

PD-ABA-995

66382 PAF

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
**PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST
 FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS PART I**

1 TRANSACTION CODE

A

A ADD
 C CHANGE
 D DELETE

2 DOCUMENT
 5

3 COUNTRY/ENTITY
JAMAICA

4 DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7-74)

532-0043

6. BUREAU/OFFICE

A SYMBOL B CODE

LA

5

7 PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters)

Rural Nutrition and Income Improvement - OPG

8 PROJECT APPROVAL DECISION

ACTION TAKEN

A APPROVED
 D DISAPPROVED
 DE DEAUTHORIZED

9. EST. PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

YRS. 3 QTRS 12

10 APPROVED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY 77		H. 2ND FY 78		K. 3RD FY 79	
		C. GHANT	D. LOAN	F. GHANT	G. LOAN	I. GHANT	J. LOAN	L. GHANT	M. LOAN
(1) F & N	213	248		83		76		78	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS									

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY		Q. 5TH FY		LIFE OF PROJECT		11 PROJECT FUNDING AUTHORIZED		
	O. GRANT	P. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	(ENTER APPROPRIATE CODE(S))	A. GRANT	B. LOAN
(1)					237		1 - LIFE OF PROJECT		
(2)							2 - INCREMENTAL, LIFE OF PROJECT	2	
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS					237		C PROJECT FUNDING AUTHORIZED THRU		FY 79

12. INITIAL PROJECT FUNDING ALLOTMENT REQUESTED \$000

A. APPROPRIATION	B. ALLOTMENT REQUEST NO.	
	C. GHANT	D. LOAN
(1)		
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		
TOTALS		

13 FUNDS RESERVED FOR ALLOTMENT

TYPED NAME (Chief, SER:FM/FSD)

SIGNATURE

DATE

14. SOURCE / ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000 941 LOCAL OTHER

15. FOR AMENDMENTS, NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED

Jamaica
 043

FOR PPC/PIAS USE ONLY	16. AUTHORIZING OFFICE SYMBOL	17. ACTION DATE	18. ACTION REFERENCE (Optional)	ACTION REFERENCE DATE
	AA/TA	MM DD YY		MM DD YY

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS

PART II

Jamaica (OPG/CRS) Rural Nutrition and Income Improvement
532-0043

Pursuant to Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize a grant to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) of not to exceed eighty three thousand United States Dollars (\$83,000) to help in financing certain foreign exchange and local currency costs of goods and services required for the project as described in the following paragraphs.

The project is for the purpose of improving the economic and social well-being of the population in a limited, defined rural area of Jamaica, through increases in agricultural production (and consequently income), and through improvement in the nutritional status by utilizing recently evolved manpower resources, namely, the National Youth Service Workers and the Community Health Aides. The population in the target area is approximately 15,000 consisting of approximately 2,500 family units.

By the end of the project, it is envisioned that 560 kitchen gardens will have been established; 80 small livestock projects underway; a 10% reduction per year in Gomez Grade II and III malnutrition realized and a significant increase noted in health center attendance.

I approve the total level of A.I.D. appropriated funding planned for this project of not to exceed two hundred thirty seven thousand United States Dollars (\$237,000) including the funding authorized above, during the period FY 1977 through FY 1979. I approve further increments during that period of Grant funding up to \$154,000 subject to the availability of funds in accordance with A.I.D. allotment procedures.

I hereby authorize the initiation of negotiation and execution of the Grant Agreement by the officer to whom such authority has been delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority subject to the following essential covenants and major conditions; together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate:

Source and Origin of Goods and Services: Goods and services financed by A.I.D. under the project shall have their source and origin in the United States.

Attachment:
Resume of Review

Clearances:

JLockard, LA/CAR	_____	Date	Nov 76	(subs)
WTate, LA/DP	_____	Date	Oct 76	(subs)
GSchwab, LA/DP	_____	Date	Oct 76	(subs)
BGoldstein, LA/DP	_____	Date	Nov 76	(subs)
PFarley, LA/DR	_____	Date	Oct 76	(subs)
JSingletary, LA/DR	_____	Date	Nov 76	(subs)
LTanner, PHA/PVC	_____	Date	Oct 76	(subs)
KLee, PPC/PB	_____	Date	Oct 76	(subs)
CGrader, LA/MRSD	<u>11/22/76</u>	Date	Nov 76	<u>Grader</u>
JKessler, LA/GC	<u>11/22/76</u>	Date	Nov 76	<u>JK</u>

Signature _____

E. N. S. Girard II 11/22/76
E. N. S. Girard II
AA/LA

RESUME OF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM GRANT

Name of Country - Jamaica
Project Title - Rural Nutrition and Income Improvement
Project Number - 532-0043

The project is for the purpose of improving the economic and social well-being of the population in a limited, defined rural area of Jamaica, through increases in agricultural production (and consequently income), and through improvement in the nutritional status by utilizing recently evolved manpower resources, namely, the National Youth Service Workers and the Community Health Aides. The population in the target area is approximately 15,000 consisting of approximately 2,500 family units.

By the end of the project, it is envisioned that 560 kitchen gardens will have been established; 80 small livestock projects underway; a 10% reduction per year in Gomez Grade II and III malnutrition realized and a significant increase in health center attendance realized.

A meeting of the DAEC considered the proposal on July 14, 1976 (Issues Paper appended as Tab A) and concluded that further clarification was required on several points. The Mission and CRS were advised accordingly by State 185167 (Tab B) and the response as provided by CRS is appended at Tab C. A resume of the points in question and the response is as follows:

A. Describe how the project will be able to continue after termination of AID support: The project may be considered to have four components -

1. Revolving Fund (rabbits and goats). It is possible that the fund will continue indefinitely after the end of the project, with the Salisbury Plains 4-H Training Centre becoming the focal point. It is also possible that similar schemes will be developed in other parts of Jamaica with the help of the GOJ and PVOs.

2. National Youth Service workers assisting in the establishment and maintenance of kitchen gardens and livestock projects. Those responsible for the NYS program have identified

agriculture as a field suitable for NYS workers to render their obligatory service. Thus, if this project is successful it is reasonable to assume that various GOJ agencies and Statutory Boards will continue to make use of the NYS workers in the field of agricultural extension work.

3. The work of the Community Health Aides (CHAs) will include a new element, namely the encouraging of kitchen gardens. The project will provide training in this field of work, and if proven successful, this element will in all probability become part of the CHA national program, with the GOJ providing the training.

4. CHAs and NYS workers encourage visits to clinics and offer some information and help in nutritional and health matters. In addition, they collaborate in the field of agriculture. If this project is successful, then it will be reasonable to assume that it will be incorporated in the government supported training of CHAs and NYS workers.

B. CRS contribution consists primarily of management expenses and backstopping. Is this an additional cost to CRS? Response: CRS indicated that its contribution is an additional cost as personnel and backstopping required by the project are not now being utilized by any other program.

C. AID contribution primarily covers supervision and training expenses. In view of the fact that host government and 4-H clubs will provide manpower, please justify supervision projected. Response: The project is a pilot one and is breaking new ground in a number of areas. It has as one of its important subgoals the aim to demonstrate conclusively that CHAs can be used more effectively than they are currently being used and that NYS workers can make a positive and valuable contribution to agriculture, thus a great deal of supervisory assistance has been built into the project.

D. Revise Evaluation Plan and include any baseline data which might be available. Response: Revised evaluation plan is included in attachment at Tab C.

Members of the DAEC reviewed the above material and concluded that it was not entirely responsive to the points raised. Accordingly, a message was sent to the Mission and CRS (State 242985),

d

appended as Tab D. The Mission replied with its message Kingston 4389 (see Tab E) and CRS with information appended at Tab F. In summary, the issues concerned the training plan for Community Health Aides and National Youth Service Workers; the rationale for the project as a nutrition project; information concerning the kitchen gardens and justification for minimal CRS contribution. The additional information provided by the Mission and CRS was considered by the DAEC and found to be satisfactory. Mission support for the project is contained in Kingston TOAID A-13 attached at Tab G. Congressional Notification procedures are being complied with.

The DAEC recommended that the Mission be instructed as follows regarding the preparation of the Grant Agreement, assuming approval of the proposal by AA/LA: Provision for a joint review (PVO and USAID) at the end of the first year of the program and the second year to determine whether or not program objectives are or can be realized. Continued funding of the project by A.I.D. contingent upon findings of the review. Additionally, the Mission to review the evaluation plan as prepared by CRS to insure inclusion of factors to measure effectiveness of the training program of NYS and CHA workers; improvement in nutrition of participants and increased utilization of medical clinics by the participants.

Attachments:

- Tab A - Issues Paper
- Tab B - State 185167
- Tab C - Kingston TOAID A-31, w/attns.
- Tab D - State 242985
- Tab E - Kingston 4389
- Tab F - CRS Letter dated 10/29/76, w/attns.
- Tab G - Kingston TOAID A-13

Clearance:

LA/MRSD:JC Rothberg JCR

LA/MRSD:CR Grader CB Grader

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RURAL COMMUNITIES NUTRITION AND INCOME IMPROVEMENT

I. Project Purpose

The objective of this project is to improve the economic and social well-being of the population in a limited, defined rural area of Jamaica, through increases in agricultural production (and consequently income), and through improvement of nutritional status by utilizing recently evolved manpower resources, namely National Youth Service Workers and Community Health Aides.

The project will demonstrate that a properly supervised scheme drawing on the availability of this manpower base can significantly contribute to attainment of the project's objective by:

- 1) Establishing or improving where they already exist 4-H Clubs in the schools of the targeted areas.
- 2) Creating an awareness of nutritional problems and their solution.
- 3) Promoting the utilization of locally grown nutritious foodstuffs through home gardens.
- 4) Promoting small livestock production.
- 5) Increasing family means through the sale of agricultural commodities which are in excess of family needs.
- 6) Stimulating improvements in community health.

II. Profile of Target Population (Beneficiaries)

The population in the target area, (per 1972 census) is approximately 15,000, with approximately 2,500 family units based on an average family size of six persons. Though definitive income figures, i.e., per capita income, for the area are not available, the best estimate places mean family income at approximately J\$1,100 per year (US \$1,210) which equates to a per capita level of US \$200 per year.

Jamaica's most recent agricultural survey shows there are 193,359 farms with a total of 1,489, 188 acres; of this total 57,744 are of less than one acre in size. The typical farm ("farm" in the US context might be considered a misnomer) in the target area falls within the latter category, i.e. less than an acre, with an estimated average of .5 acre per holding.

The average family unit in the area typically derives its limited income from various meager remunerative sources; these include, small cottage industries, (e.g. straw work, wood carvings, mainly produced by women and children); laboring on the few larger farms in the area and remittances received from relatives living in Kingston or abroad.

Another characteristic of the typical family in the area which also conforms to the national profile of rural families is that approximately half the heads of households are women. Though the population in the target area is over 15,000, not all will benefit, of course, to the same degree as a result of the project. All will have accessibility to the services of the NYS workers and the CHAs, plus the facilities, schools, clinics, 4-H clubs, but because of differences in motivation or desires some will take advantage of the opportunities, (e.g. to start home gardens*, join in livestock rearing), more than others. (See Appendix A for additional information on project location and facilities.)

III. Project Description

Essentially the project will utilize National Youth Service Workers (NYSW) and Community Health Aides (CHA) who will be respectively assigned to instruct the target population in the area in planting home gardens and in livestock rearing and in nutrition education. Additional inputs beyond the instructive efforts of the workers will of necessity be provided, these include seeds, fertilizer and small tools to participating households in the home garden scheme; livestock (rabbits, goats) to those eighty (80) households who opt for rearing these animals; the latter to be provided under a revolving fund mechanism

*Also known as Kitchen Gardens

described elsewhere in the proposal, which has self-sustaining effect.

The project will utilize three full time supervisory employees to instruct initially and then oversee the work performed by the ten NYS workers.

The 20 CHA's who report directly to the appropriate Ministry of Health supervisor (their respective Health Centre Nurses) will have the assistance and backing of all three project supervisory employees but particularly the help of the Peace Corps Nutritionist. Thus the 20 CHA's will be assisted in integrating their normal activities with the objectives of the project. In addition, they will undertake additional tasks not currently associated with the work of CHAs, namely, the encouragement of kitchen garden and the teaching of techniques of good kitchen gardening.

