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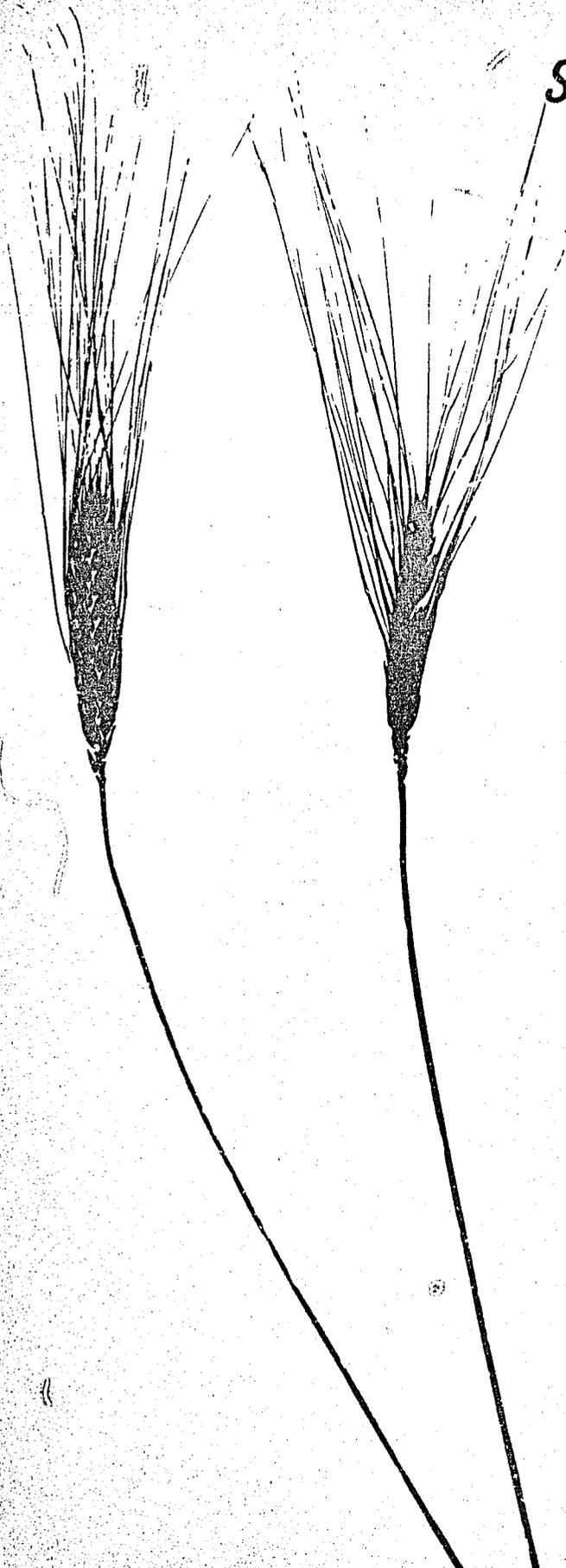
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***Report of the
Second In-Service Workshop
on
Nutrition and Child Feeding***

**Coolfont
Berkeley Springs, West Virginia
June 14-17, 1971**



**Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523**

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INTRODUCTION

In May of 1969 the Agency convened an In-Service Workshop on Nutrition which, for the first time, brought together personnel from our overseas missions (working in the areas of Nutrition, Health, Family Planning and Food for Peace), people from the several regional bureaus in Washington, and experts who had been providing guidance to the Agency. The Workshop was useful in developing an Agency-wide consensus on policy and programming priorities. It also produced a set of recommendations for implementation for AID/W and overseas USAIDs.

In the intervening two years a great deal of progress has been made in nutrition programming. Almost all of the recommendations emerging from the first In-Service Workshop have been implemented. The Agency's know-how has been increased and new understandings and insights have emerged as a result of experiences in many parts of the world. In June of 1971 the Agency again called together its field and Washington-based personnel working in nutrition and related fields for a "Second Strategy Workshop on Nutrition." The purposes of the Workshop were as follows:

- (1) To provide for inputs from field personnel from the geographic bureaus and from related disciplines into an updated AID strategy for combatting malnutrition.

- (2) To provide for an opportunity to exchange information and ideas -- between different missions -- between different regions -- between different disciplines -- and between field operators and scientific and technical advisors.
- (3) To provide people with knowledge on the latest "state of the art" in nutrition and food science.
- (4) To provide an opportunity for "mind stretching" and the contribution of innovative ideas.

The Workshop was held in Coolfont, West Virginia - June 14-17, 1971. The identity of key problems in nutrition was confirmed. The necessity for an inter-sectoral approach was defined with specific recommendations for action within several sectors. Based on a consensus among the Agency's field staff, its technical personnel in the regional bureaus and in the Bureau for Technical Assistance, and a group of scientific and technical experts representing the best talent in the United States, there is in mid-1971 a consensus on policy and programming priorities to guide AID nutrition related activities for the next couple of years. The following is a report on the proceedings and recommendations which emerged from this Workshop.

