AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

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DOCUMENT CODE: 3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Worldwide

3. PROJECT NUMBER: 936-5110 — PD-AAZ 579

4. BUREAU/OFFICE: S&T/N — 36

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters): Food and Nutrition Monitoring

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD): MM 06 DD 30 YY 95

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)
A. Initial FY 89 B. Quarter 3 C. Final FY 93

8. COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT $1 =)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 89 B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	LIFE OF PROJECT E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total						10,500
(Grant)	(600)	( )	(600)	( )	( )	(7,200
(Loan)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	
Other U.S. 1. Buy-ins						3,300
2.						
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	600		600			10,500

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE 1. Grant	2. Loan	D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE 1. Grant	2. Loan	E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION 1. Grant	2. Loan	F. LIFE OF PROJECT 1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) FN						7,200		7,200	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						7,200		7,200	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)
A. Code
B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To promote the integration of human food consumption and nutrition considerations in development policies, programs, and projects in the food, agriculture, health and related sectors.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS
Interim MM 03 YY 92 MM YY Final MM 03 YY 94

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES
☒ 000 ☐ 941 ☒ Local ☐ Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a ____ page PP Amendment)

17. APPROVED BY
Signature: Norge W. Jerome
Title: Director, Office of Nutrition
Date Signed: MM 06 DD 25 YY 89

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

AID 1330-4 (8-79)

FOOD AND NUTRITION MONITORING

936 - 5110

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Project Paper
FOOD AND NUTRITION MONITORING
936-5110

I. Project Recommendations and Summary

A. Recommendation

It is recommended that the five year, $10.5 million Food and Nutrition Monitoring Project be authorized for the Office of Nutrition, Bureau for Science and Technology. The design of this project is sound and the role it will perform necessary. The demand for its assistance argues convincingly for its implementation. The project was endorsed by the Nutrition Sector Council at a meeting on May 17, 1989.

B. Summary

The purpose of this project is to promote the integration of human food consumption and nutrition considerations in development policies and activities in the food, agriculture, health and related sectors in selected countries. This follow-on project brings disparate activities carried out under various different projects together into a comprehensive integrated program. Building upon the experience and accomplishments of the predecessor projects, this project will significantly promote the integration of human food consumption and nutrition considerations in development policies, programs, and projects in the food agriculture, health, natural resurces, and other sectors. This will be accomplished by (1) assisting in institution building in cooperating countries to ensure regular and continuous monitoring of food consumption and nutritional status for timely warning, program planning and program evaluation; (2) providing technical assistance to assess the nutritional status and diet quality of opulations; and assisting program and project design, implementation and evaluation; and (3) operations research to improve the availability, relevance and quality of food and nutrition information.

The project will have four components:

1. Technical assistance in (a) nutritional assessments; (b) analysis of data from on-going collection activities in different sectors; and (c) development and refinement of

monitoring programs that incorporate nutrition and food indicators. This component will support A.I.D. missions and regional bureaus and their needs in working with host governments to institutionalize monitoring systems;

2. Training in (a) nutritional assessment, (b) program evaluation, and (c) analyses and determination of policy implications of food and nutrition monitoring programs. This component will aid in the development of a cadre of individuals committed to a food-nutrition-agriculture orientation in development;

3. Applied research to identify alternative key indicators of household food security and nutritional status that can effectively assist in the development of sound food and agricultural policies and programs. This component will also examine promising new methods for developing linkages among sectors in host countries;

4. Information dissemination and networking to ensure that knowledge gained will play a vital role in advancing the state of the art in food and nutrition monitoring programs. This component will support A.I.D.'s high level policy coordination and interaction with other organizations engaged in food and nutrition monitoring.

The contractor(s) will be selected through full and open competition. It is expected that there will be a single prime contractor with one or more sub-contractors, as the range of skills required is such that no single organization is likely to command all of them. The contractors will be required to have:

- expertise in food and nutrition and related subject areas,
- skills in providing technical assistance, training and applied research
- experience in working successfully with host country and non-governmental organizations.

II. Project Description

A. Background

Television viewers are all too familiar with scenes of starving children in Ethiopia and Sudan. While these crises - exacerbated by military and political factors - grab the headlines, the quiet suffering of the 34% of the world's population enduring the effects of inadequate or marginal nutrition goes largely

undocumented. In many countries where food supply and nutritional status are marginal and malnutrition endemic, the lack of nutrition monitoring and surveillance data make sound governmental planning and policy development virtually impossible. When environmental, economic or political changes tip the delicate balance in these situations, widespread famine often results and chaotic relief efforts follow.

Development theorists have often assumed a one-to-one correlation between economic development and nutrition. However, experience during the past two decades has shown that improved nutritional status among all groups in a society is not an automatic corollary of rising per capita income and increased per capita food availability. Undernutrition continues to affect a large percentage of the population in developing countries in spite of impressive economic advances as measured by historical indicators of development.

Traditional efforts to overcome problems of chronic food shortages have almost exclusively aimed at increasing food production, food price subsidies and food aid. These problem-solving strategies have proven to be useful and important, albeit, inadequate to fully address the problem of chronic food shortages. In addition, the database for evaluating program effectiveness is either non-existent or inadequate. There is an urgent need for well designed, well-targeted food and nutrition monitoring and surveillance systems to provide quality data for nutrition policy and planning. Field programs linking household food security issues with nutritional status indicators can inform food and agriculture policymakers and nutrition planners of pending food shortages and allow preventive actions to avert serious hunger and malnutrition.

The problem of household food insecurity has been exacerbated by a degraded physical environment. In many regions, there is a constant threat that unusual variations in the environment may induce disaster and lead to severe malnutrition in a significant proportion of the population. Where these conditions exist, the administrative and technical framework for data collection, transmission, analysis and presentation is usually poorly utilized by bodies responsible for nutrition planning and intervention. As a consequence, when disaster strikes resources are often misapplied or wasted. These conditions hold for acute episodes as well as for chronic conditions of food shortages and malnutrition, food and nutrition monitoring and surveillance can play important roles in providing information for appropriate action.

B. Rationale for Project

This project has been designed to integrate approaches to alleviating hunger and malnutrition in host countries. Traditionally, development programs to alleviate hunger and malnutrition have been classified in specific sectors such as health, nutrition, agriculture, etc. and often lack an integrated approach. It is clear that fragmented sectoral approaches do not effectively address the hunger problem. The five year, $10.5 million ($7.200 S&T, $3,3000 million buy-ins) Food and Nutrition Monitoring Project employs an approach which will integrate food and nutrition analytic principles to data collection and analysis and apply the results to all relevant sectors for problem solving and policy development.

Nutritional status is linked to household food security issues and thus to food and agricultural policy. In order to promote awareness of the impact of agriculture policy on nutritional status, it is necessary to raise the nutrition consciousness of project designers, managers and researchers involved in agriculture activities. This can be accomplished through an integrated approach linking nutrition considerations with agriculture and food policy issues.

Currently, the linkage between nutrition and the agriculture sector is tenuous at best. However, linkages between nutrition and the health sector have been well established. Indicators of impaired nutritional status have traditionally been used to show a negative effect on health status. However, nutritional status indicators that are more directly related to food production, distribution and consumption is long overdue. These will be developed in this project and the two sets of indicators will be integrated into a set of key indicators to provide timely warning of impending hunger and malnutrition among the poor in developing countries.

In order to accomplish the above objectives, this project will undertake technical assistance activities to improve ongoing data collection methods in selected countries. This will include data being collected for a variety of purposes in various sectors of governmental and non - governmental organizations. The prime purpose is to demonstrate how data already being collected for other purposes could yield nutritionally significant information. Applied research will be carried out to develop new indicators that will make nutrition information useful to agriculture policy makers. Additionally, through training programs, workshops, meetings and publications, a cadre of qualified individuals will be trained to implement a multisectoral (food- nutrition - agriculture - health approach to development programs.

C. Project Goal

The goal of this project is to reduce hunger and malnutrition among the poor in developing countries.

D. Project Purpose and Strategy

The purpose of this project is to promote the integration of human food consumption and nutrition considerations in development policies and activities in the food, agriculture, health and other relevant sectors in target countries. This will be accomplished by:

(1) developing alternative key indicators (based on combined food and nutrition principles) of household food security and nutritional status;

(2) providing short and long term technical assistance and training for institution building. This will help ensure that there is a basic understanding of the need and techniques for regular and continuous monitoring of changes in food consumption and nutritional status;

(3) providing technical assistance to assess the nutritional status of populations and dietary quality of household food supplies using appropriate and simple data collection and analysis methods;

(4) providing short-term technical assistance in program and project design, implementation and evaluation; and

(5) operations research to improve the availability, relevance and quality of food and nutrition information in developing countries.

The development hypothesis being tested in this project is stated below:

Programs in which planners and implementors integrate food, nutrition and agriculture activities are more likely to:

a. Demonstrate general understanding of the role of nutrition in development programs;

b. Show cost-effective solutions to a larger number of development problems than those which do not.

E. Project Elements

The traditonal use of nutrition data has been to link nutritional status with health status. While nutritionists have long decried the lack of nutrition - consciousness among agriculturalists, the lack of agriculturally relevant nutrition data is certainly a part of the problem.

