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B1

CLASSIFICATION

PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) — PART I

Report Symbol U-44

1. PROJECT TITLE	2. PROJECT NUMBER	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE
SAWS/OFASA Expanded Food for Work Program in the Pueblos Jóvenes.	527-0205	USAID/Peru

4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY) 1

☐ REGULAR EVALUATION ☒ SPECIAL EVALUATION

5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES			6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING	7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY 77	B. Final Obligation Expected FY 79	C. Final Input Delivery FY 80	A. Total $ 590,000 B. U.S. $ 288,000	From (month/yr.) 9/78 To (month/yr.) 10/79 Date of Evaluation Review

8. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., airgram, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
(See Attachment, pp. 27-28)		

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS

- ☐ Project Paper
- ☐ Financial Plan
- ☐ Logical Framework
- ☐ Project Agreement
- ☐ Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network
- ☐ PIO/T
- ☐ PIO/C
- ☐ PIO/P
- ☐ Other (Specify) _____
- ☐ Other (Specify) _____

10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT

- A. ☐ Continue Project Without Change
- B. ☐ Change Project Design and/or ☐ Change Implementation Plan
- C. ☐ Discontinue Project

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Names and Titles)

National Office of Food Support (ONAA)
USAID Food for Peace Office

12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval

Signature

Typed Name: Leonard Yaeger

Date: 2/11/80

A.O. 1330-15 (3-78)

EVALUATION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND NUTRITIONAL IMPACT OF AID/SAWS-OFASA PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER OPG AGREEMENT No.527-0205

Evaluation Committee

December - 1979

EVALUATION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND
NUTRITIONAL IMPACT OF AID/SAWS-OFASA
PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER OPG
AGREEMENT No.527-0205

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I. SUMMARY

The SAWS/OFASA OPG Expanded Urban Food for Work Program Project 527-0105 was signed September 7, 1978 and was designed to assist OFASA to greatly expand its feeding operations primarily in the urban slum - (pueblo joven) areas of Lima Metropolitan area. AID OPG funding financed the increased administrative responsibility incurred by OFASA, in addition to the purchase of trucks and pick-ups necessary for the transportation of food commodities and for use in promotion and su -- pervision as well as smaller items concerning nutritional education - and pilot potable water projects.

The project began slowly, due to late arrival of food commodities, - inexperience on the part of OFASA, and the need for lead-in time, required for promotion and acceptance of the projects by the beneficiaries. By the end of an eight month period OFASA had surpassed the - stated goal of reaching 100,000 beneficiaries monthly, and since that time has been able to maintain that level until recently, when the -- diversion of commodities to other countries has forced a temporary reduction in the number of beneficiaries. Tables II and III indicate - the number of beneficiaries and the types of projects to date.

The major activities undertaken during the first year of the OPG have been varied, dependent upon the resources and the needs of the communities involved. In the majority of the communities OFASA began with simple projects, such as streets cleaning and/or grabage removal. Currently in a large number of the communities where OFASA is operating, the projects have now evolved to a more sophisticated level, including such varied activities as road constructions, construction of community and child care centers, vocational education classes and potable - water projects.

The nutritional input of the food distributed has been difficult to evaluate on a continuining basis, considering the short time span of the individual projects. Charts 1 through 7 indicate the nutritional and socio-economic situation of food beneficiaries by a random sample in a varied selection of work sites. The pilot projects involving - construction of potable water systems and outdoor public toilets were concentrated in the construction of two potable water projects. Nu-- tritional education projects were initiated shortly after the signing of the OPG; and OFASA recently instituted vocational education classes among some of their FFW groups.

II. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

This evaluation is the first to be carried out under this OPG and - was conducted for the following reasons:

1. This is the first time that SAWS/OFASA has became involved in a feeding program of this magnitude. OFASA was previously feeding only approximately 33000 individuals. It was considered neccessary to determine how effectively a private voluntary agency could manage a sudden sustained increase in an extensive feeding program, i.e. the handling of funds, distribution of commodities and selection of beneficiaries and projects.

2. USAID received a request by AID/W for an in-depth Title II OPG evaluation. The results of the evaluation will enable USAID/Peru to more effectively design new OPG agreements with OFASA and - other similar PVO's.

3. The original OPG agreement required an in depth evaluation at the end of one year's activity to determine PVO's effectiveness in - the use of the funds and the administration of its program.

The methodology of this evaluation consisted of the following:

1. Coordination meetings with evaluation team members, Miss Hilda-Hinostroza and Mr. Antonio Solís (ONAA), Mr. Rafael Pérez (SAWS/OFASA), Robert R. Murphy and Mr. Douglas Chriboga (AID/PERU). - The purpose of these meetings was to coordinate logistics, to select a random sample of project sites and to prepare question -- naires which were administered to project beneficiaries and community leaders at the sites selected. Through these question -- naires, the evaluation team obtained information in project im-- plementation on nutrition and socio-economic status of a sample of beneficiaries (See Section 20).

2. The evaluation team visited five sites: The villages of Uquira and Coayllo, and the Pueblos Jovenes, Mateo Pumacahua, San Hilarión and Canto Grande. Additionally, the evaluation team visited a district in the town of Chincha (El Tigre) where the community was preparing documents required for the approval of a FFW project. Through these visits, the team verified the progress of the projects and the results, with one exception, were generally encouraging.

