

PD-AAA-363-B1

5130271 (2)

AID 1025-1 (7-71) (FACE SHEET)  
NONCAPITAL PROJECT PAPER (PROP)

22 p. PAGE 1 of 20 PAGES

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. PROJECT TITLE  <b>Child Nutrition</b>		APPENDIX ATTACHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
3. RECIPIENT (specify)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COUNTRY <u>Chile</u> <input type="checkbox"/> REGIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERREGIONAL		2. PROJECT NO. (M.O. 1095.2) <b>513-15-560-271</b>
4. LIFE OF PROJECT BEGINS FY <u>1975</u> ENDS FY <u>1977</u>		5. SUBMISSION <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL _____ DATE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> REV. NO. _____ DATE _____ CONTR./PASA NO. <u>N/A</u>

II. FUNDING (\$000) AND MAN MONTHS (MM) REQUIREMENTS

A. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR	B. TOTAL \$	C. PERSONNEL		D. PARTICIPANTS		E. COMMODITIES \$	F. OTHER COSTS \$	G. PASA/CONTR.		H. LOCAL EXCHANGE CURRENCY RATE: \$ US (U.S. OWNED)		
		(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) \$	(2) MM			(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) U.S. GRANT LOAN	(2) COOP COUNTRY	
										(A) JOINT	(B) BUDGET	
1. PRIOR THRU ACTUAL FY												
2. OPRN FY 1975	320	170	104	20	12	10	120					
3. BUDGET FY 1976	190	120	94	20	12	10	40					
4. BUDGET -1 FY 1977	160	90	82	20	12	10	40					
5. BUDGET +2 FY												
6. BUDGET +3 FY												
7. ALL SUBQ. FY												
8. GRAND TOTAL	670	380	280	60	36	30	200					

9. OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS 2,400

(A) NAME OF DONOR <b>U.S. Volags &amp; private counterparts</b>	(B) KIND OF GOODS/SERVICES <b>Administration &amp; Support</b>	(C) AMOUNT <b>2,400</b>
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III. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

1. DRAFTER <b>David D. Fisk</b>	TITLE <b>Food &amp; Nutrition Officer</b>	DATE <b>10/17/74</b>
2. CLEARANCE OFFICER <b>RL Wagner</b> <b>SH Van Dyke</b>	TITLE <b>Program Officer</b> <b>Mission Director</b>	DATE <b>10/18/74</b> <b>10/18/74</b>

IV. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

2. CLEARANCES

BUR' OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE	BUR' OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE

3. APPROVAL AAs OR OFFICE DIRECTORS

SIGNATURE	DATE	4. APPROVAL A/AID (See M.O. 1025.1 VI C)	DATE
		SIGNATURE	
TITLE		ADMINISTRATOR, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	

CHILD NUTRITION513-15-560-271A. RATIONALE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTIONI. The Nutrition Picture

The Chileans have made remarkable advances in the field of child nutrition during the past two decades. These advances can be attributed to both the importance placed by the society on solving the nutrition and health problems of the lower income sectors and the capacity of Chilean institutions to successfully address these problems. As a result, Chile compares quite favorably with other Latin American countries as regards most aspects of nutrition.

a) The Nutrition Gaps

Two significant exceptions to Chile's otherwise generally satisfactory nutrition picture exist, however. They are:

- (1) The relatively high percentage of infants with low birth weights, indicative of inadequate maternal nutrition. (15% of the newborn infants weigh less than 2,500 grams), and
- (2) Malnutrition of infants and pre-school age children among the lower 1/3 income group, most severe under 2 years of age.

The infant mortality figures reflect one of the most dramatic consequences of these problems. Infant mortality in Chile, according to 1973 figures, is 65 per 1,000 live births. While this is a significant improvement over the 1963 level of 108 per 1,000, it still is very unfavorable in comparison with for example, the present 18.5 per 1,000 U.S. figure or even with, for example Panama's 41 per 1000. The recent PAHO study of infant mortality in Latin America indicates that nutritional deficiencies could have been the basic or associated cause of more than 30% of the infant deaths in Chile.