One of the supervisory personnel, the Deputy Project Manager, will be seconded from the National Headquarters of the 4-H Club; the Project Manager will be detailed from the Jamaica Agricultural Society (JAS) with the third, a nutritionist being a Peace Corps volunteer.

Though the majority of NYS workers will not initially be experienced in agricultural practices, the requisite amount of training will be provided by the supervisory personnel prior to sending them out to do agricultural extension type missions with the small land holders in the area. The CHAs having already been trained for two months in nutrition education and first aid by the Ministry of Health will only require a limited type of orientation before beginning their work with the project.

The NYS workers will concentrate primarily on home garden and livestock development within the area, though they will be provided some basic knowledge in nutrition education to enhance their skills, value and impact. Similarly the CHAs while concentrating primarily on nutrition education will be provided basic knowledge of agricultural practices which will equip them to be at least partially responsive to queries which they may receive during the course of their visits in the area.

At the conclusion of their preliminary training, which will last two weeks, the NYS workers will conduct a base line survey to determine (a) number of households which have sufficient land and thus opportunity to start kitchen gardens; (b) the number of existing kitchen gardens in the target area; (c) the number of households already raising livestock. This information would be used as "before" data to measure the project's progress for the yearly evaluation which will be conducted and to compare with "after" data to determine the project's accomplishments at the conclusion of the project. On completion of this base line survey, approximately six weeks in duration, the NYS workers would commence their operational work. This work would include visiting 4-H Clubs at schools in the area (see Appendix for schools listing); visiting households in the area who have land available and telling them of the opportunities which exist to start kitchen gardens and providing householders information on the possibilities of livestock rearing; conducting demonstrations at the 4-H Centres and, to a lesser degree, giving advice on nutrition, e.g. what are the most nutritious foods that can be grown in the area.

The CHAs, after completing a short orientation, will also conduct a survey to determine the current incidence of malnutrition among the population in the area. They will also determine the utilization rate of health centers and clinics in the area. These data will be used to determine the progress made during the life of the project in reducing malnutrition and in making the population more health/nutrition conscious as might be measured by the use of local health facilities by the population.

IV. Project Principals and Activities

(a) National Youth Service Workers: As of September 1975 there were approximately 10,000 young men and women in the National Youth Service program.

All students, citizens of Jamaica, from public or private high schools that are recognized by the Ministry of Education who have attained the fifth or sixth form

standard (age group 16 to 20) and who intend to leave school (that is, not continue other full time courses of study) are required to enroll for two years in the National Youth Service.

In addition, approximately 500 persons annually between the ages of 17 and 25 are selected from persons volunteering to enter the service. These volunteers are chosen on the basis of the appropriateness of their skills to the needs of the Agencies in which National Youth Service workers are placed.

National Youth Service workers receive the following financial support:

- i) All-purpose allowances of US \$55.00 paid at the start of service and every six months during service.
- ii) A weekly allowance of US \$17.00 paid fortnightly.
- iii) Room and board at a standard rate of US \$55.00 monthly.

Among the many areas which have been identified as suitable for National Youth Service workers is agricultural field work.

The Handbook for National Youth Service workers states that, "Agricultural Field Work involves the Service worker in performing a variety of tasks in growing field and market grade crops, cultivating trees, shrubs and flowers, breeding and raising livestock and poultry, supervising and coordinating tree conservation and harvesting operations."

Within the scope of this project, however, NYS workers will essentially confine themselves to advising farmers in growing crops, breeding and raising livestock and to a lesser degree, in dispensing nutritional information.

(b) Community Health Aides

The CHA program began in the early 1970's and by July 1976 some 1,200 will have been trained and working in the field.

The CHA's are employed to and trained by the Ministry of Health. They are given a two month period of training in basic health care and nutrition education. CHA's are akin to the "nutrition scouts" in Africa (PAHO) and "bare foot" doctors in China. In Jamaica they are referred to as the "first port of call".

House to house visits are the major part of their work. In these visits mothers are taught by the CHA's:

- 1) How to identify nutritional and other health problems;
- 2) The principles of feeding children;
- 3) The use of the Maternal Child Health services.

Community Health Aides are equipped with a portable scale for weighing children up to age three years. The weights are charted on the Gomez charts, a copy of which is attached, and in this way, mothers are guided according to the progress of growth of the child. The weight chart is used as a method of preventing pre-clinical malnutrition for as soon as there is a levelling-off or drop in weight, action is taken; for example, regular home visits in order to assist the mother in feeding the child.

Children in Jamaica aged 9 to 24 months are most vulnerable to the effects of malnutrition. These children require special attention. Deterioration of a household diet is more observable in infants and young children with their small nutritional reserves. Improving a household diet will be readily observable in infants and young children provided attempts at equitable food distribution are fairly successful. Thus one objective of the CHA program is to:

Reduce the prevalence of GOMES Grade II and III Malnutrition in children under three years old.

Among the behavioural effects that the CHA program seeks to achieve are:

- i) Improved food and feeding habits. Complete breast feeding, less use of tinned milk feeding: babies earlier introduction to the family diet.

ii) A more balanced family diet; use of more home-grown foods in the diet; the growing of more nutritious food.

iii) More regular attendance at Child Welfare Clinics.

Measurable sub goals under this heading - "Behavioural Effects" are:

i) Where possible the use of breast milk.

ii) Earlier introduction of solid foods in the child's diet through introduction of the child to the family pot in part by six months and totally by one year of age.

iii) The use of more home grown products in the household especially vegetable sources of protein and vitamins, such as calaloo, peas and beans.

iv) More use of the multi-mix principle to balance family meals.

v) Growing more nutritious foods in kitchen gardens.

A very important behavioural change is the expected increase in attendance at clinics. At the child welfare clinic the mother receives professional encouragement and instruction on the use of these new feeding methods as well as on other matters important to her own and her child's nutrition.

Another objective of the CHA program is the more regular attendance by mothers at clinics, especially Child Welfare Clinics.

The most basic objective of the CHA program is that the Health Aides identify needy households and perform the task of advising and demonstrating improvements.

The following gives an idea of how CHAs are currently working in several of the geographical parishes where the program is organized.

A major GOJ emphasis in Health is on Nutrition, hence the Community Health Aides spend a large proportion of their time on the nutritional aspects of the health program, the aims of which are:

i) To reduce Grade II and III malnutrition by 30 per cent over a three year period and 50 per cent over a five year period.

ii) To prevent falling off of borderline cases.

iii) To prevent anaemia in pregnant women.

(c) Modus Operandi of Community Health Aides from Project Perspective

The Community Health Aides operate a monthly schedule:

1) In the first week she weighs all the children in her prescribed area. For this, she is equipped with fish scales and romper suits. At the end of the week the community health aides chart all weights.

These weight charts are the same ones used in the clinics and this eliminates weighing on clinic days.

The community health aides identify the problems and discuss with the parents how these can be alleviated.

2) During the next two weeks the community health aides spend the equivalent in hours of two days a week visiting the homes giving advice and demonstrations.

For the more difficult cases referrals are made to the Parish Nutrition Officer.

3) During one week of the next month the Community Health Aides re-weigh all children and the same procedure for charting is repeated.

All children are weighed once monthly for the first year of their lives. Thereafter normal children are weighed once every three months.

iv) Community Health Aides are required to give demonstrations in clinics based on the following proposals:

a. Prenatal clinics one-half hour demonstration in every four clinics.

b. Child welfare clinics one three-quarter hour demonstration in every three clinics.

v) Where young children in the early years are found to be malnourished the CHA's have the task to see that these "at risk" cases are provided with food supplements such as CSB, WSB, Soy fortified flour, Bulgur.

The CHA's "at risk" cases are charged to follow up the case at home till the child improves.

(See Appendix B for additional information on project personnel.)

(d) 4-H Component

An important segment of the project is the strengthening of 4-H work in the target area. Four-H work is well established in Jamaica with 32,000 clubites participating.

There exists within the main target area a 4-H Training Centre at Salisbury Plains. Located on several acres of land it is equipped for residential training sessions. The full facilities of this training centre have been offered for the use of the project by the Director of the 4-H Movement.

Four-H Clubs exist in most of the schools located in the target area, namely at Cavaliers, Essex Hall, Oberlin High School, St. Mary's Primary School, Glengoffe, Parks Road and Rock Hall. These existing 4-H clubs will receive close supervision. Efforts will be made to develop additional 4-H clubs in the target area.

The Deputy Director for the project will be an experienced 4-H Training Officer seconded from the 4-H Movement. That officer will bring to the project experience in agriculture, small livestock rearing and youth work.

The Secretary/Manager of the 4-H Movement in Jamaica, Mr. E. Fletcher has showed much enthusiasm for the project. He has assured the CRS Program Director of one hundred per cent support.

The project's thrust in encouraging small livestock rearing will be assisted by the fact that there already exists at Salisbury Plains Training Centre a rabbit project. A goat rearing project is shortly to be established there.

One of the important results that this project plans to demonstrate is that 4-H work if given more supervision than now is available, with but a single organizer for each geographical parish, will be considerably more effective. This objective will be pursued, tested and evaluated during the project. Each 4-H Club in the main target area will be assisted not only (as at the present) by the local 4-H club leader but also by the Deputy Project Director and a National Youth Service worker who will regularly, on a weekly basis, visit the clubs for the purposes of instructing members and holding livestock demonstrations. (See Appendix for general information on Jamaica's 4-H Club Activities.)

V. End of Project Status

At the conclusion of the project, the following conditions will exist:

- 1) Definite lowering of GOMES Grade II and III malnutrition in children under three years old in target area.
- 2) Improved eating habits (and nutritional status) among population in general but particularly among those involved with kitchen gardens and livestock raising.
- 3) Greater utilization of health clinics in area by target population.
- 4) 560 kitchen gardens will be producing crops, some for home consumption, the surplus for selling.
- 5) 80 small livestock units will have been established among households in area and will be functioning.

6) Increased family income will have occurred among families which have cultivated kitchen gardens or raised livestock.

VI. Assumptions Relating to Conditions Expected at Conclusion of Project

1. Eops. No. 1: (a) Continuing government support of community health services.
(b) Availability of planned number (20) CHAs to be assigned to project.
(c) Increased food production and types of food grown will contribute to improved nutrition.
(d) Target population is receptive to acquiring nutrition information and it will be used in planning their diet.
2. Eops. No. 2: (a) Same as Eops assumption No. 1(d).
(b) Extra income resulting from market gardens or livestock raising will be used for purchase of nutritious foods (in addition to foods consumed from gardens).
3. Eops. No. 3: (a) People will be motivated to make greater use of health facilities based on health/nutrition information provided by CHAs.
4. Eops. No. 4: (a) Householders in area are interested in starting kitchen gardens as a means to improve health and increase income.
(b) Householders will be receptive to advice provided by NYS workers and will utilize crop inputs provided, e.g., seeds, fertilizers, as instructed.
(c) NYS workers will absorb training provided them so that their advice to householders will be correct.

- (d) A drought condition will not occur in the area which will reduce available water supplies required to nurture gardens.
- 5. Eops No. 5: (a) Same as Eops No. 4(a), (h) and (c) as applicable to livestock raising.
- 6. Eops No. 6: (a) Markets will be available to sell produce and livestock raised on holdings.
(b) Same as Eops No. 4(a) through (d).

VII. Varifiable Indicators

- 1. Eops No. 1: (a) Survey of nutritional status of population in target area at conclusion of project to compare with base data gathered at outset.
- 2. Eops No. 2: (a) Sample survey of dietary habits of people involved with market gardens and livestock. This can be largely determined in relation to survey discussed in Eops No. 1 above.
- 3. Eops No. 3: (a) Check of Clinic/Centres visit records to determine visits of local population, frequency of visits to be compared with usage factor, gathered in baseline survey at project onset by CHA's.
- 4. Eops No. 4: (a) Determinable by observation/visits by NYS workers.
- 5. Eops No. 5: (b) Same as Eops No. 4 above.
- 6. Eops No. 6: (a) Determinable by sample survey to be conducted at end of project which will ascertain added estimated income of market garden or livestock raising for households resulting from involvement in these ventures.