Ideally, one would prefer to have panel data sets in which food availability, consumption, growth and development, fitness and morbidity records of individual household members could be traced over time. With these data, one could answer two critical questions: In what ways do agricultural activities, at the local and national levels, impair or enhance household and individual food security and nutritional status? And if so, through what mechanisms? Secondly, can agricultural development programs and food and nutrition systems be designed in ways that increase the food security and nutritional wellbeing of the poor and other vulnerable groups? In order to answer these questions, data relevant to both agricultural pursuits and nutritional status should be collected in a systematic way.

The project will actively promote the initiation, or expansion, of integrated food and nutrition monitoring systems in A.I.D. country programs. In each collaborating country, resources will be identified to make better use of already ongoing data collection activities and their relevance to nutrition and, where appropriate, institute better information collection and analysis for improved design, targetting and timing of interventions. Concurrently, the project will support analyses of food and agriculture policies and programs which are likely to have an impact on nutrition programs.

This project will provide a bridge to complete activities initiated during earlier Agency projects; also, it will further develop and refine field operational activities responsive to linkages among agriculture, nutrition and health. Building on the experience gained and methods developed to date under the predecessor projects and on other work in the field, the project will significantly expand the integration, application and institutionalization of food and nutrition monitoring. This will be achieved by:

1. Performing operational research to identify alternative key indicators of nutritional status that can effectively inform the development of sound food and agricultural policies and programs;

2. Providing technical assistance in food and nutrition monitoring that incorporates a set of key indicators for assessing household food security and nutritional status and for analyzing data from on-going data collection in different sectors;

3. Providing training in food and nutrition monitoring; nutritional assessment, program evaluation and food policy analysis;

4. Developing guidelines to integrate technical assistance, training and research;

5. Increasing information dissemination and networking to ensure that knowledge gained will play a vital role in advancing the state of the art in food and nutrition monitoring programs.

F. Project Inputs

The project inputs to increase the amount, quality and relevance of information gathering, analysis and reporting, and to promote the integration of nutritional considerations in food and agricultural policies, programs and projects, are in direct support of the project purpose .

1. Technical Assistance

Technical assistance available through this project will aid in establishing and strengthening food and nutrition monitoring systems and in policy and planning analyses.

a. This project will offer long and short term technical assistance to help conceputalize, design and develop national food and nutrition monitoring systems to yield relevant information for nutrition policies and programs to alleviate hunger and malnutrition. Because there is a complex of factors (including poverty) leading to malnutrition, potential users of food and nutrition information are to be found in various sectors in each country. Ongoing assistance will be provided in identifying potential users and their information needs, and in demonstrating how food and nutrition data can be structured in various sectors. Where relevant data exist, technical assistance will be provided for strengthening the existing system by applying the key indicators developed in this project. Assistance will be provided in demonstrating how the established food and nutrition monitoring system can be used to inform policy makers and program design teams on changes in the population's nutritional status.

When (on the basis of established criteria, discussions among the Project Manager, host country, A.I.D. mission and the appropriate Regional Bureau) it is determined that a food and nutrition survey, either large or small-scale, is required to properly characterize the nature and magnitude of a public health nutrition problem, the project will provide technical assistance for the planning, training and data analysis/interpretation components of the survey. Technical assistance will also be provided to organize and conduct a workshop with representatives of relevant sectors.

b. Technical assistance in food and nutrition policy and planning will be made available on an ongoing basis in selected countries. This will assist policy level officials to construct or refine their public sector databases as a resource for food and nutrition policy and planning. In each country, these will fall into one or more of four broad categories:

1. programs and policies whose primary purposes are not stated in terms of nutrition, but which can affect nutitional status;
2. programs with broader objectives (e.g. generate employment, increase income, improve health, increase food supply) but for which improved nutritional status is one measure of success;
3. programs whose specific purpose is to alleviate malnutrition; and

4. emergency type relief programs required to avoid or overcome acute malnutrition;

In addition, technical assistance will be available for a wide range of related activities, including:

sectoral project design, implementation and evaluation; analysis of family food practices and consumption patterns; and evaluation of the impact of food security, food aid and supplemental feeding programs.

2. Training

The overall objective of training is to orient food and agriculture specialists to incorporate nutrition considerations in development projects. Training will be provided to (1) orient and sensitize policy level personnel, to nutrition issues in order to widen the circle of workers committed to a food-nutrition-agriculture orientation in development; (2) increase and upgrade technical skills of personnel at the operating level. Training will be held

in-country and regionally to the greatest extent possible, and will be treated as a key objective of all technical assistance visits. Training courses designed for host country personnel will be open to A.I.D. officers.

Policy level personnel will be involved primarily through their leadership roles at project workshops and conferences, and through consultancies and briefings at their offices. As often as practicable, policy level personnel will also be involved in oversight activities in this project.

During each year of the project, training will be offered to project personnel from relevant sectors in the linkages between national food production and food availability at the household level. The main thrust will be on household food security issues in relation to food and agriculture policy. Periodic follow-up of trainees in their work situation will help sustain skills. Training will also be offered to data collection, analysis and management technicians during each year of the project. Here too, periodic follow-up will help sustain skills.

In the predecessor Surveys & Surveillance project, more than one hundred persons were trained (short courses and on-the-job). In this project, emphasis will be placed on maintaining and improving skills in individuals trained earlier. New trainees will be added in order to increase the cadre of trained professionals. The manuals, methodologies and experiences from the previous series of training courses will serve as a basis for developing formal training courses in this project.

3. Applied Field Research

(a) Developing Key Indicators

This project is based on the merging of activities carried out previously under S&T/N projects: Nutrition Surveys and Surveillance and Consumption Analysis of Food and Agricultural Policies. During the early months of the project priority will be given to a review of the products, summarization of experiences and formulation of "lessons learned" from the predecessor projects. Close liaison will be maintained with A.I.D. staff during the process. This exercise will result in clearer specification of the key indicators of household food security and nutritional status.

This project component will actively work to identify alternative key indicators of nutrition status for food and agricultural policies. The development of these indicators is key to combining

previous health oriented and agriculture oriented projects.

Nutrition indicators that have been found useful in food and nutrition assessments of refugees include the following three types: (1) leading indicators, which change before the onset of decreased access to food (for example, shortage of rainfall); (2) concurrent indicators, which occur at the same time as decreased access to food (for example, low household food supplies); and (3) trailing indicators, which occur after decreased access to food (for example, weight loss and changes in anthropometry). The potential usefulness of these indicators for the purposes of this project will be examined.

It is hypothesized that the key indicators will be developed from a combination of those three types of nutrition indicators. The methodology for defining and collecting indicators needs to be standardized. The key indicators will be developed from data available in a selected number of countries in A.I.D.'s three geographic regions viz.

Africa	Malawi Kenya Niger
Asia and Near East	Indonesia The Philippines Thailand
Latin America and the the Caribbean	Brazil Chile Guatemala Mexico

The choice of individual countries will be based on prior A.I.D., S&T/N experience in country, Mission support, and knowledge of existing data sets. In order to maximize benefits from this activity it will be coordinated with other Agency food security projects. It is assumed that the country databases will include a full set of the three types of nutrition indicators although further research to delineate concurrent indicators is planned in this project.

(b) Rapid Community Assessments to delineate Concurrent Indicators

This project will sponsor operational research on the household food consumption patterns and nutritional status of identical populations in order to identify sets of concurrent indicators for

assessing household food security and nutritional status. Technical assistance will be provided for the conduct of operational research - which will include Rapid Community Assessments or Reconnaissance surveys. These quick, non-formal, cost-effective surveys provide basic qualitative data on the topic of interest and assist in identifying the key characteristics of a system e.g. an agricultural or food system in a target area. The technique is particularly useful in delineating concurrent nutrition indicators since it provides information on the sociocultural context of food availability and pattern of household food distribution and consumption.

General topics of food habits research in a reconnaissance survey follow:

1. Household food supply - identifying actual and potential food resources and pathways through which food enters the home. Examples of pathways are home production, purchasing, formal and informal exchanges, donations by insitutions, etc.; proportion of food obtained from each pathway. This information will give some idea of the types of crops on which to focus at the design stage.

2. Socioeconomic indicators - quantity of stored grain, income earning opportunities, livestock holdings and sales, cost or quantity of food staples, cash crop and livestock prices, use of wild foods, number and type of displaced persons and homogeneity of families.

3. Food storage in the home and close to the home.

4. Water supply system.

5. Food consumption pattern - determining the core or staple foods of the dietary pattern and items peripheral to the core; mapping how the pattern varies by age, sex, gender, season, schedule, religion; identifying food taboos and how they are linked to the overall dietary pattern; determining specialty foods and their linkage to the general dietary pattern.

6. Food preparation techniques - the various modes of food preparation (both tradtional and newly introduced). Information provided in items 3-6 above will give some indication of diet diversity; it will also show whether preparation techniques add or destroy nutrients. Preliminary information on food preparation will also

give some notion of the qualities households look for in crops - such as ease in preparation. In addition, information collected on preparation techniques can indicate the fuel requirements of certain foods, an important factor to consider in any proposed food crop intervention.

7. Food preferences - determining the characteristics of the foods preferred. This will aid in devising appropriate food production programs. It can also project consumption responses to proposed changes that might be brought about by agronomic programs. Moreover, these surveys can indiated potential consumption problems associated with the existing agricultural pattern.