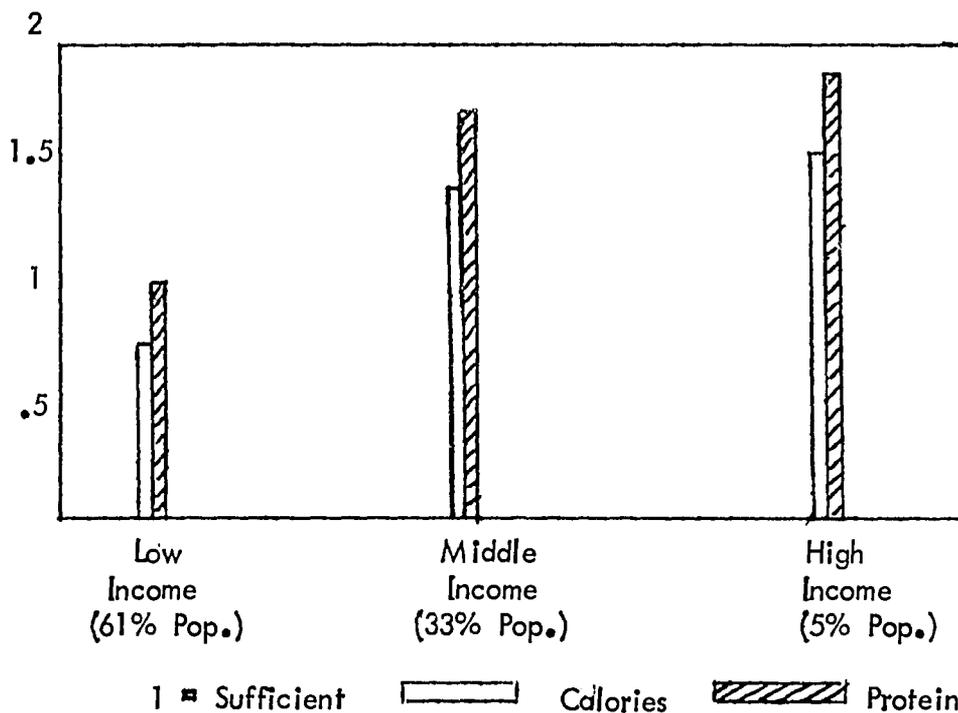
Although equally precise data are not available, studies have also shown that inadequate nutrition is also a factor in retarding the psychomotor and probably intellectual development of many of the surviving children.

b) Factors Contributing to Nutritional Deficiencies

Malnutrition of pregnant mothers and 3 mos. to 2 year old children is probably due in large part to the following four conditions:

- (1) Low family income level. The following chart, based on a 1968 National Health Service study, shows how dietary sufficiency is clearly tied to the family income level. The chart also shows that the normal diet, for all income groups as an average, has a sufficiently high proportion of usable protein, but for the low income group is insufficient to meet the caloric requirements.

PROTEIN/CALORY SUFFICIENCY OF THE DIET ACCORDING TO FAMILY INCOME



There are economic indicators that the members of the bottom half of the lower income group are significantly worse off than the people in the upper strata of this same group. According to the recently issued "Map of Poverty in Chile" this bottom 30%

of the total population has been identified as being in "extreme misery". Authorities generally agree that this group should be the prime target group for nutrition intervention programs.

- (2) Deficient Feeding Habits. The changing pattern of breast feeding is probably the most significant of the deficient feeding habits of the lower income groups. The proportion of women breast feeding infants to age six months today is probably less than 20%, only 1/4 to 1/3 the proportion breast feeding 20 years ago. The trend away from breast feeding has been inadequately compensated in that infants are given inappropriate weaning foods prepared under unsanitary conditions, both factors contributing toward increased malnutrition.
- (3) Deficient environmental sanitation. Lack of potable water and of adequate sewage systems, as well as irrigation of truck gardens with untreated sewage, are thought to be principal factors in the high incidence of diarrheal diseases which lead to malnutrition in infants and children through loss of appetite, vomiting, and malabsorption of the nutrients ingested.
- (4) Low cultural/educational level. In this category GOC authorities include such diverse items as a general lack of knowledge of basic sanitation and personal hygiene, child care, and the nutritive value and proper preparation of food products.

#### c) GOC Initiatives in the Nutrition Sector

It is evident from the foregoing that a significant amount of resources and time will be necessary to solve the underlying causes of child malnutrition in Chile. Real wage increases, changes in dietary habits, improvements in environmental sanitation and improvements in general educational levels are all long-term high investment undertakings. However, even though progress toward solving these underlying problems will have to be treated in the "basic assumption" category, nutrition archives indicate that there are short-term measures that can be taken to neutralize or alleviate the effects of the basic problems. For example, targeted free food distribution can compensate in part for low family income. Education campaigns to promote proper dietary habits, stress the importance of personal sanitation, and teach adequate food preparation have also been shown to improve eating practices and overcome deficiencies in environmental sanitation.

GOC authorities recognize the potential significance and importance of these short-term measures, and even though not always directly and systematically addressing the priority problems, an extensive institutional infrastructure and significant annual financial support to programs of this nature gives testimony to this commitment. The on-going nutrition programs include a recently established national nutrition planning effort, and massive nutrition intervention programs going back some 10-15 years.<sup>2,12</sup>

The GOC has assigned the task of coordinating the national nutrition planning process to the National Council for Food and Nutrition (CONPAN), which was established in March 1974. The CONPAN board of directors is chaired by the Minister of Health. The Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Education and the chairman of the National Planning Commission are among the board members. The board is advised by a number of permanent and ad-hoc sub-commissions and a nucleus of professionals in the permanent secretariat. At the present time the secretariat consists of an Executive Coordinator, an Executive Secretary and Operations Officer. Several technical specialists will be added over the next few months, including an Education Officer, Legal Advisor, Nutritionist and Research and Development Officer. The Secretariat also has the authority to contract for technical assistance to work on specific problems.