Martin J. Forman
Director
Office of Nutrition
Technical Assistance Bureau

I. KEY PROBLEM AREA: INADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS FOOD PRODUCTS

There follows a brief summary of the workshop sessions devoted to providing nutritious foods at low cost through:

- Agricultural Production, (including breeding for higher protein in cereals and higher yield in legumes).
- Food Technology, (including fortification of staple commodities and development of new nutritious food products).

NUTRITION AND AGRICULTURE

Improving the nutritive quality of food cereals by breeding provides a method for both improving diets without requiring nutrition education and for reaching rural areas. At the same time it should be kept in mind that this, like any other approach, should not be considered to the exclusion of other alternatives. Thus, the amount and quality of protein which can be made available through breeding should be compared against alternative means, such as expanded use of legumes. Technical bottlenecks may also require attention in some areas, such as yield, milling problems, digestibility and disease resistance.

In addition to cereals, work on improvement of the nutritive quality of cassava should also be encouraged.

A second approach is to promote greater consumption of legumes which are already naturally high in protein. The possibilities for such increased consumption will be aided by increased production and lower cost. The two most important means for increasing legume production are improving yields so as to make the crop competitive with cereals, and introduction of multiple cropping and rotation with legumes in fallow periods when cereal crops are not grown. Increased consumption of at least those legumes now being used as food will probably not be dependent on nutrition education, except perhaps for young children. However, this question of adequate demand for more legumes, if produced, needs to be taken into account in the development of a program.

The high yield of the improved varieties of cereals may in some instances cause a shift of resources away from the higher protein legumes. A preliminary study in India suggests that this is occurring in that country. In addition to this potential effect, the nutritional impact of the Green Revolution is frequently limited due to failure to adequately benefit the landless rural worker and the small farmer who has little to sell. National self-sufficiency in which apparent demand is satisfied may be accomplished without achieving "nutritional" self-sufficiency.

Recommendations

Missions

1. Review current agriculture program to determine potential for improving diets by introducing higher protein varieties or by encouraging expanded use of legumes. (Means for stimulation of greater legume use would include introduction of multiple cropping, introduction of higher yield varieties, and improving processing for such legumes as soybeans.)
2. Explore the potential for using existing food resources more effectively with particular attention to vegetables. (The problem of inefficient use and poor combination of already available nutritious foods must be addressed as well as production of additional proteins and calories.)
3. Seek to ensure that provision of assistance for development of host country agricultural policy and programs gives adequate

attention to diet quality, as well as overall food production, and attempts to extend the benefits of agricultural and rural development to all levels of the population. (Standards for both developing and evaluating programs should include these additional criteria.)

AID/W

1. Examine present efforts to introduce higher quality protein varieties of cereals and to encourage expanded use of legumes. Seek the establishment of new initiatives and the modification of existing programs.
2. Assist USAID's and LDCs to analyze existing foods and food combinations, and potential new food combinations, especially with respect to amino acid balance, PER, and protein/calorie balance, with a view toward improving nutrition by changing the combination of foods being consumed.
3. Seek the adoption of a policy for provision of agriculture assistance which requires that adequate attention be given to diet quality as well as overall food production and which attempts to extend the benefits of agricultural and rural development to all levels of the population. (Standards for both developing and evaluating programs should include these additional criteria. More specific knowledge of village conditions is recognized as important to the accomplishment of this objective.)

FOOD TECHNOLOGY

Improvement of food quality through genetic means faces limitations in the type of change that can be effected and the time that may be required to develop new strains. Food fortification is one method of compensating for natural food deficiencies and ensuring a more adequate supply of required nutrients. Through fortification, the nutritious qualities of foods may be improved by adding vitamins, amino acids, protein concentrates, etc. The nutritional needs of the world are so urgent that the adoption and implementation of a fortification policy, a break with more traditional approaches, should be given due consideration.

The experience of on-going or planned demonstration programs in fortification of foods, such as in India, Thailand, Tunisia, Brazil and Guatemala, may provide answers to many basic questions concerning fortification as a means of alleviating nutrition deficiencies in humans as well as furnishing information on economic feasibility and consumer acceptance.

AID is encouraging private industry involvement in providing nutritious food items to LDCs, through support of both U.S. food industries and indigenous firms to explore (and hopefully exploit) the possibility of increasing nutritious food availability in this manner. In the case of U.S. firms, the program has led to several pilot efforts but not as yet to any large scale investment. A detailed study is being made to derive lessons from experience

with this program. The program to assist local companies is just about to commence.

Fortification/food technology has practical application in the following four areas:

- 1) National cereals policy
- 2) Institutional feeding programs (Institutional feeding presents a captive audience for the use of mixtures that might otherwise be difficult to implant in family feeding patterns.)
- 3) Use of animal analogs (E.g. simulated chicken, bacon bits, etc. made from vegetable proteins.)
- 4) Improvement of popular foods of otherwise low nutritional value, such as soft drinks and snacks.