8. Seasonality - seasonal or periodic fluctuations in food consumption; determining previous seasonal shortages of marketed food and fluctuations in food prices. (This information can generate hypotheses that can be followed up in formal, in depth surveys. These data can then be compared to historic records of price fluctuations and previous studies of seasonal changes in food consumption to gain a better picture of household vulnerability to food shortages).

9. Food consumption schedules and frequency of eating - inquiries regarding the number of times food is eaten in a day, both formally in meals and informally in snacks, (including seasonal variations in these) can give some indication of the inadequacy of the caloric intake. This information may also indicate whether agricultural or other labor demands placed on women adversely affect food preparation for the household.

10. Feeding programs - assessment of the effects of feeding programs on malnourished recipients and the appropriateness of supplementary and relief commodities.

The qualitative data gathered in the reconnaisance survey combined with other secondary data sources can give researchers a general overview of the local food system and on patterns of food consumption. For purposes of this project, these data will be used to delineate sets of concurrent indicators for refining the key indicators referred to in 3(a) above.

4. Dissemination and Networking

Dissemination of knowledge, experience, methodologies and "lessons

learned" will be a key element of the project; this serves as a means of achieving the project's purpose and to ensure that project resources make a continuing contribution to the body of knowledge and methodologies in the field of food and nutrition monitoring. The project will also build and maintain effective communication links with other relevant A.I.D. projects and key institutions and leaders such as international agencies, officials of governments and university and private professionals active in the fields of food and agriculture policy and nutrition planning. Disseminations will be based on the results (and products) from all components of this project, including field research, training and technical assistance.

To facilitate transition from the predecessor to the new project while simultaneously initiating linkage with A.I.D. staff, relevant A.I.D. projects and other groups, Project staff will, within six months of project initiation and periodically thereafter, hold seminars in which project findings and future plans are presented and discussed. The initial seminar will summarize the findings and products from the predecessor projects, provide the framework for the new project and a description of proposed field activities.

A wide variety of publications will be disseminated. These will include reprints of publications from the predecessor projects and reports and methodological guidelines/manuals from the predecessor projects which are currently in process. Original papers describing "lessons learned" from A.I.D. and other related projects will be included in the dissemination process.

Major state-of-the-art studies will be commissioned occasionally by S&T/N during the life of the project. These will consolidate or disseminate relevant findings from A.I.D. - supported work, and/or the work of others on both substantive and methodological questions in the area of food and nutrition monitoring.

To speed and broaden distribution and heighten the impact of new information, the Project will publish a periodic newsletter on topics and issues of interest to the network of people in the field of food and nutrition monitoring. Particular emphasis will be placed on innovative approaches, success stories, "lessons learned", while the status of policies/programs/projects/ activities in developing countries linking nutrition information with other sectors will be reported routinely. In keeping with the networking functions, the editor of the newsletter would seek guest contributions and include a "dialogue page" in each issue.

The target audience for research reports and state-of-the-art

documents will consist of (a) developing country agriculturists, nutritionists, health staff, community development staff, economists, policy analysts and high officials in all ministries, (b) U.S. and overseas universities and private sector professionals active in efforts to improve the food supply and nutrition in developing countries, and relevant staffs of PVOs, other donors and A.I.D.

G. End of Project Status

The Food and Nutrition Monitoring Completion Date (PACD) is September 30, 1994, at which time the following will be completed:

1. Technical assistance will have been provided to approximately 20 USAID Missions and Host Governments. These countries will be chosen on the basis of their interest in working collaboratively, previous related activities and situations of special interest.

2. Interdisciplinary and intersectoral applied research directed at identifying alternative key indicators of nutritional status will have been carried out in approximately five countries. These indicators will enable nutritional objectives and data to be integrated with agriculture and related sectors' programs and policies. The development of these indicators is key to combining previous health oriented and agriculture oriented projects. Preference will be given to those countries where successful monitoring systems are in place and where new work can build on past efforts. These include for example, Malawi, Kenya, Indonesia, Philippines, Guatemala and Chile.

3. Application of information on nutritional status directed to national and local development programs will have become an accepted and adopted approach in health, agriculture, and related sectors' policies and activities in approximately ten countries. The specific countries will be chosen on the basis of collaborative interest and the opportunity to build upon prior work under predecessor projects.

4. Benefits from cooperation among individuals and government offices in different sectors will be seen and the linkages will have been institutionalized. Measurable evidence of this accomplishment will be demonstrated by inclusion of nutritionists and nutrition objectives in the formulation and implementation of programs and policies in related sectors.

5. Nutritional considerations will have been included in

developmental research in agriculture, rural development and health sectors. Countries where the greatest impact and benefit can be achieved will be chosen on the basis of criteria stated above.

6. Guidelines for integrating nutritional concerns in food and agricultural programs by USAID Missions will have been developed and disseminated to appropriate host countries and other agencies.

7. A cadre of trained individuals capable of carrying out monitoring activities and of expanding the group will be present in approximately 15 countries. This will be accomplished through approximately nine training programs and workshops in each of the A.I.D. regions.

8. A core set of minimum data points will exist for all countries where activities are undertaken. This will assure comparability of data collected. In particular these data points will increase understanding of the role concurrent or contextual indicators play in affecting nutritional status and permit appropriate generalization across individual situations.

8. Approximately twenty working and state of the art papers and eight international and third country meetings will have been completed. These would have been forged new and better links between researchers and implementors and would have developed more appropriate technical solutions for development problems.

9. Approximately twelve nutritional/food assessments will have been carried out to assist in developing national nutrition strategy.

H. Selection Criteria

There will be greater demand for the services of this project than the S&T budget itself can support. In light of this, country activities funded from the core budget will be in places which show a strong interest in the project's objectives and willingness to participate. The USAID should have a CDSS, a project portfolio and/or policy dialogue, and staff that would place priority on the objectives of this project and the utilization of its outputs directly or indirectly in connection with the bilateral program.

Buy-ins may be accepted for any of the project activities. A preliminary review of Mission interest reveals that at least ten

Missions have concrete plans to buy-into this project, and budgets permitting, six other Missions will also become involved at their expense. Missions will be requested to provide funding for the administrative cost of the buy-in.

III. Relationship to Other Programs, Policies, and Activities

A. Relationship to A.I.D. Strategic Plan and CPSS

This project, in partnership with geographic bureaus and missions, will guide scientific research and technological development, along with associated investment, services and networks, in a worldwide attack upon the key development problems. These problems embrace universal development issues that share many features despite country and continental manifestations.

Because the success of the project will largely depend on its acceptance by A.I.D. staff in other offices of S&T, Regional Bureaus and particularly the missions, dissemination and networking efforts will include AID sponsored seminars, conferences, workshops and training courses for staff. This would include Mission Directors meetings, regional conferences for Agriculture, Health, Human Resources or Food for Peace Officers, Women in Development workshops, Child Survival Courses, etc. The design and integration of nutrition information within agricultural policy or food aid programs, or food production-consumption linkages or other relevant topics will be tailored to each group. These seminars will provide information on strategies for achieving the proposed linkage and its utility to counterparts in host governments. Information and publications stemming from the operational studies will also be included

The proposed project meets all criteria stated in the AID Strategic Plan and other AID policy documents. Details are provided below.

The A.I.D. Strategic Plan, "Blueprint for Development," sets an ultimate purpose of helping to bring about:

-- a world in which extreme poverty, hunger, illiteracy and illness are essentially eliminated.

The Strategic Plan goes on to set specific objectives for dealing with hunger:

-- Achieve the FAO critical level of caloric intake (1.2 BMR) for at least 90 percent of the population in each country. Reduce the percentage of children under age five suffering

from chronic and severe undernourishment to less that 20% of the age group.

--In so doing, it notes that:

--The elimination of hunger involves not only food production but such factors as household income (and) food consumption patterns.

Other Agency guidance documents shed further light on the hunger issue. A.I.D. Food and Agriculture Development Policy Paper has as one of its objectives:

-- Improved food consumption in rural and urban areas through ...

-- increased awareness and incorporation of sound nutritional principles in the design and implementation of production,

-- marketing, health and education policies and programs, including improved access to, and utilization of, food for -- those at nutritional risk.

The A.I.D. Nutrition Policy Paper (May 1982) specifies that:

A.I.D.'s policy is to improve nutrition through sectoral programs in agriculture, health, food aid, population, and education as well as through direct nutrition programs.

-- This can be effected through:

-- identifying projects based upon analysis of nutrition and food consumption problems; this is especially appropriate in formulating country development strategies.

-- including nutrition as a factor in project design e.g., in agriculture, through maximizing consumption effects of crop and technology selection, research and extension, and appropriate national policies.

Finally, the Agency Nutrition Strategy (January 1984) points out four leading factors that help explain the existence of malnutrition. These are:

(1) low food availability due to low productivity, post harvest food losses, rapid population growth and constraints on imports;

(2) the inability to buy foods because of poverty, weak markets, price instability, and skewed income distribution;

(3) dysfunctional food beliefs and habits; and

(4) malnutrition may be caused by nutrient loss due to illness and infection.

This proposed project addresses the two sets of causative factors -- agricultural and economic -- and the information generation and analytical capability needed to understand them.