Priority activities for the CONPAN staff includes design of the national nutrition information system, elaboration of a comprehensive national nutrition policy, and structuring a problem-oriented research and development scheme. CONPAN has also assumed responsibility for the National Continuous Nutrition Survey (ECEN), a health survey model which will enable the GOC to monitor the nutritional status of the Chilean population on a continuous basis. The ECEN was developed by the Nutrition Department of the National Health Service (NHS) in cooperation with PAHO and the Ford Foundation.

As part of their national nutrition planning responsibilities, CONPAN is responsible for monitoring the on-going nutrition programs. These include the following:

- (1) Maternal and Child Health. The 1,312 National Health Service out-patient clinics are the bases of operation for a national MCH program which incorporates comprehensive medical care and family planning services with supplemental dietary support in the form of dried milk powder for the pregnant and nursing mothers and 0-6 year old children in the lower 80% of the total population.

This percentage is primarily made up of the families of manual laborers. The following chart shows the present coverage of this program and the monthly milk ration:

<u># under treatment</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>% of targeted individuals covered</u>	<u>Monthly ration level</u>
327,000	Pregnant mothers	70%	2 kilos
115,000	Nursing mothers/0-6 mos. child.	75%	3 kilos
336,000	6 mos.-2 yr. old children	75%	2 kilos
845,000	2 to 6 year old children	75%	1.5 kilos

A total of 37 million pounds of NFDM donated under the PL 480 Title II program between 1965 and 1968 was instrumental in incorporating the commodity component into this program. The current 66 million lb. annual commodity requirement is now purchased by the GOC at an estimated cost of \$48 million.

The medical attention provided the mothers and their children under the NHS/MCH program is generally considered to meet at least minimal standards. The commodity component, however, comes under frequent attack. Program critics claim that there are high transport and storage losses. The critics also claim that when and if the powdered milk does reach the home it is consumed by the entire family rather than solely by the intended beneficiary. It has also been alleged that the availability of free milk through the NHS has been a factor in the decline of breast feeding. Finally, there are those that feel that the 25-30% beneficiary shortfall represents mothers and children in the hardest to reach and neediest families.

While these allegations are not thoroughly documented, they do indicate potential problem areas that need be studied further. CONPAN is proposing to assist the NHS in this task. Meanwhile, the NHS is taking steps to resolve the more obvious problems. For example, there are several pilot experimental efforts under way to replace the milk with blended fortified foods that will be recipient-specific, ~~etc.~~ the FORTESAN and Superchil projects. CARE is interested in collaborating in this effort by supplying Title II raw materials for these products. In conjunction with the U.S. volag SAWS, a pilot effort is under way to implement a special remedial program for malnourished children, a program that by its very nature should be concentrated on the children of the

neediest families. There is another pilot program under way with CRS to promote proper breast feeding and weaning practices. The NiS authorities also have a special interest in upgrading administrative systems and logistic capabilities to improve the commodity distribution procedures.

- (2) Child Care and Development. The National Day Care Council (NDCC) is a semi autonomous agency dependent upon the Ministry of Education, charged with a program to promote proper nutritional and social development of pre-school age children through day care centers situated in the poorest urban settlements. The NDCC, and several other smaller private agencies having similar programs, have approximately 250 such centers with an enrollment of some 50,000 children. The majority of these centers receive Title II foods under one of the three volag programs. There is considerable interest in the GOC in expanding this presently very limited effort into a comprehensive child development program not unlike "Head Start". The future projections of this program are not yet clearly delineated. CONPAN has plans to assist the NDCC in this task of charting the future directions.
- (3) School Feeding. According to program statistics, the National School Council (NSC) serves 1.5 million breakfast/tea rations and 550,000 lunch rations daily to primary school age children in more than 8,000 schools. This is more than 50% of primary school enrollment. GOC subsidy for school feeding is approximately \$20 million annually. CARE is presently providing 4,800 MT annually in Title II support for this program.

While the school feeding program enjoys substantial GOC budgetary support, implementation records indicate that the program is over-extended. Serving of a hygienic, nutritious meal in 8,000 schools, many of which operate in wholly inadequate physical structures in the poorest of environmental settings, is probably an impossible goal, with relatively low priority from a nutrition view point, at this stage of the national development process. A targeted school feeding program would no doubt have an impact on the nutritional well being of the neediest school children, but unless a policy decision is made by the GOC to target the school feeding on these neediest children, the currently limited resources

*wholly*

and management capabilities indicate that it would be unrealistic to expect a tightly run program in the foreseeable future.

