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DRAFT FOR COMMENT

REPORT ON THE
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION PROJECT

Prepared as a Result of the Joint
CFNI/USAID/Government Evaluation

20 & 21 November 1980

Kingston, Jamaica

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 The Project

The implementation of the Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Project began in June 1978. The agreement reached between the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute/Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (CFNI/PAHO/WHO) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provided for a 3-year grant of \$1,102,200 ending 31 May 1981 to CFNI/PAHO/WHO for the purpose of increasing the capability of the English-speaking Caribbean countries in designing, implementing and evaluating regional and national food and nutrition policies and programs. Grant funds were provided for personnel, Short-term Consultants, training, education materials production and program support costs.

The expected outputs are:

1. An expansion of CFNI's technical collaboration with member countries in all stages of formulating national and regional food and nutrition plans.
2. The training of: (a) 250 professionals through one-week Technical Group Meetings; (b) 40 DCN graduates through two-week refresher courses and 320 health personnel in the dietary management of diabetes and obesity through three-day seminars; (c) 26-30 middle-level Government personnel involved in food and nutrition project implementation through three-month Intensive Courses.

An increased production and dissemination of diversified printed and audio-visual materials in support of CFNI's training activities and countries' service delivery programs.

4. The development of a strategy for addressing manpower and training needs in food and nutrition for three to five years.

It was envisaged that judicious management of the inputs during the life of the project would ensure that the above outputs will be produced and the purpose would be achieved with a positive contribution to the overall goal of improving and sustaining the nutritional status of the target population in the English-speaking Caribbean and improve food availability and nutrient intake at the household level. The Logical Framework is set out in Annex A.

1.2 First Evaluation

The First Annual Evaluation took place in July 1979. It concluded that during the first year "the planned activities were satisfactorily carried out". The Project Evaluation Summary (PES) reads as follows:

"Based on a review of activities conducted during the first year of the project, a revised implementation plan for years two and three was prepared.

"Annual project evaluations have been scheduled for September/October 1980 and September/October 1981 to take into account the revised implementation schedule for the 3-month intensive courses which will now occur in the summer months of each year. This will require a change in the Project Assistance Completion Date from 5/31/81 to 12/31/81.

"CFNI will submit to USAID/J a final copy of the Manpower and Training Needs Assessment for Middle-Level Personnel in Nutrition and Dietetics in the Region and CFNI's plan of action in the form of both a long-term and short-term training strategy.

"An Implementation Letter will be issued reflecting all of the above".

The first-year evaluation concluded that with an extension of the PACD and an additional \$255,000, the following could be expected:

"Prospect of Achieving Project Purpose and Goal

Based on the activities carried out during the first year of the grant and plans for the next two years, there is good reason to believe that the purpose of this project will be achieved. The goal of improving and sustaining the nutritional status of the target populations and improving food availability and nutrient intake at the household level should also be met."

1.3 Current Project Status - General Progress in Relation to Design

Activities planned for the second year of the Grant were carried out satisfactorily, according to the revised implementation plan for 1979-80 consequent upon the first annual evaluation. While some of the training activities fell slightly behind schedule, CFNI has accelerated implementation of the Seminars on Obesity and Diabetes and by December should have all courses back on schedule. The Technical Group Meeting on the Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy, carried out in cooperation with the CARICOM

Secretariat and originally planned for October 1980, is now scheduled for 24-28 November. Commodities ordered during the first year were received during the second year and have been put into service.

1.4 Prospects for Achieving Project Purpose

The evaluation team agreed that prospects are excellent for achieving the project purpose of increasing capability of the countries in the English-speaking Caribbean to design, implement and evaluate regional and national food and nutrition policies and programs.

1.5 Major Problems Encountered to Date

(a) The formation and effective operation of National Food and Nutrition Councils requires political decisions. The decision to enunciate a food and nutrition policy is only the first and perhaps the easiest since the cost is very low. Subsequent decisions to assign scarce money and personnel to formulate and implement programs are much more difficult, judging by the number of countries which have done so. Most of such decisions currently are limited to health programs and few countries, if any, have achieved the multisectorial planning and coordination envisaged for the Councils.

In fact, during the period of the grant, several governments have reviewed critically the past performance of their councils and have restructured them or are in the process of doing so.

1.6 Recommended changes and rationale

It is recommended that the PACD be extended 12 months to May 31, 1982 and that an additional \$276,000 be provided to permit CFNI to carry out project activities during this extended period.

The increased time and money is necessary in order for CFNI to meet the targets set at the beginning of the project or in some cases to take advantage of circumstances created during the project to go beyond certain targets.

The revised implementation plan which follows clarifies in detail the activities that will be undertaken. Some of the activities require no additional financing because they were originally programmed for the project and have now been rescheduled to take place in the extension period; others are extensions of on-going activities or newly proposed activities which require additional funds. The activities which require additional funds are necessary to attain the project purpose and when taken together will make a significant step toward achieving the sector goal of improved nutrition status in the Caribbean.

The additional \$276,000 will be required for staff salaries and travel (\$121,000), materials and supplies (\$40,000), short-term consultants (\$10,400) and special workshops and seminars (\$104,500). Without these additional funds the considerable amount of momentum which has been generated under the project in the areas of nutrition policy development, and materials development will not be able to continue and the great effort made under the project will not result in attaining the project purpose. The technical assistance provided to member countries by staff under the project is not available from any other

source within or outside of CFNI. Nutrition education materials needed for completion of that component would not be available from any other source; and the special workshops and seminars deemed necessary for attainment of project purpose would not be held.

The following is a summary and short justification of activities which will take place in the final year (See Section 10 for details):

(a) Extension of Staff. The main function of the staff members provided under the project is to respond to the member countries' requests for assistance in nutrition policy and planning. This technical assistance over the life of the project has advanced the planning process in all the member countries and a one-year extension will permit member countries to reach the stage of self sufficiency envisioned in the project paper. That is, the ability to design, implement, monitor, evaluate and reformulate national nutrition policies and programs. The extension of this assistance is especially critical because of the progress of the Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy.

(b) Three Month Course in Project Implementation. The third and final intensive course in project implementation has been rescheduled to take place in the summer of 1981 in order to use the University's facilities which are available at that time. It is not an addition to the project.

(c) Course in Food and Nutrition Surveillance. This course has been added to the project because in order for the project goal to be met it is necessary for member countries to develop a system of food and nutrition surveillance. Such a system will enable the measurement of change in food and nutrition status and will signal the need for changing existing programs and policies that are not effective. Experience gleaned from an applied research project in St. Kitts - Nevis will be communicated to nutrition planners

from the other LDC's thus enabling them to begin such a system in their countries. CFNI will then support the surveillance activities with its own resources.

(d) In-service Training for Graduates of the Diploma in Community Nutrition Program (DCN). This course has also been postponed to take place in the summer of 1981 in order to use the University's facilities which will be available then. It is not an addition to the project.

(e) Seminars on Obesity and Diabetes. This course has been postponed at the request of the host country. It is not an addition to the project.

(f) Meeting of the Heads of Nutrition Units. In September of 1980 CFNI sponsored under the project the first meeting of heads of the nutrition units in the member countries. The meeting was the first time that heads of nutrition units were able to meet for the specific purpose of exchanging common experiences, up-dating technical skills and increasing their contact with CFNI as a source of technical assistance. The meeting proved to be a most effective way of accomplishing these results and a second meeting is felt necessary.

(g) Development of Caribbean Anaemia Strategy. The high prevalence of anaemia in the Caribbean and the lack of a strategy to deal with it make it impossible to achieve the Objectively Verifiable Indicator of reducing the prevalence of anaemia without special intervention. To date the project design has not called for an anaemia-specific intervention and this is thought to be a flaw in the project design. CFNI's tried and proven method of developing regional strategies will be employed in this case. CFNI will conduct a technical workshop in the summer of 1981 to, among other things, define a regional strategy for control of anaemia and set guidelines for countries to

use in control of anaemia,

(h) Update Diarrheal Diseases and Malnutrition Strategy (SPACGEM).

During the project period Caribbean countries have been employing the Strategy for Prevention and Control of Gastro-enteritis and Malnutrition (SPACGEM) which was developed by CFNI and UWI in 1974. In light of the new developments in the management of diarrheal diseases and the new commitment to primary health care it is now necessary to up-date this strategy if the goal of reduced child malnutrition and its associated mortality is to be met. For this reason CFNI should conduct a technical group meeting to up-date this strategy.

(i) Educational Materials. CFNI has greatly increased its capability to produce and distribute educational material however, in order to reach the level anticipated in the project paper it is necessary to continue support in this area. CFNI has begun supplying its member countries with proto type educational material which can be reproduced locally. The extension is necessary in order to refine this system so that when AID support is withdrawn CFNI will be able to continue to supply proto type materials and the countries will carry the bulk of the production and dissemination functions.

2. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

In keeping with the evaluation methodology set out in the Project Paper No. 538-0022, this second evaluation involved two representatives from member countries as well as AID and CFNI/PAHO staff and was designed to assess the progress to date under the project in achieving the project goal and purpose, and to determine whether project re-design or modification is necessary.

The evaluation was conducted during 19-20 November 1980 at the Jamaica Center of CFNI, Kingston, by a Joint CFNI/USAID Regional Government team.

MEMBER COUNTRIES

1. Mr. Henson Barnes, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health,
Antigua
2. Mr. Edward Lambert, Food Technologist, Ministry of Agriculture,
Dominica

CFNI

1. Dr. Michael Gurney, Director (and typo-chairman)
2. Dr. Curtis McIntosh, Agricultural Economist
3. Miss Julia Mubi, Applied Nutritionist
4. Mrs. Effie Irvine, Administrative Officer

AID

1. Mr. Gary Cook, Public Health Advisor, HNP Division, Jamaica
2. Mr. M. Laskin, Health/Nutrition/Population Advisor, Barbados

CONSULTANT

1. Dr. David P. Nelson, President, Community Systems Corporation.

Meetings were conducted on an Agenda developed by the evaluation team and the decisions reached by consensus. The Agenda is presented in Annex B .

3. EXTERNAL FACTORS

3.1 Priorities of Host Government

The most significant change in the setting of the project is the progress made by CFNI through CARICOM to institute a Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy. The Technical Group Meeting called for, 24-28 November 1980, by CARICOM and hosted by CFNI to review and approve the Regional Strategy culminated eight years of sensitization of national and regional authorities to the need for coordinating activities in food and nutrition. It can easily be foreseen that adoption of the Strategy will require increased efforts by CFNI to support its implementation. The draft Strategy assigns seven executive functions and over thirty support roles to CFNI. These will require a major increase in CFNI funding, well beyond current levels. See Annex C.