B. Relationship to Other S&T Projects

This project is the outcome of a lengthy preparation process. It has evolved from several on-going project activities managed by the Office of Nutrition. Specific objectives and descriptions of the relevant projects are stated below. Specifically, this project will:

(a) develop appropriate methods for gathering and analysis of information on nutritional status and the determinants of human food consumption patterns and nutritional status, and

(b) foster the application of the resultant findings to the design and implementation of policies, projects, and systems of service delivery which support improvements in nutritional status for people at risk of malnutrition.

1. Nutrition Surveys and Surveillance (936-1064)

In 1977, A.I.D.'s Office of Nutrition initiated activities to develop methods for nutrition surveys and nutritional surveillance systems at the national level in developing countries. The surveys were to be used to provide baseline information for assessing needs for nutrition interventions -- and against which to measure programmatic progress. The design and institutionalization of surveillance methodologies was to assist host country personnel in making decisions about long-term nutrition planning, program management and evaluation, as well as timely warning of potential food supply shortfalls so as to help avoid extreme reductions in food consumption.

(a) Surveys: During the first three years of the project methods for the assessment of nutritional status and surveying dietary practices were developed collaboratively by the Nutrition Division at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) (with which A.I.D. entered into a RSSA agreement) and the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA).

Since 1980 national nutritional status surveys were completed with technical assistance from CDC staff in 17 countries: Nepal, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Lesotho, Togo, Egypt, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Haiti, Yemen, Kenya, Bolivia, Morocco, El Salvador and most recently Swaziland, Peru and Ecuador. Intensive training and ongoing supervision was given to host country personnel who were responsible for conducting the survey and participating in analysis of the data. A comprehensive report was published for each country. These reports received wide distribution within the host countries and the international development coummunity. In many countries, these reports continue to be the only available authoritative information on the magnitude, nature and distribution of malnutrition. Also, a series of nutrition survey methodology manuals were developed and refined throughout the survey series. These have been used in draft form for planning and conducting comparable national or area surveys by several countries, U.N. Agencies, bilateral agency contractors, and A.I.D. Bureaus and missions.

(b) Surveillance: In 1980 A.I.D. established a cooperative agreement with Cornell University and the Cornell Nutritional Surveillance Program (CNSP) in order to assist host countries with the establishment and refinement of nutrition surveillance systems. Activities to be included in these systems included: (a) long-term planning, (b) problem identification (c) program management and evaluation (changes in the nutritional status of infants and young children being a sensitive indicator of general health status), (d) timely warning of impending food supply problems, and (e) advocacy. Under this agreement, the CNSP has provided significant technical and program support to the establishment of surveillance systems in Indonesia, Costa Rica and Sri Lanka. Since 1982, when Cornell entered into a joint program with UNICEF for eastern and southern Africa, CNSP staff has been actively assisting programs in Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mauritius. In addition, regional Centers in Malawi and Chile are being assisted by this project.

Training courses for host country program managers and data handling and processing technicians (up to six weeks in length), have been carried out by the CNSP in the U.S., in Chile, Kenya, Malawi and Mauritius. Much of the research accomplishments have been reported in professional journals by CNSP staff and their collaborators. The CNSP has a working paper series which makes information on methodological advances available to a large audience. State-of-the-art reports on nutritional surveillance methodologies and determinants of young child feeding practices for use in nutritional surveillance systems have also been published.

The nutritional surveys and surveillance project was evaluated in mid-1988. Some of the findings of the evaluation are cited below.

-The project has made significant contributions to nutition planning and policy analysis in the areas of health, agriculture and macroeconomics, and to bringing nutritional considerations to the forefront of development issues.

-The large number of national nutritional status surveys completed with project assistance have provided very useful data for use in policy and program development.

-Continued emphasis is needed on the development of appropriate indicators, simple methods and procedures for timely warning, and for policy analysis.

-Core support should be maintained at one (or possibly two) regional center of excellence, from which to develop and support a network of institutions competent to run the complementary tasks under the project.

-A substantial amount of on-the-job training based on short term technical assistance visits will be required over time as surveillance activities in most countries are still nascent.

2. Consumption Analysis of Agricultural Policies

Historically, this set of activities has evolved as a modification of three pre-existing projects that were consolidated in FY 1985 to streamline project management.

(a) The first area of emphasis, initiated in 1978, dealt with the advancement of the state-of-the-art with respect to understanding the linkages between agricultural production and human food consumption. It has been implemented, for the most part, through a Resources Support Service Agreement (RSSA) with the Nutrition Economics Group (NEG) in the U.S. Department of agriculture's Office on International Cooperation and Development (USDA/OICD).

Under this project element, innovative studies, evaluating impacts on consumption patterns, were commissioned by the NEG at S&T/N request. Known methodologies were adapted and further evolved by the contractors and tested in countries such as Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Dominican Republic; or on broadly oriented concerns with food aid, and measurement methodology. An annotated bibliography was prepared in 1983.

Technical assistance was offered through field missions to countries such as Peru, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Jamaica, Haiti, Cameroon, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Sri Lanka in project design, data processing and analysis, and policy assessment and planning with respect to the impact which agricultural and related economic development activities have on food consumption patterns and nutritional well-being.

Training materials were prepared and short-courses carried out (a) for A.I.D. and developing country food and agriculture personnel dealing with the linkages between food production and food consumption in development programming (four sessions in AID/W and one in Ecuador), and (b) for data analysis and handling personnel in developing countries, on the techniques of data processing (Tanzania and Jamaica).

(b) The second area of emphasis is specifically on the "Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies (CEAP)." Short turn-around policy impact studies were spun off during early RSSA activities and carried out using available in-country data and minimal budgets. Among these studies have been those conducted in Sudan (wheat pricing in the greater Khartoum area), Tanzania (an assessment of the National Milling Corporation's grain market operations), Senegal (the millet/groundnut/rice economy), Cameroon (food marketing with improved market access), and Jamaica (cassava/groundnut/rice investment options). Somewhat longer-term studies of this general type were also carried out in Sierra Leone and Honduras.

An international review seminar was held in AID/W in 1983 to bring U.S. and developing country policy makers and researchers together for an assessment of project achievements as well as identification of still unmet needs. Among the latter are the continuing need to review methodological questions and to summarize types of effects which different kinds of policies and projects -- or background conditions -- have on changes in food consumption patterns.

In general, three types of methodologies emerged.

One type involved self-contained assessments of specific policy questions, as illustrated in Cameroon (the impact on the Northern Province of the opening-up of the border with Nigeria), Senegal (the effects of rice importation on the millet-groundnut farming system), and Jamica (investments in exports cash cropping (sugar) versus investments in domestic food cropping (cassava).

Another type of methodology involved staged assessments, with the short turn-around assessment being the initial stage. Based on the results of the intial study, host country authorities which were previously unable to focus their attention on the study, or commit institutional and financial resources, took a more active and collaborative interest. Follow-up studies, came to be jointly funded, as illustrated in Tanzania (dealing with the role and functioning of a parastatal organization, the National Milling.

C. Lessons Learned From Implementation and Evaluation of Other Projects

An external evaluation of the above project components was carried out in the summer of 1987. The evaluation included a review of project documents, widely representative interviews with AID/W unit representatives, with collaborating institutions in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Tufts University and the University of Arizona, as well as field visits to two overseas sites (Honduras and Mali).

Some of the findings of the evaluation include:

-The approach of focusing on food consumption and nutrition aspects of agricultural (and other sector) programs, policies, and projects is the most effective way for A.I.D to influence agriculture and other sector activities so they will concurrently serve the Agency's nutritional objectives.

-Tufts University has ably conducted studies in the Dominican Republic and Mali, enabled by budget adequacy to maintain a residential presence in the countries. A strength the University of Arizona shares with the Iowa State University group is a capacity to produce good information material and to carry out dissemination and training effectively.

-Greater weight should be given to technical assistance and training, as compared with research. The studies completed generated a tremendous amount of information, much of which is still largely underexploited.

-There is a need for further attention to reinforcing the project's impact on institutionalization in host countries.

3. S&T/N, "Nutrition in Agriculture IQCs": Over the past few years S&T/N has worked with the technical offices in the regional bureaus, and with S&T/AGR to establish two IQCs specially qualified to provide technical assistance in the

incorporation of food consumption and nutrition considerations in agriculture and food project design, implementation evaluation and related topics. These IQCs serve as a flexible resource for missions to tap when designing and monitoring the implementation of agriculture and food projects.

4. S&T/AGR "Agriculture Planning and Policy Analysis": This project is now entering a new phase and liaison will be maintained as it has in the past. This project is more broadly construed in the policy area than the consumption-oriented policy portions proposed in this Project Paper. However, valuable information on the current policy climate in selected countries has become available, and duplication has been minimized. In those countries having Policy Analysis Units, supported under the Agricultural Planning and Policy Analysis Project, specific efforts will be made to work in conjunction with these units.

5. S&T/RD. "Food Security in Africa": Field-level liaison has been strong between the food security project in Mali and the S&T/N-managed Tufts University research team studying the impacts of the re-structuring of the cereals market on the consuming public.