If this project is successful in institutionalizing a sound national nutrition planning process, there will be a policy decision to channel the school feeding program to the neediest.

#### (4) Miscellaneous Programs.

- a. Child Feeding: CRS/Cáritas and Seventh Day Adventist World Service (SAWS) and their local counterpart Cobra Filantrópica de Asistencia Social Adventista (OFASA) maintain a variety of child feeding programs, primarily with Title II commodities. These programs reach some 200,000 beneficiaries daily, including children in daily school feeding, boarding schools and orphanages. While much smaller in scope, these programs share some of the same weaknesses noted above for the CARE/NSC school feeding effort. In spite of being feeding programs, these efforts generally are not oriented toward solving specific priority nutrition problems.
- b. Research & Development: Chilean universities, public sector entities, and private industry have made substantial progress in basic nutrition research and food technology. However, rarely do the child nutrition program administrators call upon this capacity to solve their problems in program implementation.
- c. The Poverty Map: Under the sponsorship of the National Planning Office a group of Catholic University demographers, economists and social scientists recently completed a nationwide "Map of Poverty". This map, more than two years in preparation, analyzes the extent, nature and precise location of extreme poverty by age, sex, ethnic background, etc. This is potentially a very valuable tool in directing child nutrition and other human development efforts.

Although to what degree, is not clearly documented, the above programs have undoubtedly led to an improved nutritional status of the Chilean population. However, the individual efforts are not always programmed in reference to the priority nutritional needs of what should be the target audience, or implemented in sufficiently close coordination with one another. There are also some obvious and important gaps

and deficiencies in such areas as nutrition education, and research and development. One result of this situation is that a significant part of both the GOC nutrition program resources, as well as those provided by foreign assistance agencies including AID and the U.S. volags, may not be effectively addressing priority nutrition needs.

An efficient and effective national nutrition planning organization, and a nutritionally aware and competent volag support structure, having continuous program evaluation as a basic element of operations, will be necessary if this situation is to be corrected. As reflected in the preceding discussion, the GOC and volags have taken the first steps along these lines. The grant resources made available under this project will finance key activities enabling them to accelerate this work. Toward this end, this grant program will act as a catalyst to bring together, at strategic points, many other GOC, volag, AID and other international institutions' grant, loan and Title II inputs and activities. The minimal additional grant resources will enable the Mission to contribute to improved coordination of the inputs of these various agencies, and by the end of the three-year period, effect a significant increase in their combined effectiveness.

## 2. Nature and Limits of the Project

Specifically, the grant funding provided under this project will be used to (1) cover USAID monitoring costs for the child nutrition and volag development activities; (2) assist the U.S. volags and private counterpart agencies to broaden their participation in the Chilean development process in child nutrition, and, as one aspect of this, better direct the Title II inputs to solve the priority nutrition problems of the most vulnerable members of the lowest income groups (follow-on work to be assumed under multi-year project proposals funded out of the AID/W allotment for volag development programs); and (3) assist CONPAN in the initial steps of setting up national nutrition planning, surveillance and support systems (follow-on work to be assumed under the proposed Child Nutrition Sector Loan).

These are the three distinct building blocks or activities that will be supported to achieve the project purpose. They have been thought out in a time frame sequence and can be costed-out separately. They might be submitted as separate projects. Their submission together as a sector project is meant to emphasize their interrelationships<sup>hips</sup> and the relationship of each to the goal of improved nutrition.

a) USAID Monitoring

Funds provided under this project will be used to cover costs involved in USAID program monitoring, support and evaluation. Over the three year life of this program a total of \$230,000, or 37%, will be utilized for this purpose. This includes attribution to the project of costs, including Food for Peace program monitoring, which were charged to TS and OEB funds in prior years. These costs will remain fairly constant over the three year period.

b) Volag Nutrition Programs

The second block of activities will assist the U.S. volags and private local counterpart agencies to broaden their participation in the Chilean nutrition development efforts, and, as one aspect of this, to better direct their Title II inputs toward solving the priority nutrition problem.

A total of \$155,000 of grant/<sup>funding</sup> will be utilized to support the U.S. volag programs under this project. This represents 23% of the total project costs.

There are presently 3 U.S. volags active in Chile: CARE, CRS and SAWS. Over the past 10-15 years the efforts of these agencies and their predecessors have been heavily weighted toward management of Title II commodities for supplemental feeding programs. During the past decade the termination of the family feeding programs and the worldwide policies targeting Title II support on the most nutritionally vulnerable members of society have caused significant cut-backs in the out-reach of the volags and their Chilean counterparts. In 1966, a total of 2 million beneficiaries were reached with 100 million lbs. of commodities under the volag programs in Chile; present food support levels represent only 37% of this figure.