Recommendations

Missions

1. Consider the principal intervention points in the national food system to determine whether there are opportunities for improvement of foods by addition of nutrients, and, as appropriate, make recommendations to national planners for development of a national fortification policy. (Some possibilities for intervention include: cereals that are milled centrally, rations that are distributed through institutions, food analogs, commercially marketed popular foods. In addition to protein, possibilities for adding vitamins and minerals should also be considered.)

2. Encourage greater involvement of the private sector in the local production and marketing of nutritious foods. (Governments should be made aware of the fact that it will normally be necessary for them to provide assistance for any significant contribution to be made.)
3. Where applicable, develop information on the economic costs of Mission sponsored fortification projects.

AID/W

1. Review current pilot activities in fortification and make modifications and/or develop new activities as indicated to accelerate application of this approach.
2. Develop general information on the costs of fortification.
3. Continue efforts to encourage investment by the private sector - U.S. and LDC - in the local production and marketing of nutritious foods.

II. KEY PROBLEM AREA: DIFFICULTIES IN REACHING THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD

This section contains the workshop session on reaching the pre-school child and the pregnant and lactating mother. In addition, the sessions on integration of nutrition with health and with family planning are included here as particularly relevant to this problem.

REACHING THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD

One technique for reaching the small child and his mother is the mothercraft center offering practical, sound information in home practices. Use of written material is eliminated. The centers are tailor-made for the people concerned. Evaluation is measured by change in the mother's behavior and in the child's health and growth performance. Another measure is whether other family members, especially the younger children, show improvement from a spill-over effect. The cost of the government is estimated at \$1,000 a year for a center which trains 100 mothers. This does not include major contribution by the community in building the center and usually in supplying some food.

Another community type approach is represented by the Candelaria pilot project in Colombia. Here a set of elementary MCH services is provided. The program is built around the use of home visits made by young girl volunteers. The volunteer measures and weighs the child, gives free immunization and provides information on community services, including family planning. She is backed up by a resident intern and a nurse at the local center. According to one estimate, coverage can be extended to the population at a cost of 40¢ per person per year.

Some success has been achieved with both the mothercraft and Candelaria approach. However, it should be noted that it is risky to assume that a successful pilot project can be applied on a large scale since the element of concentrated leadership will no longer obtain.

Programs which involve the use of food supplements must deal with the danger of diversion of the food from the vulnerable age group to consumption by the family as a whole. Use of the growth chart for the child is a means of motivating the mother to use the food for its intended purpose (see discussion: under Motivation of Consumer). A second technique is the development of a food billed specifically as intended for young children or only attractive to that group. This approach is being tested in Chile.

Another type of program for improving the nutritional status of the pre-school child is to seek to reach that child through the young mother to be. Nutrition education can be directed at the school girl who will be a mother in a few years.

Despite the widespread existence of pre-school malnutrition and its general recognition, a very small percentage of pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers are now reached. Perhaps, accordingly, special attention should be given to development of new ways of thinking about, and approaching, the problem. For example, one such approach would be to utilize a distribution system which includes the entire population, but is very simple to operate, such as fortification. Another would be a subsidy for distribution of a food supplement via private sector outlets. The food stamp concept might be applied here. Yet another technique might be to subsidize the growing of higher protein cereals in remote rural areas (or in the country as a whole) so that low income people who consume a portion of their

production, get paid partially in kind, or who merely purchase in the local market, will receive more protein for the entire family, including the pre-school child.

Further experimentation is required on the best way to reach the pre-school child, as well as further evaluation of existing programs. At the same time the need to come to grips with the problem on a national scale should not be deferred until all the returns are in. (In the latter connection it should be noted that in the case of India, a "Children's Charter" has been announced and programs dealing with the problem are being devised. Presently, pre-school feeding programs are directed chiefly at the three to six year old group. To reach the three year olds and under, India is considering a take-home distribution of instant CSM and is planning to use the weight chart as an evaluation and nutrition education tool.)

Recommendations

Missions

1. Review possibilities for development of innovative as well as more traditional approaches to reaching the pre-school child. (The combination of nutrition and health services along the lines of the Candelaria model may be one of the approaches meriting special attention.)
2. Consider possibilities for expanding present school lunch programs to use the school as a distribution point to also reach the pre-school child.

3. Consider feasibility of including a simple nutrition education component in the primary and secondary education curricula of the national school system.
4. Wherever appropriate, seek the inclusion, as part of PL 480 Title I agreements, of an allocation of local currencies to support programs to reach the pre-school child. This may include nutrition education programs for the mother who may also be a recipient of PL 480 commodities.
5. Wherever appropriate, consider use of Title X funds for integrated nutrition, health and family planning instruction.
6. Include evaluation as an integral part of programs to reach the pre-school child. Such evaluation should include the factor of costs.