The following is a summary of project status at each site visited:

At Uquira, the evaluation team verified the completion of a water reservoir and preparations for laying piping which will deliver drinking water to a number of outlets throughout the village. Sixty workers -- participate in this project, and of these 30% are women.

At Coayllo, 49 workers (31% of which are women) are involved in the improvement of 20km. of a secondary road connecting the Panamerican -- Highway to the village; thusfar 10km. have been improved. The village located further up the valley will also benefit from the improved road. An anomaly which surfaced during the visit was the discovery that 15- individuals involved in this project were also receiving food rations- from another project (The Ñauñaco, Tres Cruces Irrigation Project).

The Pueblo Joven Mateo Pumacahua, south of Lima, has "developed" over a garbage dump and is into it's sixth year of pathetic existence.

Nearly 50% of its inhabitants are unemployed and until recently gathering and selling tin cans, papers and bones from the garbage dump constituted a significant source of employment (Garbage is no longer being - dump at this site). Six humdred workers in groups of 50 to 75 individuals are involved in various projects: road constructions, construc -- tion of an educational center and street graveling. Eighty percent of the workers are women and the community is satisfied with the project - since it provide easier access for trucks to deliver water and a locale where children may attend school.

At San Hilarión in the district of San Juan de Lurigancho, the evaluation team verified the progress of the FFW project (construction of a neighborhood park) in which 55 individuals, mostly women, partici -- pate. ONAA and AID evaluation team members consider that areas such - as San Hilarión should be excluded from FFW activities because of the relative affluence of this neighborhood. Visits to a sample of proj - ect beneficiarie's homes revealed that these families had potable wa-- ter, electricity, access to sanitation facilities, houses constructed from brick and cement, and, in comparison to two other urban project - sites visited, the average monthly income of 27,383 soles represented an average of nearly three times that of the other areas.

The evaluation team visited the Pueblo Jóven of Bayovar where 100 individuals (99% of which are women) participate in a FFW project constructing a school. The school required two additional weeks of work for - completion and is the result of Title II food used as a work incentive and materials for construction provided by CARE. The Ministry of Education provided the Engineering plans and is providing salaries for the teachers. The school locale currently being utilized was constructed

with "esteras" (sedge mats), a highly volatile material. Bayovar is currently planning the construction of a Medical Post and a communal building for town meetings and social activities.

3. After completing the site visits, the evaluation team proceeded to compile and analyze the data obtained, discuss recommendations and prepare the evaluation report which was submitted to the chief of the FFD office for his comments and corrections.

III. EXTERNAL FACTORS

The nutritional problems of the poor in Peru, particularly in the Pueblos Jóvenes, have been compounded by the current economic crisis which has required that the Peruvian Government remove subsidies for many essential food products. The country's financial difficulties have prevented the government from undertaking fiscal policies which would improve the lives of a growing mass of unemployed and underemployed, fed by a high rate of urbanization as a result of the rural migratory process. Additionally, financial constraints coupled with severe inflationary pressures have resulted in a decline in real income over the past four years, and the economic conditions are not expected to improve in the ensuing two or three years. In response to this situation (detailed in Airgram A-19, dated May 7, 1979) several voluntary agencies including SAWS/OFASA have expanded their food for work programs. The Mission considers that the assumptions and rationale for supporting the expanded SAWS/OFASA program remain valid.

IV. INPUTS

AID's contribution to SAWS/OFASA "Expanded Urban Food for Work Program" includes funds for:

1. Salaries and personnel expenses resulting from increased administrative responsibilities.

2. Purchase and maintenance of vehicles used by OFASA project development officers/inspectors and trucks used to transport food commodities.

3. Several operating cost items.

4. To purchase materials for pilot projects (potable water and outdoor toilet tanks), and

5. To purchase materials for health and nutrition education.

The total amount of the agreement ($288,000) has been obligated ($100,000 in September, 1978 and $188,000 in December, 1978). As of August, 1979, $136,620 have been expended as detailed in the following table:

TABLE I

LINE ITEM	BUDGETED	EXPENSES	BALANCE
1. Salaries & personnel Expenses	$ 60,232.00	$ 25,043.66	$ 35,188.34
2. Transportation of food from customs to warehouse (rental service)	64,214.00	13,623.01	50,590.99
3. Customs-related expenses (dispatcher, etc.)	12,000.00	988.16	11,011.84
4. Vehicles	28,829.00	25,599.19	3,229.81
5. Trucks	59,000.00	50,427.95	8,572.05
6. Material for Nutrition Education	10,000.00	1,109.78	8,890.22
7. Materials for Pilot Project	20,350.00	4,777.95	15,572.05
8. Additional Warehouse	3,900.00	3,949.21	(49.21)
9. Vehicle Maintenance	14,300.00	7,605.85	6,694.15
10. Contingency	15,175.00	3,565.04	11,609.96
TOTALS	$288,000.00	$136,689.80	$151,310.20

In addition to the above grant funds, a total of 6,266 MT of PL 480 Title II food commodities have been distributed through June, 1979. The project had received 6,176 MTs of food commodities as of the end of June, 1979; the difference was covered with stocks from SAWS/OFASA regular program. The amount approved for FY-79 was 11,333 MTs, valued at $4,580,000.