VIII. Project Background and Rationale

The project's concept had as its genesis a nutrition project, under the sponsorship of CRS, which began in 1971 and which is scheduled to conclude in June 1976. This project had as its objective an attempt to determine what type of education and motivation is needed, and is suitable, in order to have rural Jamaican families change their eating habits toward the end of improving their nutrition. This project was supported by numerous U.S. groups, including the Rascolb, O'Neil, Grace and DeRance Foundations, by OXFAM and also by three small grants from the USAID/Jamaica Special Development Activities Fund. The project was conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

Though the final evaluation of this project remains to be completed, CRS views it as a success: this being due to the insights gained as to methodology to be employed to motivate people toward better nutrition; the best ways to present subject matter; techniques for imparting information on a direct contact basis, etc.

This project also provided a "lessons learned" aspect which has influenced CRS's conceptual formulation of this project. A sub-element of the project was conducted in Western Hanover parish and was under the guidance of a single Peace Corps volunteer. An attempt was made to integrate a limited number of CHAs into a new phase of activity, i.e. kitchen gardens, but results were spotty due to the large geographical area the volunteer had to cover to provide the necessary supervision. This was a lesson learned which was put to use in design of this project, in that in this instance, the target area has been restricted to a manageable geographic area, more manpower is provided and adequate supervision and logistical support has been programmed. Additionally this new project enjoys the benefit of a new manpower asset, i.e. NYS workers who were not available at the onset of the previous project.

IX. Jamaican Development Problems Addressed by Project

The project's purpose, as stated earlier in this proposal, is to improve the economic and social well-being of the rural population within its target area. This will be accomplished by providing a means to increase the income and improve the

nutritional status of the target population. As stated under paragraph II, "profile of the population", the per capita income of the people in the area is estimated at US \$200 per year. This is approximately one-fourth the national per capita income rate of \$850 estimated for Jamaica by the IBRD; this higher rate, incidentally, is markedly skewed by the relatively high income levels of the urban population.

While it is difficult to estimate the net average income increase which will occur as a result of this project, for those who will engage in kitchen gardens and/or livestock raising, even a modest increase in the 10 to 20 per cent range should be considered significant in a developmental sense.

Additionally Jamaica's food import bill totaled an estimated US \$200 million for 1975, (preliminary figure), which contributes to a serious Balance of Payments problem. While the increase in food production resulting from the project will be relatively minuscule in reducing import needs, nonetheless every little bit helps. Moreover, this is a pilot project which hopefully will be replicated.

A second development problem which the project in its small scope will serve to mitigate is the high mal-nutrition rate particularly among the rural population.

X. Government Activities Related to General Objectives of Project

The nutritional status of Jamaicans may be briefly summarized as follows:

1) About one-fifth (approximately 50,000) of the children under four years of age are significantly underweight for their age. These children are consequently disadvantaged before they start school.

2) About 3% of children in the second year of life are so severely malnourished as to require urgent treatment. Such treatment only salvages children who may have already suffered irreversible mental and physical retardation.

The cost of hospitalization of these cases has been estimated at \$3,000,000 per year.

3) Mortality among 1 - 4 year old children is 4.5 per 1,000 which is twice that of Barbados, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago and is mainly caused by malnutrition. This constitutes a wastage which is largely preventable.

4) About 45% of pregnant and lactating women are anaemic resulting in complications for mother and infant both at childbirth and afterwards.

5) Many children go to school without adequate breakfast and thus are unable to concentrate and learn to their full potential. This represents wasted expenditure on education.

6) Weights and heights of school children of low income families are significantly lower than that of children from middle and upper income families. This condition is primarily due to inadequate diets.

7) About 30% of pre-school and an undetermined number of school children do not receive sufficient food energy and protein. It is thus impossible for them to reach their full potential both physically and mentally.

8) Agricultural workers during periods of heavy labour lose weight indicating a deficient energy intake. Under these conditions their productivity is seriously reduced.

The GOJ's Nutrition Program

In 1974 a National Food and Nutrition Policy for Jamaica was formulated by the Nutrition Advisory Council of the GOJ.

The GOJ's Ministry of Health plans in the field of nutrition embrace:

1) Improvement in the staff structure and training of personnel for Health Care;

2) Expansion and physical improvement of Health and Maternal Centres;

3) Increased and improved nutrition surveillance of young children and better coverage of mothers and children by the clinic services;

4) More intense teaching of basic nutrition through demonstration techniques to community groups and health centers and other suitable locations;

5) Introduction of supplementary feeding program for needy mothers and children as identified by Clinic Nurses or Community Health Aides in the field;

6) Distribution of iron and folic acid supply to all pregnant women through the Maternal and Child Health services.

The following estimates for the year 1975 give an indication of the nation-wide (2,000,000 population) of the relative numbers in significant groups:

<u>Children</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Population</u>
0 - 5	303,000	15
6 -15	599,000	30
<u>Adults</u>		
Pregnant and lactating mothers	63,000	3

GOJ's Nutritional Targets

The GOJ's targets and objectives in the field of Nutrition for the period up to 1980 have been stated as follows:

1) Ensure availability by 1980 of sufficient food, i.e., adequate quantities of essential commodities to maintain good nutrition and dietary well-being of all segments of the population;

2) Ensure annual increases in the proportion of energy and protein requirements supplied from local production;

3) Eliminate malnutrition in vulnerable groups of the

population, and in particular:

- a) serious protein-calorie malnutrition and anaemia in children up to five years of age;
- b) nutritional deficiencies in pregnant and nursing women.

These three targets have been made explicit and direct by the GOJ in their setting out six objectives under their three above noted targets. These objectives are:

Target 1

Objective A -- By 1980 make up the shortfall of calories and protein for the low-income 70% of the population.

Objective B -- By 1980 provide food to meet the needs for nutriment other than calories and protein for the total population.

GOJ Nutritional Targets:

Target 2

Objective C -- By 1980 reduce by 20% the proportion of energy and protein supplied from imported foods.

Target 3

Objective D -- By 1978 reduce by 50% serious malnutrition in young children and anaemia in pregnant and nursing women.

Objective E -- By 1978 improve nutritional status and nutrition knowledge of the school child.

Objective F -- By 1978 ensure that adequate food is available to the unemployed, aged and indigent.

The government has been seeking to improve national nutrition through various efforts, one being the national CHAs program which has a major nutrition component. The government is also attempting to improve nutrition through food distribution to primary school children and nursing mothers under a Title I program. The cost of the program, which was formerly provided under Title II, is now being borne by the government under Title I.

The government in an attempt to increase food production and farmers income initiated project G.R.O.W. (Grow and Reap Our Wealth) in 1972. This project has as its objective the bringing into use additional governmental lands through a land-lease program under which land is made available to individuals for cultivating crops the proceeds of which are shared by the tenant and government.

XI. Technological and Social Considerations and Innovativeness of Project

a. Technology

The technology to be employed in kitchen garden cultivation and livestock raising is of basic variety. Householders will be taught by NYS workers, through visits and 4-H demonstrations how to plant, care and harvest the crops they will grow in the gardens. The basics of rabbit and goat rearing will also be taught. The technology required for crop raising and livestock rearing is simple and should be readily absorbed by the population in the target area.

Market outlets for sale of surplus crops grown in kitchen gardens are assured. The Agricultural Market Corporation (AMC) a major marketing entity in Jamaica, has pledged its assistance in this respect.

The technology to be employed in imparting nutrition information will be through class type instruction at clinics and schools. These classes will employ visual aid packets, films and slides. Additionally nutrition information will be provided on a face-to-face basis through the visits of CHAs to homes in the area.

b. Social Aspects

There are no socio-cultural factors which would inhibit the attainment of the project's objective. On the contrary, since the rural population is agriculturally oriented, there is every reason to believe the target population would be most receptive to starting kitchen gardens and rearing livestock; it is in fact part of Jamaica's rural tradition. The rapport between the local population and the NYS workers is expected to be good as practically all of the workers will be drawn from the geographical area of the project. Other entities involved with aspects of the project, such as 4-H and the Jamaica Agricultural Service (JAS) are well known and accepted by the population.

Women are expected to benefit significantly from this project both in beneficiary and in an implementer sense. Jamaica is a matriarchal society, particularly in rural areas. Women head up a large number of the households which will be starting kitchen gardens and livestock rearing. Women will play key role in project implementations since the majority of people one finds working in health centers are women. Similarly, the majority of 4-H leaders in the area are female school teachers. All the CHAs who play a vital role in the project are women.

c. Innovativeness

This is the first time that National Youth Service workers will be deployed in an agricultural project of this type. The linkage of NYS workers with Community Health Aides will be another first. In addition, 4-H work in a restricted area will be receiving unprecedented supervision. Inevitably valuable lessons will be learned from these "firsts".

XII. Other Considerations

a. Environmental Situation

No environmental damage will be occasioned by the project. On the contrary the land will be improved through (a) instructions given in proper terracing for kitchen gardens and (b) the imparting of information of sound agricultural practice.

b. Maintenance of Equipment and Vehicles

Jamaica has adequate garages and repair facilities to repair equipment and vehicle.

c. Supplies and Equipment

Supplies needed by the project are readily available.

The large and more costly items that are to be purchased for the project will be of U.S. origin. These items include:

- i) Two U.S. vehicles (station wagon type)
 - Director's \$5,800
 - Nutritionist's \$4,500
- ii) Three Kodak Carousel Slide Projectors \$800.00
- iii) Three Projection Screens \$290.00

Generally speaking the other items of equipment to be purchased will be of local manufacture. These are small and not costly. The importation of items that are currently manufactured or assembled in Jamaica is either prohibited absolutely or circumscribed with extremely cumbersome import license regulations.

Visual Aid Kits: These kits for CHA's, for which \$2,100 has been budgeted, will be 27 in number. This sum includes the expenses involved in designing, producing and printing coloured flip charts, coloured posters and pamphlets some of which will be specially commissioned for this project. Each of the 20 CHAs will have her personal kit to take with her in the field. An additional seven kits will be located at the Health Centers in the project area.

Nutritional Demonstration Equipment: This equipment has a budget of \$1,400. Each of the seven sets which are to be located at the Health Centers in the project area has the purpose of enabling the CHAs or other Health Personnel at the Health Center to demonstrate proper food preparation to expectant mothers or the mothers of young children who attend at the health centers. This equipment include such items as a stove, pots, pans, bowls, glasses, graters, knives, forks, spoons, etc.

Office: The items of Furniture and Equipment which is budgeted for \$1,800 comprises such office items as four desks, six chairs, a typewriter, a mimeograph machine, an adding machine, one filing cabinet and one stationery press. These items will be sought second hand. For that reason the budgetary provision for this item is as low as it is.

d. Duplication with Other Projects

There are no other projects in Jamaica which are doing what this project plans to do.

The project will benefit from the activities of such endeavours as the Nutrition project of Cornell University in Western Jamaica and the Community Health Aides work in Hanover and St. James and other parishes.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activity	Start	Complete	Comments
1. OPG Approved	Month 1		
2. Selection of a) Director b) Dep. Director	Month 1		
3. Commencement of Employment a) Director b) Dep. Director c) Peace Corps Vol.	Month 1		Director and Deputy Director will be engaged for three years. PCV serves for two years and then will be replaced by another PCV.
4. Purchase of a) Project vehi- cles for Dir- ector and PC Nutritionist b) Office equipment	Month 2		Vehicles to be of U.S. manufacture.
5. Setting up of Project Office at Above Rocks	Month 2		Purchase of \$1,800 worth of office equip- ment.
6. Selection of Secretary/Bursar	Month 2		
7. Commencement of participation in the Project by 10 CHAs	Month 3		This will be the first group of CHAs. An additional 10 will join the project at the start of the second year

Activity	Start	Complete	Comments
8. Orientation of the 10 CHAs	Month 3	Month 3	CHAs work only part-time on the project. They will have had previous general orientation of 2 mths duration. This week's orientation is directed to their participation in this project.
9. Base line survey by CHAs	Month 3	Month 4	
10. Purchasing or equipment for a) CHAs b) Health Centres	Month 3	Month 3	Equipment includes: -- 27 visual aid kits; -- nutrition education implementation equipment, e.g. stoves, pots, pans, plates, charts, etc for health centers; -- 3 slide projectors and three screens.
11. Orientation of 10 NYS workers commences	Month 3	Month 3	i) Two ^{week} residential training at Salisbury Plain 4-H Training Centre; (ii) NYS Term of Service is 2 years; (iii) Training to be done by Director and Deputy Director.
12. Establishing seedlings	Month 3	Month 4	At 4-H Centre, Salisbury Plain.
13. Base line survey by NYS workers	Month 3	Month 4	Six weeks in duration.