6. PPC/PDPR. "Commercialization of Subsistence Agriculture": Principal liaison had been through the International Food Policy Research Institute principal investigatior for the S&T/N-managed food subsidy studies in Egypt and Sri Lanka (who also had one or more studies funded by PPC under the commercialization of subsistence agriculture project). The outcome of the latter (PPC-sponsored) work enhanced the capability of IFPRI staff to provide technical advisory services under the S&T/N-sponsored program.

7. USAID/Bamako. "Cereals Market Restructuring": Principal funding for the S&T/N-managed study of consumer food subsidies in Mali is provided through USAID/Bamako under this project. Liason in the field is on a daily basis.

8. AID/AFR/DP. "Urban Nutritional Impact Study - Guinea": This study is funded by the Africa Bureau as an initial assessment of the impacts of economic policy reforms on the nutritional status of people at the lower end of the socio-economic scale.

9. AID/AFR/DP. "Famine Early Warning System": The principal ojects of FEWS are to identify problems which might lead to a famine emergency, to target

populations at risk at the sub-country level, and to provide USG decision-makers with timely and credible information for response purposes. ST/N has maintained links with this project through review of documents and joint meetings on mutually interesting topics. Although the frame of reference for this project is much more short term than the proposed project, expertise developed in early warning is shared between Bureaus through joint review of projects and other reguarly scheduled meetings.

10. AID/AFR/PD, "Policy Reform and Poverty"
This project was developed to address the increasing concern of U. S. and other donors that programs to reforming economic policies in sub-Saharan Africa coul lead to a worsening of the quality of life of the some of the poorer segments of Africa's populations. This project aims to increase the the developing countries and donor community understanding of of the impacts of policy reform programs on the lower income groups in order to provide effective methods to offset or negate those deleterious impacts without losing the benefits of the longer - term positive consequences of these programs. This project was begun through a buy-in to the Surveys and Surveillance Project. Liaison continues through reporting out sessions and regular meetings between project managers.

11. A.I.D. Non Project or Ad Hoc Undertakings: The services of the technical specialists under this proposed project are available to support non-project and ad hoc A.I.D. sponsored activities.

12. Relation to International Organization Projects: Close association will continue to be maintained between ST/N project and similar activities of other international organizations such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), Sub Committee on Nutrition (SCN) among others. The project manager participates in the working group on indicators for the Interagency Food and Nutrition Surveillance (UNICEF).

The portfolio of the S&T Bureau was recently reviewed to determine what area had the greatest present need. After careful review by, and in consultation with the Nutrition Sector Council, it was determined that A.I.D. needs a mechanism that will integrate the interests of diverse sectors in diminishing malnutrition through regular monitoring of food and nutrition indicators. It is to this end that Food and Nutrition Monitoring has been designed

This project is consistent with the S&T Bureau Central Program Strategy Statement (1985-1990), the objectives of the Food and Agriculture Directorate and the Sustaining Enhanced Nutritional Status for Everyone (SENSE) strategy of S&T/N.

IV. Summary of Feasibility Analyses

The purpose of the Food and Nutrition Monitoring project is to build better understanding of policy issues among developing country policy makers. To do so the Project fosters policy analysis, dialogue and reform in our client countries through the implementation of policy projects and programs. Since A.I.D. provides so much of its assistance through the project and program mode, it is critical that these efforts be designed and implemented in a fashion that will enhance the achievement of desired effects in the broad-based development of the agriculture sector.

Finally, policy changes must be implemented and carried out in a timely and effective fashion if they are to have desired effects on the sector's development. If capacity, i.e. technical talent, tools and money for analyzing policies or implementing policy change is absent, the effectiveness of A.I.D. policy project and program assistance is reduced.

A. Technical Analysis

The project design emphasizes end-user participation in the selection of Food and Nutrition Monitoring subject areas, activities and adoption of results. Initial priority problem areas have ben selected and criteria established for choosing new problem areas during the course of the project. Technical liaison activities are included in the design to ensure continued interaction with end-users. Adequate review and performance tracking and evaluation procedures are included. Technical assistance is problem and capacity building oriented, and all areas stress inter-sectoral approaches. Training is included to enhance capabilities where needed.

B. Economic Analysis

1. Internal A.I.D. Considerations

(1) Appropriateness of A.I.D. Investment in this Project: Policy dialog is one of the pillars of the overall A.I.D. strategy. Although this project would participate directly in policy dialog only infrequently,

it will have the effect of bolstering the quality of that dialog through the provision of better policy-relevant information than is currently available from existing sources.

(2) Relative Merits of the Proposed Approach: The proposed approach emphasizes a collaborative mode across institutional boundaries. Some increase in effectiveness is possible by increasing the scale of activities and by pooling or sharing resources. Greater emphasis will be placed on rapid appraisal methods using shorter time periods (than that used in conventional studies), and using existing data sets in conducting policy impact analyses. The linkage of training and technical assistance to research results usually involves the same people thereby adding efficiencies to the process.

(3) Potential for Increasing Internal Efficiencies: The use of contractors and cooperators lightens the technical burden on direct hire staff and shifts some of the technical management responsibilities to implementing organizations. The specific focus on applications in policy decision making, project design and implementation, and the short turn around policy impact studies reduces the handling of larger bodies of data, or the considerations of more general questions of mostly academic interest. This type of analysis and technical support is a relatively efficient way of managing expensive scientific talent.

2. Impacts on Developing Economies

Governments are continually making policy decisions regarding expenditures on programs intended to improve the well-being of people in the lower socio-economic strata. Many of these decisions and investments are made on the basis of conventional wisdom, political doctrine, or sterotypes. The kinds of information which nutritional surveillance and consumption analysis produce would provide the opportunity for decision makers to consider the facts in a nearly objective light before coming to conclusions.

At its peak, the Egypt food subsidy system cost the government over 16 percent of its total public expenditures, which at that time were running over 3.7 billion Egyptian Pounds annually.

In Sri Lanka, similarly, total food consumption subsidies ran as high as 20 percent of total public expenditure.

A.I.D. -supported research in both of these countries demonstrated that significant portions of these food subsidy programs benefited individuals who were not at significant risk of malnutrition. Although the nature of the information available to the researchers did not permit precision in the estimates of these "leakages," information from Sri Lanka indicates that households in the highest 40 percent of the income scale received a third of the benefits under the Sri Lankan food stamp scheme. The food stamp program was costing the Sri Lankam government 1.6 billion rupees per year at the time.

Parallel savings accrue to any public food policy that is able to target its benefits more accurately on those at risk of malnutrition; and only for the time period necessary for the beneficiaries to get on their feet and provide for themselves. There are significant returns to the economy as a whole if project designers in developing countries are able to improve project designs to achieve the most cost-effective and nutritionally sound food subsidy program.

This project's outputs are inputs to the on-going work in other sectors, such as agriculture and rural development, health, population and education. New knowledge can be added to existing projects without significant additional expenditures on management and administration.

C. Social Soundness

This project will be implemented world-wide. It focuses on the socio-economic environment of children, women and other low-income populations at risk to malnutrition: it also focuses on the reduction of hunger and malnutrition of the poor in developing countries. Feasibility of information gathering and analysis may be considered is high since it is largely a technical activity. For instance, relatively unutilized growth monitoring information is routinely collected on a wide scale in many countries, through village level primary health care centers. However, given the political sensitivities to "outside" participation in policy formulation, as well as in information sharing, high standards of objectivity and neutrality will have to be maintained in the information gathering, analysis and reporting stages. Technical assistance to the policy making process will be only in response to host country requests for support services. (U.S. participation in "policy dialog" is one of the pillars of the A.I.D. relationship with authorities in developing countries, although it is not purseued directly at the level of this project.)

1. Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are low-income consumers in developing countries who produce at least part of what they and their families consume. They buy some of their food -- depending on purchasing power and need. A great many others are laborers in the countryside or the urban areas, almost entirely dependent on their earnings. They are vulnerable to malnutrition (experienced as "hunger") as well as illiteracy, powerlessness, sickness, and early death. Well integrated food and nutrition monitoring policies and activities will have a direct effect on those most vulnerable to fluctuations in food supply. Predictions of impending difficulties and meaningful reference points of nutritional and food indicators for a community and country will especially benefit women, traditionally the providers of care for children and food for families. In addition, women will have equal access to project activities, and while no element is designed specifically to address the role of women, a coherent monitoring system can be expected to promote more equitable intrahousehold food distribution. Women stand to benefit directly from the design of more equitable food policies, developed as a result of the integration of nutritional concerns into agricultural policies. Both the views of women in decision/policy making roles and the views of women leading traditional lives will be solicited and used in project implementation.

2. Impact: The project's contribution to sustained growth will be effected through the improvement of food and agriculture policies (and other development policies) that more accurately assess and make use of the economic forces that condition food acquisition and use. By making it possible to target policies to those at greatest nutritional risk, cost-effective interventions will avoid passing benefits to people who are not in need. Since the groups most vulnerable to malnutrition are mothers and children in the low income strata, effective policies will tend to benefit them most. Women will also tend to receive strong benefits from efforts to incorporate nutritional considerations into agricultural activities, since the project will work to avoid over commitment of women's time and energy to field labor that would take them away from family care (including feeding) responsibilities.

D. Environmental Analysis:

The recommended Threshold Decision is that the project will have no forseeable negative impact on the physical environment. The probable impact on the human environment would be to improve conditions for people at risk of malnutrition.