The SAWS/OFASA and communities' contribution include salaries and personnel expenses, office supplies, food rebagging, tools for projects, a portion of the freight costs from warehouse to local distribution centers, storage space for local distribution centers and construction materials valued at $301,927.00. The GOP contribution, through ONAA, consists of free storage in their central warehouse for 3000 MTs of commodities per trimester.

V. OUTPUTS

The objective of this grant is to increase the nutritional status and living standards of pueblos jovenes poor through the utilization of PL 480 Title II commodities as a work incentive, in response to evidence of substantial unemployment and malnutrition. During the period of the USAID grant, SAWS/OFASA has pledged to maintain projects which will provide work for 20,000 of the most needy families, and which will in turn provide food for 100,000 beneficiaries monthly.

The following table summarize the results as of the end of the third quarter of FY-79.

TABLE II

FY - 79	Workers Scheduled Target	Workers Actual	Scheduled No.of Benef.	Actual No.of Benef.	No. of Projects
1st. Quarter	20,000	11,180	100,000	55,940	126
2nd. Quarter	20,000	16,775	100,000	83,775	359
3rd. Quarter	20,000	22,904	100,000	114,520	357

The late arrival of food commodities contributed to the slow initiation of the project. However, by the third quarter OFASA surpassed the target of 100,000 beneficiaries. The diversion of commodities to other countries has recently caused a reduction in the number of beneficiaries. The stated targets will be achieved again since there are many approved projects which will be initiated soon after food stocks become available.

The following table summarizes the type and number of FFW activities undertaken during the second and third quarters of the project:

TABLE III

Type of Projects	2nd. Quarter No. of Projects	2nd. Quarter % of Total	3rd. Quarter No. of Projects	3rd. Quarter % of Total
Street cleaning	233	64.9	72	20.2
Road construction	13	3.6	28	7.8
Construction	47	13.0	76	21.3
Labor Educ. Centers	--	-.-	3	0.8
Parks	8	2.2	--	-.-
Leveling	27	7.5	93	26.0
Garbage removal	14	4.0	27	7.6
Fabrication-materials	1	0.3	--	-.-
Tree planting	11	3.1	50	14.0
Painting	3	0.8	2	0.6
Crematory silos	1	0.3	4	1.1
Canals	1	0.3	--	-.-
Potable water	--	-.-	1	0.3
Irrigation	--	-.-	1	0.3
TOTAL	359	100.0	357	100.0

Of the variety of activities undertaken, street cleaning constituted nearly two-thirds during the second quarter. This simple activity was undertaken in relatively large numbers for three reasons: firstly, to win the confidence of the people in OFASA; secondly, to demonstrate that community action could have an immediate effect on the quality of life, and thirdly because this activity is relatively simple to organize. By the end of the third quarter the street cleaning activities had been reduced to one-fifth while the proportion of activities with a more significant development impact increased by a corresponding proportion.

The OPG required the implementation of basic education in health, nutrition and environmental sanitation practices. The OFASA Coordinator [illegible] activities initiated her work in November 1978 and has de- [illegible] Nutritional Manual and a Basic Recipe Manual covering the [illegible] of Title II food commodities and locally purchased food. [illegible] has coordinated efforts with the Ministry of Public Health, the Lima Metropolitana Health Region, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the National Nutrition Institute. These organizations have expressed interest in the program and have agreed to cooperate with educational materials. To date, OFASA has trained 400 health and nutrition promoters. The promoters are selected from the various work groups and provided with 64 hours of training. These trained individuals return to their respective communities as para-nutritionists where they then conduct nutrition education classes attended by members of the FFW groups and others from surrounding neighborhoods. The health promoters have trained 3,256 persons,

which reach an average of 5 beneficiaries. Thus, an approximate total of 16,250 beneficiaries have received basic education in health and nutrition.

Two pilot potable water projects are under construction in the pueblo joven of Somas and the village of Uquira. In Uquira the construction of a concrete reservoir served by an already existing deep well has been completed and the village workers are now in the process of laying the piping which will deliver water to various taps throughout the village. Though the OPG called for the initiation of a outdoor toilet tanks project, as well as the potable water project, the beneficiaries involved placed a higher value on potable water at this time.

An irrigation project in Ñaufaco Tres Cruces (Yauyos) is in its first stage of implementation. This project will provide relief to the drought situation and thus foster the socio-economic development of the area.

Some additional examples of activities being developed under the SAWS/OFASA program are a school built in pueblo joven Canto Grande and centers for vocational education. The school project in Canto Grande is a very good example of collaboration between CARE, which is supplying building materials, and OFASA which supplies the food commodities as a work incentive. OFASA is also providing instruction in radio and television repair and had as of the end of July established three centers for vocational education with a total of 270 students taking courses in tailoring, dress making, weaving, and radio and T.V. repair.

Finally, a significant output of the program is the development of community action groups which have served to foster a spirit of cooperation among the residents of the pueblos.

VI. ELIGIBILITY OF RECIPIENTS

The procedure followed by OFASA for the selection of projects and beneficiaries is as follows:

The Voluntary Agency has prepared written guidelines to cover the requirements for different types of programs. The form is filled out by the requesting party, such as a Committee that would be made up of the beneficiaries who would receive Title II commodities. The beneficiaries must be 18 years old or over, they must not be receiving food from another program, they must be individuals of a low income level, and they must be able to participate in community projects. Every participant must accredit his/her inscription as a beneficiary through identification documents.