Activity	Start	Complete	Comments
14. CHA's routine Health Education program begins	Month 4	Continuing	
15. Periodic visits to 4-H clubs in 10 schools by Dep. Director	Month 4	Continuing	The Dep. Director will be a trained 4-H Club organizer, having been seconded from that organization.
16. First group of local population selected and instructed for kitchen garden project.	Month 4	Month 5	One day training sessions at Salisbury Plain 4-H Club Centre.
17. Weekly work in 4-H clubs in schools by NYS workers	Month 5	Continuing	A half day a week in this task for each NYS worker
18. Establish: a) 140 kitchen gardens; b) 20 livestock rearing projects started among small farmers	Month 4	Month 13	First year's target: a) 10 centers for goats; b) 10 centers for rabbits.
19. Development of Handbook for NYS workers	Month 4	Continuing	This is to be a "How To Do It" guide based on the experience gained as the project develops. The Handbook will be especially useful to the second group of NYS workers and to other NYS workers who will be engaged in the future in similar projects. The Handbook will be revised at the end of each of the three years of the project.

Activity	Start	Complete	Comments
20. Formation of Directorate and management committee to administer small livestock component of project.	Month 4	Month 5	This Committee will go through four stages of development at approximately yearly intervals.
21. Meetings with various "grass-roots" organizations, e.g. <u>JAS</u> - (Jamaica Agricultural Society) <u>PTA's</u> - (Parent Teacher Association) <u>Community Councils</u> <u>Ministers Fraternal</u> s, etc.	Month 5	Continuing	These meetings will elicit ideas and support from key "grass-roots" organizations.
22. Food Use demonstrations by CHA's	Month 5	Continuing	These demonstrations will take place at - i) health centers; ii) home economics departments in schools; iii) community centers; iv) other selected sites.
23. Harvesting first crops from kitchen gardens	Month 7		Normal times between planting and reaping leaf vegetables is 12 weeks.
24. Evaluation of First Year's Activities	Month 13	Month 13	First of three Annual Evaluations. This is the responsibility of the Director.

Activity	Start	Complete	Comments
25. Revision of First Draft of Handbook for NYS Workers	Month 13	Month 13	This Draft will be composed with participation of NYS workers. Project Director will have responsibility for this activity.
26. Ten additional CHAs to be assigned to the Health Centres in the project area.	Month 13		This will bring the total of CHAs to 20.
27. Orientation of new CHA's	Month 13	Month 13	Orientation of one week to this project. Their general orientation of two months is provided by the Ministry of Health.
28. Vacation for NYS workers	Month 14	Month 14	NYS workers have an annual vacation of one month.
29. Further development of Management Committee of small livestock component	Month 15		Second stage of the committee which will evolve into a cooperative.
30. Establish - a) 200 kitchen gardens b) 30 small livestock centers	Month 15	Month 25	Second year's target: -- 10 centers for rabbits -- 20 centers for goats
31. First of four repayments to Livestock Revolving Fund by first-year participants	Month 22		Livestock repayments will be made in four installments: 18, 24, 30 and 36 months after being provided with breeding stock.

Activity	Start	Complete	Comments
32. Revision of NYS project handbook	Month 25	Month 25	Task of Director with participation of NYS workers
33. Evaluation of Second Year's work	Month 25	Month 25	Second Annual Evaluation
34. Orientation of 10 new NYS workers	Month 27	Month 27	Replacements for original 10 NYS workers who completed two year National Youth Service.
35. Establish - a) 220 kitchen gardens; b) 30 small live-stock centers	Month 27	Month 37	10 centers for rabbits 20 centers for goats
36. Peace Corps volunteer (PCV) replacement joins project.	Month 27		Replacement for original PCV who completed two year term
37. Further evolution of Management Committee of small livestock component	Month 27		This committee is step by step (annually) being transformed into a Cooperative.
38. Second of four repayments to livestock revolving fund by first-year participants	Month 28		
39. Third of four repayments to livestock revolving fund by first-year participants, plus initial repayment by second-year participants	Month 34		

Activity	Start	Complete	Comments
40. Final Draft of NYS Handbook for Project	Month 33	Month 33	
41. Third (and final) Year's Evaluation	Month 37	Month 37	
42. Final Report	Month 37	Month 38	Responsibility of Project Director
43. Assets of Small Livestock component turned over to cooperative based at Salisbury Plain 4-II Training Centre	Month 38		Final stage in the evolution of the management of this project component.
44. Fourth and final repayment to live-stock revolving fund by first-year participants, plus second payment by second year participants.	Month 40		

A. PROJECT LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The project is located in an entirely rural setting. The centre of the target area is ABOVE ROCKS, a village 18 road miles from Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, and is approximately 50 minutes driving time from Kingston.

The target area is well populated. Its principal towns and villages with their populations are as follows:

<u>Villages</u>	<u>Population</u> (per 1972 census)
Above Rocks	2,084
Cassava River and Essex Hall	1,338
Cavaliers	844
Glengoffe	1,511
Harkers Hall	618
Lawrence Tavern & Unity	2,225
Mannings Hill	401
Rock Hall	454
Zion Hill	<u>545</u>
	10,242

Apart from the total living in villages, approximately 5,000 live within area but outside villages.

The following are the schools located in the target area together with the average daily attendance for the year 1974.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Average daily Attendance</u>
Cassava River	166
Cavaliers	226
Essex Hall	185
Lawrence Tavern	637
Grateful Hill (Glengoffe)	499

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Average daily Attendance</u>
Sub-total b/1	1,713
Mount Industry	191
Mannings Hill	183
Oberlin High (Lawrence Tavern)	1,095
Rock Hall	507
St. Mary's Primary (Above Rocks)	526
St. Mary's College (Above Rocks)	350
Sergeantville (Harkers Hall)	122
Unity	632
Total	<u>5,319</u>

Above Rocks has been chosen as the base of operations not only because it is more or less at the geographical center of the target area but also because the St. Mary's complex of High School, Primary School, Infant School and Trade Training Centre has offered to make office space available for rental.

No part of the main target area will be further than nine or ten miles by road from Above Rocks.

B. PHYSICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE

1. The St. Mary complex at Above Rocks (schools, trade training center, office space, etc.)
2. Salisbury Plain 4-H Training Centre.
3. Camp Lewis - A residential youth camp.
4. Seven governmental health clinics. These are located as follows: Above Rocks, Essex Hall, Glengoffe, Harkers Hall, Lawrence Tavern, Parks Road, Rock Hall.

It is likely that in the three year course of the project additional health clinics will be established.

PERSONNEL1. Over-all Responsibility

The Program Director of Catholic Relief Services, Father Louis L. Grenier, S.J. is an American citizen. He has been resident in Jamaica for the past 26 years, and has been Program Director of Catholic Relief Services since 1956 with the exception of the period 1960 - 1964. He will have over-all responsibility for the project.

2. Program Director

An adequate salary has been budgeted so as to recruit a very capable person. Much of the success of the project will depend on the abilities of the Director and Deputy Director. The Jamaica Agricultural Society is prepared to second a person to the project.

3. Deputy Director

The Director of the 4-H Movement in Jamaica is prepared to recommend the secondment from the 4-H Movement of a capable member of his staff for the post of Project Deputy Director.

4. Peace Corps Nutritionist

The Peace Corps Director has requested a Nutritionist to be assigned to the project.

The project will have the participation of some 20 Community Health Aides, 10 in the first year who will be joined by an additional 10 for the second and third project years. The CHA's will be under the normal direct supervision of the appropriate GOJ parish health service officials.

The 14 geographical sections into which Jamaica is divided are called parishes. The project area happens to be located partly in one parish, St. Andrew and partly in another, St. Catherine. The CHA's who will participate in the project will be supervised by Health Centre Nurses. The CHA's receive supportive assistance in their training in nutritional matters from the respective Parish Nutrition Assistants.

The Peace Corps Nutritionist assigned to the project will, among her other duties, coordinate the work of the CHA's in so far as their participation in this project is concerned.

5. National Youth Service Workers

Initially ten NYS workers will be assigned full time to the project. If experience shows that additional NYS workers are desirable there will be no difficulty in having them assigned to the project. The NYS workers will be closely supervised and assisted by the Director, the Deputy Director and the Peace Corps Volunteer.

6. Secretary/Bursar

A competent, full-time secretary/bursar will be employed.

7. Other Personnel

Various agencies, both governmental and non-governmental have indicated their willingness to provide expertise and assistance to the project. Among such agencies are the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and Environmental Control, the 4-H Movement, the Agricultural Marketing Corporation, and the Jamaica Agricultural Society.

It is possible that during the life-of-the project one or two Consultants might be required to provide specialized advice on some aspects of the project, hence a small amount of funding is budgeted for this purpose.

INSTITUTIONALIZATION

The project will be continued through the 4-H Centre at Salisbury Plains. It is planned that the project's revolving fund will be turned over some time during the third year to the managing committee at the Salisbury Plains 4-H Training Centre. This centre is to play a vital role in the project from its very inception.

The project is a pilot one. If it is as successful as those people experienced in agriculture, who have been consulted, are convinced that it is most likely to be, the National Youth Service Organization, who are currently searching for meaningful ways to deploy numbers of their youth workers, will undertake similar projects in a number of areas of rural Jamaica.

Appendix D

Government and Peace Corps Support

The Project has been discussed at length with the Governmental and quasi-Governmental agencies that will be directly involved in its implementation.

It has also been discussed with the Director of the Peace Corps in Jamaica.

All the above have expressed both verbally and in writing their support of the Project.

Attached to this project presentation are photostat copies of letters from:

- 1/ Peace Corps
- 2/ The National Planning Unit of the GOJ
- 3/ The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture
- 4/ The Nutrition Division in the Ministry of Health (regarding Community Health Aides)
- 5/ The National Youth Service Director (regarding National Youth Service Workers)
- 6/ The 4-H Movement Secretary/Manager
- 7/ The Jamaica Agricultural Society President
- 8/ The Agricultural Marketing Corporation Chairman.

What emerges from these letters is an enthusiastic approval of the project and pledges of assistance and cooperation.

December 5, 1975

Father Louis Grenier, S.J.
Catholic Relief Services
5 Emerald Road
Kingston 5

Dear Father Grenier:

The Peace Corps is pleased to inform you that it intends to support the proposed Nutrition Project at Alova Pocks through programming and assigning Peace Corps Volunteer Agriculturists and Nutritionists to the Project.

It is my understanding that the FCVs will be provided with supplies and materials required for development efforts and that transportation support will also be provided.

It is anticipated that the Nutritionist will arrive to begin training and orientation on August 1, 1976. The Agriculturist is tentatively being programmed for the August Training cycle and if that plan fails to mature the position will be included for the February cycle.

I personally wish you success in this undertaking. There is no doubt that impact of this project will be significant. We are extremely pleased to provide assistance.

Sincerely,

Richard Nicholas
Acting Director
Peace Corps/Jamaica

cc. Don Daga, A: .R



NATIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

**P.O. BOX 634,
KINGSTON,
JAMAICA**

ANY REPLY OR SUBSEQUENT REFERENCE
TO THIS COMMUNICATION SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED TO CHIEF TECHNICAL
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PLANNING AGENCY,
1, CAMP ROAD, KINGSTON 4.

