workshop held in Los Banos January 12-16, 1981 to review the curriculum guidelines. In it, Dr. Harper discusses the problems of adequate food production in Southeast Asia, the implications of nutritional adequacy for social development, and the potential role of agricultural planners in alleviating the malnutrition which impedes social and economic development.

"Report on Consultancy to the Nutrition Programmes Service of the Food Policy and Nutrition Division of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 22 October - 28 March 1981". Laura Jane Harper. April 1981. pp. 17.

This report describes Dr. Harper's activities during her four month consultancy in Southeast Asia. Harper describes the preparations for and results of the workshop organized to review the guidelines, lists the individuals contacted during her visits to the four participating countries, and gives details on the issues discussed, suggestions made and plans for future testing and use of the guidelines developed.

## Sri Lanka

"Sri Lanka: An Evaluation of an Effort to Include Nutrition Concerns into an Agricultural Sector Assessment". Emmy Simmons. 1979. pp. 7.

This report describes the author's experiences as a member of an agricultural sector assessment team in Sri Lanka. The team was expected to assess the likely impact of increased investment in food production on production, incomes, employment and the balance of payments. Simmons was expected to contribute to this objective and to assess the impact of the proposed strategy on food consumption and nutrition. Her report concludes with some insights about how future efforts to include consumption/nutrition concerns into agricultural assessments might best proceed.

### Consultancies to the Food and Nutrition Policy Planning Division (FNPPD) of the Ministry of Plan Implementation

The services of Dr. F. James Levinson, an agricultural economist, were made available to the Food and Nutrition Policy Planning Division (FNPPD) of the Ministry of Plan Implementation three times during 1980 and 1981. Dr. Levinson advised the FNPPD on the development of its plan of work and assisted with the review of specific policies and programs. The following three reports summarize his activities during this period.

"Preliminary Report on Consultancy with the Food and Nutrition Policy Planning Division, Ministry of Plan Implementation, Government of Sri Lanka". F. James Levinson. January 1980. pp. 12.

This report reviews the nutrition situation in Sri Lanka in the post-subsidy era, the origins of the FNPPD, and the FNPPD's primary activities.

"Report on Consultancy to the Food and Nutrition Policy Planning Division, Ministry of Plan Implementation, Government of Sri Lanka". F. James Levinson. August 1980. pp. 13.

Several recent Sri Lankan policy initiatives thought likely to have negative consumption impacts are reviewed in this report and note taken that the FNPPD had no input into their formulation. The report also contains a discussion of the potential role of the FNPPD in analyzing the existing food

consumption and nutrition survey data, an examination of the new food stamp program from the standpoint of its impact on the rural poor and an evaluation of the government's food supplement and school biscuit programs.

"Nutrition in Sri Lanka: An Assessment and Interpretation of the Food and Nutrition Policy Planning Division 1980 Interim Report". F. James Levinson. January 1981. pp. 9.

In this report, Dr. Levinson briefly summarizes the findings of the FNPPD report and its evaluation of the effects of the food stamp and child feeding programs. He concludes with recommendations concerning FNPPD's potential role in providing inputs into the policy making process for policies promoting agricultural production as well as those related to food consumption of the poor.

### Thailand

"Possibilities for Nutrition Economics Research in the Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Royal Thai Government". Leroy Blakslee. July 1980. pp. 26.

This trip report, prepared after a four-week visit in July 1980 to prepare the sector analysis/research component of the project paper for the Thailand Agricultural Planning Project, deals with the potential for further collaboration with the Office of Agricultural Economics.

"Report on Consultancy for USDA/OICD Nutrition Economics in Bangkok, Thailand, June 22-July 17, 1980". Marguerite Burk. July 1980.

During her consultancy in Thailand, Dr. Burk assisted the Agricultural Planning project design team conceptualize the household consumption and expenditure component of the proposed Social Accounts Matrix (SAM) model. She also advised the Demand Analysis Branch of the Office of Agricultural Economics on their program of work, including identifying types of food consumption analyses needed by Thailand's agricultural planners. This report summarizes these activities.

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION

### Bolivia

#### Bolivia Rural Household Budget and Food Consumption Survey

The following five reports grew out of a request from USAID/La Paz for assistance with the design of a rural household consumption survey. This survey was included as one of the activities to be funded under the "Bolivian Farm Policy Study" project. Marco Ferroni, an agricultural economist, was contracted with in August 1978 to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Campesino Affairs with the design of the survey. Ferroni was sent back to Bolivia a year later to refine the survey design and assist with the preparation of an implementation plan. Garrie Lossee, a sampling statistician with the National Center for Health Statistics, accompanied Ferroni on this second visit to assist the Bolivian National Statistics Institute develop a preliminary sample design for the survey.