Once the forms are presented with the required documentation to an Internal Committee of OFASA, they are studied and approved or disapproved. This practice is applied regularly and all requests are processed at a weekly meeting.

In order that the different communities may take advantage of the AID programs offered through SAWS/OFASA del Perú, OFASA promoters go to the field and present the benefits that the community would obtain.

Once that the community has complied with the requirements of program development they must organize, by themselves, and elect a Board of Directors composed of: President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary and Vocal. The Board of Directors will fill out in triplicate the request form which will be presented to OFASA's Internal Committee along with other required documents, depending on the type of program. OFASA's Internal Committee studies the request and approves or disapproves it. This can take up to 15 or 20 days after initially receiving their request, depending on how complete their documentation is.

The community, through the Board of Directors, selects a specific project which will benefit the community. For community development projects, OFASA requires:

1. Organization Minutes (of the Board of Director meeting).

2. Plan of the project (with the approval of the local authorities).

3. Budget of the project:

   - 50% - cash or materials with their invoices

   - 50% - promise fees by the community members

4. List of the names of the participants and their signatures or finger print.

5. Donation certificate (if the government or any particular institution makes donations).

If the general budget cannot cover the entire project, the project will be divided into several stages. The stages of work must be finished in a given period of time as required to receive the food.

VII. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Grant is to assist Seventh Day Adventist World Service (SAWS) and its Peruvian counterpart Obra Filatrópica y Asistencia Social Adventista del Perú (OFASA) to expand its feeding program activities for the urban inhabitants of the Lima Metropolitan Pueblos Jovenes. As stated above, the number of recipients reached by OFASA increased from 3,000 to over 100,000, as a direct result of the OPG.

The stated purpose of the grant was to provide emergency food to the undernourished inhabitants of the slums of Lima. One of the unstated purposes, but expected benefits is the proven effectiveness of community action. That is, as the beneficiaries realize the benefit that can be derived from concerted action, community development type projects will be undertaken even without the incentive of PL 480 Title II commodities. Future evaluations and surveys of areas that have received OFASA assistance will show continued community action in starting and completing improvement type projects.

VIII. BENEFICIARIES

Socio-Economic and Nutritional Study of Special Projects Executed by OFASA

I. Background

II. Methodology

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III. Analysis and Evaluation

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3.1.1 Population

3.1.2 Employment

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3.1.5 Goods

3.1.6 Community Organization

3.2 Nutritional Support

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3.2.2 Nutritional education

3.2.3 Supplementary ration

3.3 Beneficiaries feeding

3.3.1 Nutritional habits

3.3.2 Diet - characteristics and deficit

I. Background

In order to expand the food program activities carried out by OFASA among the most needy population of the Metropolitan Lima urban area, AID, provided OPG funds and PL 480 Title II commodities to be utilized and distributed within an approximate 15 month period. The various programs and activities were to benefit the communities participating in Food for Work Projects. The beneficiaries would obtain a twofold benefit: nutritional and food support, and the benefits of the projects in which they were participating.

In order to meet these objectives, the evaluation Team analyzed the socio-economic and food-nutritional aspects of the target population based on [illegible] which were carried out in some of the OFASA special projects.

II. Methodology

2.1 Sample selection

The universe of the study was composed of beneficiaries of the Special Projects carried out by OFASA in urban and rural areas.

The following Pueblos Jovenes were selected for this evaluation: Mateo Pumacahua from the Surco district, San Hilarión and Bayovar both from the San Juan de Lurigancho district, due to their higher beneficiaries concentration; in the rural area, Uquira and Coayllo towns from the Cañete Province, selected because of the socio-economic characteristics of the population.

After having selected a number of sites the evaluation team would visit, random samples of approximately 10% of all workers from each of the proposed projects were chosen. The following is the number of families selected from each project:

Rural Area:	Uquira:	5
	Coayllo:	5
Urban Area:	Mateo Pumacahua:	10
	San Hilarión:	6
	Bayovar:	6

For the collection of data, each family selected was visited and informed that they had been chosen at random to represent all the families participating in the project, and that the study would serve to improve the projects.

Questionnaires were previously developed and included questions relating to socio-economic and nutritional aspects. (See Annex

All individuals living in the house and consuming the same food were considered as household members. Information of both the previous day's consumption and the day the interview took place were considered in the analysis of the food intake diet.

To estimate the caloric and protein nutritional value of food consumed, the following documents were used: the chemical composition charts for Peruvian food from the National Institute of Nutrition of the Ministry of Health, the food composition Charts for Latin America from INCAP, and food pamphlets from donor organisms. It should be noted that all spice products and aromatic herbs used for seasoning have not been included in the estimates.

Information provided by the National Institute of Nutrition for men and women living on the Coast and engaged in intensive labor activities was used to obtain average calorie and protein requirements. The average caloric and protein requirements per family member were determined as 2,500 calories and 51 grams of proteins per person. Additionally, the caloric and protein value of the supplementary ration was estimated. Once the average caloric and protein consumption was determined, it was compared with the recommended figures.

III. Analysis and Evaluation

3.1 Socio-Economic Aspects

3.1.1 Population

The data collected during the survey showed that the average family size was 6.3 people. This figure is higher than the estimated national average (5.5). The average number of children per family was 4.2.