The Mission and volags realize that the remaining programs are also vulnerable under present Title II program guidance. Only 6% of the 37,190,000 lbs. of Title II commodities currently programmed for Chile goes to 0-6 year old children. The bulk of the remainder goes to school feeding programs which are not demonstratively targeted on the neediest children of that age group.

This project is an important step toward revitalization of the U.S. volag development efforts in Chile. The resources available under this grant program will (1) enable the U.S. volags to channel their Title II inputs to the highest priority programs as long as these inputs are available and (2) assist the volags to build a capacity to handle human development programs outside the strict Title II context when the donated food resources are no longer provided to Chile.

It is also anticipated that the work carried out under this program will serve to generate increased GOC support and interest for the humanitarian and development programs of the Chilean private counterpart agencies. This may well be vital to the long-range viability of these counterpart institutions.

To these ends a total of \$93,000 in FY 75 grant funding will be made available to the U.S. volags. This will be used to finance U.S., third country and locally contracted technical assistance, and possible short-term training and ad-hoc problem solving workshops, to enable the volags, in close coordination with CONPAN and the NHS, to accelerate the background research necessary to draw up multi-year development proposals in their respective areas of interest. These areas are a comprehensive remedial care effort under the SAWS program for 3 mos.-5 year old children identified as malnourished in the NHS community clinic records, a CRS/NHS program to promote proper breast feeding and weaning habits, a CARE child feeding effort with the NHS for the 2-5 children, and possibly a targeted school feeding program for 6-13 year old children in conjunction with the NSC.

Upon completion of the program research and documenting in these different areas the volags will submit multi-year program proposals combining the Title II commodity requests with a corollary financial support plan for consideration under the AID/W volag development fund. By the end of FY 75 each of the three volags participating in the Title II program in Chile should have at least one such comprehensive long range program thoroughly researched and documented.

Limited FY 75 grant funding will also be used to provide interim support to enable CRS and SAWS to continue the experimental programs they started in FY 74 in the high priority areas of mal-nourished child care and breast feeding.

Finally, FY 75 funding will also be used to work out some of the present NHS/MCH program bottlenecks to pave the way for volag involvement. Mechanization of the NHS/MCH commodity control data systems is an example. The NHS/MCH program will be the principal channel for the re-directed Title II support. A modern data system should be in place before the commodities begin to flow.

FY 76 grant support will be approximately \$39,000, and \$23,000 for FY 77. As mentioned above, it is assumed that by this time the volags will have approved multi-year programs to cover their individual development efforts. The limited follow-on grant funding provided under this program will enable the Mission to support volag requests to further expand their programs, as well as make a limited amount of funding available to co-sponsor workshops and similar activities to work out problems common to all three volag programs.

#### c) National Nutrition Planning

The third activity, and most important to the ultimate success of the project, is to assist CONPAN in assessing sector needs, establishing priorities, and taking the initial steps toward setting up a national nutrition planning system. Approximately \$158,000 in grant support under this program during FY 75, \$73,000 during FY 76, and \$44,000 during FY 77 will be used for this purpose. This averages out to approximately 40% of the total project costs.

The FY 75 support will be used to finance short-term U.S and third country consultants to do the assessment and specialized surveys necessary for the preparation of the proposed AID Child Nutrition Sector Loan documentation, assist CONPAN personnel to design the National Nutrition Information and Surveillance System, elaborate the National Nutrition Plan, draw up the parameters for a problem-oriented nutrition research and development system and formulate a national nutrition education policy.

First year resources will also provide CONPAN personnel with short term training and co-sponsor, with CONPAN, the first National Nutrition Planning Seminar. Also included are the costs of several 1 and 2 day problem-solving workshops, invitational travel, and purchase of commodities and equipment.

The FY 76 funding will be used to finance technical assistance in the national nutrition planning areas mentioned above for an additional six months. It is assumed that the Child Nutrition Sector Loan will be operating by December 1975 and that the necessary follow-on technical assistance in these areas can be loan funded from that time on. From December 1975 to the end of the project in FY 77, minimal grant funds will be targeted to very selective activities directed toward continuous evaluation of the national nutrition planning infrastructure. This will include continued support for the annual national nutrition planning seminars to discuss and evaluate the progress of the national nutrition planning process in Chile, and ad-hoc short-term training, problem solving workshops and invitational travel.

Through the above activities the primary objectives of our involvement in child nutrition in Chile can be accomplished in a three-year period. By that time a national nutrition planning capability should be in place, action programs to reach the neediest children designed and operating, and a problem-oriented R&D system functioning to help correct problems and difficulties as they emerge. The GOC should be capable of assuming full responsibility for further development and administration of the program from that point onward. FY 77 is to be the final year in which grant funds are provided under this project. After that date the Mission anticipates that, given an improved economic situation, the PL 480 Title II resources could also be phased down or out.