"Consultation on Bolivian Rural Household Budget and Food Consumption Survey". Marco A. Ferroni. August 1978. pp. 85.

This report was prepared following a two-week visit in August 1978. It summarizes (1) the general design of the survey, (2) data processing options, (3) the role of Bolivian counterpart institutions, and (4) suggestions concerning questionnaire design.

"Documento de Trabajo Encuesta Piloto de Ingresos y Gastos". Marco A. Ferroni. Agosto 1978. pp. 15.

This report (or survey manual) describes the purposes of the proposed survey, outlines the sampling techniques to be used and lists the information and principal variables to be sampled. The manual concludes with a summary of the proposed organization and timing of the survey and the government agencies to be involved.

"The 1979/81 Bolivian Rural Household Survey". Marco A. Ferroni. August 1979. pp. 58.

Implementation of the survey was delayed due to a backlog of work remaining to be completed on the other project studies and questions were raised whether sufficient funds remained in the project to finance a nation-wide consumption survey with the type of detail on rural households originally planned. This report identifies several options for the USAID -- a scaled down pilot survey to test alternative data collection methods and a full scale national survey -- and discusses the pros and cons of each. Important variables and their data processing specifications are discussed and a questionnaire outline for the scaled down survey, including an appropriate coding scheme, is presented.

"Bolivian Rural Household Survey: A Proposed Sample Design". Garrie J. Lossee. August 1979.

This report, submitted following a two and a half week visit to Bolivia in August 1979, presents two sample design options -- one for a scaled down pilot survey and one for a nation-wide survey. Budgets and chronographs are presented for each.

"Large-Sample Monitoring of Household Expenditures and Food Consumption in Partial Subsistence Economy: Methodological Note". Marco A. Ferroni. April 1980. pp. 20.

This report discusses the theoretical and methodological issues underlying the design of the Bolivia Pilot Survey. It also presents a model of the peasant family expenditure system and indicates practical ways of monitoring family incomes, expenditures, consumption and nutrition.

### Dominican Republic

#### Dominican Republic: Assistance with the Processing and Analysis of the Central Bank's 1976-77 Household Budget Survey

In 1979, the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic requested assistance with its 1976-77 Household Budget survey. The Bank had designed and implemented the survey on its own, but had not yet finished processing the data or begun to analyze it. The Nutrition Economics Group obtained the services of Laurent Ross, a computer programmer, and Dr. Philip Musgrove, an economist with

expertise in the analysis of household income and expenditure surveys, to assess the status and quality of the Bank's data and to assist them with its processing and analysis. The following reports summarize their work to date. This work is being undertaken in close collaboration with the Bank, with the Bank covering some of the costs of the technical assistance.

"The Dominican Central Bank Household Budget Survey, 1976-77: Data Quality, Analytical Uses and Resource Needs". Philip Musgrove. July 1979. pp. 60.

This report summarizes Musgrove's findings Republic in July 1979 to evaluate the Central Bank's data and to determine its potential use in analyses of the consumption impacts of agricultural policies. The report consists of an executive summary in English and six subsections in Spanish. Specific methodological issues are discussed along with possible ways of preparing the data for analysis. The subsections include (1) a critique of the original survey procedures and documentation, (2) suggested procedures for weighting the sample data and for calculating new sets of price indices, (3) procedures for calculating food price indices and for estimating both quantity and budget share elasticities of demand for individual foods, and (4) critical comments concerning the use of criteria for determining an absolute "poverty line" developed by the World Bank.

"The Dominican Republic Central Bank National Household Budget Survey, 1976-1977: Status of Computational Facilities". Laurent Ross. July 1979. pp. 22.

Ross accompanied Musgrove to the Dominican Republic for two weeks in July 1979 to evaluate the status of the available computational and data storage facilities. This report describes their status, identifies the types of software required for assessing the data and recommends several data editing and cleaning procedures.

"The Dominican Republic Central Bank National Household Budget Survey, 1976-1977: Second Report on Computational Facilities". Laurent Ross. November 1979. pp. 7.