TABLE No. 1

TOTAL POPULATION AND AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE IN SURVEYED PROJECTS

Project	Number of Families Surveyed	Family Members		Children per Family	
		Total	Average	Total	Average
Uquira	5	29	5.8	17	3.4
Coayllo	5	32	6.4	21	4.2
Mateo Pumacahua	10	59	5.9	40	4.0
San Hilarión	6	44	7.3	31	5.1
Bayovar	6	36	6.0	24	4.0
TOTAL:	32	200	6.3	123	4.2

62.5% of the population surveyed falls within the 0 - 19 age bracket. This fact indicates that the majority of the population are dependents thus consuming but not producing. This group is followed by the 20 - 45 age bracket with 30.5%, and finally by the 46 and over with 7.0% (see Table No. 2).

TABLE No. 2

STRATIFIED POPULATION BY PROJECTS AND BY AGES

Projects Population by Ages	P R O J E C T S							
	Uquira	Coayllo	Mateo Pumacahua	San Hilarión	Bayovar	Total	%	Total
0 - 6	7	8	23	10	15	63	31.5	
7 - 13	6	9	12	12	9	48	24.0	63.5
14 - 20	2	3	4	7	-	16	8	
21 - 27	4	1	7	3	3	18	9	
28 - 34	2	3	7	4	8	24	12	29.0
35 - 41	2	2	6	3	1	14	7	
42 - 48	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	
49 or more	3	6	-	4	-	15	7.5	7.5
TOTAL:	29	32	59	44	36	200	100.0	

3.1.2 Employment

The primary occupation for the male beneficiaries in the rural areas is agriculture, whereas women are engaged primarily in housekeeping.

In the urban area, employment opportunities for male beneficiaries are scarce. The majority do not have a permanent job and are not well paid. Most of them work as "eventuales" (temporary contract) mainly in the construction field (28.1%); "ambulantes" (street vendors) (15.6%); mechanics (6.3%); other (12.5%). The majority of the female population is dedicated to housekeeping (87.5%); which partially explains why a significant number of females are working in these projects. Some work as laundress (9.4%) and other activities (3.1%), which contribute in some way to the family budget.

3.1.3 Income

The monthly income average of the surveyed population in the rural area is S/. 8,060.00 (US$ 33.58 at S/. 240 = 1 US) out of which approximately 80.6% is spent on food. It should be noted that the average obtained is relatively high and influenced by the family income of the PP.JJ. San Hilarion beneficiaries whose average income is considerably higher than the other urban recipient surveyed (See Table No. 3).

3.1.4 Housing

Some questions relating to basic housing needs were also included in the survey. From the totality of the people surveyed, 90.6% were owners and 9.4% (all in the urban area) were not due to lack of personal identification documents needed to obtain ownership title from the responsible GOP agency.

Adobe is the prevailing construction material in the rural area; some houses have cement floors (30%) but most (70%) have dirt floors. In the rural area 80% of the houses have 3 rooms and 20% have 4 rooms.

In the urban area, most shelters are very poorly built using such frail materials as straw mat, reeds and adobe. A small proportion are built with better materials, bricks and cement. 77.3% of the houses had dirt floors and 22.3% cement floors. The number of rooms varied from 1 to 2.

TABLE No. 3

MONTHLY INCOME AND FOOD COSTS

PROJECT	MONTHLY INCOME PER FAMILY	AVERAGE INCOME	FOOD MONTHLY EXPENSES PER FAMILY	FOOD AVERAGE EXPENSES	INCOME PERCENTAGE FOR FOOD
	2,600		2,600		
	3,000		3,000		
[illegible]	3,300	3,940	3,300	3,940	100.0%
	5,000		5,800		
	5,000		5,000		
TOTAL	[illegible]		19,700		
	6,300		6,300		
	[illegible]		22,000		
[illegible]	5,000	12,180	5,000	9,060	74.4%
	16,700		6,000		
	10,000		6,000		
TOTAL	60,000		45,300		
TOTAL RURAL AREA		9,060		6,500	60.8%
	16,000		12,000		
	1,200		1,200		
	9,000		6,000		
	15,000		9,000		
[illegible]	9,000		2,000		
[illegible]	2,700	9,730	2,400	6,410	65.9%
	6,000		6,000		
	2,700		1,500		
	6,000		6,000		
	[illegible]		18,000		
TOTAL	[illegible]		64,100		
	[illegible]		12,000		
	11,600		6,000		
SAN	12,000		12,000		
[illegible]	9,000	27,383	9,000	12,500	45.6%
	56,000		16,000		
	60,000		20,000		
TOTAL	[illegible]		75,000		
	[illegible]		6,000		
	13,000		10,000		
	[illegible]		3,200		
BAYOWAR	8,000	10,000	8,000	7,033	70.3%
	10,000		9,000		
	15,000		6,000		
TOTAL	60,000		42,200		
TOTAL URBAN AREA		15,704		8,648	55.1%

While 25.0% of the surveyed families reported having no domestic animals, 75.0% raised fowl in the household. Wood is used as fuel for cooking in the rural areas, while in urban areas kerosene (95.5%) is used.

3.1.5 Goods

Under this item are included elementary machines and appliances (radio, record player, T.V.) which enables the families to enjoy some entertainement. Also, some have sewing machines which eventually would help to increase incomes. 90% of the people surveyed have radios, mostly battery radios. One person had both a record player and a T.V. operating with electric power obtained from a neighbor.