11th December, 1975

Dear Father Grenier,

Please refer to our discussion of the proposed project for "Maximising the Use of Community Health Aides and National Youth Service Workers in a Combined Agricultural and Nutritional Project in Rural Jamaica".

In my opinion the proposal is a good one and is along the lines of the Government's priority areas of agriculture and nutrition. We give it support in principle on the understanding that there will be no financial implications for the Government of Jamaica, but that the US/AID's special allocation for voluntary organizations will meet the cost and the National Youth Service, 4-H Clubs and the Community Health Aide Programmes will provide manpower for the project.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M.E. Henry".

**M.E. Henry
for Chief Technical Director**

Fr. Louis Grenier, S.J.
Catholic Relief Service
5 Emerald Road
Kingston 4



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
HOPE GARDENS,
KINGSTON 6,
JAMAICA

9th December, 1975

PLEASE QUOTE

REFERENCE No. _____

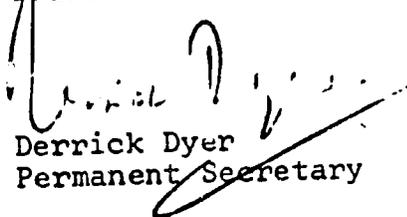
Dear Fr. Grenier,

We discussed the project "Maximising Use of Community Health Aides and N.Y.S. Workers in a Combined Agricultural and Nutritional Project in Rural Jamaica".

So far as the Ministry of Agriculture is concerned we find the project a totally exciting one and will use our best endeavours to give whatever support we can in the implementation of this project.

With very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,


Derrick Dyer
Permanent Secretary

Fr. Louis Grenier, S.J.
Catholic Relief Service,
5 Emerald Road,
Kingston 4.



NUTRITION DEPARTMENT
13 CHELSEA AVENUE KGN 10
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

21 SLIPE PEN ROAD.

P.O. BOX 478.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA

ANY REPLY OR SUBSEQUENT REFERENCE
TO THIS CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED TO THE PROGRAMME
SECRETARY AND THE FOLLOWING
REFERENCE QUOTED:-

No. _____

11th December, 1975.

Father Louis Grenier, S.J.
Programme Director C.R.S.
KINGSTON.

Sir,

An evaluation of the present nutritional status of the population and factors determining it, has resulted in the development of three general targets to alleviate this situation. These are set out below and provide a basis for a Food and Nutrition Policy for Jamaica.

- (1) Ensure availability by 1980 of sufficient food.
- (2) Ensure overall increase in proportions of energy and protein requirements supplied from local production.
- (3) Eliminate malnutrition in vulnerable groups of the population and in particular -
 - (a) serious protein energy malnutrition and anaemia in children up to five years of age.
 - (b) nutritional deficiencies in pregnant and nursing women.
 - (c) improve nutrition status and nutrition knowledge of the school child.

The C.O.D. places emphasis on the solution of health problems and a concerted effort is therefore being made to alleviate these problems. The implementation of this expanded programme has been greatly facilitated by the introduction of a new cadre of health worker - Community Health Aides. The Community Health Aide provides the cornerstone for community health services. They work from health centres within a prescribed area of their community, and most of their time is devoted to house to house visits.

The National Youth Service Workers in the health services, provide extra manpower especially in Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition.

The project, "Maximising Use of Community Health Aides and National Youth Service Workers in a Combined Agricultural and Nutrition Project in rural Jamaica" and outlined in the proposal is in accordance with C.O.D. objectives, and will receive support from this Department.

The project area falls in two parishes to which three Nutritionists are assigned. These nutritionists will be able to give advice on the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the project. They will also help with any training that will be needed.

The trust is intended as a complement of Community Health Aides and National Youth Service Workers of this year. These Community Health Aides will be available to the project.

May the project be successfully implemented, and the results applicable.

J. H. Fox

J. H. Fox
for: H. S. Fox/Nutrition



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
15 SURBITON ROAD
~~3-BATHING AVENUE~~
KINGSTON 10
JAMAICA

66214
Telephone: 92-6800-2
Cables and Telegrams:
"JAMWELFAIR"

Chairman:
O. K. MELHADO

Secretary:
I. L. SEATON (Mrs)

Ref.....

.....4th December, 1975.....

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Father Louis Grenier of the Catholic Relief Services has approached the National Youth Service for assistance with an Agricultural/Nutritional Project for rural Jamaica. Specifically the project aims at the development of kitchen gardens and small livestock with the use of Community Health Aides and National Youth Service workers. The pilot area for this project will be Above Rocks, St. Catherine.

With its present emphasis on agriculture, National Youth Service has fully endorsed this project and has promised to make National Youth Service Workers available to initiate the scheme.

It is our hope, therefore, that he will get the necessary support for launching this project as it does represent a significant aspect of a development thrust for rural communities.

.....

Horace Patterson
Director
NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE

JAMAICA 4-H CLUBS

- 40

CHAIRMAN: F. G. PARRETT
SECRETARY/MANAGER: E. A. FLETCHER
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "JAMFOUR H"
TELEPHONE NO. 936-1760
PLEASE QUOTE
REFERENCE NO. _____

6 RICHMOND AVENUE,
KINGSTON 10,
JAMAICA.

10th December, 1975.

Fr. Louis Grenier, S.J.,
Catholic Relief Service,
5 Emerald Road,
Kingston 4.

Dear Fr. Grenier,

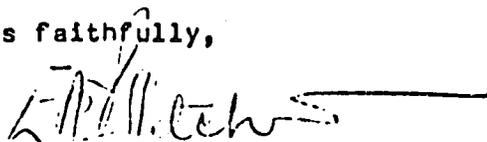
In response to your proposals for the development of an Agricultural and Nutritional Project as prescribed, the Jamaica 4-H Clubs wishes through this medium to endorse your concepts and expectations, and shares with you the belief and confidence that such a project as conceived can be of tremendous value to the people of the area in general, and to our 4-H young people in particular.

The 4-H Movement pledges its full and unreserved support, and will place at your disposal, all the available resources at our command, including the use of the Salisbury Plain Training Centre.

As a token of our deep and abiding faith in the venture and you, we are willing to second to the project, a member of our Staff, in the capacity of Deputy Director.

Once again, we wish to assure you that you can count on us for our full support and endorsement of this project.

Yours faithfully,


E. A. Fletcher,
Secretary/Manager.

EAF:

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

C.L. Fletcher
President
C.V. Turnbull
1st Vice-President
W.L. Shirley
2nd Vice-President
W.E. Bryce, J.P.
Secretary

Telegraphic Address:

"AGRICOLA"

Telephone Nos. 922-0610

11 & 12 NORTH PARADE

P.O. BOX 609

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, W.I.

- 41

In case of reply please quote
the date of this letter and the
following Nos.....

...5th December.....19..75

Fr. Louis Grenier, S.J.,
Programme Director,
Catholic Relief Services,
5, Emerald Road,
KINGSTON 4.

Dear Fr. Grenier,

I am indeed grateful for the very informative and interesting discussion we had this morning in connection with ' Maximising the use of Community Health Aids and National Youth Service Workers in a combined agricultural and Nutritional Project' in Rural Jamaica.

As you may be aware, the Jamaica Agricultural Society is a general farmers organization with 1000 branches and approximately 90,000 members scattered throughout the length and breadth of the island, and in the area you earmark for this proposed project, we have about eight of this.

One of our major principles over the years is to service rural Jamaica by giving assistance, guidance and technical advice in whatever way possible to our small-scale farmers in particular.

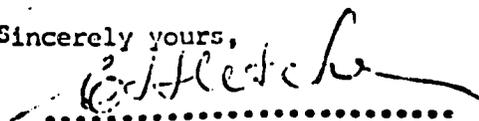
As a matter of fact ' Rural Development' has been one of our main objects in helping to increase productivity and raise the living standard of our rural people.

Projects as is suggested, will certainly encourage and assist the youths in the area proposed, to be gainfully occupied. In addition, the Executives of my St. Andrew and St. Catherine Associations of Branch Societies in which this project area falls, will certainly welcome the idea and work towards its success.

For these reasons you can rely on our wholehearted support and co-operation.

I look forward to hearing further from you.

Sincerely yours,



.....
Courtney L. Fletcher,
President.



Agricultural Marketing Corporation

FARMERS WHOLESAL MARKET 188 SPANISH TOWN RD. P.O. BOX 144 KINGSTON 11 JAMAICA

CABLES: AGMACO TELEPHONE: 923-9281

REFERENCE

8th December, 1975.

BY HAND

Fr. Louis L. Grenier, S.J.,
Catholic Relief Service-USCC,
5 Emerald Road,
Kingston 4.

Dear Fr. Grenier:

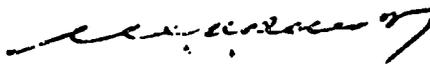
Further to our conversation several days ago with respect to your project entitled "Maximizing Use of Community Health Aides and National Youth Service Workers in a combined Agricultural and Nutritional Project in rural Jamaica". I am happy to confirm the fact that my organization, the AMC (Agricultural Marketing Corporation), is pleased to learn of this proposed venture.

As you know increased Agricultural production and assistance to farmers in marketing their crops is the main object of the AMC.

As your project develops, I can assure you that the AMC will give the project whatever help lies within the scope of our organization.

The project as you outlined it is not only calculated to increase agricultural production where it will be carried out but as a pilot project it appears to have excellent potential to be replicated in other areas.

Yours sincerely,


W.D. Roberts,
Chairman.

APPENDIX E

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Catholic Relief Services with headquarters in New York fully qualifies as a non-profit organization, providing various services around the world.

Catholic Relief Services in Jamaica has a long on-going relationship with the USAID Mission in Jamaica and enjoys excellent cooperation and high standing with the Government of Jamaica. Father Grenier of Catholic Relief Services in Jamaica has the managerial capability of undertaking the overall administration of the Project. In this, he will be assisted by three full time persons, the Project Director, the Project Deputy Director and a Peace Corps Volunteer.

Fr. Grenier is willing to incorporate an accounting and reporting system and he will be assisted in this by a full time Secretary/Bursar attached to the project.

APPENDIX FFINANCES - A

One Page - BUDGET SHEET
(in US Dollars)

<u>SOURCE:</u>	<u>YEAR I</u>	<u>YEAR II</u>	<u>YEAR III</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>USAID</u>				
OPG/Grant	\$82,650	\$75,615	\$78,990	\$237,255
<u>GOJ</u>	35,480	53,200	53,200	141,880
<u>PEACE CORPS</u>	7,100	7,100	7,100	21,300
<u>4-H CLUBS</u>	1,900	1,900	1,900	5,700
<u>CRS</u>	8,250	8,250	8,250	24,750
TOTAL	\$135,380	\$146,065	\$149,440	\$430,885

The break-down for the above are given in Jamaican Dollars
(except for the Peace Corps Volunteer) on the following page.

FINANCES - BTotals by Year. AIDABOVE ROCKS CENTRESummary:

Year I	- -	\$82,650
Year II	- -	75,615
Year III	- -	<u>78,990</u>
		\$237,255

PVO and Other Donor Financing^{1/}

	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>I. GOJ</u>				
1. CHAs (10xJ\$1,612 p.a)	\$16,120	\$32,240 ^{2/}	\$32,240	\$80,600
2. NYS (10xJ\$1,212 p.a)	12,120	12,120	12,120	36,360
3. Nutrition and Agric'l Tech.Assistance: (MOHEC, JAS) Est.	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>
Totals	\$32,240	\$48,360	\$48,360	\$128,960
<u>II. Peace Corps</u>				
PCV	\$7,100	\$7,100	\$7,100	\$21,300
<u>III. 4-H Clubs</u>				
1. Use of Salisbury 4-H Centre (\$60 per mth x 12) Est.	720	720	720	2,160
2. Time of other part- time 4-H organizers	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
	\$1,720	\$1,720	\$1,720	\$5,160
<u>IV. CRS Contribution</u>				
1. Mgt.- Fr.Grenier	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
2. Backstopping, local and New York office	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
3. Use of grazing facili- ties - Camp Lewis	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>1,500</u>
	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$22,500

^{1/} All figures in J\$ except for PCV.
Rate \$1.10 US = \$1.00 J.