AID/W

1. Provide information to field on low cost approaches to reach the pre-school child. This should include information on non-traditional means.
2. Provide information and guidance to Missions as requested on the development of a nutrition education component in school curricula.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

The inability of the body to adequately absorb nutrients during periods of infection represents an additional and sometimes overlooked dimension of the malnutrition problem. This very widespread condition particularly effects the nutritional status of young children. Accordingly, an effective nutrition strategy should include steps to bring about adequate food absorption as well as adequate food intake.

A variety of measures may be employed to reduce intestinal infection, but there is little actual experience to draw upon for program guidance. There are still unresolved questions about etiology, and programs would need to not only cure existing cases but provide for prevention through modification of the environment or through "immunization." The basis for immunization does not yet exist, but there is a basis for sanitation programs and health education programs to prevent intestinal infection. Attention may be focused in these areas while other solutions are sought.

Consideration should be given to the possibility of developing integrated programs. In such programs a nutrition service, an environmental protection effort (such as through health education), and family planning services would be provided in one delivery system.

While particularly effecting the young child, the problem of malabsorption has implications for total food strategy. For example, at the present time, plans to achieve food production and consumption goals rarely also deal with food loss caused by malabsorption.

Recommendations

Missions

- Review ongoing and planned nutrition activities to determine whether adequate emphasis has been given to the overcoming of nutrition barriers resulting from malabsorption and infectious disease.

AID/W

- Initiate research to further delineate the nutritional causes and effects, and prevention and treatment, of malabsorption.

NUTRITION AND FAMILY PLANNING

Combining nutrition and health services with family planning would appear to have both a short and long-term benefit. Inclusion of additional nutrition and health services may increase the confidence of the potential family-planning acceptor by overcoming religious, cultural, or other taboos. In the long-term, motivation to limit family size may result from perception that existing children survive.

Other relationships are: (1) administrative advantage to be gained from utilization of a single infrastructure for provision of a variety of health related assistance, (2) contribution of child spacing to nutritional status of living children, (3) contribution of reduced infection and lowered malabsorption to nutritional status, and (4) increased acceptability of foreign assistance for population planning where such assistance also includes other types of benefits such as health and nutrition.

In addition to integrating family planning and nutrition in health activities, there are other programs where family planning and nutritional activities can be mutually reinforcing. Examples are education, home extension, and activities of mothers' and youth clubs.

More experience needs to be gained with respect to the extent of the mutual reinforcement of combined programs. And more experience must be gained on techniques for developing such programs. In a practical sense, a country's decision to combine services is as much motivated by considerations of reasonable cost and reasonable

effectiveness as it is by proof of the mutual reinforcing quality of the different subprograms involved.

Recommendations

Missions

- Examine current and planned field worker training programs with a view to the inclusion of greater emphasis on instruction which integrates health, nutrition, and family planning. (Such action would be conducted as a complement to other activities to integrate these disciplines.)

AID/W

- Initiate additional study on cost/benefit effects of integrating nutrition and other health services with family planning. Both psychological/motivational effects and administrative efficiencies which can result from integration are factors which merit attention. The effect of nutritional status on fertility, and of child spacing on child nutrition, also require further attention.

III. KEY PROBLEM AREA: LACK OF MOTIVATION

The two levels on which the problem of motivation must be addressed in the nutrition field are treated here:

- How can the consumer be motivated to purchase and consume more nutritious foods?
- How can governments be motivated to mount serious efforts to combat malnutrition?

MOTIVATION OF THE CONSUMER

(While recognizing that there are a range of techniques to be considered in developing a nutrition education program, this session was devoted primarily to a presentation and discussion of the relatively new mass media approach.)

The most effective use of mass media is the "reach and frequency" technique -- to reach as many as possible in great frequency. Prime objectives of this technique are to create impact, awareness and motivation through repeated exposure across the spectrum of mass media in minimum time and at times of high audience.

The message must be reduced to simple and memorable statements and made dramatic. What is heard over radio, in the cinema, and over TV carries an institutional impact that personal contact cannot achieve. The message must be consistent with that of other efforts so that it may serve to reinforce. One brief idea should be presented at a time. The key idea is that it must lead to action and be locally actionable.

The message should be designed with the target audience in mind (even though it also influences audiences other than the target group). Although the message should relate to the cultural pattern of the area where it is to be used, it must avoid entrenched patterns and serve to overturn preconceived ideas and notions. The message must make an emotional impact and take into consideration any rising expectations of the audience.

With respect to nutrition education approaches involving personal contact, attention should be called to the use of the growth chart. This technique is normally employed in conjunction with periodic visits by a mother to pick up a food supplement for her child. At these visits the mother is given instructions on preparation of the supplement and in the use of local foods. During the visit her child is weighed and the results are marked on a growth chart which she retains. The progress of her child on her chart becomes a measure of her success in practicing nutrition precepts. At a recent conference on this approach, recommendations included expansion of the chart's use, the need for concurrent evaluation, and the development of a handbook on utilization of this technique.