Finally, upon a direct examination of the household, it was observed that in the rural area only 30% had very modest furniture and the remaining 70% only had one or two wooden benches. In the urban area of San Hilarion Pueblo Joven, 4 people had furniture in the living room, while in Mateo Pumacahua and Bayovar Pueblos Jovenes they had none.

3.1.6 Community Organization

Obviously, people residing both in Pueblos Jovenes and in remote towns of rural areas who have low economic status, face a series of collective needs which are difficult to meet individually. Therefore, to overcome their problems they group in community organizations. This is reflected in the Projects of the rural area which have been evaluated, (e.g. Water Reservoir, road improvements, etc.). Although needs in the urban area are different, the desire to satisfy them is the same. Thus people work together despite the fact that due to economic constraints they cannot provide full support. That is why during the interview, while answering the question as to how they are supporting their community, the response is usually the same, i.e., with labor and a few with money and materials.

The results of the following question asked to the residents of both the urban and rural areas are indicative of this commitment: "If you were not under the feeding program, would you continue working for the project?" While 100% of the people in the rural area stated that they would continue working for the project because "they want the progress of their own town" in the urban area there were two trends: 27.3% indicated that

they would continue in the project even though they would not receive any support from the feeding program, while the remaining 72.7% stated that it would be impossible for them to continue in the project because their economic condition would force them to find a job.

In regard to the beneficiaries' views concerning a question as to whether all of them should work for the project, 93.8% answer affirmatively while 6.2% informed that money support would suffice (equivalent to the manpower value). In order to establish their priorities regarding the implementation of other urgent community projects, (upon termination of current project), both the responses for rural and urban areas have been separated taking into consideration the two different realities and needs. For example, in the rural area the construction of a bridge, irrigation canal, electricity and school centers were named as priorities. In the urban area the priorities were: potable water, electricity, sanitary post, nursery and school centers. Finally the beneficiaries' opinion regarding the project in which they are participating, 57% indicated that "the project is important since it impels community development", 43% stated that "it is a sound feeding help, especially for our children."

3.2 Nutritional Support

In order to learn about the development and execution of the feeding support activities, i.e., the Nutritional Assistance and Education components, questions related to these topics were included in the survey.

3.2.1 Nutritional Assistance

The Nutrition Assistance to the Projects include the following commodities:

Corn Flour	:	8 kgs
Wheat Flour	:	8 kgs
Oats	:	8 kgs
Rice	:	7 1/2 kgs
WSB	:	12 1/2 kgs
Oil	:	2 1/2 lts

The full ration was received by 92% of the people surveyed, while 7% indicated that they had been receiving less than the total amount (6 kg each commodity). When asked about the preferred foot items, 55% indicated they preferred rice, oil and oats; 27% liked all of them and 12% indicated preference for wheat flour and WSB. With respect to those commodities less preferred, 50% indicated they were pleased with all commodities, 39% reported WSB and 20% corn flour to be less preferred. They stated that these products could be replaced with others such as milk, dried vegetables or rice.

Seventy-five percent of the people surveyed reported that the supplementary ration would last them until the next delivery, while 25% stated that quantities of some of the commodities, especially rice, oil and oats, would be insufficient. Whenever food is left over, 80% save it and use it during the next few days while 20% share it with their neighbors or feed their domestic animals.

Supplementary commodities are combined with tubercles and vegetables by 70% of the surveyed families and 30% combine the supplementary commodities with fish, eggs or milk. In regard to the distribution of commodities, 84.6% believed it was fairly distributed, while 14.4% reported their doubts regarding food weight.

Over 65% of the families interviewed had never received assistance from other institutions, while 34.4% reported having received assistance from CARITAS, the Sanitary Post and Schools.

3.2.2 Nutritional Education

Considering that Nutritional Education should be provided in conjuction with Nutritional assistance, it is necessary to develop actions towards the establishment of better nutritional practices and habits which would result in the improvement of food selection, and combination of local and supplementary commodities. With this in mind, beneficiaries were asked whether they had received some orientation on how to prepare the donated food. Eighty-three percent reported having received none while 17% indicated having received such orientation. In this regard, 100% of the people surveyed indicated the need to organize a feeding and nutritional Educational Program.

3.2.3 Supplementary Ration

The supplementary ration for these Projects is composed of 5 different cereals and soy oil making a total of 46 1/2 kg. per ration assigned for 20 working days for 5 family members. Considering that these commodities are consumed during a 30 day period, the ration was divided into that number of days, thereby corresponding per day/person the amount of 309.8 gr. with a contribution of 1,201 calories and 46.6 gr. proteins (Table No. 4).

TABLE No. 4

STRUCTURE OF A THEORETICAL SUPPLEMENTARY RATION AND ITS CALORIC AND PROTEIN CONTRIBUTION

FOOD	QUANTITY (gr.)	CALORIES AND PROTEINS IN 100 gr.		QUANTITY PERSON/DAY (gr.)	CALORIES	PROTEINS gr.)
		Calories	Proteins (gr.)			
Wheat Flour	8,000	357	16.0	53.3	190	8.5
Corn Flour	8,000	392	13.0	53.3	209	6.9
Oat	8,000	325	21.0	53.3	173	11.2
Rice	7,500	363	6.7	50.0	182	3.3
WSB	12,500	360	20.0	83.3	300	16.7
Soybean Oil	2,500	884	--	16.6	147	--
T O T A L:	46,500	2,681	76.7	309.8	1,201	46.6

SOURCE: Food Charts from Donor Organisms

To obtain the rate of intake of supplementary food and its caloric and protein content, total food consumption for 2 days has been considered. The figures found were divided into the members of each family by two days. Table No. 5 shows that average supplementary food consumption per person/ day is 201.6 gr., being less than the theoretical programmed figure of 309.8 gr. In regard to the caloric content, the figure obtained is 766 calories or a 30.6% portion of the total required. While this figure surpasses the minimum recommended requirement of (33%), all proteins are of vegetable origin and being of low biological value, are therefore deficient in value.