There are two conditions in particular which indicate that this project has a considerable chance of success in Chile:

- a) The primary target groups comprise less than 10% of the total population; and
- b) The high GOC financial and policy support for improved nutrition.

Loan funding would not be appropriate for this project. Approximately 57% of the grant funds under this program will be used to cover costs incurred by USAID and U.S. vols. The bulk of the grant funding channeled to GOC agencies will be used during FY 75 and the first six months of FY 76 to help CONPAN with their initial steps of program development, including pre-loan assessments. Almost all follow-on support for the GOC will be referred to loan funding.

The information set forth in Sections B thru E below describe this project in terms of the Logical Framework.

## B. STATEMENT OF THE GOAL

### 1. The Goal

The broader objective to which this project will contribute is the improved social and economic well-being of the lower third of the Chilean population with emphasis on achieving and maintaining an adequate diet for the most nutritionally vulnerable members of this target group.

### 2. Measures of Goal Achievement

The direct measures of achievement of the above-stated goal will, among the lower third of the population, be: decreased unemployment; increased per capita real income (i.e. net of inflation and monetary readjustments); decreased infant mortality; and improved diet (i.e. increased caloric consumption).

### 3. Basic Assumptions Necessary to Goal Achievement

The most essential single element necessary to realization of this goal will be overall economic stability and progress, such that the GOC can and will pursue economic policies which reflect a desire to upgrade conditions for the target portions of the population. For example, one specific assumption in this regard is continued extensive GOC financial and policy support for social development and welfare programs. Another assumption basic to achievement of this goal is success of food production and distribution initiatives, directly supported by other USAID grant and loan projects, so that Chile's dependence on high-cost food imports is substantially reduced and its total domestic food production is increased to the extent that requirements of the neediest sectors can be met at reasonable prices.

## C. THE PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

### 1. Statement of Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to effect a substantial reduction in the incidence and severity of malnutrition in the lower third of the population and to establish a clear momentum toward virtually total elimination of malnutrition in this group. To contribute most effectively toward this goal, project efforts will concentrate particularly

upon those sub-groups identified as being most vulnerable to and affected by nutritional deficiencies, i.e., pregnant and nursing women, 0-2 year old children in laboring class families, and the neediest members of the 2-13 age group.

## 2. Conditions Expected at End of Project

Further research is necessary before conditions to be expected at the end of the project can be accurately identified and quantified. Inputs proposed during the first year will contribute importantly toward data collection and establishment of baseline measures. We anticipate that principal among the objectively verifiable indicators which will indicate achievement of project purpose will be:

- a) A measurable percentage decrease in both the incidence and severity of malnutrition in the lower third of the population (as reported by the National Continuing Nutrition Survey); and
- b) A measurable percentage decrease in infant mortality having malnutrition as primary or related cause (as shown by National Health Service records).

## 3. Basic Assumptions for Achieving Project Purpose

The most critical assumption is that the GOC will continue its financial support for nutrition programs at approximately present levels and that, within this level of support, it will prove amenable to a degree of re-direction adequate to target inputs upon the neediest sub-groups.

Continued Title II commodity support at approximately present levels, again with the anticipation of redirection to the higher priority groups, is likewise assumed as is subsequent approval of the FY 75 AID Child Nutrition Loan.

## D. THE PROJECT OUTPUTS

### 1. Specification of Project Outputs

The principal outputs to be produced from management of the inputs to this project are three in number as follows:

- a) A National Nutrition Planning and Coordinating body adequately staffed and enjoying sufficient GOC policy and financial support to be able to effectively carry out its national nutrition planning responsibilities.
- b) Improved programming, administrative, and logistic support capabilities of entities responsible for implementing nutrition programs; and
- c) Increased GOC and volag emphasis on programs for the sub-groups identified in the statement of the project purpose.

The magnitudes or other specific measures of each of these outputs are set forth in Table I.

## 2. Assumptions Basic to Successful Application of Outputs

The principal planning premises as regards outputs are that significantly improved inter-agency cooperation will ensue and that GOC salaries and incentives will be maintained at a level adequate to hire and retain key trained staff.

## E. THE PROJECT INPUTS

### 1. Specification of Project Inputs

The types, quantities and costs of inputs required to achieve the above outputs are shown in Table II. Any delay in delivery, or decrease in magnitude, of these inputs obviously will adversely affect achievement of outputs and project purpose and, if significant, would likely require re-design of the project or extension of the project funding period.

### 2. Basic Assumptions re Provision of Inputs

It is expected that both the GOC agencies involved in child nutrition programs and the U.S. Volags will increase and improve their program management capabilities and will continue to cooperate fully toward achievement of the objectives set forth herein.