The Advisory Committee on Policy to CFNI at its Thirteenth Annual Meeting adopted the Budget and Program of Activities for 1980 which incorporate the activities set out in the Project Paper and revised implementation plan.

Furthermore, the VI Meeting of the Ministers Responsible for Health, adopted Resolutions 13 and 14 in direct support of the Project Purpose and Goal (Resolution 13 - Caribbean Food and Nutrition Strategy; Resolution 14 - National Food and Nutrition Committees or Councils) and requested CFNI to attend to their implementation.

In fact, part of the Project Purpose is to increase the priority which the Governments of the Region assign to nutritional improvement and, as was stated above, at least part of the achievement of the Project Goal depends on that higher priority.

3.2 Socio-Economic Conditions

Low (or negative) economic growth continues to plague most of the Caribbean countries. (Exceptions are Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados). Earlier natural calamities have further weakened several Islands' economies (see First Year Evaluation). Hurricane Allen compounded difficulties in Saint Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica and Jamaica this year, seriously compromising those Governments' ability to make resources available for food and nutrition planning.

3.3 CFNI Resources

Personnel

CFNI personnel consist of 14 professional staff and 18 support staff. The staffing pattern has not changed since last evaluation except for the addition of a fourth Public Health Nutritionist.

Financial

The table below presents the 1979 funding sources for CFNI budget. The 1980 budget retains approximately the same proportions while increasing overall by 10%. USAID funding approached 22%,

EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE OF FUNDING (1979)

SOURCE	AMOUNT	PERCENT
PAHO	441,300	52.9
USAID	180,500	21.6
Member Countries	96,700	11.6
UNICEF	91,900	11.0
Ford Foundation	<u>24,100</u>	<u>2.9</u>
TOTAL	834,500	100.0

The proposal to the European Economic Community mentioned in the First Year Evaluation has not made progress.

3.4 Continuing Validity of Assumptions in Logical Framework

The original assumptions remain valid and have in many cases been supported by experience. The point has also been made that many of the assumptions should more properly have been considered outputs of the project. In either case they have proven not to be a hazard to the attainment of project purpose.

The Evaluation Team attempted, however, to investigate three important assumptions necessary to attain the purpose (See Annex A Logical Framework):

1) whether the project goal is of enough importance to warrant the expenditure of the project; 2) whether the governments served are themselves displaying concern and acting on it; and 3) whether the countries of the Region will continue to request assistance from CFNI.

3.4. What is the Extent of Food and Nutritional Problems in the Caribbean?

(1) Eight of the twelve member countries of CFNI for which data is available have a percapita gross national product near the World LDC mean; (see Annex D)

one is well below and three are above. The countries cannot be considered "well off". They are heavily import dependent: Only between 35 and 66% of dietary energy is locally produced. Self-sufficiency in protein is even less. Malnutrition rates in young children have decreased over the past decade yet remain unacceptably high. A continuing effort should reduce these considerably over the next few years.

There is an unacceptably high prevalence of low birthweights, (see Annex E) that correlates well with the neonatal infant mortality rate.

Infant mortality rates in the more developed countries of the world average 16 per thousand live births and in the less developed countries more than double. Of the fifteen member countries for which recent data is available four have reported infant mortality rates under 25, eight between 25 and 39, three over 40 (of which one has a reported rate of 100).

Only between 25% and 58% of households meet their estimated requirements of dietary energy. (These data are reliable but refer to only four countries for which data is available, and are not recent being between six and eleven years old.)

Diabetes mellitus causes an enormous mortality (see Annex F). Obesity is present in between 24% and 39% of women.

The Evaluation Team concludes that nutritional status, food availability and nutrient intake at the household level are all unsatisfactory and that the Project Goal is therefore of enough importance to justify the expenditure on the project.

- 3.4. Do the governments recognize the importance of food and nutrition policy for effective and efficient projects? Has there been continued and increased government funding and support for nutrition and food-related personnel?

Ministers of Health Meetings

The Ministers of Health of the CARICOM Countries meet annually. CFNI is represented at these Meetings. The 5th such Conference in 1979 passed resolutions on "Promotion of Breastfeeding" and "Feeding the Weaning Age Group" both of which will require CFNI action. The 6th conference (1980) had three resolutions specifically concerning food and nutrition. One referred to the "Caribbean Food and Nutrition Strategy" the second to "National Food and Nutrition Committees or Councils" and the third to "Post of Nutrition Officer". All recommended specific action from CFNI. All five of the above-mentioned resolutions are directly related to the goal and purposes of the Project.

Development of Organisations and Integrated Programs

The status of the formulation and implementation of food and nutrition plans is summarized in Annex G. In December 1977 two of the 17 member countries had national food and nutrition policies. In November 1980 the figure stands at eight, three further countries are actively working on policies.

Funding and Support for Personnel

Thirteen food and nutrition councils now exist. During the past two years - countries have established posts for nutrition officers. Demand for training in the project's 3-month Intensive Course has increased.

The member governments were requested in 1979 to increase their contribution to CFNI by 10% each year. All have accepted this increase. Nine out of the 17 member countries are up-to-date in their annual payments. The largest contributor, Jamaica, because of very severe budgetary problems, has not paid its 1980 contribution however, it has reaffirmed its commitment to CFNI.

The Evaluation Team concludes that the countries have demonstrated concern for the problem addressed by the Project and are acting on their concern.

3.4. Will the Countries of the Region continue to request the technical
(3) assistance, training and materials of CFNI?

The Program of Work

Every item of CFNI's program is requested by the member governments, many by specific bilateral requests, some by the Ministers of Health Conferences and some by the Advisory Committee on Policy. This workload has increased during the period of the grant indicating that countries have many requests of CFNI.

Participation in Activities

Participation in the meetings and training programmes of CFNI by member countries is excellent.

Materials

Countries now make considerable use of materials produced by CFNI in their own programs.

Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy

CFNI contributed very largely to the data on which the Strategy was based and to the discussions leading up to the Strategy. The Draft Strategy defined

seven programs where CFNI would carry the executive lead role and 34 where CFNI would have an active support role.

The Evaluation Team concludes that the countries will continue to request technical assistance, training and materials from CFNI.

4. PROJECT INPUTS

4.1 Personnel and Consultants

Essentially all technical assistance inputs programmed for the second year of the project were provided on time and as required. The following table shows the levels of effort expended by project-funded CFNI professional staff and consultants by program category during the last 12 months:

ACTIVITY	G. McINTOSH	J. MUBI	SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS
1. Food & Nutrition Planning	19%	-	10%
2. Intensive Course in Project Implementation	9%	-	30%
3. Collaboration/Teaching in Member Countries	4%	25%	35%
4. Regional Activities	31%	44%	27%
5. Teaching, Management & Administrative functions (including prep. work for activities 1-4)	37%	-	-

In response to concerns expressed by member countries, especially representatives of the LDC's, project-supported staff made a concerted effort during the last year to concentrate their activities in these countries. A preliminary review of the reports, shows that the two full-time project staff spent approximately 25% of their time in LDC's (program areas 1 and 3) and 43% of consultancies were in LDC's. The Director of CFNI plans to assign full-time staff to live and work in the LDC's during 1981 in further support of food and nutrition planning in those countries.

4.2 Training

Training went forward as planned, (See Annex H).

4.3 Commodities

Annex I gives commodity inputs by type and cost for 1979-1980.

These were received and used in timely fashion.

4.4 Finances

Annex J shows obligations and expenditures during 1979-1980 and accumulated to date. These figures are based on CFNI accounting and voucher actually submitted to PAHO/Washington. AID quarterly disbursement reports which are subject to reporting delays in AID may be significantly lower. During the second year of implementation, CFNI achieved 103% expenditure of planned levels and has shown 82% cumulative expenditure to date as compared to program. CFNI has demonstrated increasing capacity to implement activities under the project.

Annex K shows expenditures incurred between 1 June 1979 and October 31, 1980 by line item. Annex L lists short-term consultants employed by the project during the second year and Annex M shows travel by project-supported staff during the same period. Annex N provides details of public-actions costs.

5. PROJECT OUTPUTS - ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS

The outputs envisioned for the period under review and presented in terms of the objectively verifiable indicators are presented below:

5.1 "One-third of CFNI's staff efforts devoted to this project spent on technical assistance to countries. Eighteen man-months of short-term consultancies."

The program budget of CFNI indicated that in 1979 and 1980, 45% of personnel time was spent of education and training and 35% on advisory/ coordinating services. 36 man-months of short-term consultants have so far been employed. Most of these consultants were from the countries served by CFNI.

5.2 (a) "Five one-week meetings of fifty professionals each,"

Three have been carried out so far involving 166 people (averaging 55 professionals at each meeting). Two more are planned.

(b) "Four two-week seminars for 90 DCN graduates and 16 three-day seminars (one in each country) for 20 health personnel on diabetes and obesity. (320 participants)."

Two seminars have been conducted for 27 DCN graduates. Eight diabetes and obesity seminars have been held for an average of 50 people per seminar. (Approximately 400 participants).

(c) "Five three-month courses for 26-30 middle level government personnel (this was changed at 1st year's evaluation to 3 courses for 45-60 persons.)"

Two courses were completed for 28 people. The third course is scheduled for the summer of 1981.

5.3 "Increased and diversified materials production. Three man-weeks to assess CFNI facilities, staff expertise and organisation needed to expand educational materials production."

Both an increase and a diversification (particularly into educational materials) has occurred. The three week consultancy took place during the first year of the project.

5.4 "A study of the Region's manpower and training needs over three to five years' with recommendations for actions."

Two consultants visited most member countries to ascertain the middle-level manpower situation and assess needs. Their report was finalized during the first year of the Project. This document, taken together with an earlier study, form the basis for manpower planning in food and nutrition in the Region.

6. PROJECT PURPOSE - ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS

The project purpose is to increase the capability of the English-speaking Caribbean countries in designing, implementing and evaluating regional and national food and nutrition policies and programs. Progress toward this purpose is measured by attainment of the objectively verifiable indicators listed below:

6.1 Development of Food and Nutrition Policies and Planning Capabilities of Member Governments

"All countries have initiated planning process; ten countries have formal plans; four countries have completed the process."

It can be seen in Annex G that all countries have an official government commitment to policy development. Nine countries have food and nutrition plans approved by their government. Thirteen countries have formed food and nutrition councils.

6.2 Training

"700 persons involved in nutrition and food in Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Planning and other institutions or private organizations have received training."