The Office of Nutrition has initiated a project on the evaluation of the effectiveness of nutrition education in improving food habits. The first phase of this project, a review of the literature, has been completed. The next phases, the development of a methodology and the pilot testing of this methodology in overseas programs, are to be carried out in FY 72.

Recommendations

Missions

1. Explore possibilities for developing a nutrition education program or improving existing efforts. (The most effective technique should be selected from the wide variety of nutrition education approaches, including mass media techniques.

The nutrition message utilized should relate to local cultural patterns, but it should not be unduly circumscribed in concept by entrenched food habits or traditional means of disseminating knowledge.)

2. Include in development of any program, pre-testing of educational material to be used and a system for evaluating program results.
3. Encourage USAID and key host country personnel who are involved in programs which deal at the local level to include a nutrition education component where appropriate.

AID/W

1. Continue effort to evaluate effectiveness of nutrition education in improving food habits. Seek to determine the most effective use of mass communications media.
2. Continue to make available nutrition education materials to USAID and host country personnel.
3. Implement recommendations of May 1971 workshop on use of the growth chart as a nutrition education aid.

MOTIVATION OF THE POWER STRUCTURE

Public planners and administrators should look for opportunities in on-going programs to foster improved nutrition as an integral component of their social and economic development programs. Governments should be persuaded to regard such programs as an investment in human capital. It is extremely difficult to quantify the returns from such investment, but it can be justified both on the basis of humanitarian considerations and expected longer term impact on human resource potential.

The power structure may be motivated by economic arguments supported by precise information or by other considerations such as the political and the humanitarian. In the case of economic arguments, little data exists to support the argument that investment in combatting malnutrition pays off in increased productivity, reduced hospital costs, etc. Such data needs to be developed. The type of thinking and issues confronting the planners must be understood. Because of the large number of competing needs for capital and manpower in almost any LDC, development priorities must be established and either/or choices must be made in allocating resources.

Endorsement for nutrition proposals should be sought by the government agency making the recommendation from other interested and influential ministries or agencies within the host government as well as constituencies within the country. In addition, proposed programs must take account of political realities and not appear to threaten higher priorities.

Some of the questions which will have to be addressed prior to an effort to influence a government might include: Should nutrition programs be aimed entirely at the pre-school child? What are the expected benefits from those nutrition programs aimed at increasing the productivity of labor? Why is the proposed expenditure preferable to investment in other alternatives?

Timing of proposals are also of fundamental importance and should receive careful consideration. For example, little success can be expected in putting forth a proposal for a costly health or education delivery system right after an announced national budget cut.

Recommendations

Missions

- Organize Mission initiatives to motivate the country power structure to recognize the importance of combatting malnutrition as part of its development strategy. (In developing an approach to motivation of the power structure, the factors in the decision-making process should be identified, particularly to what degree is economic cost-benefit decisive.)

AID/W

- Continue efforts to develop data on the economic costs of malnutrition.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Manoff Associates	Richard Manoff
Sidney Cantor Associates	Al Meiss
Consultant	Clinton Brooke

RESOURCES FOR FIELD SUPPORT

In addition to the Office of Nutrition, there are several Offices associated with it which can be drawn on to service field needs.

These offices can handle requests for information, technical assistance, and personnel for short-term assignments. Such personnel are usually furnished with travel and per diem funded by the requesting Mission. Requests for assistance should be made to Director, Office of Nutrition, Technical Assistance Bureau for all offices except LIFE.

- A. LIFE (League for International Food Education - under contract to AID, TA/N - A league of seven professional societies organized to provide technical expertise for overseas nutrition problems)

Provides written answers to inquiries on nutrition problems with emphasis on food technology.

Publishes monthly newsletter, giving latest information on nutrition and food technology of relevance to field operations.

In addition undertakes special reports, and field surveys with particular emphasis on the private sector, and organizes special workshops. Requests should be addressed to:

League for International Food Education
1155 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Room 705
Washington, D.C. 20036

- B. Department of HEW (Under agreement with AID TA/N)

1. Maternal Child Health Service

Assistance is available in the applied nutrition maternal child health area.

Nutrition education materials are provided for field worker use and training.

Office is also prepared to review field developed nutrition education materials.

Consultants in the applied nutrition and maternal and child health fields can also be made available.

C. U.S.D.A. (Under P.A.S.A. with AID TA/N)

Assistance is available for:

- Development of programs and projects for fortification of food staples, improvement of other popularly consumed foods, and development of new low-cost commercial foods.
- Development of special nutritional foods and introduction of new techniques for production and distribution of low-cost foods for donation feeding programs.
- Workshops and special studies.

(Use of other USDA expertise may also be arranged for, such as in research, production, and marketing of high protein crops and general agriculture planning as it relates to such crops - salaries in this case would normally be borne by Missions.)