3.3 Beneficiaries Feeding

In order to learn how beneficiaries feed themselves, it is necessarry to know their nutritional habits as well characteristics and deficits of the intake diet.

3.3.1 Nutritional Habits

Due to the low educational level of beneficiaries, nutritional habits are deficient and limit the consumption of a balanced diet, resulting in an improper utilization of the available food commodities.

In regard to data collected on the preparation of special meals for children, 60% of the people surveyed reported that food preparation for all family members was the same, while 40% indicated that children should have a better diet adding milk, eggs, custard or juices to their diet. Since mother's milk is important for the child, the following question was raised during the interview: "Up to what age do you breast feed your children?" Over a third (37.5%) nursed their children from 13 to 18 months; 34.4% from 6 to 12 months; 18% from 1 to 6 months and 9.4% from 18 to 48 months.

Hydrocarbonate commodities are usually consumed with most frequency (cereals, tuber and dry vegetables) and in lesser amount vegetables and fruits.

Food of animal origin is consumed with least frequency due to its high market price. When asked whether any type of food is harmful for them, 87% responded negatively, while 13% indicated that dry vegetables could be at times "heavy".

TABLE No. 5

AVERAGE FOR THE SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD CONSUMPTION AND THE CALORIC AND PROTEIN CONTRIBUTION PER FAMILY/PERSON - PROJECT

PROJECT	FAMILY MEMBERS	CONSUMP. SUP. FOOD QUANTITY (GRS.)		NUTRITIONAL CONTRIBUTION							
				CALORIES				PROTEINS			
		Per Family	Per Person	Per Family	Per Person	Cov Con % Per Supp. Food	Cov % Per Supp Food Rel to Rec	Per Family	Per Person	Cov Con % Per Supp. Food	Cov% Per Supp Food Rel to Rec
UQUIRA	5.8	1,120.6	193.2	4,785	825	52.1	33.0	141.5	24.4	45.7	47.8
COAYLLO	6.4	1,245.1	194.6	4,160	650	47.8	26.0	90.9	14.2	33.5	27.8
MATEO PUMACAHUA	5.9	1,265.6	214.5	4,514	765	57.1	30.6	164.0	27.8	72.8	54.5
SAN HILARION	7.3	1,489.2	204.0	6,008	823	54.9	32.9	154.0	21.1	52.5	41.4
BAYOVAR	6.0	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-	-.-
PROMEDIO GENERAL	6.3	1,280.1	201.6	4,867	766	53.0	30.6	137.6	21.9	51.1	42.9

Additionally, the survey inquired about community festivities and whether on such occasions special meals were prepared. Fourty percent indicated no participation in special meals, while 60% reported "carapulcra, sopa seca, picante de papa, arroz con pato", as special meals consumed during festivities. They obtain the means to prepare the above mentioned special meals through community cooperation, money saving, cultivating and raising their food.

3.3.2 Diet - Characteristics and Deficit

To determine the real food consumption and its caloric and protein contribution, the quantity of food utilized during two days in different meals (breakfast, lunch and dinner), has been estimated. From this data, the average consumption per person/day was calculated.

The analysis of food consumption shows a deficiency both in quality and quantity. Table No. 6 illustrates the average caloric consumption per person/day as 1,392 reaching a coverage of 55.7% of the amount recommended.

TABLE No. 6

CALORIC CONSUMPTION AVERAGE PER PERSON/DAY IN OFASA PROJECTS

AREA	PROJECT	CALORIES		
		Consumption	Recommended	Coverage
RURAL	Uquira	1,582	2,500	63.3%
	Coayllo	1,361	2,500	54.4%
URBAN PP.JJ.	Mateo Pumacahua	1,340	2,500	53.6%
	San Hilarión	1,500	2,500	60.0%
	Bayóvar	1,175	2,500	47.0%
GENERAL CONSUMPTION AVERAGE		1,392	2,500	55.7%

Regarding protein intake, the results shown in Table No. 7, indicate that the average consumption per person/say is 40.3 gr, reaching a coverage of 79.0% of the amount recommended.