166 people have participated in Technical Group Meetings so far, 28 have participated in the Intensive Courses in Nutrition. 400 have participated in seminars on obesity and diabetes and 27 have participated in the Diploma

in Community Nutrition Refresher Course. This totals 621 persons. By the end of the Project more than 700 will have been trained. Details can be seen in Annex H.

6.3 Production and Dissemination of Educational Material

Expanded CFNI production and dissemination of printed materials by 80 pieces annually and of audiovisual materials by 9 units annually."

The production and dissemination of printed materials has increased by an estimated 60 pieces annually to date. Continued expansion is planned before the completion of the project. A presentation comprising slides, tape, poster, handouts, teaching guide and evaluation sheet has been produced.

Annex N shows publications produced with project funds during the second year of operations. The Project has resulted in an increase in publications. The addition of a health educator to CFNI's staff has enabled this quantity increase to be of a higher, and more relevant, quantity.

6.4 Strategy for Meeting Regional Manpower and Training Needs

"A short-term and long-term strategy for the Region for meeting manpower training needs."

A copy of the Manpower and Training Needs Assessment was forwarded to USAID/Jamaica in November 1979.

7. GOAL

The following are the Objectively Verifiable Indicators which, according to the Logical Framework, measure the achievement of the project goal:

- (1) Increased caloric and protein intake of mothers and children of 0-5 years.
- (2) Increased birth weights.
- (3) Reduced prevalence of anaemia.
- (4) Reduced infant and 1 - 5 year old mortality.
- (5) Increased availability of basic foods.
- (6) Reduced prevalence of obesity and diabetes.

No hard data on these indicators have ever been available, consequently short-term changes cannot be measured. However, the project is making it possible for such data to be collected. For example, an interlinked project with CFNI on food and nutritional surveillance has resulted in a better collection and utilization of data on birthweights and food supply (indicators 2 and 5). An anaemia project with CFNI is resulting in improved data on anaemia (indicator 3). A project for CFNI to develop a simplified food intake recall method (to indicate caloric and protein intake of mothers and children) will get underway in February 1981 (indicator 1). Efforts have been made by CFNI to stimulate data collection on obesity and diabetes (indicator 6). By the end of the Project progress will be made in data collection on these indicators.

8. BENEFICIARIES

The statements concerning beneficiaries in the First Year Evaluation remain pertinent for the second year. The direct beneficiaries of this project are the individuals at all functional levels of nutrition planning and program implementation in the Caribbean Region, from senior level policy decision-makers to middle level program planners to community-based professionals and para-professionals. Those individuals who directly benefited from the project during the first year include the 130 participants from St. Lucia and Antigua who attended the seminars on diabetes and obesity; the 70 participants at the technical group meeting on "Feeding the Weaning Age Group"; and the 8 participants in the intensive course in project implementation. This group consists of physicians, agricultural information officers, public health and hospital nurses, home economics teachers, family life educators, community development officers, nutrition officers and aides, and community health aides. A wider audience of individuals at all functional levels of nutrition planning and program implementation in all member countries in the Region benefited from the educational materials that were produced and disseminated during the first year of the project. Nutrition planners and programmers in those countries which received technical assistance from short-term consultants and CFNI staff in the development of food and nutrition plans and programs during the first year of the project also received benefits under the project. These same individuals in all countries of the Region (except Dominica and Turks and Caicos Islands) received technical assistance in manpower development

and training needs assessment from the consultants who worked in this area during the first year of the project.

The ultimate beneficiaries of the project activities are preschool and school-age children, pregnant and nursing women and obese/diabetic adult women in all member countries of CFNI. Although this first evaluation was not designed to measure the impact of the project on these beneficiaries, it can be said that this group benefited from the existence of a better trained and better informed cadre of professionals involved in nutrition planning and programming and from the educational materials which were produced and disseminated under the project.

CFNI plans to conduct a written evaluation of the Intensive Course in Project Implementation early in 1981. Widespread use of the food and nutrition surveillance methodology developed on St. Kitts would provide further estimates of benefit to ultimate beneficiaries of the Project.

9. UNPLANNED EFFECTS

None.

10. RECOMMENDED CHANGES

The Evaluation Team recommends that the Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD) be extended 12 months to 31 May 1982. The reason for this recommendation is that although the project is progressing very well, the additional 12 months will enable concentrated effort to be given to allow member countries to reach the level of self-sufficiency envisioned in the Project Paper. The extended and new activities which will take place during the final year will require an additional \$276,000. CFNI should be able to provide the needed support after the extension.

The Evaluation Team further recommends that the following activities be rescheduled or added and take place during the extension. The activities described and justified below are plotted in the project implementation schedule presented in section 1.6.

1. FOOD AND NUTRITION POLICY DEVELOPMENT

This will require intensive activities through to May 1982 by the Agricultural Economist, supported by the administrative staff, in member countries and in relation to the Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy which is now at a critical stage. The Agricultural Economist will participate in meetings of the newly developed Food and Nutrition Councils in Dominica, Antigua, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, and other countries as Councils become established.

The Evaluation Team, recalling the delays in recruitment of the applied nutritionist, recommends that her contract be extended through August 1981. This will enable her to conduct in July and August the fourth and final DCN Refresher Course planned under the Project.

The study of manpower and training needs was successfully completed during the first year of the project. However, the greatly increased understanding, interest and action that has accompanied the execution of the project has resulted in a more precise articulation of needs by member governments. The possibility of fulfilling needs has improved in the past two years with the growth of training facilities in Barbados and Trinidad in particular. The Evaluation Team therefore recommends that CFNI hire a consultant in 1981 to ascertain the situation and estimate detailed needs and facilities.

This proposal, while not originally planned, comes under Project Output, number 4.

2. INSERVICE TRAINING

a. Intensive Courses in Project Implementation

As recommended in paragraph 9.3(a) of the First Year's Review and specified in the PES, the Intensive Courses in Project Implementation were shifted to take place in July through September. The first two courses were very successful and the Evaluation Team recommends rescheduling the third course to July through September 1981. This is not an addition to the original project design and no basic modifications to the format are suggested.

b. Intensive Course in Implementing Food and Nutrition Surveillance

An essential element in achieving the Project Goal is to develop a system of Food and Nutrition Surveillance in all member countries. This will enable achievement to be monitored (both of country programs and of the Regional Strategy) and ensure that programs can be adjusted to fit changing circumstances.

CFNI, with funds from UNICEF has been conducting food and nutrition surveillance applied research project in St. Kitts-Nevis. As methodologies have developed these have been applied in other member countries. The

Evaluation Team considers that by 1982 understanding will have reached the stage where national food and nutrition surveillance officers can be trained. If such training takes place, CFNI will then support the surveillance activities with its on-going resources. Consequently the Evaluation Team recommends the Project supports a one-month intensive course on food and nutrition surveillance, to be held in April 1982 for 10-12 participants specifically from the LDC's. This is additional to the original project design but falls well within Project Purpose and can be considered as the final in the series of intensive courses.

c. Inservice Training of DCN Graduates Diploma in Community Nutrition

CFNI will complete the series of courses for DCN graduates by holding the final training course 27 July to 7 August 1981. After this course the Agricultural Economist and other staff of CFNI can maintain follow-up of the DCN graduates so as to ensure their integration into the national food and nutrition programs. This is a rescheduling, not an addition to the original project design.

d. Seminars on Obesity and Diabetes

CFNI will carry out one obesity and diabetes seminar in June 1981 in the Bahamas. This postponement was requested by the Bahamian Government. This completes the series. Follow-up requires the production of educational materials for use by people in all member countries who were trained at the seminars. CFNI staff will maintain the impetus of the program. This is a rescheduling, not an addition to the original project design.

e. National Food and Nutrition Council Meetings

These councils in the Eastern Caribbean have been established over the period of the Project with considerable inputs from the Agricultural economist.

It is suggested that the Agricultural Economist continue to participate in meetings of such councils through until May 1982.

3. TECHNICAL MEETINGS

a. Heads of National Nutrition Units and Councils

The very successful meeting of the Heads of Nutrition Units that took place in September 1980 had three major effects: (1) it rationalised (and increased) CFNI's direct collaboration with member countries including that made possible by the Project; (2) it facilitated an exchange of experience and a technical collaboration between member countries; (3) it provided the opportunity for a technical update for these key personnel. The participants recommended the meeting be repeated annually.

The Evaluation Team recommends that a second meeting be held in September 1981. This would include Chairmen of Food and Nutrition Councils as well as heads of nutrition units. The meeting would be an important contribution towards achievement of the Project Purpose. This is an addition to the original project design. The first meeting (September 1980) was approved by USAID and funded under the Project.

b. Development of Caribbean Anaemia Strategy

Concurrent with the project CFNI has been conducting a program to prepare for the control of anaemia and develop a strategy for member countries. This has proceeded successfully so that the data base on problems and activities is now complete. The Evaluation Team recommends that the project support a Technical Workshop from 1-5 June 1981 in collaboration with the International Anaemia Consultative Group (INACG). DS/N will also participate in the meeting. This relates directly to achievements of the Project goal by focusing on the Objectively Verifiable Indicator of reduction of the prevalence of anaemia.

The objectives follow:

1. To review the prevalence and causes of anaemia in the Caribbean Community.
2. To discuss present methods for the control of anaemia in the Caribbean and possible modifications for its control.
3. To define a Caribbean strategy for the control of anaemia in the Region.
4. To set suggested guidelines for countries to use in the control of anaemia.
5. To determine operational research activities for the control of anaemia.

c. Update of Diarrheal Diseases and Malnutrition Strategy (SPACGEM)

"Reduced infant and 1-5 year old mortality" is a specific measure of goal achievement for the Project. In 1974 the Caribbean Ministers of Health requested CFNI and UWI to draw up a strategy for the prevention and control of gastro-enteritis and malnutrition in children under 2 years of age. This was done and a considerable amount of follow-up action has been undertaken. With funds from UNICEF in 1979 CFNI hired a consultant to evaluate progress in member countries in this area. The report is now available (CFNI-J-55-80). There is a need for the countries to redefine their strategies in the light of their commitments to primary health care and of the new developments in the management of diarrheal diseases. CFNI has been searching for means to get this done. The Diarrheal Diseases Unit of PAHO is prepared to co-sponsor a meeting (\$20,000) but CFNI requires funds to complete the costs of this meeting to take place around March 1982. The Evaluation Team recommends that this activity is funded from the project. It is an addition to the original

project design and will strengthen national capabilities to reduce child mortality.

4. EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL PRODUCTION

The Evaluation Team is satisfied with the nature of the materials being produced by CFNI using the facilities improved by the project. It considers that they comprise an important dimension to achieving the Project Purpose and Goal. In view of the satisfactory nature of the project and the importance of consolidating on achievements so far gained the Evaluation Team recommends that support for materials production be extended through May 1982.