D. Consultants

The Office of Nutrition has available to it a group of experienced consultants with expertise in the various aspects of nutrition. Such consultants can be made available to provide short-term assistance to Missions.

E. Advisory Bodies

Two advisory committees assist the Office of Nutrition with policy questions. Technical problems are handled by a Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee. Selected questions involving more general considerations of strategy are reviewed by The International Committee of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences. Where a Mission feels that either group could be of help in advising on a problem, the Director, Office of Nutrition should be contacted.

SYSTEMS APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT OF A NUTRITION PROGRAM

Efforts to develop effective nutrition programs have suffered from the fact that they are often developed without sufficient reference to overall national development planning. Programs are devised without taking into account major development activities which may have a large effect on nutritional status but which may be under the authority of ministries without primary responsibility in nutrition. (An agricultural pricing policy could be an example.) And programs are often developed on an ad hoc basis rather than after systematic comparison of costs and benefits of alternate means to achieve a given objective.

Recognizing this problem, USAID/India has sponsored a project in cooperation with the State Government of Tamil Nadu to develop a nutrition strategy for the state based on a systematic analysis of various possible approaches. The study will seek to construct a system in which alternate approaches can be analyzed and evaluated. The various types of action to improve nutritional status will be identified under three main categories. These categories are agricultural production, food processing and distribution, and target group consumer preference and practices. The type of effect the activities in any one category will have on each other, and on the activities in the other categories, will be studied. On the basis of this type of model, the effect of different actions will be traced through to

their eventual impact on the target group. Those combinations of measures will be determined which appear most likely to provide greatest benefit at least cost.

As a second stage of the study, pilot projects will be developed to test the validity of some of these least cost combinations.

A somewhat similar program is planned for the entire country of Ecuador as a cooperative effort of the Government of Ecuador, USAID/Ecuador, and the Office of Nutrition. The project will be conducted under a contract between AID TA/N and the American Technical Assistance Corporation.

These efforts are responsive to earlier recommendations growing out of the AID experience in nutrition programming and will be carefully monitored and reported upon to provide guidance to USAIDs and local governments.

SECOND STRATEGY WORKSHOP ON NUTRITION

PROGRAM

MONDAY - JUNE 14

11:00-12-00 REGISTRATION

12:30-1:30 LUNCH

Session #1 Introductions - Purpose and Format of
1:45-2:45p.m. the Workshop

The Key Problem Process

- Rationale for the Key Problem Process Approach
- Tentative Identification of Key Problems
- Soliciting Inputs by Field Staff and LDC Personnel (plans)
- TA/N and USAID linkage in the Key Problem Process

SAMUEL BUTTERFIELD, AA/TA
MARTIN J. FORMAN, TA/N

* * * * *

Session #2
2:45-5:30p.m.

The Relationship Between Nutrition and
Agriculture--The Problem of Inadequate
Production of Nutritious Foods

- Breeding for higher protein in cereals
- Breeding for higher yield in food legumes
- Nutrition as a factor in LDC National Agricultural Policy
- Nutritional impact of the Green Revolution

Chairman & Speaker: OMER KELLEY, Director
Office of Agriculture,
TAB, AID

Panel: James Ford, USAID/GHANA
Dan Rosenfield, USDA/FEDS
Richard Newberg, USAID/INDIA
Martin Forman, TA/N, AID/W

Results of a recent AID-sponsored Workshop on Breeding and Fortification will be distributed and discussed. Progress to date and future plans for breeding for higher protein in cereals and higher yielding food legumes will be presented for discussion.

We will address the question of how nutrition (or food quality) can be made a part of LDC national agricultural policy. What are the likely implications? What are the techniques which may be employed?

The "Green Revolution" may be having a negative impact on protein availability. How can this be studied? (A plan will be presented.) Can we devise a way to forecast this and take steps to head off future problems?

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6:30-7:30p.m. SOCIAL HOUR

7:30-8:30p.m. DINNER

The first evening will be left open for getting acquainted, for reading distributed papers, and for short meetings of ensuing panels and chairmen who will not have had a chance to get together prior to the workshop.

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TUESDAY - JUNE 15

7:30-8:30a.m.

BREAKFAST

Session #3

8:30a.m.-12:30p.m.

Key Problem: Inadequate Availability of
Nutritious Food Products

A. Fortification

- Techniques
- Acceptability
- Economics

B. Fortification (Ingredients)

- Vegetable Protein Concentrates
- Fish Protein Concentrate
- Amino Acids
- Vitamins and Minerals
- Other

C. New Foods (Commercial Involvement and
the Role of the U.S. and Local Governments)

- Review and Evaluation of Past and
On-Going Programs
- Planned Program for LDC Commercial
Firms

D. Research in Progress

Chairman and Speaker: AARON ALTSCHUL, USDA/FEDS

Panel: Nassib Hemaiden, USAID/TUNISIA
Marion Frazao, USAID/BRAZIL
Samuel Weisberg, LIFE
Irwin Hornstein, TA/N
Clinton Brooke, Consultant
Melvin Bandle, TA/N
Daniel Rosenfield, USDA/FEDS
George Graham, Consultant

In this session we will present a progress report and a delineation of plans for AID fortification programs. The rationale will be reviewed, techniques will be described, and plans and procedures for determining acceptability and costs will be discussed.