^{2/} 20 CHA's second and third years.

FINANCES - 1EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIESABOVE ROCKS CENTRE

	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Office</u>				
a) Furniture and Equipment ^{1/}	\$1,600	\$ 200	-	\$1,800
b) Office supplies	1,100	1,000	\$1,000	3,100
<u>Agricultural Supplies^{2/}</u>				
Fertilizer, tools, seeds, etc.	3,200	4,000	4,000	11,200
<u>Printing and Stationery</u>				
	1,200	1,200	1,400	3,800
<u>Visual Aid Kits for CHA's</u>				
	1,900	200	-	2,100
<u>Nutritional Demonstration Equipment</u>				
(7 Health Clinics)	1,400	-	-	1,400
Three Slide Projectors	800	-	-	800
Three Projection Screens	290	-	-	290
Slides	200	-	-	200
Director's vehicle	5,800	-	-	5,800
Nutritionist's vehicle	4,500	-	-	4,500
Totals	<u>\$21,990</u>	<u>\$6,600</u>	<u>\$6,400</u>	<u>\$34,990</u>

^{1/} For project's base office at Above Rocks. Items listed elsewhere.

^{2/} Amount of fertilizer required, type of tools and seeds and costs relating thereto dependent on specific crops grown, size of various kitchen garden plots, etc., hence projected costs are estimates. If costs understated contingency fund, see page 3, Finance annex, will cover higher costs.

FINANCES - 2

S A L A R I E SABOVE ROCKS CENTRE

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Totals
Project Director	\$13,300	\$15,000	\$16,500	\$44,800
Project Deputy Director	9,500	10,400	11,500	31,400
Secretary-Bursar	5,500	6,000	6,500	18,000
Consultants	<u>800</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>2,400</u>
TOTALS	\$29,100	\$32,200	\$35,300	\$96,600

FINANCES - 3

MISCELLANEOUS COSTSABOVE ROCKS CENTRE

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Totals
Insurance				
a) NIS (Social Security) ^{1/}	\$1,000	\$1,100	\$1,200	\$3,300
b) Equipment	250	250	250	750
c) Public Liability	150	150	150	450
d) Vehicle Insurance	900	800	750	2,450
Evaluation	500	1,000	2,000	3,500
Training Seminars and Field Days	3,000	3,500	3,500	10,000
Office^{2/}				
a) Rental	1,320	1,320	1,320	3,960
b) Utilities	400	425	450	1,275
Contingencies	4,000	7,500	8,000	19,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	\$11,520	\$16,045	\$17,620	\$45,185

^{1/} For staff members, 3 persons; excluding PCV.

^{2/} For rental of project's office at Above Rocks.

FINANCES - 4

T R A V E LABOVE ROCKS CENTRE

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Totals
Car Upkeep ^{1/} Director	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$7,200
Car Upkeep ^{2/} Dep. Director	2,800	2,800	2,800	8,400
Car Upkeep Peace Corps	2,400	2,400	2,400	7,200
Travel ^{3/} Consultants	500	500	500	1,500
Travel ^{3/} NYS workers	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Travel CHAs	1,500	3,000	3,000	7,500
Totals	\$12,600	\$14,100	\$14,100	\$40,800

^{1/} Upkeep includes gas, maintenance computed on average travel of 1500 miles per month, average of 18 M to gal, cost of gas approx. \$1.54 US to gallon.

^{2/} Cost of upkeep for Deputy Director, 4-H, approx. 20% higher as cost of insurance not included under Misc. Cost, previous page.

^{3/} For bus travel within target area to perform official duties.

FINANCES - 5

REVOLVING FUND

ABOVE ROCKS CENTRE

	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
GRANT				
and				
LOAN				
Scheme	<u>\$7,440</u>	<u>\$6,670</u>	<u>\$5,570</u>	<u>\$19,680</u>

REVOLVING FUND

RABBIT AND GOAT PROJECT

MANAGEMENT RATIONALE

1. An initial Management Committee of three persons to advise on the Revolving Fund Scheme will be established. The committee will consist of:

- a. The CRS/Jamaica Program Director,
Father Louis L. Grenier, S.J.
- b. The Secretary/Manager of the Jamaica 4-H
Movement, Mr. E. Fletcher
- c. The 4-H Officer assigned to the Salisbury
Plain Training Centre

2. Over the course of the three years of the project this Committee will be expanded so that by the third and final year, management will be vested in a committee which for the most part will be resident in the project area. These individuals will include the 4-H Officer assigned to the Salisbury Plain Training Centre.

This committee will continue the project on a revolving basis. The assets of the revolving fund as of the completion of the three year project will be vested in this committee.

3. Materials (animals, wire, wood, etc) and not cash will be disbursed to the 80 participants of the project.

4. Repayments to the revolving fund will be made in four installments made by a return of ten per cent of the rabbits and fifteen per cent of the goats produced beginning 18 months after each participant joins the project. Thus repayments will be made after 18, 24, 30 and 36 months.

REVOLVING FUND

EXPENDITURE

YEAR	GOATS	RABBITS	TOTAL Goats & Rabbits
1	\$5,390	\$2,050	\$7,440
2	4,620	2,050	6,670
3	3,520	2,050	5,570
TOTALS	\$13,530	\$6,150	\$19,680

REVOLVING FUND

Notes on Rabbit and Goat Project

Protein based on grain consumption finds less favour with the agricultural policy of Jamaica since grains have to be imported. Thus the goat and rabbit project, using local fodder with small grain supplements, fits well into the situation in its quest for additional protein.

(A) Rabbits

1) Breeding stock will be provided through the 4-H Centre at Salisbury Plains from reliable stock five to six months old.

2) Although the 4-H Centre at Salisbury Plains has been producing six to seven Kindlings (litters) per annum the project has based its calculations on but four kindlings per annum.

3) Although the 4-H Centre at Salisbury Plains has a mortality of but 5% the project has calculated a 20% mortality. The reason for this is the low initial management skills of the participants.

4) Breeding stock is valued at \$11 each. The meat market yield is approximately \$5.50 per rabbit.

5) A cottage industry based on rabbit pelts exists and is being developed further. This will be a source of additional income to the participants.

6) The herd development rationale on rabbits has been computed on a production program that has already been pre-tested by the 4-H Training Centre at Salisbury Plains.

7) New recipes for the use of rabbit flesh have been developed and will assist in adding to the acceptability of and demand for rabbit flesh. Initial trials of these recipes have gone well. The CHA's who form an integral part of the project will assist in popularizing rabbit flesh consumption in the project area.

8) Husbandry skills will be taught in the 4-H clubs in the area.

(B) Goats

1) Breeding stock will be selected for high production by the local Jamaican experts, the Agricultural Development Corporation.

2) Stock will be supplied to participants at maturity.

3) A central buck service will be provided at the Salisbury Plains 4-H Centre.

4) Goat flesh is a delicacy, greatly in demand. Thus there exists a ready market.

5) A thriving cottage industry centered on goat skins exists. This will be a source of additional income to the participants.

6) Husbandry skills will be taught in the 4-H clubs in the area.

EXPLANATORY OBSERVATIONS
TO
ACCOMPANY TABLE ENTITLED

"Rabbit Project Rationale Per Unit"

First Year

1. Starting with one buck and two does, animals provided by the project as seed stock and which do not appear on the chart, an increase will take place in the second quarter. In each quarter (periods of three months) twelve additional rabbits to each of the ten participants are anticipated. A total of 36 new rabbits will be produced in the first year by each of the ten participants.

2. The chart is based on the assumption that half the rabbits will be does and half bucks, or eighteen new bucks and eighteen new does during the first year.

3. The chart makes the additional supposition that the 18 new bucks will be sold and the 18 does will be kept to continue the project.

4. In as much as a ratio of ten does to one buck is needed to service the herd it will be necessary for each of the ten participants to purchase in the course of the first year of participation one additional seed-stock buck since each of the ten participants herd of does will number eighteen in the course of the first year. The chart does not list the two does and one buck given each participant at the start nor does the chart list the buck for seed-stock that each participant will purchase during the first year.

The chart makes the supposition that 18 bucks produced in the first year will be sold.

Second Year

The original ten participants after selling eighteen bucks raised in the first year commence the second year with eighteen does raised in the first year, an additional two does furnished at the project's commencement and two bucks, one given by the project and the other purchased during the first year to maintain a 10:1 doe to buck ratio. This comes

to a herd of twenty-two (22) rabbits at the start of the second year.

During each of the four quarters of the second year each of the original ten participants will add another 48 rabbits to their herds, giving a total of 192 new rabbits of which half will be bucks and these bucks will be sold while the does will be kept to continue the project.

By the end of year two the herd will consist of one hundred and sixteen (116) does and twelve (12) bucks. This fact is not indicated on the chart.

During each of the four quarters of the third year, each of the ten participants will add another 156 rabbits to their herds giving a total of 624 new rabbits to each herd.

To keep the ratio of 10:1 does to bucks, the original ten participants will have had during the project 898 rabbits as accounted for below:

A/	<u>RAISED</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Rabbits</u>
		1	36
		2	192
		3	624
B/	<u>GIVEN AT START</u>	1	3
C/	<u>BUCKS PURCHASED</u>	1	1
		2	10
		3	32
	Total		<u>898</u>

RABBIT PROJECT - RATIONALE PER UNIT

REMARKS	1st Year					2nd Year					3rd Year				
	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total
FIRST LITTERS		12	12	12	36	12	12	12	12	48	12	12	12	12	48
MALE/FEMALE		6:6	6:6	6:6	18:18	6:6	6:6	6:6	6:6	24:24	6:6	6:6	6:6	6:6	24:24
SECOND LITTERS						36	36	36	36	144	36	36	36	36	144
MALE/FEMALE						18:18	18:18	18:18	18:18	72:72	18:18	18:18	18:18	18:18	72:72
THIRD LITTERS											108	108	108	108	432
MALE/FEMALE											54:54	54:54	54:54	54:54	216:216
PRODUCTION					36					192					624
SALES					18					96					312

ASSUMPTIONS:

- (1) Seed Stock at commencement 2 does 1 buck
- (2) Four litters per year of Six each.
- (3) Sex proportions 50:50
- (4) Assume that all Does will be kept
- (5) Assume that all Bucks will be sold at \$5.50 each.
- (6) Production in 1st yr. per unit = 36
- (7) Production in 2nd yr. per unit = 192
- (8) Production in 3rd year per unit = 624
- (9) Bucks will be purchased during the three years to keep the ratio of seed stock at 10:1. This will require the purchase of 42 bucks during the course of three years.

A. SEED STOCK - \$990.00

- 1. 2 does and one buck per unit per participant.
- 2. 10 units or 30 animals distrib. in year one = \$330.00
- 3. 10 units or 30 animals distrib. in year two = \$330.00
- 4. 10 units or 30 animals distrib. in year three = \$330.00
\$990.00

B. HOUSING - \$4,500.00

Materials will be furnished enabling each participant to build adequate housing for 50 rabbits. Cost of materials per unit - \$150. Total number of units 30.