5. EVALUATION

One further evaluation of the Project remains to be undertaken.

11. BUDGET

As of 31 October 1980 \$713,036 have been spent or obligated under the Project. The total grant from USAID is for \$1,102,200. Consequently \$389,164 remain unspent.

The recommendations of the Evaluation Team imply expenditure of the amount unspent plus an additional \$276,579 terminating on 31 May 1982. The Team considers the extra funding well worthwhile in relation to the Goal and Purpose of the Project. It is anticipated that these proposals will render the results of the Project self-sustaining.

The table on the following page sets out the proposed budget for the two periods November 1980 to May 1981 and June 1981 to May 1982 budget head.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR US AID GRANT

1 NOVEMBER 1980 - 31 MAY 1981

	<u>US\$</u>
Staff salaries & allowances	55,000.00
Duty travel	18,000.00
Materials & supplies	20,000.00
Short-term Consultant	2,500.00
Meetings:	90,300.00
Diabetes Seminars - J'ca, Cayman & Dominica (\$18,000)	
DCN Refresher Course, St. Lucia (\$32,300)	
TGM on Regional Strategy (\$40,000)	
	<u>\$185,800.00</u>

1 JUNE 1981 - 31 MAY 1982

Staff salaries & allowances (J. Mubi ends August 1981)	96,000.00
Duty Travel	25,000.00
Materials & Supplies	40,000.00
Short-term Consultants	10,400.00
Meetings:	151,000.00
Anaemia (\$8,000)	
3 Month Course in FNP (\$60,000)	
DCN Refresher Course, Jamaica (\$10,000)	
Diabetes Seminars - Trinidad & Bahamas (\$8,000)	
Heads Nutrition Unit (\$15,000)	
TGM on SPACGEM* (\$10,000)	
Surveillance (\$40,000)	
	<u>\$322,400.00</u>
*PAHO will provide \$20,000	

TOTAL COST 1 NOVEMBER 1980-31 MAY 1982	= US\$508,200.00
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COST (31%)	<u>157,542.00</u>
	665,742.00
MINUS UNSPENT BALANCE (10/31/80)	<u>389,164.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL =	<u>US\$276,578.00</u>

1 JUNE 1979 -- 31 OCTOBER 1980

STAFF DUTY TRAVEL

<u>Staff Member</u>	<u>Dates of Travel</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Dr. C. McIntosh (1979) Agricultural Economist	27 May - 1 June	Barbados	3306.00
	12 - 15 June	Saint Lucia	248.00
	25 June - 12 July	Curacao, Jamaica	417.00
	22 - 28 July	Dominica	434.00
	24-29 September	Jamaica	345.00
	8 - 19 October	Montserrat, Granada	849.00
	28 October - 2 November	Jamaica	706.00
	5 - 14 November	St. Kitts, Dominica	663.00
	17 - 23 November	Suriname	420.00
	(1980) 14 - 26 January	Jamaica	1,138.00
	4 - 8 February	St. Kitts	314.00
	11 - 15 February	St. Vincent	242.00
	11 - 20 March	Granada	507.00
	26 March - 2 April	Jamaica	590.00
	14 - 18 April	St. Kitts	358.00
21 - 25 April	St. Kitts	484.00	
7 - 17 May	Antigua, Saint Lucia, Montserrat	953.00	
1 - 25 June	Jamaica	1,540.00	
14 - 18 July	Granada	144.00	
27 July - 2 August	Granada	426.00	
25 - 27 August	Barbados	286.00	
1 - 5 September	Montserrat	372.00	
8 - 11 September	St. Kitts	312.00	
21 September - 1 October	Jamaica	1,132.00	
6 - 9 October	Antigua	478.00	
12 - 18 October	Jamaica	410.00	
	(Home Leave)		<u>3,395.00</u>
			<u>117,666.00</u>

<u>Staff Member</u>	<u>Dates of Travel</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Miss J. Mubi (1979) Applied Nutritionist	8 - 29 September	Jamaica, Washing- ton	\$1,488.00
	28 October - 3 November	Jamaica	758.00
	17 - 24 November	Suriname	438.00
	11 - 15 December	Barbados	379.00
	(1980) 15 - 26 January	Jamaica	1,086.00
	4 - 6 February	Grenada	236.00
	8 - 11 February	Barbados, Montserrat	401.00
	14-26 February	Belize, Jamaica	1,238.00
	24 - 27 March	Barbados	321.00
	8 - 11 April	Grenada	559.00
	20 - 29 April	Jamaica	740.00
	14 - 15 May	Antigua	478.00
	8 - 13 June	Montserrat	624.00
	16 - 26 June	Belize, Turks & Caicos	1,271.00
	1 - 3 July	St. Kitts	248.00
	7 - 12 July	Bahamas	1,039.00
	28 July - 9 August	Jamaica, Turks & Caicos	930.00
31 August - 3 October	Jamaica	767.00	
19 - 21 August	Montserrat	724.00	
6 - 11 October	St. Kitts	400.00	
12 - 15 October	Jamaica	<u>1,086.00</u>	
		\$15,211.00	
Miss W. Williams (1979) Administrative Assistant	19 May - 12 June	Barbados	1,123.00
	3 - 24 November	Montserrat, Suriname	1,186.00
	(1980) 2 - 15 February	Antigua, St. Kitts	1,068.00
	1 - 15 April	Saint Lucia	1,169.00
	10 - 17 May	Antigua	882.00
4 - 13 July	Bahamas	<u>939.00</u>	
		<u>\$6,167.00</u>	
	TOTAL =	<u><u>\$39,247.00</u></u>	

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project Title & Number: Caribbean Regional Nutrition - CFNI 538-0022

 Prepared by: J. H. ...
 Task U.S. Funding: 1,102,300
 Date Prepared: ...

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS																																																																																																																	
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes:</p> <p>Goal: Improve and sustain the nutritional status of the target population in the English-speaking Caribbean and improve food availability and nutrient intake at the household level.</p>	<p>Structure of Goal Achievement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased caloric and protein intake of mothers and children of 0-5 years. - Increased birth weights. - Reduced prevalence of anemia. - Reduced infant and 1-5 year-old mortality. - Increased availability of basic foods. - Reduced prevalence of obesity and diabetes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clinical data on admissions, birth-weights, other. - National Food and Nutrition surveys. - Anthropometric surveys. - Hematology examination data. - Local food production and distribution data. - Patterns of Food Imports/Exports. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of abnormal or severe climatic conditions and events which would affect food production/availability in the Region. - Continued and increased agricultural productivity and production. - Continued recognition by the governments that malnutrition is a serious problem. Financial and human resources and political commitment of the governments to carry out food and nutrition interventions. 																																																																																																																	
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <p>Purpose: To increase the capability of the English-speaking Caribbean countries in designing, implementing, and evaluating regional and national food and nutrition policies and programs.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved. End of project status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All countries have initiated planning process; ten countries have formal plans; four countries have completed the process. - 700 persons involved in nutrition and food in Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Planning, other institutions or private organizations have received training. - Expanded CFNI production and dissemination of printed materials by (80) pieces annually and of audio-visual materials by (9) units annually. - A short-term and long-term strategy for the Region for meeting manpower and training needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CFNI data and reports on country and regional activities. - Government budgets and reports on programs/activities. - Country food and nutrition surveys, other data, or reports on nutritional status and food supplies and costs. - Manpower and employment statistics. - CFNI/AID joint annual reviews and evaluations. - Requests for CFNI assistance, training, and educational materials. CFNI contracts for short-term consultants. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government recognition of importance of food and nutrition policy for effective and efficient projects. - Continued and increased government funding and support for nutrition and food-related personnel. 																																																																																																																	
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded CFNI technical assistance to member countries in all stages of formulating national food and nutrition plans. Training - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> technical group meetings for professionals. in-service training for DCM graduates and diabetes/obesity seminars for health personnel. intensive courses for government personnel involved in food and nutrition project implementation. Increased and diversified production and dissemination of printed and audio-visual materials to support CFNI's training activities and countries' service delivery programs. Strategy for addressing manpower and training needs in food and nutrition in the Region. 	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> One-third of CFNI's staff efforts devoted to this project spent on technical assistance to countries. Eighteen man-months of short-term consultants. (a) Five one-week meetings of fifty professionals each; (b) Four two-week seminars for 90 DCM graduates and 16 three-day seminars (one in each country) for 20 health personnel on diabetes and obesity; (c) Five three-month courses for 26-30 middle-level government personnel. Increased and diversified materials production. Three man-weeks to assess CFNI facilities, staff expertise, and organization needed to expand educational materials production. Study of Region's needs over three to five years with recommendations for action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies, programs and projects formulated by governments. - Meeting reports, recommendations, and position papers. - DCM graduates received updated training. - CFNI internal evaluations of seminars and courses. - Contract for one man-month for consultants for Information Services Unit. - Contract for six man-months for training needs study. - Reorganization and equipping of Information Services Unit. 	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CFNI can continue to attract additional funding for CFNI training and technical assistance activities. - Countries in the Region will continue to request the assistance, training, and materials of CFNI. - CFNI continues to attract professionally competent staff members. 																																																																																																																	
Inputs:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">First Year</th> <th colspan="3">Second Year</th> <th colspan="3">Third Year</th> </tr> <tr> <th>AID</th> <th>CFNI/PAHO</th> <th>Other</th> <th>AID</th> <th>CFNI/PAHO</th> <th>Other</th> <th>AID</th> <th>CFNI/PAHO</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Personnel (salaries plus travel)</td> <td>100,200</td> <td>43,750</td> <td>13,200</td> <td>105,800</td> <td>50,350</td> <td>6,600</td> <td>112,000</td> <td>50,350</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Short-Term Consultants</td> <td>45,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>27,200</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>30,400</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training</td> <td>57,450</td> <td></td> <td>11,500</td> <td>124,200</td> <td></td> <td>11,500</td> <td>119,700</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Educational Materials</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- materials</td> <td>20,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>20,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>20,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- equipment</td> <td>10,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Program Support Costs</td> <td>72,122</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>89,032</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>87,451</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inflation/Contingency</td> <td>12,414</td> <td>480</td> <td></td> <td>20,424</td> <td>480</td> <td></td> <td>18,604</td> <td>480</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>317,186</td> <td>44,230</td> <td>24,700</td> <td>396,656</td> <td>50,830</td> <td>18,100</td> <td>388,235</td> <td>50,830</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							First Year			Second Year			Third Year			AID	CFNI/PAHO	Other	AID	CFNI/PAHO	Other	AID	CFNI/PAHO	Other	Personnel (salaries plus travel)	100,200	43,750	13,200	105,800	50,350	6,600	112,000	50,350		Short-Term Consultants	45,000			27,200			30,400			Training	57,450		11,500	124,200		11,500	119,700			Educational Materials										- materials	20,000			20,000			20,000			- equipment	10,000			10,000						Program Support Costs	72,122			89,032			87,451			Inflation/Contingency	12,414	480		20,424	480		18,604	480		TOTAL	317,186	44,230	24,700	396,656	50,830	18,100	388,235	50,830		<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p>
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A G E N D A