Panelists will review the status of work on fortification ingredients and will describe their relative advantages under different conditions.

A paper will be distributed providing the results to date of the Agency's program to encourage investment in protein food production abroad by U.S. companies. Plans for a program to encourage LDC food company involvement will be presented for discussion.

Research in progress --and planned-- will be reviewed (and a paper on AID research rationale will be distributed).

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12:45-1:45

LUNCH

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Session #4
2:00-3:00 p.m.

Resources for Field Support

- A. LIFE
- B. HEW
- C. USDA
- D. CONSULTANTS
- E. ADVISORY COMMITTEE
- F. NAS/FNB INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: HAROLD RICE, TA/N

Panel: Samuel Weisberg, LIFE
Andromache Sismanidis, HEW/HSMHA
Mary McCann, HEW/CDC
Dan Rosenfield, USDA/FEDS

In this brief post-lunch session, a short description will be given of some of the resources available for support of field programs. A packet of illustrative materials will be distributed to provide examples of how these resources have been used by some missions and AID/W.

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The remainder of the afternoon will be left open for consultation with representatives of these resource groups and for additional planning by panels appearing later in the program.

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6:30-7:30 p.m. DINNER

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Session #5
7:30-10:00 p.m.

Nutrition and Family Planning

- A. Re-enforcement of acceptance of services.
- B. Cost (and other) effectiveness of delivery systems.
- C. Relationships of nutrition and fertility.

Chairman: JOHN KEAN, TA/PM

Speaker: WILLIAM BOYNTON, TA/POP

Panel: Gerard Bowers, USAID/PAKISTAN
Arjuna Abayomi-Cole, USAID/ETHIOPIA
William Bair, USAID/COLUMBIA
Jim Shafer, EA/TECH
Mary McCann, HEW/CDC
Lee Howard, TA/H
James Brown, NES/TECH

Is there a benefit to be gained from combining nutrition and family planning services under some conditions--in terms of (a) eliciting greater acceptance of the services, (b) reducing costs, (c) extending delivery too hard to reach groups, etc?

What are the relationships between nutrition and fertility? What is the state of our knowledge of this relationship? What studies or other activities should be undertaken to enhance our knowledge and understanding? What do we need to know for more effective AID programming?

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WEDNESDAY - JUNE 16

7:30-8:30 a.m.

BREAKFAST

Session #6

8:30-11:30 a.m.

Key Problem: Reaching the Pre-School Child

A. Child Feeding Programs and Other Techniques to Reach Vulnerable Groups

- Current techniques
- New horizons -- innovation
- Cost of programs
- Extent of reach
- Evaluation

B. Where do we go from here?

Recommendations for:

- Operations
- Problem analysis
- Research

Chairman: FRANK ELLIS, AID/FOOD FOR PEACE

Speaker: KENDALL KING, RESEARCH CORPORATION

Panel: Paul Cifrino, USAID/INDIA
Jim Maher, USAID/TUNISIA
Robert Lester, USAID/BOLIVIA
Charles Matthias, USAID/CHILE
George Warner, USAID/PERU
Joan Coe, AID/PPC

In this section we will take a critical look at the various child feeding techniques, including school feeding, maternal and child health programs, "mothercraft" centers, extension programs, etc. The following questions will, among others, be addressed:

- 1) Are we making the best use of our resources (food, dollars, and local currency)?
- 2) What techniques have proven most effective?
- 3) What actions need to be taken to accelerate progress (legislative, administrative)?
- 4) Are there new approaches that should be tried?
- 5) Are we using present approaches effectively (to expand coverage, improve administration, increase local self-help, use as an educational device, use to combat malnutrition)?
- 6) Have we evaluated? How can we evaluate?
- 7) What are the costs of these programs in relation to the benefits (to local governments, to the U.S.)?
- 8) Would alternate approaches to combatting malnutrition make for more effective use of resources?

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Session #7
11:30-12:30

Nutrition and Health

Chairman and Speaker: LEE HOWARD, TA/H

Panel: Charles Weldon, USAID/LAOS
Cynthia Burski, USAID/GUATEMALA
Robert Juni, USAID/VIETNAM
Irwin Hornstein, TA/N

This session will discuss a report of a recent AID-sponsored workshop on the problem of intestinal malabsorption. A summary report will be distributed. Participants will be asked to react to the recommendations for AID research and operations. A progress report will be given on an AID-sponsored research project in progress.

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Assigned committees will meet during the afternoon to begin drafting workshop conclusions and recommendations.