This report describes the work complete by Ross during a second visit to the Dominican Republic in November 1979. During this time he prepared a code-book for the survey data file, provided a version on data and program documentation for Bank personnel, and assisted with the editing and general cleaning of the survey data. A detailed work plan for preparing the data file for final analysis is provided.

"Report on a Technical Assistance Visit to the Dominican Republic, 11-26 November 1980 to Assist the Central Bank in Cleaning and Analyzing Data from the 1976-77 Household Budget Survey". Philip Musgrove. November 1980. pp. 12.

Musgrove returned to the Dominican Republic in November 1980 to review the progress made by Ross in cleaning the data and to discuss in more detail with the Central Bank plans for analyzing the data. This report summarizes the results of these activities. A detailed plan of analysis in Spanish, including an outline for several working papers, is attached.

"Organizing and Cleaning Household Consumption Data with Application to the Dominican Republic Central Bank National Household Consumption Survey". Laurent Ross. March 1981. pp. 14.

This report describes the procedures Ross used to organize and edit this data. Although it is oriented toward the Dominican Republic survey, the report could serve as a general workbook for initial processing of survey data in any country.

#### Dominican Republic Hurricane Damage Studies

The following four studies were prepared at the request of USAID/Santo Domingo in the fall of 1979 immediately after the Dominican Republic was struck by hurricanes David and Frederick. The objective was to provide the USAID with an assessment in as short a time as possible of the likely damage to food crops and the subsequent impacts on food availability and the food consumption and nutrition of the rural poor. Prepared during a span of one to three weeks,

the reports jointly (1) identify the principal crops grown and consumed by the rural poor, (2) estimate the losses in food crop production resulting from the storms, (3) estimate the corresponding nutritional losses and (4) determine the nutritional effects of alternative kinds of programs designed to remedy the losses.

Margeret Andrews. "Impact of Hurricane Storm Damage on Rural Target Groups in the Dominican Republic". October 1979. pp. 28.

Mark W. Green. "Update of Projected Shortfalls in Major Dominican Food Crops Following Hurricanes David and Frederick: Re-evaluation of Supply, Demand, and Nutritional Consequences". October 1979. pp. 45.

Philip Musgrove. "Hurricane Damage in the Dominican Republic and the Impact on the Poor". October 1979. pp. 18.

Philip Musgrove. "Disaster Relief in the Wake of Hurricanes David and Frederick in the Dominican Republic: Priorities, Information and Analytical Issues". November 1979. pp. 12.

#### Dominican Republic -- Assistance to the Plan Sierra

During January and March 1980, Dr. Smith, a nutritionist, developed a base-line nutrition survey for the Plan Sierra -- a large integrated rural development project in the Dominican Republic. She returned to the Dominican Republic for two months during the summer of 1980 to analyze the results of the survey and to identify actions and interventions to improve the nutrition situation in the Plan Sierra.

"Progress Report on the Development of a Nutrition Component of the Health and Education Program of the Plan Sierra Rural Development Project in the Dominican Republic". Meredith Smith. 1980. pp. 4.

This report summarizes the status of the nutrition survey as of March 1981. The survey methodology, training of enumerators, experience with the pre-test, and preliminary plans for data analysis are discussed. A copy of the questionnaire is included.

"Plan Sierra Nutrition Survey," Meredith Smith.  
January 1981. pp. 31.

This report describes the data collections methods used in, and the results of a nutrition survey developed by Dr. Smith and undertaken during 1981 as part of the "Plan Sierra Rural Development Project" in the Dominican Republic. The survey was designed to provide base-line data on the extent of malnutrition in the area covered by the project so that a "viable nutrition program" could be developed which would complement the existing health and education programs. Frequency of consumption was recorded for 26 food items from a sample of 295 families within the project area. Additional information was obtained regarding infant feeding practices and the nutritional and health status of children in the sampled households. No attempt was made to correlate food consumption or nutritional status with farm size or other socio-economic characteristics of households.

### Guatemala

"Evaluating the Nutritional Impact of the Small Farm Diversification Project in the Western Altiplano Region of Guatemala". Nancy Ruthur. March 1981. pp. 41.

The author, a consumption economist, spent three weeks in February 1981 in Guatemala to evaluate the feasibility of adding a consumption/nutrition component to the evaluation plan for the "Small Farm Diversification" project. At issue is whether the crop diversification and income increasing activities planned under the project will have the expected positive impact on the amounts and types of food consumed by small farm households in the region. The report reviews the nutritional situation in Guatemala, presents a case for adding a consumption/nutrition component to the evaluation plan and presents two alternative evaluation strategies with budgets.