THURSDAY, AM

1. Opening Remarks from Chairman, Dr. Gurney
11. Objectives of the Evaluation - Mr. Gary Cook
111. Presentation of Draft Agenda
- IV. CFNI Operation Cycle - Mr. David Nelson
- V. Priorities in Food and Nutrition
 - (A) Country status report in Food and Nutrition Programs
 - Mr. Eddie Lambert
 - Mr. Henson Barnes
 - (B) CFNI Program and Priorities
 - Dr. J.M. Gurney
 - (C) USAID Regional Priorities and Programs
 - Mr. Mark Laskin

THURSDAY, PM

- VI. Presentation of Budget, Activities and Results to date
 - Dr. C. McIntosh
- VII. Discussion of Budget, Activities and Results
- VIII. Review of Activities in Light of Regional Strategy

DRAFT REGIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION STRATEGY DOCUMENT (FOR TGM): AREAS DESIGNATED FOR CFNI
(TAKEN FROM ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY CHART)

CFNI RESPONSIBILITY DESIGNATEDEXECUTIVE

- Breastfeeding (4)
- Anemia (5.2.1.)
- Other chronic diseases (5.2.2.)
- Develop FNC's (8.1.3.)
- Assist construct FNC Guidelines (8.1.4.)
- Sensitize media (8.4.1.)
- Conduct services workshops in public support and participation (8.5.2.)

SUPPORT

- Increase food fortification (1.4.4.)
- Increase capacity for producing weaning foods (1.4.5.)
- Acquire food for better stock (2.5)
- Develop an effective mechanism for price formulation (3.1.1.)
- Establish price levels reasonable to consumers (3.1.2.)
- Establish minimum wage levels in relation to Cost of Living Index (3.2.2.)
- Establish mechanism for supplying food to 'at-risk' groups (3.3.1.)
- Encourage increased home production of nutritionally important commodities (3.3.2.)
- Policy-making [in MCH] (4)
- Health centres, including equipment, supplies and maintenance (4)
- MCH Care (4)
- Weaning food (4)
- School health service (4)
- Manpower development (4)
- Legislation (4)
- Centre for disease control (5.1.1.)
- Community participation [non-communicable diseases] (5.2.3.)
- Disaster preparedness (5.3.7.)
- Community participation [environmental health] (5.3.9.)
- strengthen/Establish curriculum development units (6.1.1.)
- Establish regional agency for text book production (6.3)
- Produce Caribbean books and teaching materials (6.3)
- Intensify Health/Agriculture/Nutrition Education (7.1.2.)
- Ensure compulsory health science school programme (7.1.3.)
- secure funding for training (7.1.4.)
- Ascertain training needs (7.3.1.)
- Produce audiovisual material (8.2.2.)
- organise public discussion (8.2.3.)
- reduce public concerns (8.2.4.)
- determine communication needs (8.3.1.)
- Design communication programmes (8.3.2.)
- Produce community participation (8.4.3.)
- Provide services (8.4.4.)
- Produce disseminate audiovisual material (8.5.1.)

INFORM

- strengthen university training capability (7.4.1.)
- sensitize recruit communication staff
- Purchase audiovisual equipment

omitted from CFNI but should be in:

- annuals [in MCH] (4)
- advise schools/training colleges curricula (7.1.2.)

omitted entirely:

SNP, SPACEN

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES(IF 'APPROVE' THIS IS SPECIFIED)

- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Health
- 'Approve' CARICOM Sec. (?), 'Approve' Nat. Governments
- 'Approve' CARICOM Sec. (?), 'Approve' Nat. Governments
- 'Approve' (?) and execute CARICOM Sec., Ex FNC's
- 'Approve' (?) and execute CARICOM Sec., Ex FNC's

EXECUTIVE

- CFC, ADC/IDC
- CFC
- CARICOM Sec., Ministry of Agriculture, Marketing Board
- CFC, Ministry of Agriculture, Marketing Board
- CFC, Ministry of Agriculture, Marketing Board
- Ministry of Finance
- Other
- Ministry of Agriculture
- CARICOM Sec., Government
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Agriculture, CFC
- Ministry of Health
- CARICOM Sec., Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education
- CARICOM Sec., Ministry of Health
- CAREC
- CARICOM Sec., Ministry of Health
- CARICOM Sec., Governments (PAHO as support?)
- CARICOM Sec., Governments
- National Ministry of Health/Education
- CARICOM Sec.
- National Ministry of Health/Education
- UWI, UG, ECLAF, Extramural, GSA, ISA, SIMAP, National Ministry of Health/Education/Economic Development
- National Ministry of Health/Education
- CARICOM Sec.
- CARICOM Sec.
- CARICOM Sec. (+ Approve ?)
- CARICOM Sec. (+ Approve ?), FNC's
- CARICOM Sec. (+ Approve ?)
- CARICOM Sec. (+ Approve ?), FNC's

INFORM

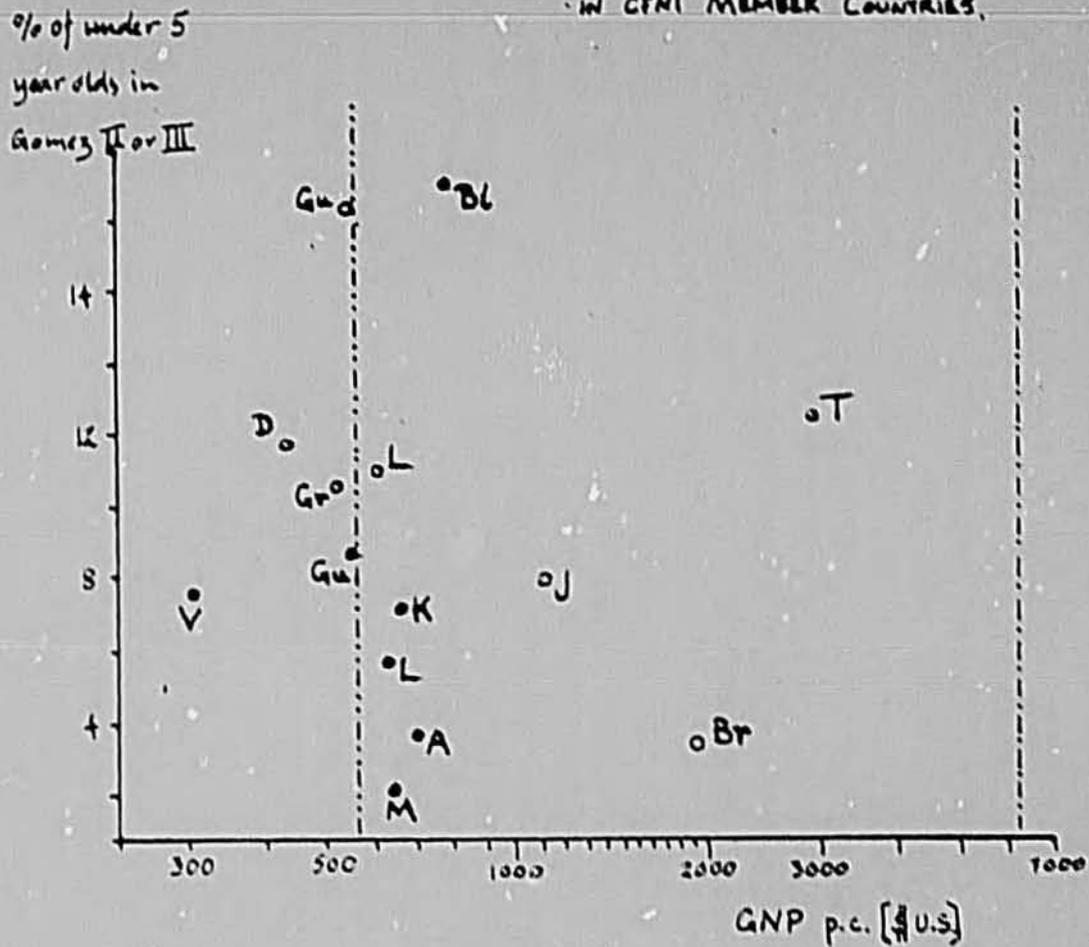
- LWI, UG
- CARICOM Sec.
- CARICOM Sec.

Query:

What does 'Approve' role mean, if not applied to governments/
 Why is there no role of 'Coordinate' (this may replace
 'approve' in some cases)

ANNEX D

UNDERNUTRITION AND WEALTH
IN CEMI MEMBER COUNTRIES.