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12:45-1:45 p.m.

LUNCH

Session #8
2:00-3:00

Other Agencies as Resources

A. The United Nation Agencies
(WHO, FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO, PAG, WFP)

B. The U.S. Registered Voluntary Agencies

Chairman: JEAN PINDER, AFR/NA

Speaker: LES TEPLEY, UNICEF

Panel: Andromache Sismanidis, HEW/HSMHA
Frank Ellis, AID/FFP

The role of the United Nation Agencies will be described. The question of coordination for maximum effectiveness will be discussed.

The role of the U.S. Voluntary Agencies will be explored. The AID Incentive Grants Program for Volagencies will be explained. Illustrative programs will be presented and a new future role will be explored.

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6:30-7:45 p.m.

COOKOUT

Session #9
8:00-10:00 p.m.

Key Problem: Low Motivation on the Part
of the Consumer

A. Techniques

- Use of mass media
- Use of weight charts
- Manuals, charts, and other materials

B. Evaluation

Chairman:
Speaker:
Panel:

ANDROMACHE SISMANIDIS, HEW/HSMHA
 Richard Manoff, Consultant
 Jean Pinder, AFR/NA
 Clifford Block, TA/EHR
 John Raber, NESA/TECH
 Charles Gill, USAID/Indonesia
 Dave Amato, USAID/Mexico
 Mariel Caldwell, HEW/HSMHA

Several different approaches to motivating the consumer will be presented. One deals with a nutrition education campaign in India, designed to utilize various mass media. Another deals with the possible use of mass media (including a communications satellite) for promoting nutrition awareness as part of a non-formal education program.

The results of a recent AID-sponsored workshop on the use of growth charts will be presented.

Progress to date and future plans for a nutrition education evaluation project will be presented for discussion.

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THURSDAY - JUNE 17

7:30-8:30 a.m.

BREAKFAST

Session #10
8:30-10:30 a.m.

Key Problem: Low Motivation on the Part of the
Power Structure: (Toward a Strategy)

- A. Economics of Malnutrition Studies Under Way and Planned
- B. Conference at M.I.T. on Nutrition and National Development

C. Nutrition and National Development: (Role Playing) The Nutrition Advocates Versus the National Planners.

Chairman: MARTIN J. FORMAN, TA/N

- Role Players:
- A. The Nutrition Advocates
 - Marion Frazao, USAID/Brazil
 - Paul Cifrino, USAID/India
 - Harold Haight, USAID/Ecuador
 - Nassib Hemaidan, USAID/Tunisia

 - B. The National Planners
 - John Kean, TA/PM
 - Joan Coe, PPC
 - Bernard Chapnick, USAID/Brazil
 - Sol Chafkin, American Tech. Assistance Corp.

While it is recognized that motivating the power structure is a real problem in combatting malnutrition, it is difficult to address this problem in programming terms. AID has made a start in this direction by initiating studies on the Economics of Malnutrition, since it appears that hard economic data is one of the things needed to bring about motivation on the part of some leaders. These studies will be described.

In addition, AID is co-sponsoring a Conference on Nutrition and National Development at M.I.T. this fall. It is planned to bring together nutritionists and national planners to initiate a dialogue and to try to identify the issues involved. The program for this conference will also be described.

At this session, we will attempt to identify the issues involved in motivating the power structure by using the technique of role playing. A delegation of nutrition advocates will meet with the "Planning Commission" to present the case for programming and budgeting for nutrition. The Planners will react and present the case for priorities in planning. Since this will be an open meeting of the planning commission of the Government of the Nation of Coolfont (GOC), the public will also be given an opportunity to present arguments for each "side".

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Session #11
10:30-12:30

The Cost and Benefit of Alternate Approaches:
Toward a Systems Approach

- A. Evaluation of program segments
- B. A Pilot System: The Tamil Nadu Study
- C. Future Plans

Chairman: MARTIN J. FORMAN, TA/N

Speaker: SOL CHAFKIN, AMERICAN TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE CORPORATION

Panel: Jim Levinson, Cornell University
Harold Rice, TA/N
Robert Kerchen, TA/PM
Bernard Chapnick, USAID/Brazil

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12:30-1:30p.m.

LUNCH

Session #12
2:00-3:15p.m.

AID Strategy for Nutrition Programming

Chairman: MARTIN J. FORMAN, TA/N

A draft TA/N strategy statement and proposed FY-1972 program will be distributed for discussion. This representative agency-wide input will be incorporated into these documents before their submission later in June (strategy) and July (program).

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Session #13
3:30-4:45p.m.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Chairman: MARTIN J. FORMAN, TA/N

Panel: Amy Pound, TA/N
Marion Frazao, USAID/Brazil
Nassib Hemaïdan, USAID/Tunisia
Dave Amato, USAID/Mexico
Robert Lester, USAID/Bolivia
Robert Weil, USDA/FEDS