## F. COURSE OF ACTION

### 1. Implementation Plan

This project will serve as the catalytic agent for our overall effort in the child nutrition area — grant, loan and Title II.

## F. THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The very nature of the activities financed should lead to improved status of women. Especially in the nutrition education and administrative improvement aspects of the program, particular care will be made to stress that women are not objects, but active users and consumers who deserve quality care and individual attention. Program development to date has included frequent consultation with Chilean professional women. Under the sponsorship of Catholic University there have also been special "rap sessions" on specific problem areas with groups of women from low income neighborhoods. This participation will be continued in the implementation stages.

## G. THE ROLE OF OTHER DONORS

As is evident from the above, this project has a special significance in relation with the future of the U.S. volags in Chile. The activities now under way and those proposed for support under this project are also being and will continue to be actively coordinated with other organizations supporting more limited projects in the nutrition field, including the World Food Program, PAHQ, and WHO.

The USAID is also actively coordinating efforts in child nutrition with Peace Corps/Chile. As a result of this, three PCV's are presently working full time in the child nutrition field and four more are programmed to arrive within the next few months. Future volunteer assistance will be called upon by the GOC as the program expands and additional opportunities arise.

Child Nutrition  
513-15-560-271

Table I

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS

- OUTPUTS -

<u>INDICATORS</u>	<u>1975</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>1st. Sem.</u>	<u>2nd. Sem.</u>	<u>1st. Sem.</u>	<u>2nd. Sem.</u>	<u>1st. Sem.</u>	<u>2nd. Sem.</u>
I. Nat'l Nut. Planning						
a. Nutrition Sector Assessment Completed.		x				
b. Nat'l Nut. Inf. & Surveillance System Designed				x		
c. Comprehensive Nat'l Nut. Plan. Elaborated				x		
d. Problem-Oriented R&D System Designed				x		
e. Chileans in key positions trained in advance of Nat'l Planning System.		-----50-----		-----50-----		-----50-----
II. Improved Action Programs targeted to solve principal nut. problems of neediest people.						
a. MCH Programs (In target groups)						
1. Increased % of coverage of NHS/MCH programs of lower 1/3 of pop.				50%		70%
2. % of 3 ms.-5 yr. malnourished child. covered under new NHS/SAWS comprehensive remedial care program.		10%		50%		70%

Table I (Cont)

	1975		1976		1977	
	1st. Sem.	2nd. Sem.	1st. Sem.	2nd. Sem.	1st. Sem.	2nd. Sem.
3. % pregnant-nursing mothers actively participating in NHS/CRS breast feeding program.		10%		30%		50%
4. Commodity Control System mechanized						
a. Programming		x				
b. Operations			x			
b. % of school feeding program targeted on lowest 1/3 of pop.				60%		80%
c. Nat'l Nutrition Education						
1. Policy formulated & guidelines established	x					
2. Mass media program ready for operation			x			
3. Direct Nut. Education Program ready for operation.				x		
d. % of Title II support demonstrably channeled to priority groups in lowest 1/3 of population.				60%		80%
e. Training of key personnel in improved nut. program & implementation techniques.		4		4		4
f. In-house evaluation capability in all NHS programs with volags.				x		

Child Nutrition  
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Table II

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS

- INPUTS -

INDICATORS	FY 75		FY 76		FY 77	
	\$000	M/mos.	\$000	M/mos.	\$000	M/Mos.
<u>USAID</u>						
1. Personnel Services	170	104	120	94	90	82
A. 1 Project Manager (R-3)	37	8	38	12	40	12
B. 5 Local Hire (Asst. Proj. Mgr., FFPO, Asst. FFPO and 2 secretaries)	22	50	27	60	30	60
C. Short-term consultants (US & TC)	111	46	55	22	20	10
1. Sector Programming, Assistance & Evaluation	(56)	(24)	(8)	(4)	(8)	(4)
2. System Development (Nut. inf., planning, education, R&D)	(35)	(12)	(35)	(12)	-	-
3. Selected Problem Solving	(20)	(10)	(12)	(6)	(12)	(6)
2. Participant Training—basic programming and mgt techniques and nut. education (4x3 mos. annually).	20	12	20	12	20	12
3. Commodities (misc. equipment and supplies)	10	-	10	-	10	-
4. Other Costs	120	-	40	-	40	-
A. Local Contracts	70	-	10	-	10	-
-- Sector Programming Assistance	(40)	-	-	-	-	-
-- Assist VolAg Phase-over to MCH (Mechanization Data System, sector surveys, interim funding, etc.)	(50)	-	-	-	-	-
-- Assessment backstopping, evaluation and selected problem solving	-	-	(10)	-	(10)	-

Table II (Cont)