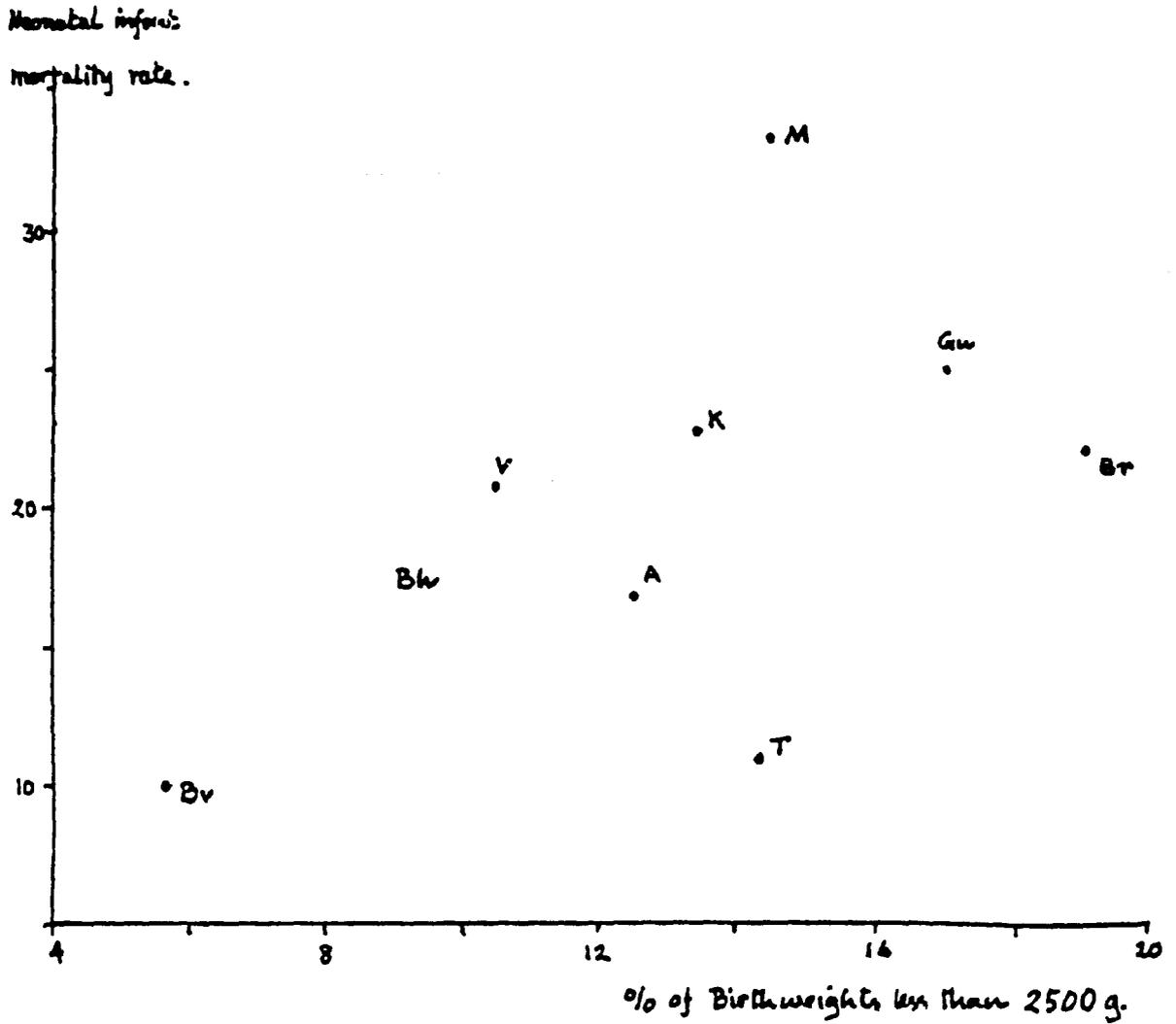


KEY :

- o Survey data
- Clinic data
- World LDC average
- World DC average

A	Antigua	Gu	Guyana	
Bl	Belize	J	Jamaica	
Br	Barbados	K	St Kitts, Nevis	
D	Dominica	L	St Lucia	T Trinidad + Tob.
Gr	Grenada	M	Montserrat	V St Vincent

ANNEX E

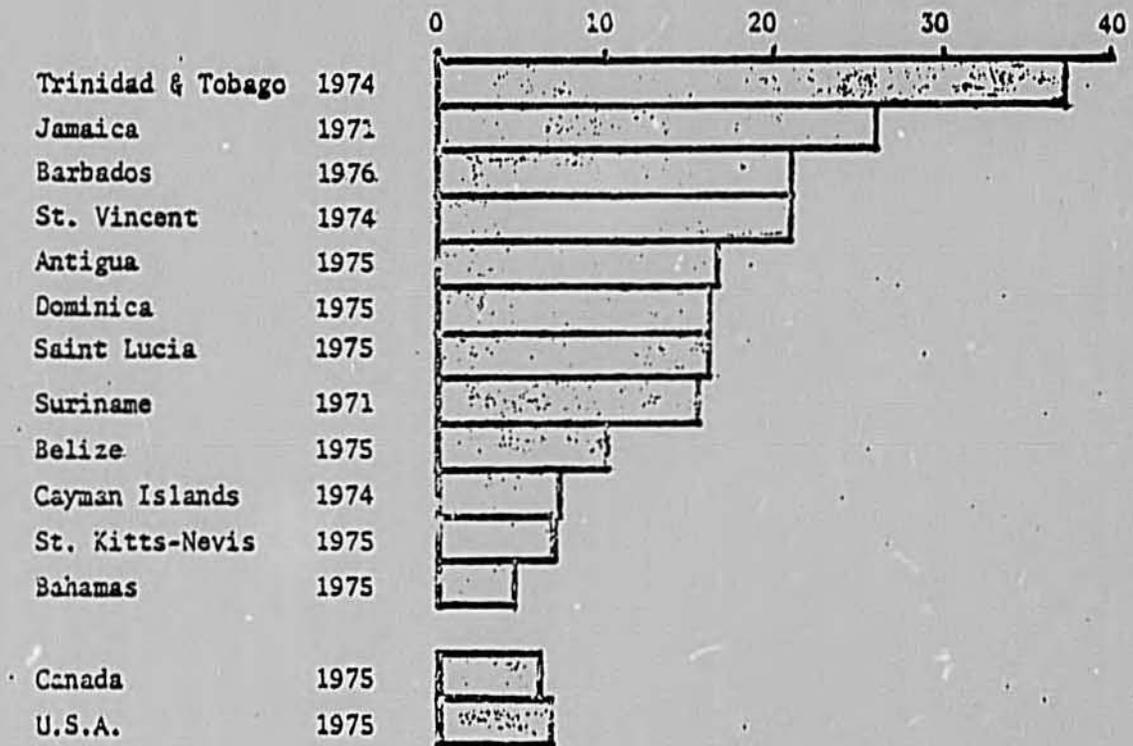


LOW BIRTHWEIGHTS & NEONATAL INFANT DEATHS
IN CFNI MEMBER COUNTRIES

KEY:	A	Antigua	K	St Kitts, Nevis
	Bh	Bahamas	M	Montserrat
	Br	Barbados	T	Trinidad and Tobago
	Bv	British Virgin Is.	V	St Vincent
	Gu	Guyana		

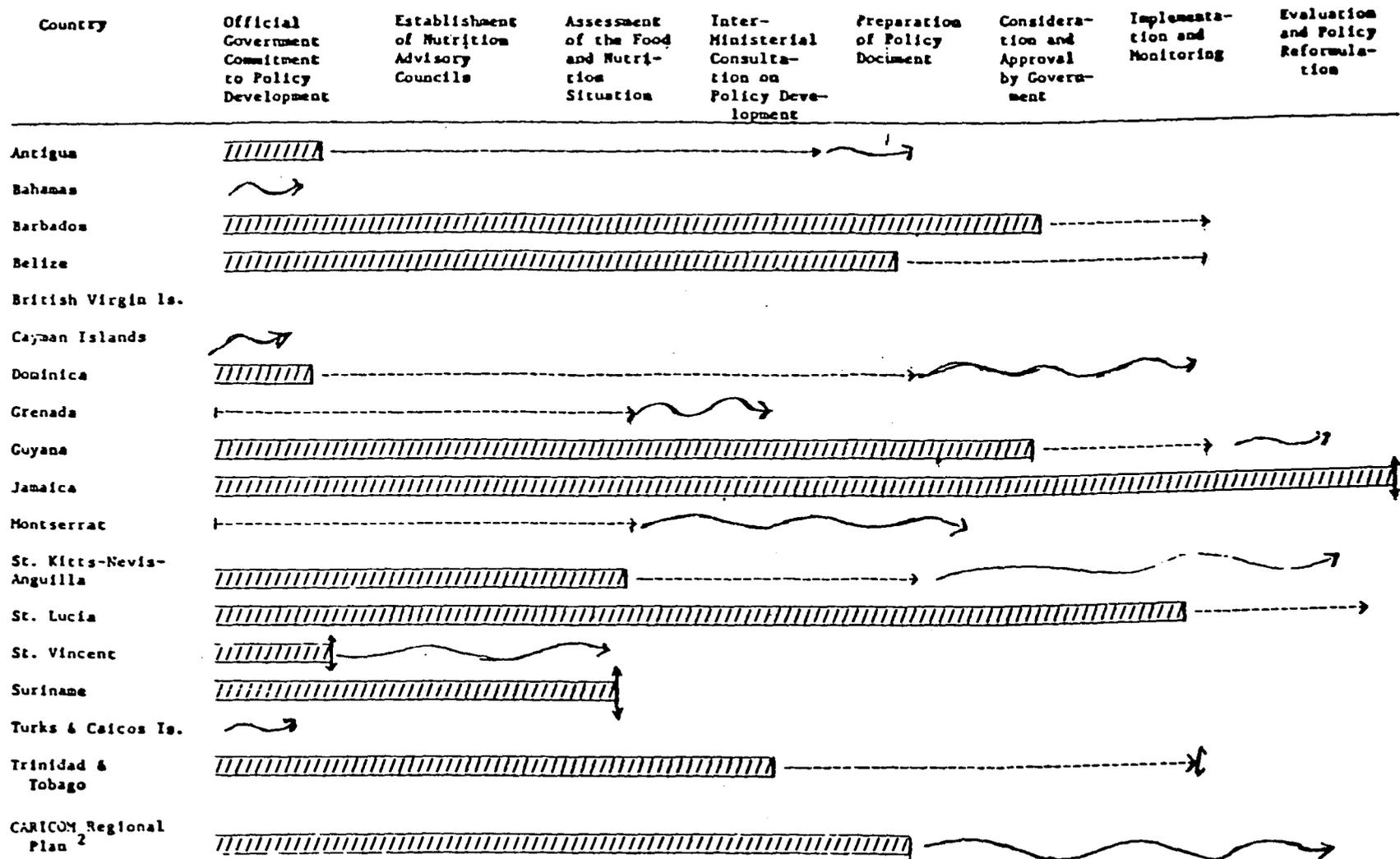
DIABETES MELLITUS
(MORTALITY)

Annual rate per 100,000 population



Age-adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 Population
from Diabetes Mellitus in Some of the Countries
of the English-speaking Caribbean compared to
Canada and U.S.A.

COUNTRY STANDINGS → **IN THE CONTINUOUS PROCESS OF FORMULATION**
AND IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOD AND NUTRITION PLANS ↓



ANNEX C

1 The vertical columns represent the major stages in the continuous process of food and nutrition planning and policy formulation. Each stage in turn consists of a series of steps.

2 CARICOM and CFNI are involved in development of the Regional Plan.

KEY TO TABLE:

----->		
As of ↑ Dec 1977	As of MAR 31, 1979	No change in standing As of Nov 1980

The following is a review of the development of food and nutrition policies and plans by member states during the period under review:

Antigua

Following the collection and analysis of food economics data and the seminar on Food and Nutrition Planning in 1978, a technical sub-committee of personnel from food and nutrition related Ministries was formed to develop guidelines for the reorganization of the National Nutrition Committee into a Food and Nutrition Council and formulate a food and nutrition policy. With the assistance of the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute both activities are now in their final stages of completion.