No further environmental analysis is warranted.

E. Administrative

Administratively, this project is feasible to implement as designed. The different activities will be divided among contractors with expertise in the specific subject areas.

1. Personnel. There are three core positions in the project.

- Project Director (and Research Coordinator)
- Technical Assistance Coordinator
- Training and Dissemination Coordinator

Each of the core staff positions will be responsible for overseeing a key component of the project. They will form, along with the A.I.D project officer, a project management team responsible for an integrated set of component activities. In addition, each of the core staff will have the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) The Project Director (PD) will provide the overall programmatic and conceptual leadership to the project. The PD will be a senior individual selected on the basis of academic credentials as well as hands on policy analysis experience in developing country settings. Familiarity with A.I.D. procedures will also be desirable. Specifically the PD will:

- o Direct the preparation of annual work plans for the research and methods and training and dissemination activities of the project;
- o Work with A.I.D. to identify, coordinate and oversee the priority policy issues researched under the project;
- o Lead the policy synthesis and methods and guidelines development;
- o Perform a technical review of studies, reports and training materials;
- o Conduct research on topics of interest as and when appropriate.

(b) The Technical Assistance Administrator (TAA) will oversee the implementation of the short-run technical assistance to field mission project design, implementation and evaluation

activities. The TAA should be a member of the staff of the firm contracted to implement this portion of the project. The TAA ideally should have overseas experience as part of a USAID mission or as chief of Party of a long-term technical assistance team in agriculture development. Specifically the TAA will:

- o Recruit and contract consultants for mission technical assistance teams;
- o Arrange travel and logistics support for technical assistance teams;
- o Coordinate the up-dating of the policy consultants roster and oversee its maintencance and use;
- o Engage in technical assistance activities when appropriate

(c) The Training and Dissemination Coordinator (TDC) will be responsible for training and dissemination. The TDC should be an experienced trainer with expertise in preparation and presentation of workshops, training materials and publications. The TDC's specific duties will include:

- o Coordinate preparation, testing and presentation of training materials and courses;
- o Oversee the publication and dissemination of the staff papers prepared by project technical specialists and consultants;
- o Assemble and edit the periodic newsbriefs on policy developments;
- o Set up and manage a system for monitoring the impact of staff papers, reports, and training materials prepared under the project;
- o Perform project training functions as needed and appropriate.

In addition to these three core professional staff positions, individuals with specialized skills will be needed in particular areas of project activities. For example, individuals will be needed who can perform statistical and social science analyses, interview specialists and those with expertise in nutrition, economics and agriculture, rural development and other sectors.

2. Travel and per diem expenses. Extensive overseas and domestic travel will be required of the Project team and consultant to carry out the purposes of this project. Most trips will be of short duration ranging from one to 10 weeks per person trip and averaging 4 weeks in length.

3. Materials and logistic support. The project team will be expected to maintain and operate a project office close enough to AID/W to enable it to smoothly coordinate field activities, maintain liaison with A.I.D and arrange activities of participating individuals and institutuions. The project office could also serve as the center for report and publication report preparation and dissemination.

V. Implementation Plan

A. Project Procurement Plan

In fiscal year 1989, the project will probably be implemented through buy-ins to the ST/AGR Agricultural Policy Analysis Project (936-4084) and the ST/RD Food Security in Africa Project (936-1190) as well a non-competitive grant to the University of Arizona. Early in fiscal year 1990, the project will be implemented through a fully competitive contract procurement which will obtain the services of: (a) a contractor(s) to lead the administration activities of the project; and (b) sub-contracts with academic or other specialized institutions (or grouping of institutions) to lead the technical assistance, research, methods and guidelines development, training and dissemination. The management mode will be structured so as to maximize the cross-fertilization of talents from these two sources.

The private sector firm(s) will administer technical assistance activities for mission project design, evaluation and implementation drawing on the university institution(s) staff as well as its own and outside consultants to accomplish this. The firm(s) will up-date and maintain a roster of Food & Nutrition policy consultants in support of this activity. It will employ a full-time technical assistance administrator and clerical staff to undertake these activities. Where related to assistance in implementing mission project the private firm could also conduct the training workshops drawing on the university institution(s) for staff support.

The specialized institution(s) will oversee the collaborative research, methods development, training and dissemination

activities of the project. A project director (who will also serve as the policy research ccordinator) and a training and dissemination coordinator will be identified and form part of the core staff implementing the project. They will be assisted by a range of specialists identified to undertake the various activities and methods and training materials development services of the project. Where appropriate they will also participate in the mission technical assistance activities of the private firm to achieve economies in travel, country case study development, testing of methods materials, etc. The search for cooperating institutions may include consortia, especially those that draw upon the expertise of historically black colleges and universities, and minority firms.

B. Training Plan

The objectives of the training program are to:

(1) upgrade the skills of government and non-government personnel in data collection and analysis;

(2) develop end-user skills and capability to assimilate and adapt technologies; and

(3) enhance capacities in the field of food, agriculture, nutrition and health monitoring.

Long and short-term training will be conducted under this project. Training will be in-country, in exceptional situations in the U.S. and in third countries and will differ in duration and type depending upon the goal of each activity. In total, an estimated 150 persons will be trained.

C. Financial Plan

This project brings together activities that follow-on to a set of predecessor project activities. The last year for obligations under the earlier nutrition surveys and surveillance project is FY 1988; that for the consumption analysis project was FY 1987.

The project will be a five year, $10.5 million effort, including $7.2 million from the S&T Bureau and $3.3 million from buy-ins from the Bureaus and Missions.

Regional Bureau and Mission buy-ins would finance activities that include: support of long term technical assistance in countries; major regional or in-country surveys or institutionalization of

monitoring and surveillance systems; planned extended duration series of short term technical assistance; specialized training; and installation and support of management information systems.

The S&T/N financed activities would include: support of a strong technical and administrative backstopping activity at the project headquarters; provision of short term technical assistance as requested by Bureaus and Missions; training of in-country individuals in food and nutrition monitoring principles and applications; operations research to identify indicators which will integrate nutrition concerns and agricultural policy; and dissemination of information.

Since the main thrust of this project is the integration of nutritional concerns into various Mission sectors' activities, it is anticipated that 50% of the total resources of this project will be devoted to providing technical assistance and 25% to each of the training and operations research/information dissemination activities.

Based on experience from those projects, the following factors were developed and used in translating project activities into levels of effort and budget estimates:

Person-months of level of effort were costed out at approximately $10,000 per month (fully loaded) for U.S. based activities and $15,000 per month for overseas work. Travel and per diem costs are estimated on a monthly basis at $2,000 for travel and $3,000 for per diem. The costs of workshops are estimated at $80,000 each to cover the expenses of both development and presentation by project staff. Not included in these costs are the travel, per diem and salary expenses of participants who, may be funded by USAID missions. Provision of five percent of the total budget is made to accommodate the needs for reproduction supplies and microcomputer services.

The cost of collaborative research is based on levels of effort experienced in the generation of similar activities and technical reports during the predecessor projects and allowing for nearly equal USAID and ST/N sharing of these costs. During project implementation percentage mix of funding for the collaborative research will vary from topic to topic.

Five Year Summary Budget

Bureau/Mission

	S&T/N	Buy-In	Total
FY 89	1000	000	1000
FY 90	1600	700	2300
FY 91	1600	900	2500
FY 92	1600	800	2300
FY 93	1400	900	2200
	7,200	3,300	10,500

Estimated Budget for S&T/N

		(in millions of dollars)
Short-Term Technical Assistance	(65%)	4,680
Training	(20%)	1,440
Operations Research/ Information Dissemination	(11%)	792
Evaluations/Audits	(4%)	288
TOTAL		7,200

D. Monitoring Plan

A project Implementation Plan with critical path indicators for the life of the prject will be developed by the contractors and delivered to A.I.D. within 60 days after the contract is signed. The implementation plan will be used to schedule project activities as well as to monitor performance during internal and external reviews and evaluations.

- o A Project Annual Workplan will be prepared for each output or major sub-output and will include:
- o A summary statement regarding the proposed type and magnitude of the output, level of effort and budget for each project component;

- o Activities planned for remainder of project duration with emphasis on maximum detail for the next operational year:

- o Milestones and scheduled completion dates for project activity reporting and monitoring.

The first workplan will be submitted to S&T/N no later than 60 days after the contract is signed. Thereafter the workplan will be revised annually and will be due for A.I.D. review 60 days prior to the anniversary date of the contract signing. S&T/N will review the draft annual workplans and grant final approval of the contents as modified by mutual agreement between contractors and S&T/N. The process of review and approval will be completed no later that 30 days after receipt of the orignal workplan, or annual revision thereof, from the contractors.

I. Reporting Requirements

The contractors will submit the following reports within the specified time frame to provide pertinent data for S&T/N to monitor project activities.

(a) Semiannual Status Reports. These will describe the accomplishments during the reporting period, activities planned for the next quarter and any program and budgetary deviations from the annual workplans. The format of these reports will be developed with the contractors at the outset of activities.

(b) Operational Research Reports. Operational research activities of the project will be summarized in reports and distributed to the appropriate field missions, AID/W offices and outside agencies. A schedule of collaborative research report submissions will be contained in each Annual Workplan. Normally such reports will be completed 60 days after completion of the activity. Journal articles and other publication manuscripts should be submitted to the S&T/N Project Manager for review prior to submission to a publisher as well as ten copies of the resulting pulbication.