	FY 75		FY 76		FY 77	
	\$000	M/mos.	\$000	M/mos.	\$000	M/mos.
B. Annual Nat'l Nut. Plng. Seminar	10	-	10	-	10	-
C. Problem-solving workshops (3-5 per annum, e.g. computerization, commodity loss reduction, new education techniques)	15	-	15	-	15	-
D. Invitational Travel	5	-	5	-	5	-
USAID Total Grant	320		190		160	
PL 480 TITLE II COMMODITIES	FY 75 000 lbs. \$000		FY 76 000 lbs. \$000		FY 77 000 lbs. \$000	
	37,190	4,000	34,700	3,800	30,110	3,300
VOLUNTARY AGENCIES	<u>\$1,100</u>		<u>\$1,100</u>		<u>\$1,100</u>	
1. Personnel Services - Volags & Private Counterparts	800		800		800	
2. Vol Ag Development Programs (AID/W Centrally Funded)	300		300		300	
GOC						
1. National Nutrition Planning-Personnel Services & Contracts.	\$1,000		\$1,000		\$1,000	
2. MCH Programs (1)						
A. Administration & Operating expenses	\$6,000		\$6,000		\$6,000	
B. Commodity Input (2)	\$48,000		\$40,000		\$32,000	
C. Capital Investment	\$1,000		\$9,000		\$9,000	
3. School Feeding Program (3)						

- (1) Only includes those items strictly related to nutrition program - does not include substantially larger support costs for corollary medical care for target groups.
- (2) Reduction in commodity cost allowed by substitution lower cost recipient-specific blended foods for presently used powdered milk and GOC policy to begin charging all but the neediest beneficiaries a nominal fee for the food commodities.
- (3) The nature of and future support levels for school feeding is a topic of current discussion in the GOC budgetary process. Accurate projections should be available by Jan. 1, 1975. (Actual 1974 support was \$40 million).

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1975 - 1977  
 Total Budget: \$670,000  
 Date Prepared: October 18, 1974

Project Title & Number: Child Nutrition: 513-15-560-271

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes:</p> <p>Improved social and economic well being of the lower 1/3 Chilean population with emphasis on achieving and maintaining an adequate diet for the most nutritionally vulnerable members of this groups</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <p>Among the lower 1/3 of the population:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decreased unemployment</li> <li>2. Increased per capita income.</li> <li>3. Decreased infant mortality.</li> <li>4. Improved diet.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of Economy records.</li> <li>2. Ministry of Economy records.</li> <li>3. NHS records.</li> <li>4. National Continuous Nutrition Survey (ECEN).</li> </ol>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall economic stability and progress at least to a degree allowing improved per capita income of lower 1/3 income group to bring food, shelter and clothing within an affordable range.</li> <li>2. Success of agriculture production and distribution initiatives to increase total food availability.</li> <li>3. Continued GOC support for social development and welfare programs.</li> </ol>
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <p>Substantial reduction in incidence and severity of the types of malnutrition affecting especially the lower 1/3 of the population and clearly established momentum toward virtually total elimination of malnutrition in the lower income groups.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status:</p> <p>In lower 1/3 of population:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Measurable % decrease in incidence of malnutrition.</li> <li>2. Measurable % decrease in infant mortality having malnutrition as primary or related cause.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Continuous Nutrition Survey.</li> <li>2. NHS records.</li> </ol>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continued GOC support for nutrition programs at approximately present financial levels but targeted on the neediest beneficiaries through innovative action programs.</li> <li>2. Approval of proposed AID Child Nutrition Loan.</li> <li>3. Continued Title II commodity support at approximately present levels and re-direction of same to higher priority programs.</li> </ol>
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A National Nutrition Planning &amp; Coordinating body adequately staffed and enjoying sufficient GOC policy and financial support to be able to effectively carry out its national nutrition planning responsibilities.</li> <li>2. Improved programming, administrative, and logistic support capabilities of entities responsible for implementing nutrition programs; and</li> <li>3. Increased GOC and volag emphasis on programs for the sub-groups identified in the statement of the project purpose.</li> </ol>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <p>See Table I</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USAID records.</li> <li>2. Volag records.</li> <li>3. CONPAN records.</li> <li>4. NHS records</li> <li>5. NSC programming documents.</li> </ol>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p> <p>Improved inter-agency cooperation.</p> <p>Government salaries and incentives adequate to hire and/or retain key, trained personnel.</p>
<p>Inputs:</p> <p>See Table II</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <p>See Table II</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USAID records.</li> <li>2. Volag records.</li> <li>3. CONPAN records.</li> <li>4. NHS records.</li> </ol>	<p>Assumptions for achieving inputs:</p> <p>The collaborating GOC agencies and US volags will increase and improve their program management capabilities and will continue to cooperate fully toward achievement of the objectives set forth.</p>