Antigua was also the site of a workshop on Elaborating Programmes for Food and Nutrition Councils, which was held in May 1980. This workshop achieved a major objective of sensitizing Food and Nutrition Council personnel to the need to draw up, on an annual basis, programs and action plans in food and nutrition to serve as a basis for the evaluation of the performance of food and Nutrition Councils.

Dominica

An interministerial workshop on Food and Nutrition Planning was held in Dominica in May 1979, during which a draft food and nutrition policy was prepared. Later that year the draft policy was finalised but, when disaster struck during Hurricane David, the planning process was disrupted. The newly elected Government is now in the process of reviewing the policy document.

Grenada

The Food and Nutrition Council has been established as a statutory body with a qualified nutritionist as its coordinating secretary. Data on food production and availability have been collected and analysed, and guidelines for the development of a food and nutrition surveillance system with particular reference to the food sector have been developed. Food and Nutrition related policy statements have been reviewed and the stage is set for the development of a food and nutrition policy and surveillance system early in 1981.

Montserrat

A Food and Nutrition Council has been established in Montserrat and a sub-committee has been set the task of developing a food and nutrition policy. CFNI assisted in the sensitizing process for food and nutrition planning through discussions with the Council and public lectures, and working closely with the sub-committee set up to draft the policy. The policy is in its final stage of completion.

St. Kitts/Nevis

The food and nutrition surveillance system has been established and continues to function well. A national seminar on Food and Nutrition Surveillance (February 1980) highlighted the need for a comprehensive approach to food and nutrition planning. Through a short-term consultant, CFNI assisted in reviewing agricultural production and food distribution programs and proposals for greater self-reliance in food supply were developed. CFNI also collaborated with the newly appointed Food and Nutrition Council members in revising the food and nutrition policy document for presentation to Cabinet for its consideration.

Belize

The implementation of a food and nutrition program in Belize is being pursued successfully. The Belize Food and Nutrition Council is undoubtedly at the forefront in elaborating its program of activities and its work has served as a model for other Councils in the Region.

St. Vincent

Data on food production and availability have been analysed. The historical background of the Nutrition Committee has been reviewed and guidelines for the development of a Food and Nutrition Council were developed. The Government recently announced that a Food and Nutrition Council will soon be established and work has already begun on the development of a food and nutrition policy which should be completed early in 1981.

St. Lucia

The Food and Nutrition Council which has remained dormant for some time is being revitalized and a permanent Secretariat within the Ministry of Agriculture is to be established. CFNI is assisting in this process and in charting a development course in the wake of Hurricane Allen.

Other Countries

The Governments of Bahamas, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands have expressed deep interest in the development of food and nutrition programs in keeping with their particular characteristics. The coordinating mechanism for such programs might also be different for the Food and Nutrition Councils in other Caribbean States.

Regional

At the regional level, tremendous progress has been made in reformulating the Caribbean Food Plan to incorporate nutrition and health considerations. An intersectoral Committee has been established and an executive management

seminar and strategy workshop was convened in Barbados during 6 August -
6 September. A draft Caribbean Food and Nutrition Strategy was developed and
this will be reviewed at a meeting scheduled for 24-28 November 1980.

ANNEX H

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

The following is a detailed report of training activities which took place under the project during the period under review:

Technical Group Meetings

Three of the five Technical Group Meetings/Workshops have been conducted. A full report on the first on "Feeding the Weaning Age Group", which was held in Guyana in 1978, is contained in the report of the first Joint USAID/CFNI Evaluation.

The second Workshop on "Nutrition-Related Diseases: Focus on Dietary Management" was held during 29 October to 3 November 1979.

The Objectives of the Meeting were:

1. To update professional nutritionists and dietitians in current principles of dietary management of obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and protein-energy malnutrition.
2. To develop guidelines which would assist the dietitian, nutritionist, physician, nurse and other health personnel in the diet counselling of patients.

Approximately 40 persons comprising physicians, dietitians and nutritionists participated fully in this 5-day workshop. Countries represented were Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname, Montserrat, Netherland Antilles and Trinidad and Tobago. In addition to the above, physicians from the Ministry of Health and Faculty of Medicine, University of the West Indies, participated in sessions of their particular interest and expertise. Consultants for the Meeting were Dr. R. Frankle, U.S.A., Dr. N. Schwartz, Canada, and Dr. H. Fraser, Barbados.

Topics discussed were: Obesity, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Protein-Energy Malnutrition. Following each Technical Session, there were group sessions where guidelines were developed. During the final session, the group reviewed, commented and approved the Draft document "Guidelines for the Dietary Prevention, Management and Control of Obesity, Diabetes Mellitus and Cardiovascular Diseases".

The third was a Workshop on Food and Nutrition Planning. This Workshop was conducted during 8-10 July 1980 and was designed to update the knowledge of professional nutritionists and dietitians.

The objectives of the workshop were to provide an opportunity for nutritionists and dietitians to:

- (1) Become familiar with the basic principles and steps involved in formulating, implementing and evaluating food and nutrition policies.
- (2) Identify program activities and to explore strategies and approaches to enable them to become integrated into country and regional food and nutrition planning, policy formulation and programming activities.

The total number of persons participating fully was 56, including CFNI staff and three temporary advisors. In addition to Government nominees, members of the Caribbean Association of Nutritionists and Dietitians (CANDI) participated at their own expense. Countries participating for the entire three days were Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Montserrat, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname and the United States.

The basic document for the group sessions was "Guidelines for the Dietary Control, Prevention and Management of Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease", which was prepared at the 1979 Technical Group Meeting of nutritionists and dietitians. The theme for the working group sessions was: "Prevent and Control Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease through National Action in 1981". This theme was chosen as a follow-up to the 1979 Technical Group Meeting which discussed "Nutrition-Related Diseases".

Working groups considered the subjects of data collection, public education, counselling and training; and although the exercise was designed as a training activity, many useful and valuable suggestions emerged from the group reports.

The post-workshop questionnaires completed by participants indicate that the objectives of the workshop were fully met and that the topic was timely. Many persons expressed a need for more workshops for nutritionists and dietitians who had limited opportunities for continuing education activities.

A fourth Technical Group Meeting is planned for 24-28 November 1980 and will review the Draft Caribbean Food and Nutrition Strategy. The final TGM dealing with experiences in the implementation of food and nutrition policies would be held during 1981.

DCN Refresher Courses

Two Refresher Courses were conducted. The first Course was conducted in Trinidad during 19-31 May 1980 with the assistance of a Short-term Consultant. There were 15 participants representing Guyana, Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago.

Supervisors of DCN graduates from each country were invited to participate during the last two days of the Course and six participated. It was envisaged that this involvement by supervisors would assist in promoting better understanding of and more support to the DCN graduates.

The Refresher Courses are aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- To afford participants the opportunity to update their knowledge in food and nutrition.
- To enable participants to enhance their work performance and effectiveness in national food and nutrition programs.
- To encourage participants not currently engaged in specific food and nutrition activities to take a more active role in programs and projects designed to improve the food and nutrition status of their countries.
- To enable participants to discuss strategies to achieve more effective participation in national food and nutrition programs.
- To allow participants to share experiences in food and nutrition activities, identify common problems in implementing food and nutrition programs and projects and seek solutions collectively.

The following areas were covered during the Course:

- Overview on the Current Food and Nutrition Situation in the Region.
- Food and Nutrition Policy and Planning.
- Management of Nutrition-Related Diseases as prevalent in the Region.
- Interdisciplinary Approaches to Food and Nutrition Programs.

- Nutrition in Vulnerable Groups.
- Techniques for Nutrition Education.
- Planning and Developing Nutrition Education Programs.

Time was allotted during the Course to enable graduates to collectively seek ways to more meaningful involvement in their country's national Food and Nutrition Programs. Participants indicated that the Program was useful and appropriate and that the objectives of the Course had been met. For a more detailed report on the Course, see document CFNI-T-46-80.

The Second Refresher Course was conducted during 8-19 September in Jamaica with the assistance of a Short-term Consultant. There were 12 participants representing Jamaica, Belize and Bahamas. The Course was, where feasible, adapted to meet the specific requests made by graduates from the countries participating in the second Course. The program for the Course was greatly enhanced by the inclusion of more practical aspects and appropriate field visits and demonstrations which were beneficial to lecture presentations.

A preliminary review of the Course Evaluation by participants indicates that the Course objectives were met. The number of participants for this Course was much lower than had been anticipated. For a more detailed report on the Second Refresher Course see document

A number of useful suggestions and ideas which should greatly facilitate planning of future Refresher Courses and follow-up activities by CFNI were developed during these two Refresher Courses. Bringing the DCN graduates together for Refresher has provided an opportunity for CFNI to acquire knowledge on the current status of the DCN graduates, and identify some of the

issues which have provided some of the graduates with opportunities for meaningful contribution to national Food and Nutrition Programs while others do not enjoy such opportunities. These Refresher Courses also provided CFNI with further insight into some of the food and nutrition activities in which DCN graduates in the Region are currently involved.

It is envisaged that two Refresher Courses will be conducted during 1981. It is hoped that the first one will be conducted in one of the LDCs. This will, however, call for considerable planning since the resource personnel available to participate in such a program would tend to be limited. However, CFNI recognizes the need to conduct at least one such Course in the LDCs.

Seminars on Diabetes and Obesity

Following the two Workshops on Dietary Management of Diabetes which were conducted in Antigua and St. Lucia and reported in the first Annual Evaluation Report, six similar Workshops were conducted in Montserrat, Belize, Turks and Caicos, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Kitts. Follow-up activities were conducted in Barbados and Montserrat. Another workshop is scheduled to take place in Guyana later this year and it is anticipated that the series will be completed during 1981. Some 400 persons have participated in these workshops so far.

Intensive Course in Project Implementation

Following the evaluation of the first Three-Month Intensive Course in the Implementation of Food and Nutrition Programmes, Guidelines for the conduct of the second Course were prepared (see CFNI-T-14-80). There has been no change in the basic philosophy on this program from the first but

the objectives, course content, lecturers and time allocated to various topics were modified somewhat.

The overall objective was to improve the effectiveness of management-level personnel in planning, implementing and evaluating the food and nutrition projects and programs for which they are responsible. The specific objectives to be achieved by the end of the Course were:

- Participants would be sensitized to national and regional food and nutrition problems and to the comparative approaches of various Caribbean Governments to their solution.
- Participants would be able to assess and develop approaches to food and nutrition problem solving.
- Participants would appreciate the importance of food and nutrition data in program planning and implementation and be able to utilize these data in planning and implementing activities.
- Participants would understand basic management concepts and techniques and be able to use management skills in planning, implementing and evaluating food and nutrition projects and programs.