(c) Annual Activity Reports. A consolidated Annual Activity Report will be prepared by the contractor principally as a technical document to include pertinent statistics on quantitative information regarding the project activities: completed research studies, analysis methodologies developed, training and policy workshops conducted, etc. For training activities information should also be provided on location, number and nationality of trainees, type, duration and purpose of training. A minimum of

five copies should be submitted to the S&T/N Project Officer no later than the time the Annual Work Plan for the next year's activities is submitted.

(d) Technical assistance activity and trip reports. A summary report of all field mission and AID/W office technical assistance activities will be submitted to the ST/N project officer within 60 days of completion of the activity. These reports should contain but not be limited to, the following information: 1) type of activity, geographical area of activity, dates of TDY, and team composition; 2) objective of TDY, including scope of work, as appropriate; 3) activities performed while on TDY; 4) summary of any technical reports resulting from TDY; 5) summary future potential needs of or opportunities for assistance.

(e) Financial Reports. The contractors will prepare all financial reports in accordance with AID Handboodk #13. "financial Reporting Requirementss" per OMB Circular A-110.

1. Project Manager

A.I.D. Management responsibilities for this project will be assigned to Dr. Frances R. Davidson the S&T/N project officer.

The A.I.D. project officer will be assisted by a Project Committee made up of representatives from other A.I.D/W bureaus. The project officer's specific duties inlcude:

- Review and recommend for approval the project annual work plan and any revisions in project component activities;
- Receive and review all requests from the field for project services and obtain field mission clearance for travel of all project personnel;
- Oversee the technical review of all project outputs before they are distributed within and outside the Agency;
- Review and recommend for approval any changes in core project personnel;
- Obtain mission or appropriate AID/W office evaluations of all buy-in funded activities under the project;
- Approve the selection of consultants hired by the contractor to be funded under the project;
- Schedule and coordinate external project evaluations and internal management reviews.

The A.I.D. Project committee is made up of the ST/N Project Officer as committee chair and representatives from the technical offices of the three regional bureaus as well as ST/AGR, ST/RD and PPC. The committee convenes as determined necessary by the Committee chair but no less frequently than once each year to review the annual Workplan and Annual Activities Report. Specifically, the Committee will:

- o Review the project Annual Workplans and Activities Reports prepared and presented by the contractor prior to new year funding approval.

- o Review and comment on drafts of policy research study reports before they are finalized and distributed by the contractor.

S&T/N will reserve up to a quarter of the project's resources to have the flexibility to take advantage of emergent opportunities to:

-- sponsor workshops,
-- respond to unsolicited proposals,
-- develop analytical concepts and models, and
-- integrate recent achievements into state-of-the-art summaries.

The search for cooperating institutions, contractors and grantees will include historically black colleges and universities and minority firms.

2. Advisory Committees

(a) <u>AID/W Inter-Bureau Advisory Committee:</u> This committee would be advisory to the A.I.D. project manager in the Office of Nutrition. It would be made up of representatives of the relevant technical offices in the A.I.D. geographical regional bureaus, and the central A.I.D. bureaus for Food and Voluntary Action (FVA), Program and Policy Coordination (PPC), and Science and Technology (S&T). Characteristically, these meetings would take place about four times a year. They would usually be for the purpose of (1) up-dating the Committee members on project progress and achievements, and (2) obtaining the views of Committee members on significant questions such as priorities, country selection, training, studies, and other undertakings.

(b) External Advisory Committee: This committee is made up of 4-6 leading scientific and technical specialists actively working in the fields pertinent to the topics of nutritional surveillance and consumption analysis. They will provide advise to cooperating agencies. The group will meet approximately twice a year. One or both such meetings might be in conjunction with the meeting of the AID/W Inter-Bureau Advisory Committee. This committee would review progress annually and comment on developmental relevance and scientific and technical rigor of current and proposed undertakings.

3. Project Outputs

OUTPUT INDICATORS

	90	91	92	93	94	Total
1. Technical Assistance						
A. Assessments	4	4	4	5	6	18
Nutritional Status Food Supplies						
B. Assessments - Food	3	4	4	4	5	20
C. Strategies Regional National	3	4	4	4	5	20
D. Evaluations	3	4	4	4	5	20
E. Guidelines	4	5	5	6	6	26
F. Project Design/ Implementation	2	3	3	4	4	16
2. Training						
A. Workshops	2	2	2	2	3	11
B. Follow up	2	2	3	4	5	16
3. Operations Research & Dissemination						
A. Reporting out seminars	2	2	3	3	3	13
B. Publications	3	3	3	3	3	15
C. Guidelines	2	3	3	4	4	16

E. Evaluation Plan

1. Management Review. Internal evaluations and management reviews will be conducted annually be the S&T/N project officer in consultation with the contractors, who will be responsible for establishing acceptable benchmark persormance goals against which to monitor their progress toward achieving project goals. The reports required under Section C. (above) will be used in the review process. These internal reviews will assess progress in achieving project goals and the need for any change in project direction that may be needed in future activity year.

2. External Evaluation. Interim and final external evaluations will be performed in order to review the progress made in achieving the project's goals and purpose and to address follow-on projects emerging new concepts and future issues arising from this project. This evaluation will be performed by an external team of policy experts acquainted with developing country food and agricultural policy issues. Separate funding of $70,000 from the project is budgeted to provide for up to an additional four person-months to conduct this external evaluation.

The evaluation criteria will include project achievements in: 1) preparation and dissemination of policy research reports and their use by USAID staff and developing country policy analysts; 2) responding to USAID and AID/W office requests for assistance; 3) developing, testing and conducting training courses; and 4) fostering exchange of information among developing country policy analysts. In addition, the evaluation team will review the following:

- Validity of the assumptions in the logframe and the critical performance indicators;
- Methodologies used to achieve the outputs and determination of whether the outputs are being achieved as planned;
- Examination of alternative methods of achieving outputs with savings to the project;
- Examination of the contractor's management effectiveness;
- Review of expenditures to determine whether they correspond to the scope of work in the Annual Workplans;
- Review of unforeseen internal or external factors that have had specific adverse or beneficial impact on the project;

- The evaluation team will recommend the future direction and funding of the project and/or the appropriate changes in the project design an/or work plans to maximize use of Agency resources.

IMPLEMENTATION HIGHLIGHTS

Major project events are summarized below.

ACTIVITY	DATE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
1. Project Paper Approved	June 1989	S&T/N
2. RFP Prepared	Aug. 1989	S&T/N
3. RFP Released	Oct. 1989	SER/CM
4. Proposals Received/Reviewed	Nov - Dec 1989	SER/CM
5. Contractor Selected	Jan. 1989	S&T/N, SER/CM
6. Contract Negotiated	Jan - Feb 1990	SER/CM
Contract Implementation Plan Developed		Contractor
Imp. Plan Reviewed by Advisory Committee		S&T/N
7. Cables to Field	Jan - Feb 1990	S&T/N
8. Technical Assistance *		Contractor
9. Training *		Contractor
10. Information Dissemination *		Contractor
11. Mid-Point Evaluation, Audits	June 1992	S&T/N
12. Final Evaluation, Audits	Jan. 1994	S&T/N

* Continuing Activities

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project
From FY ____ to FY ____
Total U.S. Funding ____
Date Prepared ____

Project Title & Number: Food and Nutrition Monitoring 936-5110

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes: G-b 1. Reduce hunger and malnutrition among the poor in developing countries.	Measures of Goal Achievement: G-b Increased calorie intake better growth & develop improved nut status/women & children	M-G 1. Household food consumption surveys 2. anthropometric studies 3. morbidity studies (HC, other donor)	Assumptions for achieving goal targets: G-b 1. Host country & Mission interest in raising nutritional status of population. 2. Current nut status monitoring is not an integral part of agency programs 3. Food and nutrition monitoring will result in improved food consumption and health status in target groups
Project Purpose: P-G To promote the integration of human food consumption and nutrition considerations in development policies, programs and projects in the food, agriculture, health and other sectors.	Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status: P-G Nutritional status indicators are part of policies, planning, programs and implementation in food/agric and health sectors.	M-P Food, agricultural and health documents, programs and policies include nutritional criteria as part of development evaluation	Assumptions for achieving purpose: P-G 1. Sufficient interest in and acceptance of food/nutrition monitoring systems 2. host country has technical capacity and political will to implement program changes 3. costs will not exceed country/program capability and funding potential
Project Outputs: O-G 1. operational research studies to define pertinent indicators of nutr. status/agriculture progs. 2. technical asst. institute monitoring systems 3. training in food/nut monitoring 4. dissemination/network of new info/systems	Magnitude of Outputs: O-G 1. operational research guides 2. analysis methods guidelines 3. workshops/seminars annually 4. technical assistance 5. training(short & long term) 6. reports disseminated	M-O 1. trip reports 2. External evaluation report 3. Annual reports 4. Workshop/seminar reports 5. Mission evaluations of contractor work 6. Copies of research reports, studies, guidelines 7. Host country reports	Assumptions for achieving outputs: O-G 1. Host country personnel are available to participate 2. Strong interest in improving nutritional status of population by host government 3. data collection for agricultural production and health status exists 4. HC carries on program.
Project Inputs: I-G 1. Professional technical services from cooperators, participating agencies, grantees, contractors. 2. Financial resources to support services (inc. salaries, benefits, travel, materials, publication costs)	Implementation Target (Type and Quantity): I-G Salaries/benefits 5,800,000 Travel & per diem 3,000,000 Services/supplies/publications 2,040,000 External evaluation 80,000 $10,500,000	M-I 1. contractor voucher 2. Financial audits 3. PM/Mission records	Assumptions for providing inputs: I-G 1. Funding and inputs are available in a timely fashion 2. Qualified personnel can be found to do the tasks 3. USAID Missions have funds to support buy-in services

IX. ACRONYMS

CDC - Nutrition Program, Centers for Diseases Control

CDSS - Country Development Strategy Statement

CEAP - Consumption Analysis of Food and Agriculture Policies Project

CNSP - Cornell Nutritional Surviillance Program

CPSS - Central Program Strategy Statement

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organiation (U.N.)

IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

NEG - Nutrition Economics Group, Office of International Cooperative and Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture

PVO - Private Voluntary Organization

RSSA - Research and Scienctific Support Agreement

S&S - Nutition Surveys and Surviellance Project

UCLA - Nutrition unit, Department of Community Health, Population and Family Medicine, University of California at Los Angeles

UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Education Fund

ADDONS

The main thrust of this project is the provision of assistance to USAID Missions in order to further the integration of nutritional concerns in related programs. This will be effected through activities in (1) technical assistance, (2) training, and (3) operations research and information dissemination. Fifty percent of the total resources of this project will be devoted to providing technical assistance, twenty-five percent to each of the training and operations research/information dissemination activities.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

JUN 27 1989

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE AGENCY DIRECTOR FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FROM: S&T/N, Norge W. Jerome

SUBJECT: Food and Nutrition Monitoring Project (936-5110)

Problem: Your approval of the attached PAF is required for the Food and Nutrition Monitoring Project. This will enable the project to utilize core support in the amounts of $7,200,000 over the five year period beginning in FY 1989. This authorization also provides for a buy-in ceiling of $3,300,000. These funds will be from other AID/W offices and A.I.D. field Missions to the project's core activities.

Background: The Food and Nutrition Monitoring project is a follow-on to activities carried out under S&T/N projects Nutrition Surveys and Surveillance (936-1064), Consumption Analysis of Food and Agricultural Policies (936-1171), Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies (936-1274), and Subsidized Food Consumption (936-1275). Under these projects considerable progress has been made in expanding the body of information on nutritional status and the potential impact of agricultural production and policies in LDCs.

The Surveys and Surveillance project evaluation in mid 1988 found that the project had made significant contributions to nutrition planning and policy analysis in the areas of health and agriculture and had brought nutritional considerations to the forefront of development issues. Recommendations made included: (1) the continued need for the development of appropriate indicators, simple methods and procedures for timely warning, and for policy analysis; (2) the development and support of a network of institutions to run complementary tasks under the project; and (3) increased availability of technical assistance and training to assist Missions and host governments in establishing on-going surveillance systems. Evaluation of the Consumption Analysis project recommended (1) greater weight should be given to technical assistance and training, as compared with research; (2) further analyses to be made of completed studies, and (3) further attention to be paid to reinforcing the project's impact on institutionalization in host countries. The activities designed under the new project are consistent with the recommendations of these evaluations.

Discussion: The purpose of this project is to promote the integration of human food consumption and nutrition considerations in development policies, programs, and projects in the food,

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agriculture, health and related sectors. This follow-on project, building upon the experience and accomplishments of the predecessor projects, brings disparate activities carried out under various different projects together into a comprehensive integrated program.

Traditionally, development programs to alleviate hunger and malnutrition have been classified in separate sectors such as health, nutrition, and agriculture, often lacking an integrated approach. It is clear that this fragmented sectoral approach cannot effectively address the hunger problem. The five year Food and Nutrition Monitoring Project uses an approach which will integrate food and nutrition analytic principles to data collection and analysis and apply the results to all relevant sectors for problem solving and policy development.

Nutritional status is linked to household food security issues and thus to food and agricultural policy. In order to promote awareness of the impact of agriculture policy on nutritional status, it is necessary to raise the nutrition consciousness of project designers, managers and researchers involved in agriculture activities. This can be accomplished through an integrated approach linking nutrition considerations with agriculture and food policy issues.

In order to accomplish these objectives, this project will undertake technical assistance activities to improve ongoing data collection methods in selected countries. This will include data being collected for a variety of purposes in various sectors of governmental and non-governmental organizations. The prime purpose is to demonstrate how data already being collected can be integrated to yield nutritionally significant information. Applied research will be carried out to develop new indicators that will increase the usefulness of nutrition information to agriculture policy makers. Training programs, workshops and publications will assist in the development of a cadre of qualified individuals who can implement a multisectoral approach to development programs.

This project will significantly promote the integration of human food consumption and nutrition considerations in development policies, programs, and projects in the food, agriculture, health, natural resources, and related sectors. This will be accomplished by (1) technical assistance in program and project design and institution building; (2) training to develop a cadre of qualified in-country individuals to ensure regular and continuous of food and nutrition monitoring for timely warning and program evaluation; (3) operations research to improve the availability,

relevance and quality of food and nutrition information; and (4) information dissemination and networking to ensure sustainability.

In many countries where food supply and nutritional status are marginal and malnutrition is endemic, the lack of nutrition monitoring and surveillance data make sound governmental planning and policy development virtually impossible. When environmental, economic or political changes tip the delicate balance in these situations, widespread famine often results and chaotic relief efforts follow. While this project cannot prevent or resolve all of these problems, availability of baseline data on nutritionally vulnerable groups will allow government policy and relief efforts to rapidly identify the populations at risk of food shortages, famine and malnutrition and their specific nutritional needs.

The project will have four components:

1. Technical Assistance in nutritional assessments; analyze data from on-going collection activities in different sectors; and institute monitoring programs that incorporate health and food indicators. This component will support A.I.D. missions and regional bureaus needs in working with host governments to institutionalize monitoring systems.

2. Training in nutritional assessment, evaluation of programs, and policy implications of food and nutrition monitoring programs. This component will aid in the development of a cadre of individuals committed to a food-nutrition-agriculture orientation in development.

3. Operational Research to identify alternative key indicators of nutritional status that can effectively inform the development of sound food and agricultural policies and programs. This component will also examine promising new methods for developing linkages between sectors in host countries.

4. Information Dissemination and Networking to ensure that knowledge gained will play a vital role in advancing the state of the art in food and nutrition monitoring programs. The component will support A.I.D.'s high level policy coordination and interaction with other organizations engaged in food and nutrition monitoring.

A contractor will be selected through full and open competition. It is expected that there will be a single prime contractor, with

one or more sub-contractors, as the range of skills required is such that no single organization is likely to command all of them. The contractors will require the skills of applied research, technical assistance, training and work with host country and non-governmental organizations, as well as expertise in food and nutrition.

The project paper has been approved by the Nutrition Sector Council at a meeting on May 17, 1989.

Recommendation: That you sign the attached PAF.

Attachments: (1) PAF
(2) Project Data Sheet

Clearance: S&T/N:FDavidson FD Date 6/27/89
S&T/N:BColwell BC Date 6/27/89
S&T/PO:DSheldon DS for Date 6/30/89

S&T/N:FDavidson:6/1/89:3947E

HS

Project Authorization

Name of Country	Worldwide
Project Title	Food and Nutrition Monitoring
Project Number	936-5110

1. Pursuant to Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Food and Nutrition Monitoring Project involving centrally-funded planned obligations of not to exceed $7,200,000 over a five year period from the authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with A.I.D./allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project. The project is also authorized to make use of Economic Support Funds (ESF) and the Development Fund for Africa as appropriate. Funding available for the project may also include up to $3,300,000 contributed by central bureaus, regional bureaus and A.I.D. missions.

2. The project will promote the integration of human food consumption and nutrition considerations in development policies and activities in the food, agriculture, health and related sectors in selected countries

3. The agreements which may be negotiated and executed by the office(s) to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority shall be subject to the following essential terms and covenants and major conditions, together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

4. <u>Source and Origin of Commodities, Nationality of Services</u>

a. Commodities/goods and services financed by A.I.D. under the project shall have their source and origin in the cooperating country (*) or the United States. Except for ocean shipping, the suppliers of commodities or services shall have the cooperating country or the United States as their place of nationality, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

b. Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the project shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on flag vessels of the United States

Approved William R. Bartlett

Disapproved _____

Date 7/5/89

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*Each developing country where research, training or other assistance takes place under this project shall be deemed to be a cooperating country for the purpose of permitting local cost financing of goods and services required for the activity being conducted in such country, such activity maybe undertaken in any country included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 935.

Clearances:	S&T/N. NWJerome	JD for	Date 6/27/89
	S&T/N. BColwell	BC	Date 6/26/89
	S&T/PO. DSheldon	DS for	Date 6/30/89
	GC/CP. RMatalon	(Draft)	Date 6/26/89

Drafted: S&T/N:B.Colwell:6/14/89:4030E