= \$4,500.00

C. ANIMAL HEALTH - \$660.00

Medication and mineral supplement = \$660.00

D. PRODUCTION FORECAST - 11,160

	<u>1st yr</u> <u>Group</u>	<u>2nd yr</u> <u>Group</u>	<u>3rd yr</u> <u>Group</u>
First Year	360	-	-
Second Year	1,920	360	-
Third Year	<u>6,240</u>	<u>1,920</u>	<u>360</u>
	8,520	2,280	360

Total number of Rabbits = 11,160 (rabbits)

E. CASH OUT - FLOW OVER THREE YEARS

\$6,150.00 = \$6,150.00

F. SUMMARY OF CASH OUT FLOW

	<u>1st Yr.</u>	<u>2nd Yr.</u>	<u>3rd Yr.</u>		
Stock	\$ 330	\$ 330	\$ 330		
Housing	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500		
Health	<u>\$ 220</u>	<u>\$ 220</u>	<u>\$ 220</u>		
Total	\$2,050	\$2,050	\$2,050	=	\$6,150.00

NOTES ON GOAT PROJECT

A. SEED STOCK

1)	20 Goats or 10 units in first year to cost	\$1,100
2)	40 Goats or 20 units in second year to cost	\$2,200
3)	40 Goats or 20 units in third year to cost	<u>\$2,200</u>
	Total Seed Stock	\$5,500

B. SUBSIDY

50 dog proof pens (capacity 10 each)	\$3,300
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C. FODDER

Supplementary grass on 10 acres	\$2,200
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D. ANIMAL HEALTH

Medication at \$11.00 per unit	\$ 550
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E. SALISBURY PLAINS DEVELOPMENT

Project Servicing:

1) Rams - 3 at \$165 each	\$495.00	
2) Housing Feed and Medication, Servicing cost	<u>\$1,485.00</u>	\$1,980

F. CASH FLOW OVER THREE YEARS - - - \$13,530

	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>
Goats	\$1,100	Goats \$2,200	Goats \$2,200
Salisbury Plain	\$1,980	Goat Pens 1,100	Goat Pens 1,100
Goat Pens	1,100	Fodder 1,100	Animal
Fodder	1,100	Animal	Health 220
Animal Health	<u>110</u>	Health <u>220</u>	
Totals	\$5,390	\$4,620	<u>\$3,520</u>

GOAT POPULATION RATIONALE

	<u>1st Year</u>		
<u>STOCK</u>	<u>6th Month</u>	<u>12th Month</u>	<u>Total for Year</u>
Stock A (20)	40 (a1)	40 (a2)	80
		<u>Total for 1st Year</u>	<u>80</u>

	<u>2nd Year</u>		
<u>Stock</u>	<u>18th Month</u>	<u>24th Month</u>	<u>Total for Yr.</u>
Stock A (20)	40 (a3)	40(a4)	80
Kids a1		40	40
Stock B (40)	80 (b1)	80(b2)	160
		<u>Total for 2nd Yr.</u>	<u>280</u>

	<u>3rd Year</u>		
<u>STOCK</u>	<u>30th Month</u>	<u>36th Month</u>	<u>Total for Yr.</u>
Stock A (20)	40(a5)	40 (a6)	80
Kids a1	40	40	80
Kids a2	40	40	80
Kids a3		40	40
Stock B (40)	80 (b3)	80 (b4)	160
Kids b1		80	80
Stock C (40)	80 (c1)	80 (c2)	160
		<u>Total for 3rd Year</u>	<u>680</u>

Total for three years	1,040
Original Stock	100
Gross	1,140
Allow Gross Mortality of 10%	114
Survivals	1,026
Return to Revolving Pool of 15% of net	154
4th Investment Stock	154

FACTS SHEET ON THE JAMAICA 4-H CLUBS

Head Office: 6 Richmond Avenue
Kingston 10
Telephone: 936-1760 or 936-1761

Status: A Statutory Body within the Ministry of Youth and Community Development

History: Officially organized in April 1940

Membership: From 300 in 1940 to 31,000 in 1974
33,000 in 1975

Leadership: (a) Paid - 30 Professional and semi-prof.
(b) Voluntary - 2,000
(c) Voluntary leadership services valued at \$3,000,000 in man hours to the Organization per annum

Philosophy: The Organization believes implicitly in the sacredness of every human life; in the right of youth to opportunities for the development of their potentials; in the built-in capacity of youth for striving towards and achieving excellence.

Role Definition: It sees itself as involved in a Human Engineering process. That of providing opportunities for young people to develop to the utmost their own usefulness and power. It seeks to give meaning and purpose to education by striving to relate training to occupational goals.

Objective: Manpower development and utilization

Program: It sees Vocational development as more than training for specific jobs. It is identifying and developing abilities; it is understanding attitudes and working habits; it is preparing people for a productive life.

The common four of our program may be summed up as :

1. Self realization

2. Human relationship
3. Economic efficiency
4. Worthy citizenship

Pre-Vocational
Program:

1. Achieving new and more mature relations with peers of both sexes.
2. Achieving a masculine or feminine social role.
3. Accepting one's physique and using the body effectively.
4. Achieving emotional independence of parents and other adults.
5. Achieving economic independence, selecting and preparing for an occupation.
6. Developing intellectual skills necessary for civic responsibility.
7. Achieving socially responsible behaviour.
8. Acquiring a set of values and ethical system as a guide to behaviour.
9. Preparing for marriage and family life.

Vocational
Program:

1. Home Management
2. Cottage Industries
3. Needle Craft
4. Small Farm Operations
5. Dairy Husbandry and Management
6. Farm Machinery
7. Farm Carpentry
8. Metal Fabrication

- 9. Short Order Cooks
- 10. Small Livestock Husbandry
- 11. Nursery Technicians
- 12. Pre-School Companions

Members:

The 4-H member is between 9 - 25 years old. He is a bundle of needs; he needs to belong; to be part of something worthwhile; to be recognized for his accomplishments; to be trained for an occupation; to feel that his goals are within his reach; to want to accept challenges; to feel that what he is doing has a purpose and is of value to others.

**Production
Projects:**

The Jamaica 4-H Clubs owns and operates eleven Training Centres, supplemented by members' kitchen gardens and livestock projects across the Island. Through these projects, our contributions to society is worth several million dollars in the form of milk, chicken, rabbits, mutton, beef, birds, eggs, fruits, vegetables, grains, yams, plantains, pumpkins, soft toys, children's garments, and household articles from metal. Plans are well advanced for fish farms and wooden products.

**Statement of
Belief:**

I believe in 4-H Club work for the opportunity it will give me to become a useful citizen.

I believe in the training of my HEAD for the power it will give me to think, to plan and to reason.

I believe in the training of my HEART for the nobleness it will give me to become kind, sympathetic and true.

I believe in the training of my HANDS for the dignity it will give me to be helpful, useful and skilful.

I believe in the training of my HEALTH for the strength it will give me to enjoy life, resist disease, and to work efficiently.

I believe in JAMAICA as my country and in the Commonwealth of Nations to which I belong, and in part that I can play for their well being.

In all these things I believe, and I am willing to dedicate my efforts to their fulfilment.

Statement of
Commitment:

I pledge:

my HEAD to clearer thinking
my HEART to greater loyalty
my HANDS to larger service
and
my HEALTH to better living for
my club, my community, and my country.

Statement of
Understanding:

- Q. For what is the Head trained?
A. To think, to plan and to reason.
Q. For what is the Heart trained?
A. To be kind sympathetic and true.
Q. For what are the Hands trained?
A. To be helpful, useful and skilful.
Q. For what is the Health trained?
A. To enjoy life, resist disease, and to work efficiently.

EVALUATION

Project evaluation will be conducted by CRS with the assistance of the Project Director and the entire team working on the project. Other local agencies and individuals will assist in evaluating various segments of the project. The evaluation will be principally in terms of the objectives proposed by the project and the results achieved. These objectives are:

- a. to establish 560 kitchen gardens and 80 small livestock projects;
- b. to establish a cooperative to carry on the livestock project by the time the project is completed;
- c. to demonstrate that NYS workers can effectively be utilized to increase agricultural production;
- d. to improve the quality of 4-H Club work in the schools in the project area;
- e. to increase family income in those families engaged in the kitchen garden and livestock raising projects;
- f. to lower the GOMEZ Grade II and III malnutrition in children under three years of age in the target area;
- g. to improve the eating habits and nutritional status of many in the target area, in a special way, those involved with the kitchen gardens and livestock raising projects;
- h. to integrate the work of NYS workers and CHA's;
- i. to increase the use of health clinic facilities in the project area.

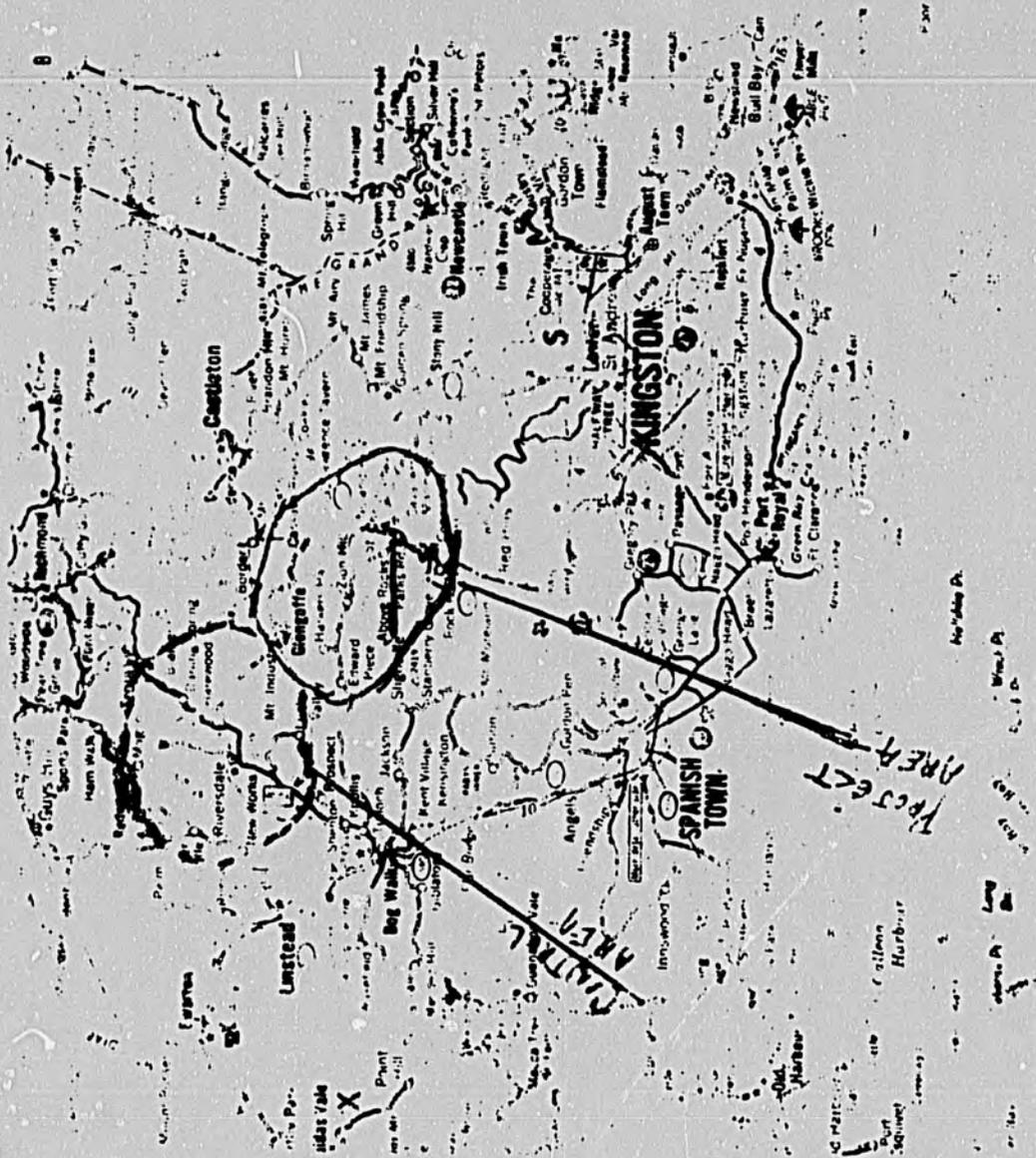
The above objectives will be checked against accomplishments. There will be an annual evaluation as well as a final evaluation.

A less formal evaluation will be conducted on a quarterly basis by the Project Director and his team.

Quarterly reports will be submitted by Catholic Relief Services to USAID Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Kingston. An annual report will also be prepared and submitted to USAID.

USAID will monitor project implementation and apply evaluation criteria.

Control area (without project area) will be used to compare (evaluate) with project area to determine changes in nutrition status, differences in kitchen gardens/livestock endeavors, quality and activities of 4-H Clubs, etc.



**PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

Life of Project: _____
 From FY 76 _____ to FY 78 _____
 Total U. S. Funding: \$237,258
 Date Prepared: March 6, 1976

Project Title: SMALL FARMERS' SUPPORT (OPG) - CRS

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>Increased agricultural self-sufficiency and corollary thereto improved rural health improved health of population through better nutrition.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased per capita income. 2. Lessening of malnutrition malnutrition 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statistics developed by GOJ and/or International organizations 	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuing GOJ support, financial and human, to agricultural and health sectors. 2. Assistance by external donors, e.g. credit and technical help, to continue.
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <p>Improvement of the economic and social well-being of the population in a limited, defined area through increases in agricultural production and improvement of nutritional status by utilizing recently evolved manpower resources, NYS workers and CHAs.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lowering of Gones Grade II and III malnutrition in children under 3 years old. 2. Improved eating habits (and nutritional status) among population in general but particularly those involved with gardens and livestock raising. 3. Greater utilization of health facilities. 4. 560 kitchen gardens, 80 small livestock projects 5. Increased family income among those involved with gardens/livestock. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey of nutritional status of population in target area based on before and after data. 2. Sample survey dietary habits at conclusion of project. 3. Check of clinic/centers records. 4. Visits to determine number of gardens and livestock projects. 5. Sample survey to determine income increase before and after data. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuing government support of community health services. 2. Availability of planned number of CHAs. 3. Increased food production & types of food grown will contribute to improved nutrition. 4. Receptive target population re nutrition information and starting kitchen gardens/livestock rearing. 5. Markets will be available to sell produce and livestock raised on holdings.
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selected small landholders trained in basics of produce and livestock rearing. 2. Knowledge of good nutrition and dietary habits made available to target population. 3. Kitchen gardens established and livestock rearing enterprises started. 4. Increased 4-H Club activities, e.g. demonstrations, attendance. 5. Perpetuating revolving fund for livestock raising established. 	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimum of 560 kitchen gardens and 80 livestock units. 2. Weekly meetings and classroom instructions provided; plus household visits relating to nutrition. 3. Periodic visits to land-holders to provide instructions and attendance at 4-H Center; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observation visits 2. Record of activities for CHAs and visit to health clinics 3. Sample of attendance at 4-H Clubs/Center and record of results of NYS workers. 	<p>Assumptions for providing outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Target population receptive to advice of NYS workers and CHAs. 2. Landholders effectual use of information provided by NYS workers. 3. Effective management of revolving fund.
<p>Inputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personnel - 3 management personnel, including PC; 10 NYS workers and 20 CHAs 2. Equipment - 3 vehicles for management staff; seeds, fertilizer and simple farm tools for kitchen gardens; visual aids demonstration equipment for clinics and CHAs 3. Initial financing for livestock revolving fund. 	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <p>(See project proposals implementation plan, pgs 19 - 23)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual project evaluations. 	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuation of NYS worker and CHA program during life-of-project.

Cost/Benefit Considerations of Project

1. The total financial input to this project, i.e., AID, GOJ, CRS, PC, etc., totals US \$431,000; this amounts to an input investment of US \$28.80 for each member of the population in the target area. While not all members of the population will benefit equally from the project all will be provided access to health/nutrition information. It is difficult to ascribe benefits which result from improved nutrition in quantifiable monetary terms. It is known, of course, that improved nutrition/health result, or should result, in improved productivity; reduced illnesses (and thus costs for medical services and medicines); improved learning ability, etc., but what monetary values one attributes to such positive changes in population can not, with any degree of assuredness, be quantified. CRS, consequently, will defer to the opinions of expert social scientists in determining the monetary values one might attribute to improved nutrition/health which is one of the objectives of this project.

Similarly benefits represented by improved agricultural education being made available to an estimated 20 percent of about 1000 of the children in the 13 schools in the target area is difficult to state in dollars and cents. This intensified exposure to agricultural knowledge, over present levels, will result from demonstrations held at schools in the area by NYS workers and 4-H Club members. How much this increased exposure to agricultural information will add to the current and future productivity and income of the attendee children we cannot say.

We can, however, attempt to quantify the benefits of those segments of the population engaged in kitchen gardens and livestock raising projects. These benefits in the case of the kitchen gardens, assume certain premises relating to expected crops to be raised, average size of garden plots, time devoted to this element of the project by staff and NYS workers, average return per garden, etc.

2. Kitchen Gardens

Year 1 - Costs - (See Financial Appendix for total cost details)

(a) U.S. Contribution:

20% of 1st year cost inputs, i.e. vehicle purchase cost, salaries of staff, travel cost and miscellaneous costs, or total of \$12,644, plus \$3,200 for Agricultural Equipment and supplies - Total U.S. Contribution

= \$15,844

(b) GOJ, CRS and other donor Contributions:

80% of NYS Worker costs (80% time) = \$ 9,696

50% of Tech.Asstnce - other agencies = \$ 2,000

30% of 4-H Club = \$ 516

30% of CRS = \$ 1,500

Total First Year Cost \$29,556

(c) 1st Year Costs/benefits

(1) No. of kitchen gardens started first year = 140

(2) Average value of crops produced per unit¹ = \$250 (est.)

(3) Total value (all units) first year crops = \$35,000

¹ Assumes short crop season, minimum of two vegetables raised, e.g. cabbage, peas

First year investment = \$29,556*

First year return = \$35,000

*Exclusive of labor input.

Year 2 - Costs

(a) U.S. Contribution

25% of cost of office equipment - \$ 300

25% of salaries of staff - \$8,050

25% of misc. costs - \$4,000

All costs of Agric. supplies - \$4,000 \$16,350

	Sub-total c/f	\$16,350
 (b) <u>GOJ, CRS, and other donor Contributions:</u>		
80% of cost of NYS workers	- \$9,696	
50% of Tech. Assistance provided by other agencies	- \$2,000	
40% of 4-H Club contribution	- \$ 688	
30% of CRS contribution	- <u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$13,884</u>
		\$30,234

- Benefits

(1) No. of gardens began year 2	= 200
(2) Gardens in production from year 1	= <u>140</u>
Total producing gardens	340
(3) Average value of crops produced per unit	= \$250 (est.)
(4) Total value all units (i.e. 340x\$250)	= \$85,000
2nd year investment	= \$30,234
2nd year return	= \$85,000

Year 3 - Costs

(a) U.S. Contribution

25% of costs of office equipment	\$ 250	
Agric. supplies - all costs	\$ 4,000	
30% staff salaries	\$10,590	
25% of misc. costs	<u>\$ 4,405</u>	\$19,245

(b) GOJ, CRS and other donor Contributions

80% of cost of NYS workers	\$ 9,696	
50% of cost of tech.asstnce (other govt. agencies)	\$ 2,000	
40% of 4-H Club contribution	\$ 688	
35% of CRS contribution	<u>\$ 2,625</u>	<u>\$15,009</u>

Total		\$34,254
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3. Livestock Project

A. Rabbit Rearing

YEAR I

Financial returns from One Unit

	Rabbits	Sales	Given	Repayments
Start	3		\$33.00	
Raise	36			
Buy	1			\$11.00
Sales (males)	18	\$99.00		
Rabbit Hutch			\$150.00	
Health Care			22.00	

Summary:

<u>Sales</u>	\$99.00
<u>Costs</u>	<u>11.00</u> (1 new rabbit)
Profit	\$88.00

Capital Equipment

22 rabbits	-	\$121.00
1 Hutch for 50	-	<u>\$150.00</u>
		\$271.00

YEAR III

	Rabbits	Sales	Buy	Given	Repayments
Start	106				
Raise	624				
Buy	32		352.00		
Sales	312	1,716.00			
Hutches			750.00		
Health Care				22.00	
Return to Pool	45				247.50

Summary:

Sales - \$1,716.00

Costs

a) \$352.00

b) \$750.00

c) \$247.50 - \$1,349.50

Cash Profit - \$ 367.50

Capital

a) 344 rabbits - \$1,892.00

b) 7 Hutches - 1,050.00

\$2,942.00

SUMMARY:

	<u>Cash</u> <u>(After Expenses)</u>	<u>Capital</u> <u>(Cumulative)</u>
YEAR I	\$ 88.00	\$271.00
YEAR II	\$186.00	\$883.00
YEAR III	<u>\$367.50</u>	<u>\$2,942.00*</u>
	\$641.50	\$4,096.00

* a) 7 Hutches - \$1,050
 b) 344 rabbits - \$1,892
 \$2,942

For total project returns multiply by 30 units, 10 each per year.

Related project costs which can be attributed to rabbit raising exclusive of direct livestock project input for 3-year project period. (See Finance Appendix for overall cost details.

U.S. Contribution

(1) Salaries - 10% (10% of \$96,600) = \$9,660 (for 3 years).

(2) 5% of Miscellaneous Costs (5% of \$45,185) = \$2,259.

GOJ, CRS Contributions

10% of time (costs of NYS workers) over life of project,
 (i.e. 10% of \$36,360) = \$3,663

5% of 4-H Contribution
 (i.e. 5% of \$5,160) = \$ 258

10% of CRS Contribution
 (i.e. 10% of \$22,500) = \$2,250

Total direct costs rabbit rearing (3 years) = \$ 6,150

Indirect costs which can be attributed
 to rabbit rearing, i.e. staff time, etc. = \$18,090

Total \$24,240

B. Goat Component of Livestock Rearing Project

YEAR I

	Goats	Cost	Income	Given	Returns to Project
Start (female)	2			\$100.00	
Raise	8				
Sales (males)	4		\$200.00		
Goat Pen				\$66.00	
Health Care				11.00	
Fooder				22.00	
Salisbury Plain Infrastructure				40.00	

Costs - None
Sales - \$200.00
Given - \$239.00

Summary:

Cash - \$200.00
 Capital
 a) Pen - \$ 66.00
 b) 6 goats - \$300.00

YEAR II

	Goats	Cost	Income	Returns Given to Project
Start (female)	6			
Raise	16			
Sales (male)	8		\$400.00	
Pen		\$66.00		
Health Care				\$11.00
Fodder				22.00
Returns	3			\$150.00

Income - \$400.00

Costs

a) \$ 66.00
 b) \$150.00 \$216.00

Net Profit \$184.00

Capital

14 goats = \$700.00
 2 pens = \$132.00
 \$832.00

YEAR III

	Goats	Cost	Income	Given	Returns to Project
Start (female)	14				
Raise	40				
Sales	20		\$1,000		
Pen		\$66.00			
Health Care				\$11.00	
Returns	6				\$300.00

Summary

Cash Income - \$1,000

Costs

a) Pen \$66
 b) Returns \$300 - \$ 366
 \$ 634

Capital

a) 34 goats = \$1,700
 b) 3 Pens = \$ 198
 \$1,898

3 YEAR SUMMARY

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cash Received by Participant</u>
1	\$200.00
2	\$184.00
3	<u>\$634.00</u>
	\$1,018.00

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pens</u>	<u>Goats</u> (Cumulative at end of Year)
1	1	6
2	1	14
3	<u>1</u>	34 (Cumulative)*
	3 <u>1</u> /	

*34 @ \$50 each = \$1,700

1/ 3 @ \$66 each = \$ 198

\$1,898

CASH - \$1,018

CAPITAL -

3 Pens \$ 198

34 Goats - \$1,700

Grand Total \$2,916 (Cash and Capital)

PROJECT GIVES

YEAR I	- 2 Goats	=	\$100	
			<u>139</u>	\$239.00
YEAR II	-			33.00
YEAR III	-			<u>11.00</u>
				\$283.00

RETURNS TO PROJECT

9 Goats = \$450.00 - \$450.00

Other indirect cost inputs which can be attributed to Goat portion of livestock project (3 years):

U.S. Contribution

1) Salaries 5% (5% of \$96,690)	=	\$4,834.00
2) Misc. Costs 5% (5% of \$45,185)	=	\$2,259.00

GOJ, CRS Contributions

5% of time (Cost of NYS workers) over life of project (i.e. 10% of \$36,360)	=	\$1,818.00
5% of 4-H Contribution (i.e. 5% of \$5,160)	=	\$ 258.00
5% of CRS Contribution (i.e. 5% of \$22,250)	=	\$1,112.00

TOTAL Direct Costs
(Goat Raising) \$13,530.00

Indirect Costs attributed
to Goat Rearing \$10,281.00

TOTAL COSTS \$24,923.00 (3 yrs)