### Haiti

"A Report on the FAO/World Bank Socio-Economic, Nutrition Survey Feasibility Assessment - Haiti". Irwin J. Shorr. October 1979. pp. 11.

In August 1979, the author, a survey consultant, visited Haiti for two weeks to assist FAO's Food Policy and Nutrition Division evaluate the feasibility of adding a nutrition component to the base-line socio-economic survey being planned for Phase II of a joint IRBD/FAO rural development project in the North of Haiti. This report (1) describes alternative methods for collecting data, (2) makes recommendations for organizing the survey and (3) provides a suggested budget.

"Rural Development Project in the North of Haiti, Phase II - Socio-Economic/Nutrition Survey (Jan. - April 1980): Nutrition Component". Irwin J. Shorr, Ted Ahlers and John Mason. June 1980. pp. 58.

This report summarizes the findings of the nutrition component of the above survey. Training of enumerators and anthropometric techniques employed during the survey are described. Results of the survey confirm the existence of widespread malnutrition in the area, with nearly half the children surveyed suffering from stunted growth, illnesses and other manifestations of poor diets. The prevalence of malnutrition is correlated with various factors, including distance from residence, land holding, cropping patterns, and levels and sources of income.

### Panama

"Methodology for Evaluating the Nutritional Impact of USAID/Panama - Managed Fishpond Project". Judith McGuire. December 1979. pp. 55.

The author, a nutrition planner, spent a month in Panama in November/December 1979 to evaluate the feasibility of adding a consumption/nutrition component to the evaluation plan for the "Managed Fishpond" project. The report discusses in detail the questions of feasibility -- can the consumption impact of the project be measured -- and methodology -- what is the best way to measure that impact -- and describes two evaluation options. The report concludes with the question whether village fish ponds represent the most cost effective means of increasing protein intake among the nutritionally at risk segments of Panama's village population.

"Alternative Designs and Comments on Evaluating the Nutritional Contribution of Fishponds with Reference to the USAID/Panama Managed Fishpond Project". Jon Hitchings. January 1980. pp. 18.

Written by an economist with the Nutrition Economics Group, this report comments upon and extends the arguments of the McGuire report on the consumption impact of fishpond cultivation in Panama. Two additional evaluation methods are proposed, together with budget estimates for each.

## Peru.

"An Analysis of Planned Agricultural Development in the Palcazu Valley, Pasco, Peru: Power Relations, Land Tenure, and Resource Utilization of Natives, Colonists and Government Workers". Charlotte I. Miller and Hector Martinez. March 1981. pp. 36.

During January through March 1981, Drs. Miller and Martinez conducted the social soundness analysis of a proposed project at the pre-PID stage, helping to assess the anticipated inputs and outputs as well as constraints to project success. Their report includes a descriptive section on diet and nutrition discussing local food sources, food imports from outside the region, and adequacy of diet, since the project area had been viewed as a potential "bread basket" for the country.

"A Discussion of the Peruvian Food Coupon Program as Defined by D.C. 11 (12/15/80) and its Implementing Regulations". Charlotte I. Miller. March 1981. pp. 10.

This report was prepared in March 1981 as an input for the Hiemstra-Pines visit (see below). It consists of three parts: a description of the legal and regulatory provisions, a list of constraints identified and questions to be answered, and an English translation of the Peruvian law and regulations.

"Report of Technical Assistance to the Special Commission on Food and Nutrition (CENA), Government of Peru". Stephen Hiemstra and James Pines. April 1981. pp. 8.

Hiemstra, an agricultural economist with USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, and James Pines, a nutrition planning consultant, spent two weeks in Peru in April 1981 to advise the Government on the design of a food coupon program which the Government planned to introduce as a partial substitute for the system of food subsidies which it was in the process of phasing out.

The report includes the authors' recommendations to the Government on how to design and operate the program, their suggestions to the USAID on its role vis a vis the food coupon program and an outline for monitoring and evaluating the program.

### WORLDWIDE

"Budget, Expenditure and Consumption Surveys in Developing Countries: What, Why and How". Emmy Simmons. July 1981. pp. 16.

Budget, expenditure and consumption surveys represent a major source of information on household incomes and/or total expenditures, and their expenditures on food and/or food consumed. This paper, written while Simmons was a member of the Nutrition Economics Group, is designed to brief the non-technical individual on the basic nature of these surveys, the reasons why they are undertaken and the design options available to those responsible for such surveys.