The Course was conducted during 2 June - 22 August 1980 and was attended by twenty participants from 12 Commonwealth Caribbean countries. These included Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago. The classroom exercises were conducted at CFNI Centres in Jamaica and Trinidad and the field assignments were conducted in Grenada and Trinidad.

The field assignment reports are contained in a mimeograph document, CFNI-T-42-80. A detailed report on the second Three-Month Intensive Course is the subject of document, CFNI-T-51-80.

ANNEX ICOMMODITIES ORDERED UNDER PROJECT (Jan 1980-Nov 1980)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>COMMODITY</u>
17 January 1980	US\$ 320.00	Plate Storage Cabinet
23 January 1980	US\$ 314.82	Mobile Stack Trucks
22 February 1980	US\$2,647.75	Gestetner Electronic Stencil Scanner
22 April 1980	US\$2,200.00	Duplicating Paper
25 April 1980	US\$ 197.50	"Nutrition Factor" (Publication)
8 July 1980	C\$ 12.00	Nutrition Resource Books
9 July 1980	J\$17,329.00	Secretary II Beta Photocopier
13 August 1980	J\$3,245.00	Flipcharts, including designing, illustrating and typesetting; camera-ready artwork
21 August 1980	J\$1,670.00	Duplicating paper - lettersize and foolscap
21 August 1980	J\$ 202.00	White Mayfair Leather Cover Paper
27 August 1980	J\$ 90.00	"Iron Metabolism in Man" (Pub.)
5 September 1980	J\$ 233.00	Office Supplies for DCN Refresher Course
5 September 1980	J\$ 736.00	Supplies for Printing Educational Materials
9 September 1980	J\$1,620.00	Duplicating Paper and Ink for "Heads of Nutrition Units Meeting"
13 October 1980	J\$ 414.00	Office Supplies for TGM on "Regional Food & Nutrition Strategy"
16 October 1980	J\$1,738.00	Duplicating Paper and Stencils for Diabetes Workshops
6 November 1980	J\$ 385.32	Supplies for Nutrition Educational Materials
6 November 1980	J\$ 940.00	Stencils and duplicating ink for TGM on "Regional Food & Nutrition Strategy"

<u>DATE</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>COMMODITY</u>
6 November 1980	J\$ 889.00	Stencils; Gestafax corrector
10 November 1980	J\$3,261.00	Kodalith Ortho-type film - 14 x 17 and 12 x 18
10 November 1980	J\$ 483.00	Cover paper for Nutrition Educational Materials
10 November 1980	J\$ 60.00	Felt pens for TGM on "Regional Food & Nutrition Strategy

USAID GRANT - SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES AS AT 31 OCTOBER 1980

HEAD	PERIOD JUNE 1978 - MAY 1979			PERIOD JUNE 1979 - OCTOBER 1980								
	ESTIMATED ^a A	ACTUAL E	A/E % B = A	ESTIMATED ^a D	ACTUAL E	A/E % E-C	G UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS	H ACTUAL INCL. UNLIQ. OBLG. E-G	I A/E % H-D	J ESTIMATED ^a FOR WHOLE PERIOD A-D	K ACTUAL FOR PERIOD INCL. UNLIQ. OBLG. E-H = K	L A/E % K-J
PERSONNEL TRAVEL	102,120	42,845	42.0	152,467	151,676	99.0	4,058	155,734	102.0	254,587	194,500	76.4
SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS	45,000	11,705	26.0	39,867	50,596	127.0	15,901	66,497	167.0	85,867	75,274	87.6
COURSES/MEETINGS	64,344	33,306	51.6	194,964	124,921	64.0	24,750	149,671	75.0	277,338	152,377	54.9
EQUIPMENT/MATERIALS	33,600	21,101	62.8	42,933	58,580	136.0	4,615	63,195	147.0	76,533	82,296	107.4
SUBTOTAL	245,064	108,961	44.5	430,231	385,773	90.0	49,323	435,096	101.0	675,295	544,077	80.4
PROGRAM SUPPORT (31%)	72,122	34,079	47.2	125,470	119,590	95.0	15,290	134,880	107.0	197,592	148,959	75.4
TOTAL	317,186	143,060	45.1	555,701	505,363	91.0	64,613	569,976	103.0	872,887	713,036	80.7
UNSPENT BALANCE		174,126						-14,275				

Plus 225,477 (12 of 1980 year)
Total unspent 546,521 (35%)

SOURCE: USAID: Caribbean Regional Project Paper: Caribbean Regional Nutrition CFNI, p.70 Expenditures based on PAHO Statements now available at CFNI.
*Includes Inflation/Contingency of 12% for Courses/Meetings, Travel and Equipment/ Materials.

ANNEX K

US-AID GRANT - YEAR (2)

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

1 JUNE 1979 - 31 MAY 1980

and

1 JUNE 1980 - 31 OCTOBER 1980

I. PERSONNEL

(a) Salary - Dr. C.E. McIntosh:	\$55,321.00		
" - Miss J. Mubi :	36,610.00		
" - Miss W. Williams :	9,672.00		
" - Miss J. Chase :	<u>10,826.00</u>		
		Total =	\$112,429.00
(b) Staff Duty Travel			
(see A for details)		Total =	39,247.00

II. TRAINING

(a) Short-term Consultants			
(see B for details)		Total =	50,596.00
(b) Seminars, Courses:			
Food & Nutrition Policy & Planning :	\$26,229.00		
DCN Refresher Courses, Trinidad			
and Jamaica :	14,260.00		
Heads of Nutrition Units :	6,850.00		
2nd 3-month Course - Implementa-			
tion of Food & Nutrition			
Program :	54,012.00		
Diabetes Workshops :	7,761.00		
Dietary Management of Nutrition			
Related Diseases :	<u>15,809.00</u>		
		Total =	124,921.00
(c) Educational Materials			
(see C for details)		Total =	33,213.00

(d) Equipment =	\$ 20,110.00
(e) Seminar Supplies =	<u>5,257.00</u>
Total =	\$385,773.00
Program Support Cost 31%	<u>119,589.63</u>
	<u><u>\$505,362.63</u></u>

ANNEX LSHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates of Assignment</u>	<u>Country of Assignment</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Alexis, S.	1 June - 22 August 1980	Jamaica, Trinidad	\$7,754.00
Allen, B.	16 July - 31 August 1980	Trinidad, St. Vincent	2,978.00
Alleyne, C.	1 June - 22 August 1980	Jamaica, Trinidad, Grenada	7,230.00
Bully, C.	4 June - 13 July 1980	Bahamas	1,222.00
Birla, G.C.	28 January - 6 March 1980	Trinidad, Grenada	2,713.00
Campbell, V.S.	1 - 26 September 1980	Jamaica	1,200.00
Douce, M. *	2 - 27 August 1980	Turks & Caicos	850.00
Downer, G.*	14 - 19 October 1980	Barbados	705.00
Ferguson, T.C.	11 August - 19 September 1980	Trinidad, St. Kitts	2,185.00
Frankle, E.*	24 October - 2 November '80	Jamaica	1,162.00
Fraser, H. *	28-29 October 1980	Jamaica	1,395.00
Grant, E.*	16 - 20 June 1980	Belize	841.00
Lambert, E†	9 - 13 June 1980	Montserrat	570.00
Look-Tong, M.	25-30 June 1980	Barbados	442.00
McLeod, J.*	6 - 11 July 1980	Bahamas	850.00
Pinnock, D.*	5-12 October 1980	St. Kitts	1,110.00
Rainford, K.*	26 October - 1 November '80	St. Vincent	1,320.00
Rajah, B.	14 April - 6 May 1980	Belize	2,823.00
Rankine, L.*	10 - 14 May 1980 6 - 12 July 1980	Antigua Bahamas	375.00 1,024.00
Schwartz, N.	24 October - 2 November '79	Jamaica	1,724.00
Southwell, G.	2 June - 18 July 1980	Grenada	2,568.00
Weir, Colin	16 July - 17 August 1979 9 January - 15 February '80	Grenada Montserrat	1,338.00 2,602.00
Witter, C.	11 May - 4 June	Trinidad	2,913.00
Vandarveen, E.	9 July - 3 August 1979	Barbados	1,702.00
Total =			<u>\$50,596.00</u>

*TEMPORARY ADVISORS

ANNEX N

PUBLICATIONS FROM THE CFNI PRINTING SERVICE - JUNE 1979 -
NOVEMBER 1980

<u>PUBLICATIONS</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Proceedings of the Technical Group Meeting on Weaning Foods	Completed (500)
Guidelines to Food and Dietary Services	Completed (1,000)
Policy and Procedure Manual for Hospital Dietetic Services	In press (1,000)
Nutrient-Cost Users Reference Tables	Reprint Underway (1,000)
Diet Manual	Printed; being collated (1,000)
Nutrition in the Basic Nursing Curriculum	In press (500)
Guidelines for the Prevention of Nutrition-Related Diseases	Completed; to be stapled (500)
Nutrition Education Handbook for Nursery Schools and Day Care Centres	In press (1,000)
Nutrition Made Simple	In production
Breastfeeding Flipcharts	With Artist (in production)
Key Nutrients	In press (5,000)
8 Guidelines to Good Nutrition	In press (5,000)
Do You Know? (Anaemia in School-age Children)	Completed (5,000)
Snakes and Ladders Game	In production (1,000)
<u>SERIALS</u>	
Cajanus (published each quarter) }	Regularly printed and distributed
Nutrient-Cost Tables (published each quarter) }	
NYAM NEWS (published monthly) }	

PUBLICATIONS COSTS

<u>TITLE</u>	-	<u>COST</u>
Meal Planning for Diabetics*	-	\$14,230.00
Materials - TGM on the Dietary Management of Nutrition Related Diseases	-	2,500.00
Diet Manual	-	2,800.00
Weaning Foods Materials	-	2,800.00
Diabetes Workshops Materials	-	4,500.00
Nyam News 350-(5)-8 pg	-	1,500.00
Nutrition Education Workshop Materials	-	8,340.00
Consultant's Reports	-	1,500.00
Publications - Journals, etc.	-	656.65
Cajanus - 4 issues/year	-	<u>8,616.85</u>
TOTAL	=	<u>\$47,443.50</u>

Note:

Printing, mail and distribution costs included.

*charged to Program Support Cost