TABLE No. 7

PROTEIN CONSUMPTION AVERAGE PER PERSON/DAY IN OFASA PROJECTS

AREA	PROJECT	P R O T E I N S					
		Average Consump. (gr)	Recom.	Cover.	ANIMAL ORIGIN		
					Consump.	Recom.	Cover.
RURAL	Uquira	53.4	51.0	104.7%	3.6	17.0	21.2%
	Coayllo	42.4	51.0	83.1%	7.8	17.0	45.9%
URBAN PP.JJ.	Mateo Pumacahua	38.2	51.0	74.9%	2.9	17.0	17.1%
	San Hilarión	40.2	51.0	78.8%	3.0	17.0	17.6%
	Bayóvar	27.1	51.0	53.1%	4.2	17.0	24.7%
TOTAL AVERAGE CONSUM.		40.3	51.0	79.0%	4.3	17.0	25.3%

It is important to emphasize that 4.3 grs. per person/day of the total protein intake is from animal origin (of high caloric biologic value), covering 25.3% of the amount recommended for this type of protein. This fact reveals the low purchasing power of beneficiaries preventing them from purchasing, animal origin food. Also, it must be pointed out that for protein to perform its essential function, it is important that the diet should contribute the necessary amount of calories, since whenever there is caloric deficiency, the body will utilize protein as an energy source.

From the above statement it can be concluded that the diet of the surveyed population, because of its caloric deficiency, is severely poor.

CONCLUSIONS

1. To carry out this evaluation, Pueblos Jóvenes in both urban and rural areas were selected: PPJJ Mateo Pumacahua from the Surco District, San Hilarión and Bayóvar from San Juan de Lurigancho District; Uguira and Coayllo from the Cañete Province.

2. The average number of family members was 6.3 people, which is higher than the national average of 5.5 people. Each family surveyed has an average of 4.2 children. Percentages for the child population are: from 0 - 6 years, 5[illegible]%; from 7 - 13 years, 24%.

3. The socio-economic data revealed that most of the families live in very poor conditions due to their low economic status. In the rural area the average income was S/. 8,060.00 of which 80.6% is for food purchases, while in the urban area the average income was S/. 15,704.00 of which 55.6% is for food purchases.

   The last figure is "high" average since it is influenced by the PPJJ San Hilarión where incomes are considerable higher than in other PPJJ.

4. While the predominant construction material in the rural area is adobe, (2 or 3 rooms), in the urban area straw mat construction predominates. In PPJJ Mateo Pumacahua and Bayovar the typical 1 room construction is used for several purposes (i.e., bedroom for the family, space for domestic animals, etc.). Water and sewage services are lacking, thus conditions necessary to provide good nutritional patterns are absent. In San Hilarión PPJJ, houses are built with materials such as cement and brick.

5. In order to address and provide for community needs, beneficiaries have organized themselves in community organizations. The principal community needs in the rural areas visited are: bridge construction, irrigation canals, electricity and schools construction; in the urban area the principal community needs are: potable water, electricity, sanitary post, nurseries and schools.

6. Commodities from the OFASA food for work program are basically used to support the infrastructure works in the Lima Metropolitan PPJJ and in some rural areas. These commodities are distributed monthly for a period of 20 working days and for 5 family members. The following commodities compose the ration: oat - 8 kgs; corn flour - 8 kgs; wheat flour - 8 kgs; rice - 7 1/2 kgs; WSB - 12 1/2 kgs; oil - 2 1/2 lts; making a total of 46 1/2 kgs.

7. The feeding support program (storage and distribution) in project areas visited is operating under apparently normal conditions. In most of the projects, the nutritional education program has not been carried out yet; therefore, the available local commodities are not utilized as adequately as they could be.

   The average consumption of supplementary commodities per person/day is 201.6 gr with a contribution of 766 calories accounting for 53.0% of the caloric intake and 30.6% of the total caloric requirement. The protein contribution is 21.9 gr accounting for 51.5% of the protein intake and 42.9% total protein requirement.

8. Diets of the families surveyed are generally monotonous and deficient in both quantity and quality, characterized predominantly by foods from vegetal origin such as cereals and tubercles; vegetables are used as seasoning. For most families, fruits are not included in their daily food consumption.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The National Office for Food Support, ONAA, should coordinate joint meetings between private and public organizations that provide food support, in order to avoid duplication of efforts and actions in the same area.

2. Based on the results of the previous recommendation, to complement with other donor organizations efforts to obtain integrated action towards joint project implementation.

3. Request from OFASA a better projects and beneficiaries selection procedures, taking into consideration activities with significant development impact and low socio-economic and nutritional level of beneficiaries.

4. OFASA should comply with the requirement set forth in the AID Agreement so as to carry out the latrines construction Pilot Project

5. In view of the fact that OFASA does not have the sufficient personnel to train beneficiaries on nutritional aspects, a clause should be inserted in the next agreement stipulating anticipated training for community leaders and/or promoters in nutrition education/food preparation. These individuals would in turn pass the acquired information on to the beneficiaries.

6. The nutritional education programs provided by OFASA should be studied carefully to establish methods and procedures adapted to the social reality of the beneficiaries, with emphasis on practical information.

7. OFASA should study new training means or methods for those beneficiaries under its feeding program in order to be qualified for better employment opportunities.

8. Recommend that ONAA apply new systems to expedite the delivery of the products to OFASA.

9. Having determined that the diets of the families under this survey are inadequate in quantity and quality and that the supplementary ration is composed of a line of products which is mostly cereals, it is recommended that the ration be restructured by including a food of animal origin (milk), and that a cereal be substituted by a leguminose in order to obtain a better nutritional balance, and to consider for study the theorical quantities provided by ration, supplementary ration, for the purpose to be utilized in a reasonable manner.

10. That the balance of the OPG be restructured and utilized for community development projects and other costs.

11. Annual evaluations are recommended to follow-up and improve all the actions taken in this respect.

FFD: Evaluation Committee: vs.12/79